EXHIBIT A (Ct. App. Dkt. No. 89)

E.D.N.Y. – C. Islip 21-cv-2516 Brown, J.

United States Court of Appeals FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of July, two thousand twenty-one.

Present:

Susan L. Carney, Richard J. Sullivan, William J. Nardini, *Circuit Judges*.

Pantelis Chrysafis, et al.,

Plaintiff-Appellants,

Housing Court Answers, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

21-1493

Lawrence K. Marks, in his official capacity as Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts of New York State, et al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

Appellants move for an emergency injunction pending appeal. Upon due consideration, it is hereby ORDERED that the Appellants' motion for an injunction pending appeal is DENIED because the Appellants have failed to meet the requisite standard. *See In re World Trade Ctr. Disaster Site Litig.*, 503 F.3d 167, 170 (2d Cir. 2007); *see also Respect Maine PAC v. McKee*, 562 U.S. 996, 996 (2010).

FOR THE COURT: Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk of Court

Hopsuleolfe

EXHIBIT B (Ct. App. Dkt. No. 25-6)

Case 21-1493, Document 25-6, 06/18/2021, 3122415, Page162 of 173

EXHIBIT P

From:	ecf_bounces@nyed.uscourts.gov
То:	nobody@nyed.uscourts.gov
Subject:	Activity in Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Chrysafis et al v. Marks et al Order on Motion for Preliminary Injunction
Date:	Tuesday, June 15, 2021 12:55:43 AM

[External Email]

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U.S. District Court

Eastern District of New York

Notice of Electronic Filing

 The following transaction was entered on 6/15/2021 at 0:54 AM EDT and filed on 6/15/2021

 Case Name:
 Chrysafis et al v. Marks et al

 Case Number:
 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS

 Filer:
 WARNING: CASE CLOSED on 06/14/2021

 Document Number:
 No document attached

Docket Text: ORDER denying [76] Motion for Preliminary Injunction. For the reasons set forth in the Court's Memorandum and Order, the motion for a preliminary injunction pending appeal is denied. Ordered by Judge Gary R. Brown on 6/15/2021. (Brown, Gary)

2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Notice has been electronically mailed to:

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Case 21-1493, Document 25-6, 06/18/2021, 3122415, Page164 of 173

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2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Notice will not be electronically mailed to:

EXHIBIT C (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 75)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X

PANTELIS CHRYSAFIS, BETTY COHEN, BRANDIE LACASSE, MUDAN SHI, FENG ZHOU, and RENT STABILIZATION ASSOCIATION OF NYC, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

JUDGMENT CV 21-2516 (GRB)(AYS)

LAWRENCE K. MARKS, in his official capacity as Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts of New York State, ADRIAN H. ANDERSON, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, JAMES DZURENDA, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Nassau, New York JOSEPH FUCITO, in his official capacity as Sheriff of New York city, New York, MARGARET GARNETT, in her official capacity as Commissioner of the New York City Department of Investigation, and CAROLINE TANG-ALEJANDRO, in her official capacity as Director, Bureau of Marshals, New York City Department of Investigation,

Defendants.

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A Memorandum and Order of Honorable Gary R. Brown, United States District Judge, having been filed on June 11, 2021, denying plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, which has been consolidated with the merits of the underlying action; directing Judgment to be entered in favor of defendant Lawrence K. Marks; dismissing the case as to the remaining defendants for failure to state a claim; and directing the Clerk to enter judgment as above and close the case, it is ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that plaintiffs Pantelis Chrysafis, Betty Cohen, Brandie LaCasse, Mudan Shi, Feng Zhou, and Rent Stabilization Association of NYC, Inc., take nothing of defendants Lawrence K. Marks, Adrian H. Anderson, James Dzurenda, Joseph Fucito, Margaret Garnett, and Caroline Tang-Alejandro; that plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, which has been consolidated with the merits of the underlying action, is denied; that Judgment is entered in favor of defendant Lawrence K. Marks; that the case is dismissed as to the remaining defendants, Adrian H. Anderson, James Dzurenda, Joseph Fucito, Margaret Garnett, and Caroline Tang-Alejandro, for failure to state a claim; and that this case is closed.

Dated: June 14, 2021 Central Islip, New York

> DOUGLAS C. PALMER Clerk of the Court By: <u>/s/ James J. Toritto</u> Deputy Clerk

EXHIBIT D (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 74)

Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 74 Filed 06/11/21 Page 1 of 29 PageID #: 1300

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X

PANTELIS CHRYSAFIS, BETTY COHEN, BRANDIE LACASSE, MUDAN SHI, FENG ZHOU, AND RENT STABILIZATION ASSOCIATION OF NYC, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

LAWRENCE K. MARKS, in his official capacity as Chief Administrative Judge of the Court of New York State, ADRIAN H. ANDERSON, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, JAMES DZURENDA, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Nassau County, New York, JOSEPH FUCITO, in his official capacity as Sheriff of New York City, New York, MARGARET GARNETT, in her official capacity as Commissioner of the New York City Department of Investigation, and CAROLINE TANG-ALEJANDRO, in her official capacity as Director, Bureau of Marshals, New York City Department of Investigation,

Defendants.

-----X

GARY R. BROWN, United States District Judge:

"Whatever may be thought of the expediency of this statute, it cannot be affirmed to be, beyond question, in palpable conflict with the Constitution. Nor, in view of the methods employed to stamp out the disease of smallpox, can anyone confidently assert that the means prescribed by the state to that end has no real or substantial relation to the protection of the public health and the public safety."

-Jacobson v. Massachusetts, 197 U.S. 11, 31 (1905)

FILED CLERK

4:54 pm, Jun 11, 2021

U.S. DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK LONG ISLAND OFFICE

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER 21-cv-2516 (GRB) Suffering significant financial hardships from measures aimed at curbing the spread of COVID-19, five small landlords seek to preliminarily enjoin enforcement of New York State's eviction moratorium and related provisions as unconstitutionally infirm. Plaintiffs have satisfactorily demonstrated a risk of irreparable harm but, particularly given the State's strong interest in combatting the severe public health emergency, fail to demonstrate a likelihood of success on their constitutional challenges or equities weighing in their favor. Thus, the application for a preliminary injunction is denied. In light of the importance of the matters at issue, the Court has consolidated the merits of the action with this application, which should facilitate appellate review.

BACKGROUND

A. Procedural History and the Evolving Legal Landscape

In early 2020, "New York State enacted a slate of statutes, administrative orders, and executive orders aimed at combatting both the public health risks and economic devastation wrought by the disease." *Melendez v. City of New York*, No. 20-CV-5301 (RA), 2020 WL 7705633, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. 2020).¹ The initial enactment, Executive Order ("EO") No. 202.8, entered March 20, 2020, imposed a 90-day moratorium on residential evictions. *Id.* at *3. Then, on May 7, 2020, EO 202.28 permitted the application of security deposits toward rents due while "temporarily prohibit[ing] landlords from initiating eviction proceedings against tenants who are facing financial hardship due to the pandemic." *Elmsford Apartment Assocs., LLC v. Cuomo*,

¹ The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic is a subject this Court has discussed at length. *See, e.g., United States v. Cohn,* 481 F. Supp. 3d 122, 123 (E.D.N.Y. 2020) (examining effects of COVID-19 on criminal jury trial); *Flores v. Town of Islip*, No. 18-CV-3549 (GRB), 2020 WL 5211052 at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 1, 2020) (increased need for video conferencing as a result of the pandemic). In one case, the undersigned refused temporary injunctive relief to a stonecutting business challenging the constitutionality of a state executive order aimed at curtailing the outbreak. *Omnistone Corp. v. Cuomo*, 485 F. Supp. 3d 365, 368 (E.D.N.Y. 2020) (denying claim predicated upon "the purported absence of post-deprivation remedies under the existing regulatory framework for enforcement of the EOs" due to the availability of Article 78 review).

469 F. Supp. 3d 148, 155 (S.D.N.Y. 2020). That order emanated from a legislative enactment empowering the Governor to "temporarily suspend any statute, local law, ordinance, or order, rules or regulations, or parts thereof, of any agency during a state disaster emergency, if compliance with such provisions would prevent, hinder, or delay action necessary to cope with the disaster or if necessary to assist or aid in coping with such disaster." *Id.* at 156 (quoting N.Y. Exec. Law Art. 2-B § 29-a).

EO 202.28 extended the eviction moratorium through August 2020. *Id.* at 159. On June 6, 2020, the Governor issued EO 202.38, which extended certain portions of the earlier order, but did not affect the termination date set for the eviction moratorium. *Id.* The EOs did not address actions filed prior to their enactment, although "as a practical matter, there was not much that a landlord could do to prosecute an ongoing proceeding, as the New York State courts were closed." *Id.*

On June 30, 2020, the Tenant Safe Harbor Act was enacted. 2020 N.Y. Laws ch. 127; Docket Entry ("DE" 14-6). That act prohibited courts from issuing eviction warrants or possessory judgments through the end of the "COVID-19 covered period" – defined, through a series of incorporated executive orders, as the period from March 7, 2020 until the date on which businesses were permitted to reopen and restrictions on gatherings ceased. *Id.* Under the TSHA, a tenant could "raise financial hardship during the COVID-19 covered period as a defense" in a subsequent eviction proceeding, allowing courts to consider a broad array of factors in making such a determination. *Id.*

TSHA would remain on the shelf, though, because on December 28, 2020, the Governor signed into law the COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020 (bearing the unmellifluous acronym CEEFPA). DE 1-1, Compl., Ex. A. In passing this law, the legislature clearly set forth its intent:

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Stabilizing the housing situation for tenants, landlords, and homeowners is to the mutual benefit of all New Yorkers and will help the state address the pandemic, protect public health, and set the stage for recovery. It is, therefore, the intent of this legislation to avoid as many evictions and foreclosures as possible for people experiencing a financial hardship during the COVID-19 pandemic or who cannot move due to an increased risk of severe illness or death from COVID-19.

As such, it is necessary to temporarily allow people impacted by COVID-19 to remain in their homes. A limited, temporary stay is necessary to protect the public health, safety and morals of the people the Legislature represents from the dangers of the COVID-19 emergency pandemic.

2020 N.Y. Laws ch. 381, § 3. CEEFPA extended the eviction moratorium and provided more detailed procedures.² It created a "hardship declaration" – in language prescribed by statute and annexed as Exhibit A – which, when executed by a tenant, would stay any eviction proceeding (even those filed before the pandemic), prevent the filing of a new proceeding and stay the execution of any eviction warrant pending the expiration of the Act's provisions. *Id.* Part A, §§ 5-8. The Act directs that any existing default judgment be "removed" and the matter restored to the court calendar. *Id.* § 7. With one notable exception, the statute's provisions were set to expire on May 1, 2021. *Id.* § 13.

That exception is contained in Part A, § 11. According to that provision, the execution of a hardship declaration creates a rebuttable presumption that the tenant is experiencing such a hardship. *Id.* This presumption could be used in support of a defense that may be considered by judges hearing eviction cases. *Id.*

In response to CEEFPA, the individual plaintiffs in this case commenced an action challenging its constitutionality. *Chrysafis v. James*, No. 21-CV-998 (JS), 2021 WL 1405884 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 14, 2021). As here, plaintiffs raised a sheaf of constitutional challenges to Part A of the statute and sought preliminary injunctive relief against the State Attorney General. *Id.* at *11-12.

² The comprehensive review of CEEFPA's provisions contained in *Chrysafis v. James*, 2021 WL 1405884, at *7-8 (E.D.N.Y. 2021) is hereby incorporated by reference.

Judge Seybert determined that the Attorney General is not responsible for enforcing the statute and

dismissed the case. Id. at *22.

In a bill dated April 23, 2021, and subsequently signed into law, the legislature extended the

moratorium to August 31, 2021. 2021 N.Y. Laws ch. 104; DE 40-4. The express justification for

this extension was as follows:

Current data demonstrates the need for continuing emergency public health measures in New York. According to the CDC, New York's current rates of COVID-19 transmission are among the highest in the nation. In its weekly data summaries, the CDC classifies transmission rates as "high" if there are 100 or more new cases per 100,000 people. As of April 15, 2021, the statewide rate in New York was 233 per 100,000 people. In its March 28, 2021 Order, the CDC stated that 37% of counties nationally had a high rate of transmission and an additional 30% had a "substantial" rate (50-99.9 cases per 100,000 people). As of April 15, 2021, CDC data show that 87% of counties in New York -- 54 of 62 counties, including all of the state's most populous counties -- had a high rate of transmission and all of the other eight counties had a substantial rate of transmission. No county in New York had a "moderate" or "low" rate.

DE 40-4 at 18. The legislature further referenced a March 28, 2021 Order from the CDC

extending national restrictions on residential eviction through June 30, 2021, an Order observing

"that evictions substantially contribute to COVID-19 transmission." Id. at 17.

In response, plaintiffs filed the instant § 1983 action, again seeking preliminary and

permanent injunctive relief as against CEEFPA.³ DE 1. The Court held a preliminary injunction

hearing on June 1, 2021, at which two plaintiffs and an administrative officer of the Housing

Court testified.

³ As the Court ruled during the hearing, plaintiff Rent Stabilization Association of NYC, Inc., a trade association representing landlords, lacks standing to bring this case. *League of Women Voters of Nassau Cty. v. Nassau Cty. Bd. of Sup'rs*, 737 F.2d 155, 160 (2d Cir. 1984) ("This Circuit has restricted organizational standing under § 1983 by interpreting the rights it secures to be personal to those purportedly injured."). Filings by the Association have been considered as *amicus* submissions. Moreover, because of their marginal involvement in this matter, the case has been stayed as against all defendants other than defendant Chief Administrative Judge Marks to avoid unnecessary costs and expenditures.

B. Facts Established by Plaintiffs

The five plaintiffs – Pantelis Chrysafis, Betty Cohen, Brandie LaCasse, Mudan Shi and Feng Zhou⁴ – are landlords with modest holdings. Each has faced significant hardship as a result of the state moratorium on evictions:

Chrysafis bought a home in Garden City, NY in December 2015. Vekiarellis Decl., DE 13, ¶ 1. Marital separation a few months later led him to put it on the market, but after six months, he decided to rent the property to help meet the \$4,700 monthly mortgage payment and \$18,000 annual property taxes. *Id.* ¶ 2-3. His cousin located tenants – a couple with a steady pension of \$4,700 and additional income of more than \$200,000 per annum – who agreed to rent the home for \$5,000 per month. *Id.* ¶ 4. By 2019, Chrysafis decided to put the house back on the market. Upon learning this, the tenants indicated that they would no longer pay any rent. *Id.* ¶ 6. When rent was demanded of them in April 2019, the tenants produced a falsified bank statement showing that \$5,000 had been wire transferred. This was simply a ruse. *Id.*

By that autumn, the tenants were more than \$25,000 in arrears, and Chrysafis filed an eviction proceeding. *Id.* ¶ 7; DE 61-3. In February 2020, Chrysafis obtained a judgment for unpaid rent and a warrant of eviction. DE 13 ¶ 8; DE 61-5. Based on an Order to Show Cause filed by the tenant, in March 2020, the Nassau County District Court granted a short postponement, ordering that the tenant "must vacate by April 30, 2020." DE 61-4. Due to the enactment of the EOs and CEEFPA, the tenant has never been evicted, and continues to reside in the residence rent-free. The rental arrears currently exceed \$80,000. DE 13 ¶ 15. According to the manager of the residence, at least one of the tenants has continued to work, seemingly unaffected by the pandemic. *Id.* ¶ 18.

⁴ Plaintiffs Mudan Shi and Feng Zhou are husband and wife and landlords on a single residential property. DE 1 at 8-9.

Cohen, who testified at the hearing, is a 68-year old retiree who depends on the monthly rental income of \$1,545 from a single co-op that she owns, a sum that represents 50% of her income. DE 9 ¶¶ 2-3; *see* Hearing Transcript ("Tr."), DE 69-1, at 62. After the start of the pandemic, her tenant of more than 25 years advised that he could no longer afford to pay the rent. DE 9 ¶ 3; *see* Tr. 64. The tenant owes more than \$23,175 in arrears. DE 9 ¶ 5; *see* Tr. 74. Cohen has to pay \$630 per month in fees and maintenance and a sublet fee for the Co-op apartment. Tr. 75. Cohen has endeavored to weather these financial setbacks, in part, through an SBA loan. *Id.* ¶ 10.

LaCasse, who also testified at the hearing, is a single mother and military veteran, who suffers from a service-related disability that has left her immunocompromised. DE 10 ¶ 1. She owns several rental properties, including a single-family home in Rhinebeck, NY which had been rented for approximately \$2,500 per month. *Id.* ¶ 2. After advising her tenants in late 2020 of her intent to sell the property, the tenants ceased paying rent. *Id.* The tenants have inflicted significant damage to the property, and efforts to evict them have failed because of CEEFPA. *Id.* ¶¶ 3, 6.⁵ LaCasse has some information suggesting that, despite executing the CEEFPA hardship declaration, her tenants' financial circumstances have been unaffected by the pandemic. *Id.* ¶ 7.

Shi (along with her husband, co-plaintiff Zhou) own a small house in Staten Island and uses the rent from that home – currently set at \$2,400 per month – to pay rent for an apartment in which they live with their extended family. DE 11 ¶¶ 1-3. In spring of 2019, the tenant stopped paying rent for six months. *Id.* ¶¶ 4-6. As a result, Shi and Zhou filed an eviction action and obtained a judgment dated October 31, 2019, directing that a warrant of eviction issue and that

⁵ At the hearing, plaintiffs provided an exhibit demonstrating that LaCasse has filed an "ejectment" proceeding, which includes an order to show cause returnable in July. DE 69-1, at 44-45. It is undisputed that this proceeding ultimately will be subject to the limitations of CEEFPA. Tr. 44-55; State's Exs. C & D; DE 66.

the tenants be removed "without stay." *Id.* ¶ 6; DE 61-2. However, the advent of the eviction moratorium prevented execution. DE 11 ¶¶ 6, 8. Shi and Zhou asked the tenants to leave, but in response they demanded that the couple pay them, first \$10,000 and then \$6,000, to get them to agree to leave. *Id.* ¶ 7. Shi and Zhou are now owed more than \$57,000 in back rent. *Id.* ¶ 11.

Under the current legislative scheme, none of these landlords will be permitted to commence legal proceedings to attempt to recover their property until August 31, 2021. By that date, the amount of time in which each of these landlords will have not received rent while without any legal remedy will be substantial:

- Chrysafis 28 months
- Cohen 17 months
- LaCasse 10 months
- Shi and Zhou 29 months

By all accounts, once plaintiffs are permitted to file eviction proceedings, months will transpire before an eviction warrant could issue. Tr. 122-23 (typically four to six months average from the filing of notice and petition to execution of eviction warrant); *see Elmsford Apartment Assocs., LLC*, 469 F. Supp. 3d at 173 ("[I]n New York, the filing of a summary proceeding is but the first step in what often takes years to accomplish, which is the ultimate eviction of a tenant.").

STANDARD OF REVIEW

A party seeking preliminary injunctive relief must demonstrate "(1) irreparable harm absent injunctive relief; (2) either a likelihood of success on the merits,⁶ or a serious question

⁶ Counsel argues that in a case seeking a "mandatory" injunction, as compared to a "prohibitory" decree which would maintain the *status quo*, plaintiffs would be required to show a "substantial" likelihood of success. *See Mastrovincenzo v. City of New York*, 435 F.3d 78, 89 (2d Cir. 2006). Reasonable minds could differ as to whether

going to the merits to make them a fair ground for trial, with a balance of hardships tipping decidedly in the plaintiff's favor; and (3) that the public's interest weighs in favor of granting an injunction." *Red Earth LLC v. United States*, 657 F.3d 138, 143 (2d Cir. 2011) (citation omitted). The Court has "wide discretion in determining whether to grant a preliminary injunction," as it is "one of the most drastic tools in the arsenal of judicial remedies." *Grand River Enter. Six Nations, Ltd. v. Pryor*, 481 F.3d 60, 66 (2d Cir. 2007) (citations omitted).

DISCUSSION

While plaintiffs assert a bundle of constitutional challenges, only one requires extended discussion. Before reaching that issue, several threshold issues require resolution.

A. Abstention

Defendant Marks argues, somewhat incongruously, that this matter should be dismissed based upon abstention principles. In asserting this defense, counsel attempts to mischaracterize the nature of the relief sought. This is not a case in which this Court is being asked "to alter the manner in which . . . proceedings are conducted." *Disability Rights New York v. New York*, 916 F.3d 129, 130–31 (2d Cir. 2019) (upholding *Younger* abstention in challenge to the Surrogate's Court Procedure Act). Nor is this a matter "in which the prospect of undue interference with state proceedings counsels against federal relief." *Sprint Commc'ns, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69, 72 (2013) (reversing lower Court's invocation of *Younger* abstention).

To be clear, there are no parallel civil or criminal proceedings into which this Court is asked to intrude that could implicate abstention concerns. *Id.* at 78. Far from asking this Court to intervene in state court proceedings, plaintiffs' chief complaint centers around the absence of

the instant application seeks to maintain or alter the *status quo*. However, because the undersigned finds that plaintiffs satisfy neither standard, the Court need not resolve this issue.

such proceedings. Primarily, plaintiffs attack the moratorium by which the legislative and executive branches have prevented state courts from conducting proceedings. Vested with jurisdiction to hear plaintiffs' claims, the Court has "no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given." *Id.* at 77 (citation omitted).

Defendant's motion to dismiss based on abstention is denied.

B. Irreparable Harm

"A showing of irreparable harm is 'the single most important prerequisite for the issuance of a preliminary injunction." *Faiveley Transp. Malmo AB v. Wabtec Corp.*, 559 F.3d 110, 118 (2d Cir. 2009) (citation omitted). As the Second Circuit has held, "the alleged injury must be one incapable of being fully remedied by monetary damages." *Reuters Ltd. v. United Press Int'l, Inc.*, 903 F.2d 904, 907 (2d Cir.1990); *cf. General Textile Printing & Processing Corp. v. Expromtorg Int'l Corp.*, 862 F. Supp. 1070, 1075 (S.D.N.Y.1994) ("If the injury complained of may be compensated by an award of monetary damages, then an adequate remedy at law exists and no irreparable harm may be found as a matter of law.") (citation omitted)).

While the plaintiffs here could – in the main – be compensated for the damages sustained from the eviction moratorium, the analysis is a bit more complicated. Given that the tenants are unlikely to be able to pay the substantial arrears, this matter implicates the principles identified in *Brenntag Int'l Chemicals, Inc. v. Bank of India,* 175 F.3d 245 (2d Cir. 1999). *Brenntag* notes that "a perhaps more accurate description of the circumstances that constitute irreparable harm is that where, but for the grant of equitable relief, there is a substantial chance that upon final resolution of the action the parties cannot be returned to the positions they previously occupied. For this reason, courts have excepted from the general rule regarding monetary injury situations

involving obligations owed by insolvents." *Id.* at 249–50 (citation omitted). Other courts have extended this exception to cases of "threatened insolvency." *See Federated Strategic Income Fund v. Mechala Grp. Jamaica Ltd.*, 1999 WL 993648, at *8 (S.D.N.Y. Nov.2, 1999). However, to obtain injunctive relief under the *Brenntag* exception, "a movant must show that the risk of insolvency is likely and imminent." *CRP/Extell Parcel I, L.P. v. Cuomo*, 394 F. App'x 779, 782 (2d Cir. 2010). Plaintiffs have not made such a showing.

At the same time, "[t]he deprivation of an interest in real property constitutes irreparable harm." *Tioronda, LLC. v. New York*, 386 F. Supp. 2d 342, 350 (S.D.N.Y. 2005). The evidence suggests that, in several instances, the moratorium has precluded varying uses of property, including planned sales or owner-occupancy. *See* DE 13 ¶ 6 (Chrysafis's attempt to sell house thwarted by tenants); Tr. 34-35 (LaCasse testimony reflecting intention to live in the subject premises, or sell it to obtain another home); DE 11 ¶ 12 (Shi's intent to move her family into subject home because they can no longer afford apartment rent). Such deprivation could well be viewed as irreparable harm. *See Brooklyn Heights Ass'n, Inc. v. Nat'l Park Serv.*, 777 F. Supp. 2d 424, 435 (E.D.N.Y. 2011) ("[I]t is well-settled that unauthorized interference with a real property interest constitutes irreparable harm as a matter of law, given that a piece of property is considered to be a unique commodity for which a monetary remedy for injury is an inherently inadequate substitute.").

Tenants are not parties to this action, and the state actors are not subject to a money judgment in this case. "[W]here a plaintiff cannot recover damages due to sovereign immunity, monetary loss may amount to irreparable harm." *Regeneron Pharms., Inc. v. United States Dep't of Health & Hum. Servs.*, No. 20-CV-10488 (KMV), 2020 WL 7778037, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 30, 2020) (citing *United States v. New York*, 708 F.2d 92, 93 (2d Cir. 1983) ("[I]njury was

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irreparable even though losses were only pecuniary because a suit in federal court against New York to recover the damages sustained by the plaintiff would be barred by the Eleventh Amendment.")).

Finally, "[w]hen an alleged deprivation of a constitutional right is involved, most courts hold that no further showing of irreparable injury is necessary." *Mitchell v. Cuomo*, 748 F.2d 804, 806 (2d Cir. 1984). Taken together with the showing made, these principles suggest that plaintiffs have demonstrated a risk of irreparable injury sufficient to warrant further consideration of plaintiff's application for preliminary relief.

C. Likelihood of Success

1. Due Process Violations

Plaintiffs' most significant constitutional challenge arises from alleged procedural due process violations emanating from the moratorium. Relying on the notion that "[t]he fundamental requirement of due process is the opportunity to be heard 'at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner," *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 333 (1976) (citation omitted), plaintiffs argue, chiefly, that their inability to file or enforce eviction proceedings until August 31, 2021 amounts to a due process violation. Plaintiffs also take aim at the procedural peculiarities of CEEFPA, which preclude the institution or enforcement of eviction proceedings based upon the execution of the hardship declaration by the tenant, a declaration immune from administrative or judicial review.⁷

⁷ CEEFPA features certain curious provisions which are not raised by plaintiffs, and are thus not subject to this decision. One such feature is the vacatur of existing court orders through legislative action. *Compare* CEEFPA Part A, § 7 ("If a default judgment has been awarded prior to the effective date of this act, the default judgment shall be removed and the matter restored to the court calendar") *with County of Suffolk v. Long Island Lighting Co.*, 14 F. Supp. 2d 260, 265 (1998) ("[T]he property of judgment creditors is protected from uncompensated takings by legislatures").

At first blush, the facts presented by several plaintiffs might appear to raise due process concerns. The pandemic has evolved: in 2021, several effective vaccines became available, and have been distributed free at numerous state-operated facilities for months. As of this writing, 65% adults in New York State have received at least one vaccination, and the statewide positivity rate has hit a new low.⁸ These developments dovetail with evidence of significant financial hardship: plaintiffs have been unable to collect rent or regain control over their property for months or years and, in some instances, from circumstances that predate the pandemic. Under the statute, plaintiffs seemingly lack recourse to challenge the hardship declarations. Attempting to apply the *Mathews* factors, though, proves futile, as CEEFPA does not lend itself to review under *Mathews*.

The fundamental flaw in plaintiffs' procedural due process argument is that the treatment afforded a general legislative act differs from that for a case-specific determination. In *Bi-Metallic Inv. Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization*, the Supreme Court offered an apt explanation of this principle:

General statutes within the state power are passed that affect the person or property of individuals, sometimes to the point of ruin, without giving them a chance to be heard. Their rights are protected in the only way that they can be in a complex society, by their power, immediate or remote, over those who make the rule. If the result in this case had been reached, as it might have been by the state's doubling the rate of taxation, no one would suggest that the 14th Amendment was violated unless every person affected had been allowed an opportunity to raise his voice against it before the body intrusted by the state Constitution with the power. In considering this case in this court we must assume that the proper state machinery has been used, and the question is whether, if the state Constitution had declared that Denver had been undervalued as compared with the rest of the state, and had decreed that for the current year the valuation should be 40 per cent higher, the objection now urged could prevail. It appears to us that to put the question is to answer it. There must be a limit to individual argument in such matters if government is to go on.

⁸ Governor Cuomo Announces 7-Day Average COVID-19 Positivity Rate Continues to Drop to New Lows, COVID-19 Updates (June 1, 2021), <u>https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-announces-7-day-average-covid-19-positivity-rate-continues-drop-new-lows</u>.

239 U.S. 441, 445 (1915) (emphasis added). The Supreme Court has repeatedly reaffirmed the *Bi-Metallic* principle, as has the Second Circuit and nearly every other Circuit court.⁹ *See E. Enterprises v. Apfel*, 524 U.S. 498, 550 (1998) (Kennedy, J., concurring in part) ("Statutes may be invalidated on due process grounds only under the most egregious of circumstances"); *United States v. Locke*, 471 U.S. 84, 108 (1985) ("In altering substantive rights through enactment of rules of general applicability, a legislature generally provides constitutionally adequate process simply by enacting the statute"); *Richmond Boro Gun Club, Inc. v. City of New York*, 97 F.3d 681, 689 (2d Cir. 1996) ("When the legislature passes a law which affects a general class of persons, those persons have all received procedural due process—the legislative process"). As the Second Circuit has explained:

Official action that is legislative in nature is not subject to the notice and hearing requirements of the due process clause. These constitutional due process requirements apply only where the official action is "designed to adjudicate disputed facts in particular cases." "When not bounded by statutory procedural requirements, the Supreme Court has consistently been willing to assume that due process does not require any hearing or participation in 'legislative' decisionmaking other than that afforded by judicial review after rule promulgation."

Interport Pilots Agency, Inc. v. Sammis, 14 F.3d 133, 142 (2d Cir. 1994) (citations omitted).

⁹ See, e.g., Garcia-Rubiera v. Fortuno, 665 F.3d 261, 272 (1st Cir. 2011) (contrasting legislative actions with "individual adjudications, which require more specific procedures," as set out in, for example, *Mathews v. Eldridge*); *Rogin v. Bensalem Township*, 616 F.2d 680, 693 (3d Cir. 1980) ("To provide every person affected by legislation the various rights encompassed by procedural due process—including hearings, opportunity for confrontation and response, clear standards, an impartial arbiter, and possibly judicial review—would be inconsistent with the structure of our system of government. The act of legislating necessarily entails political trading, compromise, and ad hoc decisionmaking which, in the aggregate, produce policies that at least approximate a fair and equitable distribution of social resources and obligations."); *County Line Joint Venture v. City of Grand Prairie, Tex.*, 839 F.2d 1142, 1144 (5th Cir. 1988); *Smith v. Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Sch. Comm'rs*, 641 F.3d 197, 217 (6th Cir. 2011); *Indiana Land Co. v. City of Greenwood*, 378 F.3d 705, 710 (7th Cir. 2004); *Collier v. City of Springdale*, 733 F.2d 1311, 1316 n.5 (8th Cir. 1984); *Halverson v. Skagit County*, 42 F.3d 1257, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1994); *Onyx Properties LLC v. Bd. of Cty. Commissioners*, 838 F.3d 1039, 1045 (10th Cir. 2016); *75 Acres, LLC v. Miami-Dade Cty*. 338 F.3d 1288, 1294 (11th Cir. 2003) (citations omitted) ("[A]s one set of commentators has summarized, 'When the legislature passes a law which affects a general class of persons, those persons have all received procedural due process—the legislative process.") (citation omitted)).

Undoubtedly, the challenged provisions of CEEFPA (and, for that matter, its predecessor EOs) represent legislative, rather than adjudicative acts. Acts are adjudicative, and hence subject to due process claims, where they involve "facts about the parties and their activities, businesses, and properties," and are "designed to adjudicate disputed facts in particular cases." *Edelhertz v. City of Middletown*, 943 F. Supp. 2d 388, 395 (S.D.N.Y. 2012), *aff'd sub nom. Edelhertz v. City of Middletown*, New York, 714 F.3d 749 (2d Cir. 2013) (citations omitted). By contrast, legislative actions entail "the formulation of a general rule to be applied … at a subsequent time." *Id.* (citation omitted). By these measures, CEEFPA, which governs the timing, format and litigation of eviction proceeds generally, clearly constitutes legislative action and "is not subject to the notice and hearing requirements of the due process clause." *Interport Pilots Agency*, 14 F.3d at 142 (citing *RR Village Ass'n v. Denver Sewer Corp.*, 826 F.2d 1197, 1204–05 (2d Cir. 1987)).

Earlier challenges to eviction moratoria have been rejected for essentially the same reasons.

As Justice Holmes observed:

[A] declaration by a legislature concerning public conditions that by necessity and duty it must know, is entitled at least to great respect. In this instance Congress stated a publicly notorious and almost world-wide fact. That the emergency declared by the statute did exist must be assumed, and the question is whether Congress was incompetent to meet it in the way in which it has been met by most of the civilized countries of the world.

Block v. Hirsh, 256 U.S. 135, 154–55 (1921) (upholding a Congressional eviction moratorium in the District of Columbia); *see also Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co. v. Siegel*, 258 U.S. 242, 246 (1922). In rejecting such a challenge, Justice Holmes emphasized that "the notion that [property rights] are exempt from the legislative modification from time to time in civilized life is contradicted . . . by . . . the police power in its proper sense, under which property rights may be cut down, and to that extent taken, without pay." *Block*, 256 U.S. at 155. In another case, Justice Holmes upheld an eviction

moratorium¹⁰ imposed by the New York legislature limited to cities with a population of more than

one million because "the evil to be met was a very pressing want of shelter in certain crowded

centers." Marcus Brown Holding Co. v. Feldman, 256 U.S. 170, 199 (1921).

The Court renewed these principles in reviewing a Contracts Clause challenge to legislation

aimed at similar effects of the Great Depression:

Whatever doubt there may have been that the protective power of the state, its police power, may be exercised—without violating the true intent of the provision of the Federal Constitution—in directly preventing the immediate and literal enforcement of contractual obligations by a temporary and conditional restraint, where vital public interests would otherwise suffer, was removed by our decisions relating to the enforcement of provisions of leases during a period of scarcity of housing.

Home Bldg. & Loan Ass'n v. Blaisdell, 290 U.S. 398, 440 (1934); see also Allied Structural Steel Co.

v. Spannaus, 438 U.S. 234, 249, 98 S. Ct. 2716, 2725, 57 L. Ed. 2d 727 (1978) (noting that Blaisdell

took judicial notice of "the broad and desperate emergency economic conditions of the early

1930's"). And a half-century later, the Court reiterated that it "has consistently affirmed that States

have broad power to regulate housing conditions in general and the landlord-tenant relationship in

particular without paying compensation for all economic injuries that such regulation entails."

Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp., 458 U.S. 419, 440, (1982).

¹⁰ That moratorium arose from a nationwide housing crisis described in a separate opinion as follows:

That there was a very great shortage in dwelling house accommodations in the cities of the state to which the acts apply; that this condition was causing widespread distress; that extortion in most oppressive forms was flagrant in rent profiteering; that, for the purpose of increasing rents, legal process was being abused and eviction was being resorted to as never before; and that unreasonable and extortionate increases of rent had frequently resulted in two or more families being obliged to occupy an apartment adequate only for one family, with a consequent overcrowding, which was resulting in insanitary conditions, disease, immorality, discomfort, and widespread social discontent.

If this court were disposed, as it is not, to ignore the notorious fact that a grave social problem has arisen from the insufficient supply of dwellings in all large cities of this and other countries, resulting from the cessation of building activities, incident to the war, nevertheless, these reports and the very great respect which courts must give to the legislative declaration that an emergency existed would be amply sufficient to sustain an appropriate resort to the police power for the purpose of dealing with it in the public interest.

Edgar A. Levy Leasing, 258 U.S. at 246.

One cannot argue that the CEEFPA moratorium is not reasonably related to COVID crisis.

As one district court held regarding similar anti-COVID restrictions:

Plaintiff argues that the Act is not "rationally related to preventing the spread of COVID-19" because "the Act provides relief to tenants who were struggling to meet their rent obligations as far back as March 1, 2020 – before the coronavirus ravaged the United States and before any declaration of emergency in Philadelphia or Pennsylvania." On March 6, 2020, Governor Wolf issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency; the City's determination that beginning relief on March 1, as opposed to March 6, for residents who have suffered a COVID-19 financial hardship is not irrational.

HAPCO v. City of Philadelphia, 482 F. Supp. 3d 337, 357 (E.D. Pa. 2020). These observations are fully applicable to the objections to CEEFPA and the predicate EOs. It is the act of eviction, not the timing of non-payment, that increases the risk of COVID spread. Viewed through this lens, the rationale for applying legislation to pending evictions becomes clear.

Of course, the legislature's power is not without constitutional limitation. *Block*, 256 U.S. at 156 ("[A] public exigency will justify the legislature in restricting property rights in land to a certain extent without compensation."); *cf. Auracle Homes, LLC v. Lamont*, 478 F. Supp. 3d 199, 227 (D. Conn. 2020) (upholding similar action to combat COVID-19 because "the Executive Orders only delay Plaintiffs' ability to initiate evictions; they do not eradicate all future opportunity for Plaintiffs to pursue evictions"). The standard, though, is very different. A legislative act of this kind may be invalidated if "clearly arbitrary and unreasonable, having no substantial relation to the public health, safety, morals, or general welfare." *City of Eastlake v. Forest City Enterprises, Inc.*, 426 U.S. 668, 676 (1976). "It is by now well established that legislative Acts adjusting the burdens and benefits of economic life come to the Court with a presumption of constitutionality, and that the burden is on one complaining of a due process violation to establish that the legislature has acted in an arbitrary and irrational way." *Usery v. Turner Elkhorn Mining Co.*, 428 U.S. 1, 15 (1976). A converse conclusion dictates that the act must be upheld, irrespective of its efficacy:

Assuming that the end in view otherwise justified the means adopted by Congress, we have no concern of course with the question whether those means were the wisest,

whether they may not cost more than they come to, or will effect the result desired. It is enough that we are not warranted in saying that legislation . . . is futile or has no reasonable relation to the relief sought.

Block, 256 U.S. at 158.

Plaintiffs complain of the length of the moratorium. There certainly is a temporal point at which the legislative action would arise to the level of capriciousness. *See Ecogen, LLC v. Town of Italy*, 438 F. Supp. 2d 149, 161 (W.D.N.Y. 2006) ("[A] moratorium must be of reasonable duration"). Yet "[t]here is . . . no bright-line rule as to how long a moratorium can remain in effect without treading upon constitutional rights." *Id.* at 162 (*citing Tahoe–Sierra Pres. Council, Inc. v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency*, 535 U.S. 302, 342 (2002) (refusing to enjoin zoning moratorium which had been extended to two years)). A hundred-year moratorium would be out of bounds, while a ten-day moratorium warrants no discussion. *Compare Tahoe-Sierra*, 535 U.S. at 341 (noting that "any moratorium that lasts for more than one year should be viewed with special skepticism" while upholding 32-month development moratorium) *with ASF, Inc. v. City of Seattle*, 408 F. Supp. 2d 1102, 1108–09 (W.D. Wash. 2005) (finding 17-year moratorium on issuance of new adult entertainment licenses unconstitutional). So where does the present moratorium fall on that spectrum?

Caselaw from earlier public emergencies provides some guidance. The CEEFPA moratorium – an eight month statutory provision following about ten months of EO suspensions – is not outside the bounds of previously sanctioned moratoria. *See, e.g., Blaisdell,* 290 U.S. 398 (upholding two-and-a-half-year moratorium on foreclosure evictions); *Feldman,* 256 U.S. 170 (approving a 25-month holdover eviction moratorium); *cf. Ecogen, LLC v. Town of Italy,* 438 F. Supp. 2d 149 (refusing to enjoin two-year zoning moratorium).

The specific circumstances surrounding the most recent extension of CEEFPA in April 2021 prove illuminating. Plaintiffs bitterly object to this extension, the catalyst for this lawsuit. DE $1 \P 2$

("There is simply no legal, economic or health rationale for the extension of this blanket eviction moratorium."). But the Legislature – and the world – remains in the midst of a struggle against the most deadly pandemic in a century. And while progress has been made, as noted by the Legislature in approving the extension, substantial data supported its determination. DE 40-4 at 18. Although plaintiffs argue that the extension's implementation was less than ideal, this Court neither can nor should second-guess such determinations. Courts are equipped with microscopes, while other branches of government have binoculars. Hence, broad public policy decisions are best left to those institutions. *See Jacobson v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, 197 U.S. 11, 30 (1905) ("It is no part of the function of a court or a jury to determine which one of two modes was likely to be the most effective for the protection of the public against disease. That was for the legislative department to determine in the light of all the information it had or could obtain.").

Considering all the relevant circumstances, the State's actions fell well within the realm of reasonableness.

Finally, plaintiffs' due process challenge to CEEFPA's procedural treatment of the hardship declarations – both in terms of their inability to obtain substantive review of those declarations now and the rebuttable presumption adopted for subsequent proceedings – fails for largely the same reasons. "Given a constitutional substantive statute, enacted to give effect to a constitutional purpose, the states have a wide discretion as to the remedies which may be deemed necessary to achieve such a result, and it is very clear that that discretion has not been exceeded in this instance by the state of New York." *Edgar A. Levy Leasing*, 258 U.S. at 250. In *Block v. Hirsh*, Justice Holmes wrote:

The statute is objected to on the further ground that landlords and tenants are deprived by it of a trial by jury on the right to possession of the land. If the power of the Commission established by the statute to regulate the relation is established, as we think it is, by what we have said, this objection amounts to little.

256 U.S. at 158. A court reviewing a parallel Pennsylvania statute noted:

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Plaintiff argues that the Act violates the Due Process Clause because there is no way for landlords "to substantiate a claim of COVID-related financial hardship." However, the certifications of hardship must comply with Section 1-108 of the Philadelphia Code which require certifications to be sworn to under oath and, in any event, it is not arbitrary and irrational for the City to not provide landlords with the means of challenging whether tenants have truly experienced a COVID-19 financial hardship.

HAPCO, 482 F. Supp. 3d at 357. Plaintiffs' dislike of the procedures adopted – which predicate a delay of eviction proceeding upon the untested hardship declaration – does not implicate procedural due process concerns.

2. Miscellaneous Constitutional Challenges

Plaintiffs' remaining challenges are easily dispatched.

a. Vagueness

Plaintiffs argue that Part A, § 5 of CEEFPA – which prescribes the language of the

hardship declaration form – is impermissibly vague. A statute may be held to be impermissibly vague where it "fails to provide a person of ordinary intelligence fair notice of what is prohibited, or is so standardless that it authorizes or encourages seriously discriminatory enforcement." *United States v. Williams*, 553 U.S. 285 (2008). In the context of criminal proceedings, Judge Raggi observed that "[c]ourts rarely invalidate a statute on its face because of alleged vagueness if the statute does not relate to a fundamental constitutional right (usually first amendment freedoms) and if the statute provides 'minimally fair notice' of what the statute prohibits." *Richmond Boro Gun Club, Inc.*, 97 F.3d at 684. Plaintiffs provide little argument and no evidence demonstrating that the hardship declaration is impermissibly vague. DE 8 at 27-28. One state court reviewing an identical CEEFPA challenge found:

the terminology used in CEEFPA consists of plain language that persons of ordinary intelligence can understand and not be forced to guess at its meaning. In context of the very real pandemic, and the fact that false declarations of hardship are punishable under the penal law, CEEFPA is not is written in a manner that permits or encourages arbitrary application.

Lakeragh, et al. v. State of New York, et al., Index No. 902292-21, (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Albany Cty.

March 30, 2021); DE 29-4 at 10. The undersigned fully agrees. Plaintiffs' vagueness challenge

is meritless.

b. Right to Petition

Plaintiffs also contend that the moratorium violates their First Amendment right to

petition the courts. Judge McMahon rejected this precise argument raised in conjunction with

the EOs:

The right to petition for a redress of grievances in the form of judicial relief is protected by the First Amendment. *See, e.g., Gagliardi v. Village of Pawling*, 18 F.3d 188, 194 (2d Cir. 1994) (citing *United Mine Workers v. Ill. Bar Assoc.*, 389 U.S. 217, 222, 88 S.Ct. 353, 19 L.Ed.2d 426 (1967)). The right of access to courts is burdened when state officials take systemic action to frustrate a plaintiff or class of plaintiffs from preparing and filing lawsuits. *Christopher v. Harbury*, 536 U.S. 403, 413, 122 S.Ct. 2179, 153 L.Ed.2d 413 (2002). To prevail on a denial of access claim, the plaintiff must show "that the defendant took or was responsible for actions that hindered [a plaintiff's] efforts to pursue a legal claim," *Davis v. Goord*, 320 F.3d 346, 351 (2d Cir. 2003); (quoting *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 349, 351, 116 S.Ct. 2174, 135 L.Ed.2d 606 (1996) (alteration in original)). "As the Supreme Court has explained, the requirement of actual injury 'derives ultimately from the doctrine of standing." *Monsky v. Moraghan*, 127 F.3d 243, 247 (2d Cir. 1997) (quoting *Lewis*, 518 U.S. at 349, 116 S.Ct. 2174).

Plaintiffs have not shown that the eviction moratorium EO 202.28 "had the actual effect of frustrating [their] effort[s] to pursue a legal claim." *Oliva v. Town of Greece*, 630 Fed. Appx. 43, 45 (2d Cir. 2015). Although nonpayment proceedings have been suspended, Plaintiffs can still sue their tenants for arrearages through a breach of contract action in the New York Supreme Court – and the fact that is not their preferred remedy is of no moment. They will also have the opportunity to bring eviction proceedings for reason of nonpayment once the order expires, a right preserved by the portion of EO 202.28 that extends relevant statutes of limitation for the duration of court closures. Since "mere delay" to filing a lawsuit cannot form the basis of a Petition Clause violation when the plaintiffs' right to collect both the monetary remedies and injunctive relief they would seek through an eviction proceeding has not been "completely foreclosed" by EO 202.28, *Sousa v. Marquez*, 702 F.3d 124, 125 (2d Cir. 2012). The eviction moratorium in EO 202.28 does not violate Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights.

Elmsford Apartment Assocs., LLC, 469 F. Supp. 3d at 173–74. This analysis is fully applicable to, and dispositive of, the instant challenge to CEEFPA.

Plaintiffs' argument is further undermined by three additional considerations. First, the *Lakeragh* determination, *supra*, demonstrates that landlords had access to the state court system to challenge the legislative enactment. Second, the evidence at the hearing revealed that one named plaintiff filed an ejectment proceeding and obtained an Order to Show Cause from a state court judge. Tr. 44-55; State's Exs. C & D. Third, CEEFPA's eviction moratorium allows exceptions for nuisance violations, permitting access to the courts for certain purposes. These facts demonstrate that plaintiffs' right to petition has not been violated.

c. Compelled Speech

Finally, plaintiffs vigorously assert that CEEFPA's notice requirements, directing landlords to provide blank hardship declaration forms and information concerning legal services organizations to their tenants constitutes compelled speech in violation of their First Amendment rights.¹¹ In a society laden with government-mandated disclosures and warnings, from cigarette packs (which advise, as required by law, that use of the product could result in death), to mandatory disclosures (sometimes in specified font sizes) in leases, mortgages and automobile purchase agreements, one wonders how plaintiffs' rights might be impinged upon by the CEEFPA disclosures. The short answer is that they are not.

As the Second Circuit has held:

Commercial disclosure requirements are treated differently from restrictions on commercial speech because mandated disclosure of accurate, factual, commercial information does not offend the core First Amendment values of promoting efficient exchange of information or protecting individual liberty interests. Such

¹¹ Plaintiffs attack the statute's requirement that landlords translate the declaration form for tenants that do not speak one of the languages in which the form is already provided. (The *nycourts.gov* website appears to offer the form in twenty languages, including Wolof, which is spoken in Senegal). As plaintiffs have elicited no evidence that any of their tenants require such services, this argument is not properly before the Court.

disclosure furthers, rather than hinders, the First Amendment goal of the discovery of truth and contributes to the efficiency of the "marketplace of ideas." Protection of the robust and free flow of accurate information is the principal First Amendment justification for protecting commercial speech, and requiring disclosure of truthful information promotes that goal. In such a case, then, less exacting scrutiny is required than where truthful, nonmisleading commercial speech is restricted.

National Elec. Mfrs. Ass'n v. Sorrell, 272 F.3d 104, 113-14 (2d Cir. 2001). The notice at issue here clearly falls under the umbrella of commercial speech as "expression related solely to the economic interests of the speaker and its audience," Conn. Bar Ass'n v. United States, 620 F.3d 81, 94 (2d Cir. 2010) (quoting Central Hudson Gas & Elec. Corp. v. Pub. Serv. Comm'n of N.Y., 447 U.S. at 561). Such advisory notices "are traditionally regarded as commercial speech even if they effectively" act against the speakers' interests. Grocery Mfrs. Ass'n v. Sorrell, 102 F. Supp. 3d 583, 626 (D. Vt. 2015) (citing New York State Rest. Ass'n v. New York City Bd. of Health, 556 F.3d 114, 131, 133 (2d Cir. 2009)). Laws, like CEEFPA, "that compel the reporting of 'factual and uncontroversial' information by commercial entities are scrutinized for rationality." New York State Rest. Ass'n v. New York City Bd. of Health, 556 F.3d 114, 134 (2d Cir. 2009) (citation omitted); National Elec. Mfrs. Ass'n, 272 F.3d at 115. There is no doubt that the notice requirement here is rational; similar factual notices have been upheld for a range of purposes far less pressing than the mitigation of an ongoing pandemic. See, e.g., New York State Rest. Ass'n, 556 F.3d at 134-35; National Elec. Mfrs. Ass'n, 272 F.3d at 115-16; Conn. Bar Ass'n, 620 F.3d at 96-100. On the other hand, even if the Court were to apply the "strict scrutiny" standard urged by the plaintiffs,¹² the magnitude of the public health emergency overwhelmingly justifies this miniscule burden on plaintiffs.

¹² Plaintiffs cite to *Riley v. Nat'l Fed'n of the Blind of N. Carolina, Inc.*, 487 U.S. 781 (1988) in support of this proposition. However, the disclosures at issue in *Riley* were held to necessitate a higher standard of review not on

Thus, plaintiffs have failed to establish a likelihood of success on the merits or a serious question to make them a fair ground for trial. Furthermore, in light of the continuing public health crisis, ¹³ plaintiffs cannot establish that the balance of the hardships tip decidedly in their favor, or that granting a preliminary injunction would serve the public's interest. *See Auracle Homes*, 478 F. Supp. 3d at 228 ("[G]iven the nature of this pandemic, the balance of the equities and the public interest favor denying a preliminary injunction.").

D. Dismissal of Claims against Remaining Defendants

Other than defendant Marks, the remaining defendants include several sheriffs and the New York City Department of Investigations, entities which are charged with serving eviction warrants. Several of these defendants have already started the process of filing motions to dismiss. At the hearing, on consent, the matter was stayed as to these defendants – who are largely nominal defendants – to avoid incurring unneeded litigation expenses. The only evidence of record demonstrates that these defendants have not refused any requests to serve a warrant. Tr. 56, 78. In light of the evidence and the determinations herein, plaintiffs' claims against these defendants fail. In order to speed the resolution of this significant matter, and avoid unnecessary litigation costs, consistent with the dictates of Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court hereby exercises its discretion to dismiss the complaint as against these defendants under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

their own merit, but rather because they were "inextricably intertwined with otherwise fully protected speech" – in that case, "informative and perhaps persuasive speech" about charitable fundraisers' mission and purpose. *Id.* at 796. The disclosures at issue here bear no such connection; indeed, they are, at worst only "intertwined" with other commercial speech, *e.g.*, demands for rent.

¹³ See note 1, *supra*.

E. Consolidation with a Determination on the Merits

Rule 65(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that "[b]efore or after beginning the hearing on a motion for a preliminary injunction, the court may advance the trial on the merits and consolidate it with the hearing." This determination is well within a court's discretion. "Given the broad discretion accorded the district court by Rule 65(a)(2), the court's order of consolidation will not be overturned on appeal absent a showing of substantial prejudice in the sense that a party was not allowed to present material evidence." *Abraham Zion Corp. v. Lebow*, 761 F.2d 93, 101 (2d Cir. 1985).

In an "Order Re: Consolidation with Merits," the Court observed that:

the preliminary injunction evidence received and argument heard by the Court could well resolve the case in its entirety, that a fuller record may not be required and that discovery would not likely advance the dispute in any meaningful way. Furthermore, given the importance of the issues at hand, as well as the time-sensitive nature of the dispute, it may be in the parties' interest to provide finality and/or prepare the matter for appellate review as quickly as possible. Based on these observations, counsel for plaintiffs and for defendant Marks will file a letter by close of business, Monday June 7, 2021, indicating whether they consent to consolidation of the preliminary injunction hearing with the trial of the merits herein, or if they object, the basis for such objection.

Electronic Order dated June 4, 2021. In other words, the Court recognized that the preliminary injunction could constitute "the whole ballgame." *D.L. Cromwell Invs., Inc. v. NASD Regul., Inc.*, 279 F.3d 155, 159 (2d Cir. 2002).

In response, counsel for plaintiffs agreed to consolidation on the condition that the Court accept into evidence and consider the unrebutted declarations of two plaintiffs who did not testify – which has been done in connection with this determination. DE 71. Defendant Marks' sole concern emanates from discovery of underlying landlord-tenant records and the impact it could have on the Court's determination of the due process issue. DE 70. As this decision finds

in favor of the defendant on the due process claims, and the landlord-tenant records would have no effect on these proceedings, the undersigned finds that consolidation is appropriate.

In connection with the hearing and preliminary injunction determination, the Court placed no limitation on the evidence or arguments made by the parties. No jury rights will be affected by the outcome, as plaintiffs are not entitled to a jury. Resolving this case on the merits will facilitate appellate review of this important and time-sensitive matter. As such, the Court exercises its discretion to consolidate the merits of this case with the preliminary injunction determination herein.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it is hereby Ordered that:

- Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, which has been consolidated with the merits of the underlying action, is denied;
- Judgment shall be entered in favor of defendant Marks; and
- The case is hereby dismissed as to the remaining defendants for failure to state a claim.

The Clerk is directed to enter judgment as above and close the case.

Dated: Central Islip, New York June 11, 2021

> <u>/s/ Gary R. Brown</u> Gary R. Brown United States District Judge

[EXHIBIT A]



NOTICE TO TENANT:

If you have lost income or had increased costs during the COVID-19 pandemic, ormoving would pose a significant health risk for you or a member of your household due to an increased risk for severe illness or death from COVID-19 due to an underlyingmedical condition, and you sign and deliver this hardship declaration form to your landlord, you cannot be evicted until at least May 1, 2021 for nonpayment of rentor for holding over after the expiration of your lease. You may still be evicted for violating your lease by persistently and unreasonably engaging in behavior that substantially infringes on the use and enjoyment of other tenants or occupants or causes a substantial safety hazard to others.

If your landlord has provided you with this form, your landlord must also provideyou with a mailing address and e-mail address to which you can return this form. Ifyour landlord has already started an eviction proceeding against you, you can return this form to either your landlord, the court, or both at any time. You should keep a copy or picture of the signed form for your records. You will still owe any unpaid rent to your landlord. You should also keep careful track of what you have paid andany amount you still owe.

For more information about legal resources that may be available to you, go to <u>www.nycourts.gov/evictions/nyc/</u> or call 718-557-1379 if you live in New York City or go to <u>www.nycourts.gov/evictions/outside-nyc/</u> or call a local bar association or legal services provider if you live outside of New York City. Rent relief may be available to you, and you should contact your local housing assistance office.

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Index Number (if known/applicable):

County and Court (if known/applicable):

TENANT'S DECLARATION OF HARDSHIP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

I am a tenant, lawful occupant, or other person responsible for paying rent, use and occupancy, or any other financial obligation under a lease or tenancy agreement at (address of dwelling unit):

YOU MUST INDICATE BELOW YOUR QUALIFICATION FOR EVICTION PROTECTION BY SELECTING OPTION "A" OR "B", OR BOTH.

- □ A. I am experiencing financial hardship, and I am unable to pay my rent or other financial obligations under the lease in full or obtain alternative suitable permanent housing because of one or more of the following:
 - 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - 3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my necessary out-of-pocket expenses.
 - 4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negativelyaffected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or have significantly reduced my household income or significantly increased my expenses.

To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased expenses.

B. Vacating the premises and moving into new permanent housing would pose a significant health risk because I or one or more members of my household have an increased risk for severe illness or death from COVID-19due to being over the age of sixty-five, having a disability or having an underlying medical condition, which may include but is not limited to being immunocompromised.

I understand that I must comply with all other lawful terms under my tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract. I further understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having paid rent in full or met other financial obligations as requiredby my tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract may still be charged or collected and may result in a monetary judgment against me. I further understand that my landlord may be able to seek eviction after May 1, 2021, and that the law may providecertain protections at that time that are separate from those available through this declaration.

Signed:

Printed name:

Date signed:

NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that you know is false.

EXHIBIT E (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 69-1)

Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 Filed 06/03/21 Page 1 of 79 PageID #: 1211

EXHIBIT 1

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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 3 X CHRYSAFIS, et al., CHRYSAFIS, et al., Plaintiffs. 4 X CY-21-2516 (GRB) 5 Plaintiffs. 6 -against- 7 MARKS, et al., Defendants. 7 MARKS, et al., MARKS, et al., MAR			
1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 3			
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EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK CHRYSAFIS, et al., CHRYSAFIS, et al., CHRYSAFIS, et al., MarkS, et al., Mark			I
2 3 4 5 5 6 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 11	1		
CHRYSAFIS, et al., CHRYSAFIS, et al., Plaintiffs, MARKS, et al., Defendants. TRANSCRIPT OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING DEFORE THE HONORABLE GARY R. BROWN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE APPEARANCES: AFOR the Plaintiffs: RANDY M. MASTRO, ESO. AKIVA SHAPIRO, ESO. AKIVA SHAPIRO, ESO. AKIVA SHAPIRO, ESO. AKIVA SHAPIRO, ESO. AKIVA SHAPIRO, ESO. JESSICA BENVENISTY, ESO. LAUREN MYERS, ESO. Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP 200 Park Avenue New York, New York 10166 For the Defendants: For Deft Marks For Deft Marks For Deft Anderson KIMBERLY ANN KINIRONS, ESO. NYS Attorney General Office 300 Motor Parkway Hauppauge, New York 12602 Paul J. Lombardi, CRR, RPR	2	EASTERN DI	STRICT OF NEW YORK
4 : CV-21-2516 (GR8) 5 Plaintiffs, : United States Courthouse 6 -against- Central Islip, New York 7 MARKS, et al., : June 1, 2021 8 Defendants. 10 a.m. 9 TRANSCRIPT OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE GARY R. BROWN 11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 11 12 APPEARANCES: 13 For the Plaintiffs: RANDY M. MASTRO, ESO. 14 JESSICA BENVENISTY, ESO. 15 Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP 20 Dark Avenue 16 New York, New York 10166 17 For the Defendants: KIMBERLY ANN KINIRONS, ESO. 18 For Deft Marks SUSAN M. CONNOLLY, ESO. 19 300 Motor Park way 19 Hauppauge, New York 11788 20 For Deft Anderson KIMBERLY HUNT LEE, ESO. 21 For Deft Anderson KIMBERLY HUNT LEE, ESO. 23 Paul J. Lombardi, CRR, RPR	3		X
5 Plaintiffs, : United States Courthouse 6 -against- Central Islip, New York 7 MARKS, et al., : June 1, 2021 8 Defendants. 10 a.m. 9 TRANSCRIPT OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE GARY R. BROWN 11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 APPEARANCES: 13 For the Plaintiffs: 14 JESSICA BENVENISTY, ESO. 15 Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP 200 Park Avenue New York, New York 10166 17 For the Defendants: 18 For Deft Marks 20 SUSAN M. CONNOLLY, ESO. 19 300 Motor Parkway 20 Hauppauge, New York 11788 21 For Deft Anderson 22 G3 Washington Street 9 Youghkeepsie, New York 12602 23 Paul J. Lombardi, CRR, RPR	4	CHRYSAFIS, et al.,	: CV-21-2516
6 -against- Central Islip, New York 7 MARKS, et al., 8 Defendants. 10 a.m. 	5	Plaintiffs,	(GRB)
i June 1, 2021 Befendants. 10 a.m. TRANSCRIPT OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING BEFORE THE HONDRABLE GARY R. BROWN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE APPEARANCES: APPEARANCES: For the Plaintiffs: RANDY M. MASTRO, ESO. AKIVA SHAPIRO, ESO. AKIVA SHAPIRO, ESO. JUESSICA BENVENISTY, ESO. LAUREN MYERS, ESO. Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP 200 Park Avenue New York, New York 10166 For the Defendants: KIMBERLY ANN KINIRONS, ESO. NYS Attorney General Office 300 Motor Parkway Hauppauge, New York 11788 For Deft Anderson KIMBERLY HUNT LEE, ESO. MCCabe & Mack LLP G3 Washington Street Poughkeepsie, New York 12602 ARIVA SHAPER.	6	-against-	
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15LAUREN MYERS, ESQ. Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP 200 Park Avenue16New York, New York 1016617For the Defendants: For Deft MarksKIMBERLY ANN KINIRONS, ESQ. SUSAN M. CONNOLLY, ESQ. NYS Attorney General Office 300 Motor Parkway Hauppauge, New York 117882021For Deft AndersonKIMBERLY HUNT LEE, ESQ. McCabe & Mack LLP 63 Washington Street Poughkeepsie, New York 12602232425Paul J. Lombardi, CRR, RPR			AKIVA SHAPIRO, ESQ.
16200 Park Avenue New York, New York 1016617For the Defendants: For Deft MarksKIMBERLY ANN KINIRONS, ESQ. SUSAN M. CONNOLLY, ESQ. NYS Attorney General Office 300 Motor Parkway Hauppauge, New York 117882021For Deft AndersonKIMBERLY HUNT LEE, ESQ. McCabe & Mack LLP 63 Washington Street Poughkeepsie, New York 12602232425Paul J. Lombardi, CRR, RPR			LAUREN MYERS, ESQ.
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 For Deft Anderson KIMBERLY HUNT LEE, ESQ. McCabe & Mack LLP Washington Street Poughkeepsie, New York 12602 Paul J. Lombardi, CRR, RPR 			
22 McCabe & Mack LLP 63 Washington Street Poughkeepsie, New York 12602 24 25 Paul J. Lombardi, CRR, RPR		For Deft Anderson	KIMBERLY HUNT LEE ESO
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·	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	- Filo	ed 06/03/21 Page 3 of 79 PageID #: 1213
1			
2	APPEARANCES CONT'D:	1	THE COURT: Hold on. Different problem for you.
3	For the Defendants: LAUREL KRETZING, ESQ. For Deft Dzurenda Office of Nassau County Attorney	2	I'm not hearing you. The court reporter's not
4	1 West Street Mineola, New York 11501	3	going to get you at all. Can you get a little further
5		4	from the Mike?
6	For Deft Fucito RACHEL CANE MOSTON, ESQ.	5	It has a lot of reverb to it.
	NYC Law Department	6	MS. KINIRONS: Kimberly Kinirons from the New
7	100 Church Street New York, New York 10007	7	York State Attorney General's office on behalf of Judge
8		8	Marks.
9		9	THE COURT: Are you on video?
10		10	MS. KINIRONS: My video is not working in my
11		11	office so I jumped on my colleague's video, Lori Pack, who
12		12	is sitting with me as well.
13		13	THE COURT: I see Ms. Pack. I don't see you.
14		14	MS. KINIRONS: You actually see me and here is
15		15	Lori.
16		16	THE COURT: You have to stay on the video for
17		17	the court reporter because it makes it a lot easier for
18		18	them to see who is speaking.
		19	Make sure if you are speaking you are on the
19		20	video.
20		21	MS. KINIRONS: Okay. And we have one other
21	Official Court Reporter: Paul J. Lombardi, RMR, FCRR	22	person for the state.
22	Ph. (631) 712-6106 100 Federal Plaza - Suite 1180 Fax (631) 712-6122 Central Islip, New York 11722	23	THE COURT: Okay.
23		24	MS. CONNOLLY: Good morning, your Honor. Susan
24	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography.	25	Connolly also on behalf of Judge Marks.
25	Transcript produced by mechanical stendgraphy. Paul J. Lombardi, RMR, FCRR		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official US District Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	3		-
			5
1	THE COURT: Let's call the case if everybody is	1	Good morning.
2	THE COURT: Let's call the case if everybody is ready.	2	Good morning. THE COURT: Good morning.
2 3	THE COURT: Let's call the case if everybody is ready. THE CLERK: Calling civil case 21-2516,	2	Good morning. THE COURT: Good morning. Going down the caption, who is next? Who's for
2 3 4	THE COURT: Let's call the case if everybody is ready. THE CLERK: Calling civil case 21-2516, Chrysafis et al. v Marks, et al.	2 3 4	Good morning. THE COURT: Good morning. Going down the caption, who is next? Who's for the Sheriff of Dutchess County?
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2 3 4 5 6	THE COURT: Let's call the case if everybody is ready. THE CLERK: Calling civil case 21-2516, Chrysafis et al. v Marks, et al. Counsel please state your appearances for the record.	2 3 4 5 6	Good morning. THE COURT: Good morning. Going down the caption, who is next? Who's for the Sheriff of Dutchess County? MS. LEE: Good morning, your Honor. Kimberly Hunt Lee for defendant Adrian Anderson.
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1	just agree to come in but I'd rather we see if we can get	1	Counsel who is not Ms. Pack, let's go back on
2	this to work. If you are not speaking mute your mike	2	the record. What is the defendant Marks' position
3	until you have to speak. I'll have to speak loud enough	3	concerning how we should proceed?
4	for Paul to hear me without amplification.	4	MS. KINIRONS: Your Honor, it was our position,
5	We are here for a preliminary injunction	5	as stated at the beginning of this case, that these are
6	hearing. I have some thoughts about how we should	6	legal issues before the court and we were prepared to
7	proceed, but let me go to plaintiffs' counsel and see if	7	orally argue those legal issues.
8	you have thoughts as to how we should proceed because I	8	In terms of an evidentiary hearing, it is the
9	don't want to dominate this.	9	plaintiffs' burden and we will respond upon them resting
10	Now you have to undo your mike. We are not	10	as to how we will proceed. We have identified four
11	getting anything. Mr. Mastro, we are not getting you at	11	witnesses that we do have available and may call if we
12	all. Mr. Mastro, say something.	12	made that decision after plaintiff rests.
13	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, Randy Mastro.	13	THE COURT: Okay.
14	THE COURT: Got it.	14	We have declarations from the plaintiffs, which
			•
15	Go ahead.	15	I think will give me a pretty good idea of what they are
16	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I'm happy to have you	16	going to say. They may add some color and I certainly
17	dominate. It's your courtroom and we are here as an aid	17	want to give them the opportunity to testify here. I
18	to the court.	18	think that's the right thing to do.
19	But in terms of how we intended to proceed, in	19	You have named four witnesses but what they are
20	light of your Honor's orders, I'm happy to make kind of an	20	going to say is a mystery. I don't know what they are
21	opening statement, answer questions your Honor may have,	21	going to say. What are your four witnesses going to say,
22	and then we intend to call two of our clients as	22	if called?
23	witnesses.	23	MS. KINIRONS: Yes, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: You plan on calling two clients, you	24	We have identified four witnesses and provided
25	said?	25	the court and plaintiffs with their CVs and the papers
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	7		
4		4	9
1	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.	1	9 which detail the testimony. It was our thought that since
2	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And those would be your only	2	your Honor requested an evidentiary hearing, that the
23	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And those would be your only witnesses today, yes?	23	your Honor requested an evidentiary hearing, that the evidence would go to balancing of the equities. So we
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1	stayed at this juncture.	1	response, that is my limited understanding of what occurs.
2	THE COURT: Okay. That's interesting.	2	THE COURT: Okay.
3	I'm going to share with counsel some of my	3	MS. CONNOLLY: Your Honor, this is Susan
4	preliminary thoughts about this and they are very	4	Connolly.
5	preliminary and I can be dissuaded from anything, but I	5	THE COURT: I'm sorry. Remind me who you are
6	spent a lot of time preparing. I want to tell you that	6	representing again.
7	I'm troubled principally by one question and that question	7	MS. CONNOLLY: Judge Marks.
8	is this: in the context of plaintiffs' issue concerning	8	THE COURT: I will let you speak because these
9	the procedural due process claim, I'm interested in the	9	are complicated issues but we have to try to keep this to
10	question of a post-deprivation remedy. There are lots of	10	one attorney per party.
11	cases that talk about the propriety and the timing of	11	Go ahead.
12	post-deprivation remedies.	12	MS. CONNOLLY: I apologize, your Honor.
13	Now, I do believe that there is authority for	13	Ms. Kinirons is handling the testimony portion of this,
14	the notion that post-deprivation remedies could be	14	but in terms of the Tenant Safe Harbor Act, the tenants
15	suspended for a time, for some period. The question is	15	will still have an opportunity to assert the level of
16	how long, and have we passed that time and, if we have,	16	presumption based upon the hardship declaration as an
17	what happens next. I have an interesting subquestion	17	affirmative defense.
18	about that. The plaintiffs have raised the issue, and I'd	18	But the normal evidentiary burdens in that kind
19	like to hear from defendants' counsel on this, about these	19	of procedure proceedings, excuse me will, of course,
20	hardship certifications and the presumption that would	20	take place and landlords will be able to assert whatever
21	proceed after August, which I believe the current plan is	21	testimony or evidence they have against that during the
22	to resume evictions in August, but that they would be	22	course of that proceeding, just as they would normally.
23	given rebuttable presumption status. But it also looks to	23	THE COURT: In other words, in August, under the
24	me that that portion of the law expires.	24	legislative scheme, and I don't mean that with the
25	I want to ask defendants' counsel a slightly	25	negative the schema, the plan, we would return to a
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
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	11		13
1	broader question, which is, assuming nothing else changes	1	relatively normal eviction proceeding situation, with the
2	and things proceed as they are planned by the legislation,	2	exception of the introduction of the hardship declaration,
3	what happens in August? What's going to happen then?	3	the presumption associated therewith, and, I believe, correct me if I'm wrong, your position is that housing
4	MS. KINIRONS: Sorry, Judge.	4 5	court judges would be empowered to consider that
6	Judge, my understanding, as you said, is that when everything expires there is a provision within the	6	presumption and consider evidence against it and so forth.
7	Tenant Safe Harbor Act that will allow tenants safe harbor	7	Is that fair?
8	for a certain period, that is a covered period of the	8	MS. CONNOLLY: Under the Tenant Safe Harbor Act,
9	Tenant Safe Harbor Act, and that's where the presumption	9	your Honor, yes.
10	would apply.	10	THE COURT: And the Tenant Safe Harbor Act does
11	Having said that, all of the time period that is	11	not expire in August, does it?
12	not covered by that would be subject to an eviction	12	MS. CONNOLLY: No, it does not, your Honor.
13	proceeding, I mean, it would still be subject to the	13	THE COURT: Okay.
14	eviction proceeding, but it would get the benefit of the	14	Is there an expiration date associated with the
15	presumption under the Tenant Safe Harbor Act.	15	Safe Harbor Act?
16	THE COURT: You think because of the Tenant Safe	16	MS. CONNOLLY: Not that I'm aware, your Honor,
17	Harbor Act that rebuttable presumption associated with the	17	no.
18	hardship declaration would continue to apply in eviction	18	THE COURT: Perfect.
19	proceedings beginning in August and that housing court	19	MS. CONNOLLY: But the moratorium does.
20	judges or whoever handles those proceedings would adopt	20	THE COURT: I understand.
21	that procedure.	21	I wanted to know what that looks like. What do
22	Is that your understanding?	22	we look like in a post-moratorium world.
23	MS. KINIRONS: Judge, it's my limited	23	MS. CONNOLLY: There would be a way essentially
24	understanding, yes.	24	of the housing court to handle the transition from the
25	I have to say, I should be more firm in my	25	moratorium time period into post moratorium normal
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1	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter

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1	eviction process.	1	has proposed to call.
2	THE COURT: Got it. Okay. Thank you.	2	I think it's wonderful that they say it's very
3	Mr. Mastro, you have your hand up. I was about	3	clear what they are going to testify to. I think your
4	to give you the floor back anyway.	4	Honor had the same reaction I did, which was in those four
5	MR. MASTRO: Thank you, very much, your Honor.	5	cases we don't have any idea what they are really going to
6	I just wanted to respond briefly.	6	testify to and a couple wrote papers that they are not
7	First going to the question your Honor was just	7	papers, by the way. One of them, the doctor that the
8	asking multiple attorneys from the state attorney	8	doctor did a study back in 2020 that the first week of
9	general's side, your Honor, the eviction moratorium has	9	September. The world has changed since the first week of
10	now been extended twice. It's been in place for well over	10	September.
11	a year, now extended to the end of August. What happens	11	I respectfully submit it's totally irrelevant
12	at the end of August I think you just heard it is there is	12	but what the state misses in telling you that burden is on
13	a tail on that dog, and that tail is the rebuttable	13	us, as your Honor knows, the burden shifts to the state,
14	presumption and there is also the tail on the dog that the	14	whereas, here strict scrutiny applies to their compelled
15	legislature now has on two occasions extended for a period	15	speech and petitioning, and deny
16	of months the eviction moratorium in its current state.	16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	So you have both the issue of the legislature	17	Mr. Mastro, I think I have already hinted at the
18	that has shown a predilection to do this and that it has	18	fact that you sort of had my attention on the
19	put a tail on that dog of a rebuttable presumption. Even	19	post-deprivation remedies.
20	after the end of August, your Honor, this continues to	20	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.
21	have lasting consequences and as your Honor asked in his	21	THE COURT: When we get to something like the
22	first question as you pointed out, the fact of the matter	22	First Amendment, I was looking and I would say they have
23	is that this is a moratorium that's now been in place for	23	to post in some instances that say fire exit, that's
24	well over a year. It will continue through at least the	24	compelled speech, fire exit.
25	end of August and at least with a rebuttable presumption.	25	But you wouldn't argue to me well, landlords
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1	So all of these constitutional deprivations	1	shouldn't be compelled to make that speech.
2	So all of these constitutional deprivations matter and your Honor knows from our client's	2	shouldn't be compelled to make that speech. MR. MASTRO: Of course not, your Honor.
23	So all of these constitutional deprivations matter and your Honor knows from our client's declarations, small property owners struggling have in	2 3	shouldn't be compelled to make that speech. MR. MASTRO: Of course not, your Honor. THE COURT: How is this that different?
2 3 4	So all of these constitutional deprivations matter and your Honor knows from our client's declarations, small property owners struggling have in multiple of their cases, and you will hear direct from	2 3 4	shouldn't be compelled to make that speech. MR. MASTRO: Of course not, your Honor. THE COURT: How is this that different? MR. MASTRO: Please, your Honor, it's a world of
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1	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	Fili	ed 06/03/21 Page 7 of 79 PageID #: 1217 20
1	MR. MASTRO: Oh, really?	1	And I suggest Becerra, your Honor, in Becerra
2	THE COURT: We are back.	2	the Supreme Court said three years ago said compelled
3	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, what I was saying was	3	speech. What was the compelled speech that California was
4	there is a world of difference between posting a sign that	4	compelling on? Basically counseling services that
5	says fire exit, which is a matter of fact and done as a	5	counseled pregnant women against abortion. The
6	matter of public safety, and my small landlord clients are	6	State of California was requiring those organizations to
7	complaining about posting notices under the law that are	7	publish something that said, by the way, you can get
8	advisory letters or there is a fire exit that is required	8	abortions too. Here is where you can get abortions.
9	under the law.	9	THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, are you going to
10	But, your Honor, this is fundamentally	10	represent then that the cigarette manufacturers who are
11	different.	11	forced to put a warning label that cigarettes can kill you
12	THE COURT: Let me ask you a question and	12	on their package, is that a violation of First Amendment?
13	interrupt. I'm sorry to do that but we have to get	13	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, again, that was a
14	through a lot of things.	14	matter of public health and safety determined by the
15	When they sign a lease I believe there are all	15	Surgeon General.
16	sorts of restrictions and counsel pointed to some of them,	16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	the size of the font, you are entitled to get your	17	So, Mr. Mastro, I'm going to let you litigate
18	security deposit refunded or whatever. There's lots of	18	your case as you will, but I already told you you sort of
19	times where regulations make your client say something	19	had my interest on one issue and I'm telling you you don't
20	that's not necessarily in their financial interest, but	20	have any interest on this issue. Put your chips where you
21	it's the law and it's a rule. I don't understand the	21	think they are most effective.
22	compelled speech argument at all.	22	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, of course I will and I
23	MR. MASTRO: Not the same at all, your Honor.	23	think I have explained why post-deprivation remedies do
24	It's a fundamental difference to make an	24	not address the core problem that multiple of my clients
25	argument under the law to requiring notification of rights	25	have and need relief now.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
1	19 and responsibilities or things that relate to public	1	21 THE COURT: Wait, Wait, Wait, Hold on, Hold
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1 2		2	on
2	safety like fire exits and what's required here which is	2	on. If there is a deprivation of property under the
3	basically for me to say to my tenants as a small landlord,	3	If there is a deprivation of property under the
3 4	basically for me to say to my tenants as a small landlord, here's a form. Check the box and you don't have to pay	3 4	If there is a deprivation of property under the due process clause, what other remedy other than a
3 4 5	basically for me to say to my tenants as a small landlord, here's a form. Check the box and you don't have to pay rent. And, by the way, if you want to avoid eviction,	3 4 5	If there is a deprivation of property under the due process clause, what other remedy other than a post-deprivation remedy, what else can this court even do?
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1	noneviction, couldn't sell his property.		24
2	THE COURT: Okay.	1	So I'm going to ask you, and I know it's hard,
3	MR. MASTRO: And post-eviction moratorium	2	to speak slowly because I want the court reporter to get
4	lifting can't solve the problem for any of those clients,	3	it all.
5	your Honor.	4	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
6	THE COURT: Okay.	5	THE COURT: Thank you.
7	Since your clients are on the line, why don't we	6	BY MR. SHAPIRO:
8	start calling witnesses and I don't know if you want to	7	Q. You mentioned COPD, that's chronic obstructive
9	segregate them out or not. There are enough problems.	8	pulmonary disease, is that right?
10	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.	9	A. Yes.
11	My colleagues are going to do those	10	Q. Thank you for your service.
12	examinations. I wanted to say one more thing before we	11	When did you retire from the service?
13	begin. We have fundamental objections to the way the	12	A. I retired from the service on March 1, 2017.
14	state is proceeding with I may call four witnesses and	13	Q. What branch of law enforcement did you serve in?
15	those witnesses really don't go to the core issues here.	14	A. United States Air Force.
16	We would want to be heard, your Honor, on why each of them	15	Q. What was your main job when you were there?
17	would be an inappropriate witness if they do call any of	16	A. I was a cryptographic maintenance technician.
18	them.	17	Q. What does that job entail?
19	THE COURT: Okay. Let's see what happens.	18	A. It entailed providing top secret communications to
20	Why don't you call your first witness.	19	dignitaries, Secretary of Defense, director of the CIA,
21	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. I'm turning it	20	chairman of the joint chiefs, typically in and out of the
22	over to my colleague Akiva Shapiro.	21	hostile areas, on planes.
23	MR. SHAPIRO: Thank you, your Honor.	22	Q. And one more question on the background.
23	Good morning, Ms. LaCasse. If you could turn	23	You had mentioned the COPD as a connected
24		24	disability. How do you have that? How did you come to be
25	your video on, please. We are calling as our first PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	25	disabled in that way?
			PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro		Official Court Reporter LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro
	23		
			25
1		1	25 A. I served many tours in the desert and it was
1	witness plaintiff Brandie LaCasse.	1	A. I served many tours in the desert and it was
2	witness plaintiff Brandie LaCasse. Do you have someone there to swear the witness	2	A. I served many tours in the desert and it was determined that the oil burning fires in the desert for
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2 3 4	witness plaintiff Brandie LaCasse. Do you have someone there to swear the witness in? THE COURT: Yes. We can do that.	2 3 4	 A. I served many tours in the desert and it was determined that the oil burning fires in the desert for the durations I was there caused COPD. Q. And now that you are retired and you have returned,
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	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	- Fil	ed 06/03/21 Page 9 of 79 PageID #- 1219
	LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro		LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro
	26		28
1	the declaration true and correct?	1	BY MR. SHAPIRO:
2	A. Yes.	2	Q. What's the situation like there?
3	MR. SHAPIRO: Your Honor, we would ask to move	3	A. I don't it's not good.
4	Ms. LaCasse's declaration into evidence.	4	He's been asking me to leave for a couple months
5	We do have this short examination, but in order	5	and excuse me.
6	to move things along we don't want to have to repeat	6	Q. Okay.
7	everything in the declaration.	7	(There was a pause in the proceedings.)
8	THE COURT: Any objection?	8	A. He sends me nasty messages, telling me to get out.
9	Could you state your name, because it's not	9	MS. KINIRONS: Objection, your Honor.
10	coming up on the video.	10	THE COURT: Hold on. What's the basis of the
11	MS. LEE: No objection, your Honor.	11	objection?
12	THE COURT: Okay. Exhibit 28 is in evidence.	12	MS. KINIRONS: Hearsay, Judge.
13	Counsel, you may continue.	13	A. I have the text
14	(Whereupon, Plaintiff Exhibit 28 was received in	14	THE COURT: Stop.
15	evidence, as of this date.)	15	I'm not going to take it for the truth of the
16	BY MR. SHAPIRO:	16	matter contained therein, just for the fact that it
17	Q. You mentioned that you own three properties in	17	happened.
18	New York.	18	Go ahead.
19	A total of how many houses or units are on those	19	THE WITNESS: Do you want me to continue?
20	properties?	20	THE COURT: You can continue.
21	A. There's six total rental units.	21	A. He wants me to leave his house. He is with somebody
22	Q. Are they single-family homes, multifamily?	22	else. He wants her to come here.
23	A. They are all single-family homes.	23	And I have even listed my properties trying to
24	Q. Where are those properties located?	24	sell them so I could buy another house and I have been
25	A. I have one property in Rhinebeck, with a	25	trying to earn my house back and I can't.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro		LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro
			-
	27		29
1	single-family house on it on, 5 acres.	1	29 Q. He's been asking you to start asking you to pay
2	single-family house on it on, 5 acres. I have another one in the town of Clinton that	2	29 Q. He's been asking you to start asking you to pay rent on the house you are in now.
2 3	single-family house on it on, 5 acres. I have another one in the town of Clinton that has two residences on it, and another one in Hyde Park	2 3	29 Q. He's been asking you to start asking you to pay rent on the house you are in now. Correct?
2 3 4	single-family house on it on, 5 acres. I have another one in the town of Clinton that has two residences on it, and another one in Hyde Park that has three residences on it.	2 3 4	29 Q. He's been asking you to start asking you to pay rent on the house you are in now. Correct? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5	single-family house on it on, 5 acres. I have another one in the town of Clinton that has two residences on it, and another one in Hyde Park that has three residences on it. Q. And those are all in Dutchess County?	2 3 4 5	 29 Q. He's been asking you to start asking you to pay rent on the house you are in now. Correct? A. Yes. He sent me a text message and told me I owe him
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<mark>с</mark>	ase 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro	File	d 06/03/21 Page 10 of 79 PageID #: 1220 LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro
	30		32
1	I had told them that I'm not keeping the property because	1	strike.
2	eventually I would need to sell it to pay for my	2	The question calls for a legal conclusion and
3	daughter's education.	3	Ms. LaCasse has a very stellar background, better than
4	And they said they would be interested in buying	4	being a lawyer, I would say, but is not a lawyer and can't
5	it. So I said okay. So after ten months I was required	5	make that conclusion.
6	to give 60-day notice. So in November of 2020 I gave them	6	THE COURT: I'll allow it just for her
7	a notice that might have been early December, I gave	7	understanding.
8	them a notice I was not renewing their lease and that if	8	You can continue.
9	they wish to purchase the property let me know and they	9	BY MR. SHAPIRO:
10	said, okay. Everything's great.	10	Q. How much is the rent on that property?
11	And then they just stopped paying rent.	11	A. It's currently \$2,600 a month.
12	Q. So since they received that notice in November of	12	The original lease said \$2,450 and it stated in
13	2020 have they paid rent?	13	the lease if they stayed after January 31st it would go up
14	A. They have not paid a dime, and if I send them a rent	14	to \$2,600.
15	reminder asking them for any rent, they tell me to stop	15	Q. And how much do they owe now in back rent?
16	bothering them, that they are going to call the cops on	16	A. \$17,100 on top of astronomical amounts of damage to
17	me.	17	furniture in the house.
18	I'm not allowed on the property. They have	18	There are holes in the walls, there are knife
19 20	damaged the majority of the things in the property. They are laying in the back of my house. There are smashed up	19 20	wounds in the door. They have already ruined the septic once. I had somebody else come out and look at it and
20	bunk beds in the shed. I have gotten tickets from the	20	they said that I probably need new leach fields, or
22	Town of Rhinebeck for trash laying around the property.	22	something to that effect, which is there's probably
23	My neighbors have called me numerous times.	23	upwards of \$35,000 in damage to the house and the
24	There is nothing I can do. I have attempted to	24	furniture that was in it.
25	gain access to the property to get their trash off of it	25	Q. And before they stopped paying rent, what were you
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro		LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro
	31		33
1	with the assistance of the police department, and every	1	using that rental income for?
2	time I hit a brick wall because every time I send them a	2	A. I was using it to pay for a portion of my daughter's
3	notice telling them I'm coming on the property they say	3	education and some of my bills.
4	that the date doesn't work for them. That's happened	4	Q. What's happened to your financial situation since the
5	probably 11 times.	5	tenants stopped paying rent?
6	So the captain informed me I am just not allowed	6	A. I am pretty much broke.
7	on my property. It's a civil matter that I have to take	7	I borrowed money from my ex-fiancee which he
8	them to court which I can't.	8	wants me to return and I cannot. I do what I can to get
9	Q. With all those issues, have you looked into whether	9	by. I have an additional job working for Mental Health
10 11	you would qualify for the nuisance exception under the eviction moratorium and be able to get them out that way?	10 11	America as a crisis counselor, and I just recently finished a real estate course so I can get a third job and
12	A. I absolutely have.	12	not spend time with my child and support my tenants.
13	I have spoke with attorneys in the double	12	Q. And that job for the crisis counselor for Mental
14	digits. I spoke with landlord-tenant attorneys. I spoke	14	Health America, what does that require you to do?
15	with real estate attorneys. I spoke with criminal	15	What does that involve?
16	attorneys. I even spoke with the Town of Poughkeepsie	16	A. It's in person visits with veterans in crisis. A lot
17	judge who is an attorney and they told me I don't qualify	17	of them are homeless.
18	for the nuisance exception because it's a single-family	18	I take them to the food bank. I get them food.
19	property and it sits on five acres and they are not	19	I take them to the doctor appointments, the VA, and we
20	affecting anybody else as a tenant.	20	have group meetings at the VFWs outside for support with
21	So I don't qualify for the nuisance. I tried.	21	other veterans.
22	I offered attorneys money and I can't. They told me I	22	Q. Do you feel that that job is putting your health at
23	don't qualify.	23	risk?
24	Q. And	24	A. Absolutely.
25	MS. KINIRONS: Objection, your Honor. Move to	25	Q. Why is that?
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter

1 LaCase - Direct/Shapiro 1 A. Because I have constant contact with other 30 1 A. Because I have constant contact with other 30 2 OUD/D minmunuccompromised and fm worled what would 30 3 OUD/D minmunuccompromised and fm worled what would 30 4 A. Yes. 1 5 A. Have you field to sale by owner on Zillow 30 6 and I have option - 50 7 I actually listed it for sale by owner on Zillow 30 8 and I have option - 50 9 THE COURT: Hold on. 7 10 TTY know. Go ahead. Mr. Shapiro, I muded 10 10 THE COURT: Hold on. 11 12 MR. SHAPIRO: 11 13 THE COURT: Hold on. 12 14 FW MR. SHAPIRO: 13 15 Clin more there of the answer about trying to 14 14 FW MR. SHAPIRO: 14 15 A. I Ladic 14 16 ant the any as option trying	— C	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 11 of 79 PageID #: 1221
1 A. Because have constant contact with other 1 Nobody can do anything. 2 Individuals and if lever to devalop — if lever to get 2 4 happen. 2 Difty our point do commende a proceeding, a legal 6 A. Yes. 4 A. Tada. 7 1 actually listed it for sale by owner on Zillow 6 noneewal form they told one that they are not paying rent 8 and Inave gotton — 3 1 and they dott have to. And she also sated to me Ima 10 Typ in now. Cos a head. Mr. Shapiro, I muted 10 them 5-day late notice and I served them with the 1-day demand for rent that explored on December 28th and 1 11 you. Sory. 11 1-day demand for rent that explore on December 28th and 1 12 MR. SHAPIRO. Im on. 15 A. I called to folow up with the town of Rhinebeck corts. 13 O. Im not sure if we gotten answer about trying to 15 A. I called to folow up with the Town of Rhinebeck. 14 BY MR. SHAPIRO. Im on. 15 A. I called to folow up with the town on December 28th and 1 15 o. Im not sure if we gotten callew threaperty. 15 A. I called to folow up with the Town of Rhinebeck. 15 o. The rot estite groter		LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro		LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro
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3 COVID The immunocompromised and The worried what would happen. 3 proceeding against the tenants at the Rhinebeck property? 6 A. Yes. Immediately after i served them with a and they dont have to. And the also stated to me Tm a and they dont have to. And the also stated to me Tm a 8 and have gotten and they dont have to. And the also stated to me Tm a 9 THE COURT: Hold on. 3 11 you. Servy. 11 14-43 defaund for rent that sepired on December 28th and 1 12 MR. SHAPIRO: Tm on. 12 Drought my court papers to the Town of Rhinebeck courts. 13 THE COURT: Hold on. 13 Could filed for an ovelton and they gave me a 14 BY MR. SHAPIRO: 14 Court date and then 1 served them with the tappervork. 14 THE COURT: Hold on. 13 Court date and then 1 served them with the tappervork. 14 A I have tried to soll the property. 16 A I called to filow up with the Town of Rhinebeck 15 Offers that Cannot take because there are nonpaying the sector and the yoare of a call that property and 1 laso listed to an admit yoai that than yoare of a call that property and 1 laso listed the yoaid file date are of the call that property and 1 laso listed the yoaid file date file yoait the we cand the sold the date yoare of a cal	-			
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-	LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro		LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro
	38		40
1	think was legal because I submitted my papers on December	1	BY MR. SHAPIRO:
2	26th of 2020.	2	Q. To your knowledge your tenants did, in fact, sign the
3	I then submitted a complaint to the Office of	3	declaration that you have in front of you, correct?
4	Court Administration that came back and said doesn't	4	A. Yes, they did, four times.
5	matter. We don't have enough information. I sent them	5	Q. And if you turn to the first page of the declaration,
6	the information. They refused to reinstate my case.	6	your tenant checked off, A, I am experiencing financial
7	I also called Brian Kavanagh, Assemblyman	7	hardship and I am unable to pay my rent, or other
8	Cahill's office. I called the local administrative people	8	financial obligations under the lease in full or obtain
9	in Rhinebeck. They said that the judge there is locally	9	alternative suitable permanent housing because of one of
10	elected and there is nothing that anybody could do in that	10	the following, and then they circled three, child care
11	their office refuses to speak to you anyway.	11	responsibilities.
12	Q. Bottom line, the case has been dismissed?	12	To the best of your knowledge, did anything
13	A. Correct.	13	change? Has your child's tenant care responsibilities
14	THE COURT: Hold on.	14	MS. KINIRONS: Objection, your Honor.
15	Mr. Shapiro, you are breaking up now. Say that	15	BY MR. SHAPIRO:
16	again.	16	Q 2021 any time since the beginning of the pandemic?
17	BY MR. SHAPIRO:	17	A. Absolutely not
18	Q. The question was, bottom line the nonpayment action	18	THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on. There is an
19	has been dismissed?	19	objection.
20	A. Yes.	20	What's the objection?
21	THE COURT: Good.	21	MS. KINIRONS: Your Honor, to the extent that
22	BY MR. SHAPIRO:	22	Ms. LaCasse has personal observable knowledge of her
23	Q. And now after the nonpayment case was dismissed, did	23	tenants' current circumstances, that would be admissible.
24	your tenants file anything with the court?	24	But based upon my review of the declaration it
25	A. Yes.	25	would seem it is not personal knowledge.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro 39		LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro 41
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_	39 They actually served me with four different copies of the hardship declaration. They sent certified	2	41 THE COURT: Ms. LaCasse, just tell us how you know what you are about to tell us.
3	39 They actually served me with four different copies of the hardship declaration. They sent certified mail, regular mail. They sent it to the court and sent it	2 3	41 THE COURT: Ms. LaCasse, just tell us how you know what you are about to tell us. A. Okay.
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—	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	H 06/03/21 Page 13 of 79 PageID #: 1223
	LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro		LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro
	42		44
1	understood. I think it goes to weight not admissibility.	1	THE COURT: I will allow it. I think we know
2	I'll take it in these circumstances and decide	2	the answer.
3	what weight we should attribute to it later.	3	Next question, please.
4	Ms. LaCasse, you can finish. Go ahead.A. My tenant has never been employed since she's been	4	A. They are not required to prove their hardship in the State of New York with this hardship declaration.
6	 A. My tenant has never been employed since she's been living at my house. 	6	THE COURT: Ms. LaCasse
7	I am a hundred percent positive of that. She	7	A. I can't even get
8	does not have employment. She never had employment. She	8	THE COURT: Ms. LaCasse, we need to know what
9	always stayed home with her children. Her child care	9	you know. The law part we can handle here.
10	situation has not changed at all.	10	Counsel, go ahead. What's next?
11	The only person who worked in that house was her	11	MR. SHAPIRO: Sure.
12	boyfriend, Charles Frelier, who is an EMT at Northern	12	BY MR. SHAPIRO:
13	Dutches Paramedics and another paramedic department in	13	Q. Did you recently commence another lawsuit against
14	New Paltz.	14	your tenants?
15	THE COURT: Okay. That's enough. Next	15	A. I did.
16	question.	16	I filed for a ejectment action through the
17	BY MR. SHAPIRO:	17	Supreme Court with an attorney from Long Island.
18	Q. Next question which is then you see circled number	18	Q. And why did you bring that suit?
19	four moving expenses and difficulty I have getting	19	A. Because I need to get out of where I am and I need to
20	alternative housing make it a hardship for me to relocate	20	do anything that I can, whether it's to get a money
21	to another residence during the COVID-19 pandemic.	21	judgment against them so I that I could leave and go
22	Is there anything that has changed about your	22	somewhere else, or obtain recovery of real property with a
23	tenant's financial situation or employment around January	23	Supreme Court ejectment action I can file both at the same
24	of 2021 or since the beginning of the pandemic?	24	time.
25	A. Well, they have not paid \$17,100 in back rent and	25	Even if I can win one way or the other I can
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro		Official Court Reporter
			LaGasse - Direct/Snapiro
	43		LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro 45
1	-	1	
1	43	1 2	. 45
1 2 3	43 have received tens of thousands of dollars in stimulus		45 leave where I am at.
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C C	ase 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro	File	the content of the co
	46		48
1	contacted my tenants which is in Hudson River Housing's	1	What rule of evidence are you submitting her
2	log seven different times they called them. My tenants	2	view under? Please tell me.
3	are refusing to apply for any rent relief funds.	3	MR. SHAPIRO: It goes to the compelled speech.
4	I have reached out to	4	THE COURT: Mr. Shapiro, I have allowed a lot of
5	MS. KINIRONS: Objection, your Honor.	5	things here.
6	A. My county clerk, Marc Molinaro, his people reached	6	MR. SHAPIRO: Okay.
7	out to my tenants.	7	THE COURT: Just try to focus it.
8	They have refused to apply for any	8	MR. SHAPIRO: Okay.
9	MS. KINIRONS: Objection, your Honor.	9	THE COURT: Any more questions?
10	THE COURT: There is an objection?	10	MR. SHAPIRO: Just two more.
11	MS. KINIRONS: Maybe I'm not sure of the	11	BY MR. SHAPIRO:
12	parameters of the evidence in this hearing, but, again, we	12	Q. Recently have things changed with your living
13	are talking about	13	situation at home?
14	THE COURT: Counsel, counsel, just what's your	14	A. Yes.
15	objection?	15	I need to leave where I'm currently staying. My
16	MS. KINIRONS: Hearsay, Judge.	16	ex wants me out of the house, and I don't really have
17	THE COURT: Sustained.	17	anywhere to go and I'm trying to get my house back or sell
18	Go ahead. Next question.	18	a house which is every time that happens I'm hitting a
19	BY MR. SHAPIRO:	19	road block.
20	Q. I asked I want to ask you about the other	20	Q. And is there anything else that you would like to
21	properties briefly.	21	tell the court before I finish the questioning?
22	Have you sent have you sent the hardship	22	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.
23	declaration to the other tenants?	23	THE COURT: Sustained.
24	A. No, I have not.	24	If you have a question, ask it.
25	Q. It's your understanding	25	MR. SHAPIRO: I'll leave it there and reserve
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
1	LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro		LaCasse - Cross/Kinirons
	LaCasse - Direct/Shapiro 47		LaCasse - Cross/Kinirons 49
1	-	1	49 for potential redirect, if necessary.
1 2	47 MR. SHAPIRO: And I'm asking the question for Ms. LaCasse's understanding and not her legal analysis	1 2	49 for potential redirect, if necessary. THE COURT: Okay.
	47 MR. SHAPIRO: And I'm asking the question for Ms. LaCasse's understanding and not her legal analysis Q but do you have an understanding of when you might		49 for potential redirect, if necessary. THE COURT: Okay. Cross-examination.
2	47 MR. SHAPIRO: And I'm asking the question for Ms. LaCasse's understanding and not her legal analysis Q but do you have an understanding of when you might be required to send out a hardship declaration?	2	49 for potential redirect, if necessary. THE COURT: Okay.
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	LaCasse - Cross/Kinirons		LaCasse - Cross/Kinirons
	50		52
1	Q. You said earlier in your testimony that you had to	1	Q. Now, when you put it on the market in April it listed
2	get a job because of the financial hardship, right?	2	at \$500,000, is that right?
3	A. Yes.	3	A. Yes.
4	Q. In your papers and in your testimony you said because	4	l actually got a cash offer for \$500,000.
5	of your health you are concerned about that.	5	Q. And now it's down to \$465, is that correct?
6	Is that right?	6	A. Yes, it is.
7	A. Yes.	7	Q. Now, that had been up for sale prior to you taking on
8	Q. And obviously COPD is not good with Coronavirus,	8	these tenants, isn't that right?
9	correct?	9	A. Yes.
10	A. Absolutely.	10	I was either going to sell it or rent it, and
11	Q. And that's your concern, is that COVID still exists	11	when they wanted to rent it I took it off the market and
12	and you can get sick and die, correct?	12	told them I was going to put it back on after their lease
13	A. Yes.	13	ends, yes.
14	Q. But at this instance you are doing what you have to	14	Q. Okay.
15	do to make ends meet, right?	15	A. Because I needed the income right away.
16	A. Well, my daughter is suffering. I can't bring her to	16	Q. Now, earlier we were talking about you were
17	her sports.	17	talking about the holdover proceeding you filed in
18	So I'm not really making ends meet right now.	18	Rhinebeck with town court?
19	I'm barely getting by.	19	A. It was a nonpayment case, yes.
20	Q. Okay.	20	Q. The hardship declaration that's in evidence, at the
21	A. I'm not really able to function my normal life.	21	top of that it refers to that case number, doesn't it?
22	I can't get my daughter most days. I can't	22	A. Yes. It does.
23	bring her to travel soccer. She can't take her piano	23	Q. The index number and the town court number?
24	lessons. I wouldn't really say that I'm doing what I need	24	A. Yes.
25	to.	25	Q. On that declaration they have indicated to you why it
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	LaCasse - Cross/Kinirons		LaCasse - Cross/Kinirons
	51		53
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1 2	51 Q. Okay. Now, you said earlier that you have three other	1 2	53 is they can't move, correct? A. Yes.
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C C	ase 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 LaCasse - Cross/Kinirons	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 16 of 79 PageID #: 1226 LaCasse - Cross/Lee
	54		56
1	Q. Is it what appears to be the summons and complaint	1	A. Yes.
2	and then the subsequent order to show cause that your	2	Q. As part of that process, are you aware that you need
3	attorney filed on your behalf?	3	to obtain a court ordered warrant of eviction?
4	A. Did you say Exhibits C and D? Yes, that's more for	4	A. Yes.
5	the court information.	5	Q. In 2020, in December of 2020 you filed a holdover
6	MS. KINIRONS: But Mr. Shapiro, did you give her	6	proceeding against your tenant, is that correct?
7	what we had provided?	7	A. A nonpayment.
8	MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, I	8	Q. But and that proceeding was dismissed by the
9	A. Yes, I do have Exhibit C and D from the actual packet	9	court, correct?
10	they filed.	10	A. Yes.
11	MR. SHAPIRO: They are the same documents, yes.	11	Q. As part of that holdover proceeding, did you ever
12	A. Okay, yes. I do have it.	12	receive a warrant of eviction from a court?
13	Q. Thank you.	13	A. No, and it was a nonpayment proceeding.
14	That's the action that you were speaking of and	14	Q. Okay. I'm sorry. I keep calling it a holdover.
15	that you filed against your tenants that's currently	15	As part of the nonpayment proceeding, did you
16	pending, is that right?	16	receive a warrant of eviction from the court?
17	A. Yes.	17	A. I did not.
18	Q. That's proceeding in court as we speak.	18	Q. At any point from December of 2020 until today, have
19	You have a date to return in July, correct?	19	you ever presented a warrant of eviction to the Dutchess
20	A. July 28th and then the judge has 60 days to make a	20	County Sheriff's Office with respect to your tenants in
21	decision.	21	Rhinebeck?
22	Q. Okay.	22	A. No, I have not.
23	MS. KINIRONS: At this time, I'd offer State	23	Q. Has the sheriff declined to serve any warrant on your
24	Exhibit C and D, the Dutchess Supreme Court action into	24	behalf?
25	evidence.	25	A. No, they have not.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	LaCasse - Cross/Lee		LaCasse - Cross/Lee
	55		57
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2	55 THE COURT: Any objection? MR. SHAPIRO: No objection.	1 2	57 Q. As part of your ownership of that property, do you have a mortgage?
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1	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 LaCasse - Cross/Lee	<mark>File</mark>	ed 06/03/21 Page 17 of 79 PageID #: 1227 Cohen - Direct/Benvenisty
	58		60
1	yes.	1	THE COURT: All right.
2	THE COURT: But you need them to apply for it to	2	BETTY COHEN,
3	work?	3	having been duly sworn, was examined
4	THE WITNESS: Yes.	4	and testified as follows:
5	THE COURT: Okay.	5	THE COURT: All right.
6	Counsel, continue.	6	Counsel, you may proceed, is defense counsel
7	MS. LEE: Thank you.	7	ready as well?
8	BY MS. LEE:	8	MS. KINIRONS: Yes, your Honor.
9	Q. When did you apply for that rental assistance?	9	THE COURT: I'm getting thumb's up.
10	A. The day it came out, like in May.	10	
11	I would have to check, but sometime in May and I	11	BY MS. BENVENISTY:
12	have contacted Hudson River Housing too. So it's on there.	12	Q. Good morning, Ms. Cohen.A. Good morning.
14	Q. Are you aware of the program that became effective	14	Q. Would you please tell us a bit about yourself.
15	today for rent assistance?	15	A. I'm 68, I'll be 69 next month.
16	A. Yes, but you also need your tenants to apply as well.	16	I live alone in Brooklyn, by Kings Highway. I
17	Q. Do you intend to apply for the program that became	17	work for Citibank
18	effective today?	18	THE COURT: Ms. Cohen, you said Citibank?
19	A. Absolutely.	19	THE WITNESS: Citibank.
20	Q. And that would offset some of your expenses that you	20	THE COURT: Just do me a favor and keep your
21	have lost from not being paid rent, is that correct?	21	voice up a little bit.
22	A. If my tenants applied as well.	22	THE WITNESS: Okay.
23	MS. LEE: I have no other questions.	23	A. I work for Citibank for 23 years.
24	Thank you.	24	I moved to India and from that point I'm
25	THE COURT: Does anyone else have questions?	25	nervous I went to Florida. I went to Florida, I took
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	LaCasse - Cross/Lee		Cohen - Direct/Benvenisty
	59		61
1	All right.		care of my family. I collected unemployment. I did temp
		1	
2	MR. SHAPIRO: No redirect on that, your Honor.	2	jobs and in between from then until 2014 I did also have
3	THE COURT: Excellent.	2 3	jobs and in between from then until 2014 I did also have two permanent jobs, and in 2014 I was able to collect
3 4	THE COURT: Excellent. Ms. LaCasse, thank you for your testimony. You	2 3 4	jobs and in between from then until 2014 I did also have two permanent jobs, and in 2014 I was able to collect social security, at which point I did retire.
3 4 5	THE COURT: Excellent. Ms. LaCasse, thank you for your testimony. You may step down, even though it's a very virtual thing.	2 3 4 5	jobs and in between from then until 2014 I did also have two permanent jobs, and in 2014 I was able to collect social security, at which point I did retire. At the time I was at Citibank. With the
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	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 Cohen - Direct/Benvenisty	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 18 of 79 PageID #: 1228 Cohen - Direct/Benvenisty
1	62 landlady, you know, would help and would really help me	1	⁶⁴ increased to \$23,175 arrears, and what would be due in
1	out in the late years, which it had been until the	2	June is another \$1,545 and that would be a total of
3	eviction moratorium came.	3	\$24,720 of nonpaid rent since March of 2020.
4	Q. So prior to COVID approximately what percentage of	4	Q. Is that when your tenant stopped paying rent?
5	your income was from the rental property?	5	A. It is.
6	A. Oh, about 50 percent.	6	Q. Prior to March 2020, had your tenant ever stopped
7	THE COURT: About what? Say that again.	7	paying rent?
8	THE WITNESS: 5-0, 50 percent.	8	A. Never, never once and he's been my tenant 25 years
9	THE COURT: 50 percent. Thank you.	9	and he never stopped paying any.
10	BY MS. BENVENISTY:	10	He was virtually never late.
11	Q. Do you have a tenant currently living at that	11	Q. And what did you do if anything in response to the
12	apartment?	12	fact that your tenant stopped paying rent?
13	A. I do.	13	A. Well, I called him and I found that there was going
14	Q. Do you own any other properties that you rent out to	14	to be well, through Simcha Felder, he's my New York
15	tenants?	15	State senator, that through his office I found there was
16	A. No. This is my only one.	16	going to be a rent relief program in July and I started
17	Q. You said sort of generally speaking where you live,	17	following it in the senate.gov website and I subscribed
18	but could you please elaborate?	18	to, you know, learning when it was going to be available.
19	A. I live I bought my co-op here also while I was at	19	And then it took some time until it was rolled
20	Citibank. It's a studio apartment.	20	out. I contacted my tenant and let him know. I emailed
20	I have lived here for 30 years.	20	him, I texted him, and nothing. Then the second rent
22	Q. I'd like to direct your attention to what plaintiffs	22	relief program came out again. I again texted him and
22	filed as Exhibit 27.	22	
23	MS. BENVENISTY: For the record, this is the	23 24	emailed him, called him just to the point of not harassing him, of course, and no response, none whatsoever.
			-
25	declaration of Betty S. Cohen, plaintiffs' application for	25	Initially when COVID when the eviction
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER Official Court Reporter		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER Official Court Reporter
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	63		-
			65
1	a preliminary injunction	1	65 moratorium first began I even contacted him to let him
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	Cohen - Direct/Bénvenisty 66		Cohen - Direct/Benvenisty 68
1	know, it's old. I haven't had a paint job in years.	1	because it has to be handed to him by a process server.
2	I had an electrical repair in 2019 that I had	2	And not a call from him, not an email, not a
3	been paying \$150 toward when COVID hit and I didn't get	3	text, nothing. When the eviction moratorium is supposed
4	the rent, with the agreement of the vendor, I was then	4	to end in September, October last year, I went to my
5	I went down to paying nothing, and then I just was not	5	attorney. I said, okay. Maybe you can try doing the
6	comfortable after months of paying nothing. I felt I had	6	eviction process, and he did file and I always I asked
7	to show good faith and pay something because I still owed	7	my attorney, send me copies of everything, please, and I
8	money, and I started paying again with the agreement of	8	have that too, but I see it's an e-file and there is no
9	the vendor \$20 a month from \$150 to \$20 a month.	9	file number assigned from the courts.
10	I would love to buy a new desk. I can't buy a	10	So my presumption is that it's just sitting in
11	new desk because I worry about emergencies coming up. A	11	the court and it's just sitting there with any other, you
12	new desk would be \$500, \$600 and I consider it at this	12	know well, eviction requests, whatever. So it's just
13	point frivolous. I can't afford a new desk, that's	13	sitting there stuck. Nothing's happening and I can't get
14	ridiculous.	14	rent, and my tenant doesn't talk to me.
15	My credit card is through the roof that when I	15	It's like he's entitled not to pay rent and I
16	think about it I panic. I can't pay more than the minimum	16	can't sell it, and I have to pay the bills for it, but I
17	and I normally would be paying more than the minimum.	17	cannot manage it whatsoever, and, yet, if something were
18	It's never really been this high, and it's all because I	18	to happen, there had been an electrical problem years ago.
19	can't pay it down from the minimum.	19	I took care of it, whatever I was a good landlord to
20	I had to pay an eviction attorney. I had root	20	him, and I took care of the electrical problem. If
21	canal done last year and all of this is on my credit card	21	something like that happened again and I'd be responsible
22	and I just can't get the bills down. I did treat myself	22	to take care of it.
23	to bed linens and a vacuum cleaner.	23	I can't manage it but I have to pay money for
24	Other than that, everything is on hold. I can't	24	it. I have to my expense I have to pay for it. I
25	do anything. I can't proceed and I try not to spend	25	pay for the maintenance of it with the EIDL money I got
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Caban Direct/Democraisty		Cales Disset/Demussists
	Cohen - Direct/Benvenisty 67		Cohen - Direct/Benvenisty 69
1		1	-
1 2	67	1	69
	67 anything unnecessarily just in case an emergency comes up	1 2 3	69 from the SBA. I have to, you know, take care of it. I
2	67 anything unnecessarily just in case an emergency comes up like an electrical repair which cost me \$1,500 in 2019.		69 from the SBA. I have to, you know, take care of it. I have no control.
2 3	67 anything unnecessarily just in case an emergency comes up like an electrical repair which cost me \$1,500 in 2019. Q. Have you received any financial assistance since	3	69 from the SBA. I have to, you know, take care of it. I have no control. Q. And what happened in the nonpayment suit?
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-e	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 Cohen - Direct/Benvenisty	_l File	ed 06/03/21 Page 20 of 79 PageID #: 1230 Cohen - Cross/Kinirons
	70		72
1	to submit any evidence to	1	THE WITNESS: Well, it
2	A. No. No.	2	THE COURT: Ma'am, that's for me, not for you.
3	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.	3	Sustained. Go ahead. Next question, please.
4	THE COURT: Hold on.	4	BY MS. BENVENISTY:
5	Objection sustained.	5	Q. If you were able to sell the apartment, how would it
6	A. The document	6	change your financial situation?
7	THE COURT: Hold on, ma'am.	7	A. I'd breathe easy. I'd have my cushion.
8	Objection sustained. Next question, please.	8	This is my retirement money. This is what I
9	MS. BENVENISTY: Okay.	9	planned for since 1987, this is what I planned for for
10	BY MS. BENVENISTY:	10	now.
11	Q. What effect has the latest extension of the eviction	11	And now everything is just gone and my hands are
12	moratorium had on your nonpayment suit?	12	just tied. There is nothing I could do.
13	A. I am just beside myself.	13	MS. BENVENISTY: Thank you, so much.
14	I just can't proceed in my life. I have	14	Your Honor, I'd like to reserve the right to
15	everything on hold. I worry. I worry. I go in circles,	15	redirect after the defendants' questions, please.
16	you know, figuratively, I mean. I panic.	16	THE COURT: If it's needed, yes.
17 18	Q. What	17 18	MS. BENVENISTY: Thank you.
10	A. I am 68 years old. I want to see this end and I want to be alive to see it end.	10	THE COURT: Cross-examination, let's start with
20	I never in my life would think that something	20	Judge Marks, please. CROSS-EXAMINATION
20	like this could happen to me, to this country. I just	20	BY MS. KINIRONS:
22	cannot believe this.	21	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Cohen.
23	MS. KINIRONS: Respectfully, your Honor, I would	23	A. Good afternoon.
24	object and move to strike as nonresponsive.	24	Q. Ms. Cohen, your tenant has lived in that apartment, I
25	THE COURT: Sustained.	25	think you said, for about 25 years, is that right?
20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Cohen - Direct/Benvenisty		Oshan Oness/Winingna
			Cohen - Cross/Kinirons
	71		Conen - Cross/Kinirons 73
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	74		76
1	Q. You don't have a mortgage on that property, right?	1	month?
2	A. Correct.	2	A. Correct.
3	Q. And you don't have a mortgage on your own home also,	3	Q. So the costs for your apartment are about the same,
4	correct?	4	roughly \$9,100?
5	A. Correct.	5	A. Correct.
6	Q. At \$1,545 a month that's what he's supposed to be	6	Q. Annually, so you have gotten a little bit less than
7	paying, correct?	7	\$20,000, you have gotten an SBA loan, I think you said,
8	A. Yes.	8	for \$10,900?
9	Q. So up through May he owed you, I think you said,	9	A. Yes.
10	\$23,175, is that right?	10	Q. And then in April of this year you got a COVID
11	A. Now, that's when he's in arrears.	11	related grant for \$10,000, correct?
12	Q. In your declaration you said that you used that money	12	A. Yes.
13	to cover the cost of the rental apartment and also for	13	Q. So that's \$20,900 that you have gotten for COVID
14	your own home.	14	assistance?
15	Is that right?	15	A. For that apartment.
16	A. Well, at the point of up until September, up until	16	Q. You said you have some generous friends who have
17	September I was covering that out of my own money.	17	given you a little bit of money here and there, is that
18	Q. Okay, but	18	right?
19	A. Once I got the EIDL I was paying from there.	19	A. About \$600.
20	Q. So let's talk about before then.	20	Q. Okay.
21	When you say cover the costs of the rental	21	I believe you said earlier that you have made
22	apartment, I think in your declaration you said that would	22	some efforts to get your tenant to apply for rental
23	be for maintenance and	23	assistance?
24	A. Electrical, and AllState.	24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Ma'am, okay.	25	Q. And do you intend to apply yourself for the rental
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Cohen - Cross/Kinirons		Cohen - Cross/Moston
	Cohen - Cross/Kinirons 75		
1		1	Cohen - Cross/Moston
1	75 In the declaration I think you stated you also	1	Cohen - Cross/Moston 77
	75	1 2 3	Cohen - Cross/Moston 77 assistance program that opened today here in New York?
2	75 In the declaration I think you stated you also pay a sublet fee and the maintenance, is that right? A. Well, it's included correct.		Cohen - Cross/Moston 77 assistance program that opened today here in New York? A. I don't know. I haven't decided, and if I did, I believe I
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F	Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 22 of 79 PageID #: 1232 Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty
	78		80
1	Q. So you have never approached the office of the New	1	will call someone.
2	York City Sheriff to execute a warrant of eviction on your	2	At this juncture, and as much as this is an
3	behalf, correct?	3	evidentiary hearing, I would submit based upon papers and
4	A. If I how could I do that? That's up to my	4	evidence presented that plaintiff has failed to meet their
5	attorney.	5	burden to warrant the issuance of a PI.
6	THE COURT: Ma'am, just if the answer is no,	6	THE COURT: Let's get to that after. If there
7	just say no.		is evidence you would like me to consider as part of your
8	BY MS. MOSTON:	8	argument, let's get that in.
9 10	Q. Just yes or no. A. No.	9 10	What would you like to do? You want to take five minutes?
11	Q. And the same with the marshals office, correct?	11	MS. KINIRONS: Could I have five minutes, your
12	A. Correct.	12	Honor?
13	Q. Okay.	13	THE COURT: You may.
14	MS. MOSTON: Nothing further, your Honor. Thank	14	It's Tuesday and I'm feeling generous. Five
15	you.	15	minutes.
16	THE COURT: Anything else from anyone else?	16	MS. KINIRONS: Thank you.
17	MS. BENVENISTY: Your Honor, plaintiffs, if I	17	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, before we break, we did
18	may.	18	want to move into evidence the exhibits that we have
19	THE COURT: Any other defendants? Going once?	19	marked, even though it wasn't necessary to use them with
20	Okay.	20	these two witnesses.
21	Go ahead.	21	THE COURT: Any objection?
22	REDIRECT EXAMINATION	22	MS. KINIRONS: Absolutely a hundred percent.
23	BY MS. BENVENISTY:	23	THE COURT: A hundred percent.
24	Q. Returning to the SBA loan, Ms. Cohen, when will you	24	MS. KINIRONS: Your 30 exhibits? What exhibits,
25	have to pay that loan back?	25	Mr. Mastro?
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty		Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty
1	79	1	81
1	A. Two years from 2020, 2022. They extended well,	1	81 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I'll be happy when she
1 2 3	79 A. Two years from 2020, 2022. They extended well, 2022.	1 2 3	81 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I'll be happy when she takes her break to go through the specific ones we want
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	82		84
1	(Following a recess.)	1	the judgment referenced
2	THE COURT: All right.	2	THE COURT: Yes.
3	Are we ready to go?	3	MR. MASTRO: In the Chrysafis declaration.
4	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.	4	Your Honor asked that we submit Exhibits 13 and
5	MS. KINIRONS: Yes, your Honor.	5	17.
6	THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, did you want to start	6	THE COURT: Yes.
7	with your exhibits?	7	MR. MASTRO: All government records, court
8	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.	8	files.
9	Your Honor, I need to go off the video for one	9	Exhibit 18 is the court government database on
10	second, but you will hear my audio so I can see this list.	10	evictions in 2021.
11	THE COURT: Wait. I'm confused.	11	THE COURT: Okay.
12	Your video is off now. Can you speak?	12	MR. MASTRO: Exhibit 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24
13	MR. MASTRO: Yes. Can you hear me, your Honor?	13	are all public releases announcements by the governor
14	THE COURT: Got you. Go ahead.	14	about various aspects of lifting COVID restrictions, all
15	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the exhibits that we	15	government records.
16	have submitted, Exhibit 2 is the COVID rent relief	16	Your Honor, number 30, Exhibit 30 is updated
17	program, Exhibits 3 and 4 are tweets from the governor's	17	operating protocols effective May 24, 2021 from the
18	office. Tweets issued by Governor Cuomo from his official	18	New York Office of Court Administration, and, your Honor,
19	Twitter account where we now live in a world	19	under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8), we move that all of
20	THE COURT: Counsel, if you argue this we will	20	these records be admitted into evidence as government
21	be here forever.	21	records falling under that hearsay exception, Rule 803(8).
22	Just list the exhibits you want to put in and I	22	THE COURT: Counsel for defendants have
23	want to hear objections if there are any.	23	objections to any of those exhibits?
24	MR. MASTRO: Exhibit 5 is the Emergency Rental	24	MS. KINIRONS: May I start, your Honor?
25	Assistance Program overview government document.	25	THE COURT: Go ahead.
20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	-		
	Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty		Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty
	83		Conen - Redirect/Benvenisty 85
1	83 Number frequently asked questions	1	85 MS. KINIRONS: Your Honor, first with respect to
2	83 Number frequently asked questions THE COURT: You broke up a little bit there	2	85 MS. KINIRONS: Your Honor, first with respect to Exhibits 13 through 17
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1	are false, your Honor.	1	Counsel submitted on May 25th its witness list
2	But I don't believe that they tell us the full	2	and stated that they had no affirmative exhibits. He has
3	picture of what occurred in those proceedings.	3	now put forth 30 exhibits as late as yesterday that he
4	THE COURT: Right.	4	wished to use to impeach my witnesses, should I call them,
5	So for these purposes I already have this	5	or use as rebuttal evidence. So in my I would say they
6	declaration testimony of these witnesses saying this	6	are not properly before the court as affirmative exhibits
7	happened, that happened. I wanted to know a little bit	7	on the plaintiffs' case.
8	more. So I asked for these. I'll say I'm going to admit	8	THE COURT: I'm going to admit these exhibits.
9	13 through 17. If you find a full and complete copy that	9	I find most of them to be of the most tenuous
10	suggests something else you can submit it after and I'll	10	relevance and I don't know that I'll give them any weight
11	take it. Okay?	11	at all, but I have them here. People can refer to them.
12	I think it's helpful to kind of have it for	12	They are in the record for the purposes of this hearing.
13	dates and specifics. Okay?	13	(Whereupon, Plaintiff Exhibits 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9,
14	MS. KINIRONS: Yes, your Honor.	14	10, 18 through 24, and 30 were received in evidence, as of
15	(Whereupon, Plaintiff Exhibits 13 through 17	15	this date.)
16 17	were received in evidence, as of this date.) THE COURT: What else?	16 17	MR. MASTRO: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: All right.
18	MS. KINIRONS: Your Honor, with respect to the	17	MS. KINIRONS: Your Honor
19	rest of the documents, certainly government records enjoy	19	MS. KRETZING: Your Honor, with respect to
20	an exception to the hearsay rule.	20	Exhibit 15, it was purported to be the complaint in the
21	I would submit that press releases and tweets	21	Chrysafis matter. In fact, it's just been noticed a
22	and the other items that are included without putting any	22	petition.
23	witness on to talk about the authenticity and maintenance	23	It does not include the petition and I would
24	of those records is inappropriate.	24	also join in counsel for the state's objection, but I
25	THE COURT: Okay.	25	understand your ruling.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty		Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty
	87		89
1	87 Wouldn't that go to weight as compared to	1	89 THE COURT: Thank you.
2	87 Wouldn't that go to weight as compared to admissibility for these purposes?	2	89 THE COURT: Thank you. If someone can give me the complaint, I'd love
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2 3 4	87 Wouldn't that go to weight as compared to admissibility for these purposes? MS. KINIRONS: I don't know, Judge, because I think he's trying to certainly he can call a witness to	2 3 4	89 THE COURT: Thank you. If someone can give me the complaint, I'd love to see it. Anything else from anybody else? Okay. What are we doing about witnesses for the
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F	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 25 of 79 PageID #: 1235 Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty
	90		92
1	one of the declarations as well?	1	Honor, we just heard they may call one witness. Are they
2	MS. KINIRONS: I know the bill itself was I	2	going to call one, more than one?
3	know the bill itself was. I believe the sponsor's	3	We don't even know what these witnesses are
4	memorandum was not part of that, and I had requested that	4	going to say.
5	that be part of the exhibits at the hearing.	5	THE COURT: Let me answer your question.
6	So when we submitted our letter on the 25th, it	6	I have no idea. Hold on. We were just doing
7	was attached to that.	7	exhibits.
8 9	THE COURT: Is there an objection to those items?	8 9	Who's your witness, counsel? MS. KINIRONS: Your Honor, I intend to call
10	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, there is no objection.	10	Ms. Alia Razzaq.
11	I would ask, we are in the middle of a hearing,	11	She is the Chief Clerk of the Civil Court in the
12	she said she's going to call	12	City of New York. She's an OCA employee.
13	THE COURT: Hold on.	12	THE COURT: Great.
14	The exhibits? Stop. Exhibits, objection or	14	Any objection?
15	not?	15	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I have no objection to
16	MR. MASTRO: I don't have an objection, your	16	that witness being called.
17	Honor.	17	I want to confirm they are calling the one
18	THE COURT: Good. They are admitted.	18	witness and not calling any others.
19	Now what do you want?	19	THE COURT: I don't know yet. We'll see. It
20	(Whereupon, Defense Exhibit E was received in	20	depends on what this witness says.
21	evidence.)	21	Anyone who signs on we have to have people mute
22	MR. MASTRO: Two things, your Honor.	22	their mikes. I think that worked.
23	I am reminded there was one other exhibit that	23	We'll see what happens. Let them call their
24	contains an admission by a spokesperson for the Office of	24	witness. We have about 20 minutes before we take a lunch
25	Court Administration. It's Exhibit 26, which is an	25	break, but why don't you get started with the witness.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
-			
	Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
	Cohen - Redirect/Benvenisty 91		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 93
1	-	1	-
1 2	91 article that appeared on January 8, 2021 and it includes	1 2	93 MS. KINIRONS: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of Judge Marks, I would call Alia
1 2 3	91 article that appeared on January 8, 2021 and it	1 2 3	93 MS. KINIRONS: Thank you, your Honor.
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	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons			Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 96
1	عبر THE COURT: Ms. Razzaq, we are having trouble	1	respo	nsibilities were as part of the landlord-tenant
2	hearing you.	2	divisio	-
3	Can you get closer to whatever device you are	3	A. 🖌	As part of the landlord-tenant division, I was a
4	speaking into, maybe.	4		ow services clerk who assisted people coming in making
5	THE WITNESS: Yes.	5	appli	cations to the court, the majority of whom were
6	Is this better?	6	unrep	presented.
7	THE COURT: Yes, just do me a favor and speak	7		I served as the housing part clerk where tenants
8	slowly and clearly for us.	8	brou	ght actions against landlords for conditions of their
9	THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.	9	apart	ment in need of repair. I might have done some data
10	THE COURT: Counsel, you can continue.	10	-	and I also served as a warrant clerk.
11	BY MS. KINIRONS:	11		And Ms. Razzaq, that was from July 1990 to July 1998?
12	Q. What did you get the degree in and when?	12		fes.
13	A. SUNY Empire State College in 2016.	13		Did you then become a senior court clerk?
14	Q. Thank you.	14		fes.
15	And how long have you been employed by the	15		s that a promotion or a test?
16	Office of Court Administration?	16		t's a test and the successors on the test are
17	A. 30 years, 30 years.	17		viewed for promotion and I did achieve a promotion.
18	Q. Thank you.	18	Q.	Ferrific.
19 20	Over the course of the years have you held	19 20	diffor	Can you tell us how the responsibilities were ent as a senior court clerk?
20	various positions? A. Yes, I have.	20		
22	Q. Was the first position in the civil court in New York	21		As a senior court clerk, the responsibilities are nded a bit where as a court assistant I did not spend
22	County as a court assistant?	22	-	ime in a courtroom.
23	A. Yes.	23	anyu	As a senior court clerk I did function in the
25	Q. Can you please tell us what divisions of the court	25	court	room and the title allowed me to go in the courtroom,
20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	20	court	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter			Official Court Reporter
1				
	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons			Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
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2	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 95 you were assigned to assist? A. As a I was assigned to the landlord and tenant division of the court.	3	clerk Q. [Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 97 gh I still spent the majority of my time in the 's office. Did you then become in January 2001 an associate
2 3 4	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 95 you were assigned to assist? A. As a I was assigned to the landlord and tenant division of the court. Q. What type of work did you do for the landlord and	3 4	clerk Q. [court	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 97 gh I still spent the majority of my time in the 's office. Did you then become in January 2001 an associate clerk in the landlord and tenant division?
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-6	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 27 of 79 PageID #: 1237 Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
	98		100
1	There was no test involved.	1	I'm looking at the screen where I see
2	Q. What were your duties and responsibilities in that	2	Judge Brown, myself, someone waving their hand right now.
3	position?	3	I am absolutely not reading anything at all.
4	A. To manage the landlord-tenant clerk's office and	4	THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. I didn't think
5	courtrooms in the Bronx Housing Court.	5	so.
6	Q. Thank you.	6	Thank you.
7	Then what was your position after that in 2010?	7	MR. MASTRO: Thank you, very much. Thank you.
8	A. In 2010, I became first deputy chief clerk.	8	BY MS. KINIRONS:
9	Q. What were your duties and responsibilities in that	9	Q. Ms. Razzaq, your responsibilities of overseeing those
10	position?	10	courts, does that also include the landlord-tenant courts?
11	A. To support the chief clerk and the managing of the	11	THE COURT: Counsel, you are breaking up a
12	day-to-day operations of the civil court of the City of	12	little bit.
13	New York.	13	Ask that again. I didn't hear you.
14	Q. Ms. Razzaq, when did you become the Chief Clerk for	14	BY MS. KINIRONS:
15	the Civil Court of the City of New York?	15	Q. In your supervision of those seven sites, does that
16	A. June 2018.	16	also include landlord and tenant courts?
17	Q. Is that a promotion?	17	A. Yes, ma'am.
18	A. That is a promotion.	18	Q. How does New York City's landlord and tenant court
19	Q. Please tell us your duties and responsibilities in	19	compare to the size of the courts of the rest of the
20	that position.	20	state?
21	A. I am the highest ranking nonjudicial employee in the	21	A. It is my understanding that we operate the largest
22	New York City Civil Court.	22	housing court within the State of New York.
23	I serve in a confidential capacity and am	23	Q. Now, Ms. Razzaq, over the course of your 30-year
24	responsible for managing the court operations related to	24	career, have you become familiar with the way records are
25	case processing, budget, personnel management and employee	25	kept within the court system?
20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 99		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 101
1	-	1	-
1 2	99	1	101
1 2 3	99 relations and also deploying of nonjudicial personnel in	1 2 3	101 A. Yes, ma'am.
	99 relations and also deploying of nonjudicial personnel in efforts to meet the court.		A. Yes, ma'am.Q. Can you tell us how the records are kept and
3	99 relations and also deploying of nonjudicial personnel in efforts to meet the court. Q. Thank you.	3	A. Yes, ma'am.Q. Can you tell us how the records are kept and maintained with regard to landlord-tenant proceedings?
3 4	99 relations and also deploying of nonjudicial personnel in efforts to meet the court. Q. Thank you. How many staff do you supervise?	3 4	 101 A. Yes, ma'am. Q. Can you tell us how the records are kept and maintained with regard to landlord-tenant proceedings? A. Generally in the landlord-tenant proceedings there is
3 4 5	99 relations and also deploying of nonjudicial personnel in efforts to meet the court. Q. Thank you. How many staff do you supervise? A. Overall there are 883 nonjudicial employees assigned	3 4 5	 A. Yes, ma'am. Q. Can you tell us how the records are kept and maintained with regard to landlord-tenant proceedings? A. Generally in the landlord-tenant proceedings there is a paper file and information is docketed into a universal
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-6	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 Razzag - Direct/Kinirons	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 28 of 79 PageID #: 1238 Razzag - Direct/Kinirons
	102		104
1	amount that was originally sued for.	1	possession of the premises, it is required that a marshal
2	You have the parties' names and across the UCM	2	seek a warrant giving them permission to evict the
3	system as there is activity on the case you can obtain a	3	respondent from the premises. That's the nonpayment
4	case summary. You will know forms that have been	4	track.
5	submitted. You will know applications that have been	5	On a holdover track it's very similar except
6	made, and when the case was disposed of.	6	that the landlord is or the petitioner is not generally
7	Q. Prior to testifying here today were you asked to	7	seeking rent; they are seeking possession of the premises.
8	review some data with regard to evictions in New York	8	The case can be disposed of on the same day, or it can be
9	City?	9	adjourned. A jurist might entertain applications from the
10	A. Yes, ma'am.	10	party similarly, at the end of the proceeding, once it is
11	Q. Thank you.	11	disposed of generally either by settlement,
12	Ms. Razzaq, can you please describe to this	12	discontinuance, dismissal and/or the judge ordering
13	large group of lawyers the eviction process in New York	13	possession, rendering an order judgment of possession to a
14	City, pre-COVID.	14	party, and a similar track is followed with regard to
15	So flashback to the good old days and tell us	15	seeking a warrant; a marshal would request a warrant of
16	what the eviction process was pre-COVID.	16	eviction based on the judge's order and the judgment of
17	A. Pre-COVID with regard to eviction proceedings, a	17	possession.
18	landlord or petitioner who has feels they have rights	18	Q. Would the warrant come from the clerk's office after
19 20	would serve a notice on a respondent or the person that	19 20	a marshal seeks it? A. Yes.
20	they are seeking achieving the premises from, followed by there are certain time limitations with regard to that.	20	
22	Once they have, that time period has passed on,	22	Basically a marshal requests a warrant, including certain criteria in the case, the caption, a
23	the demand that they have made it's generally that a	22	description of the premises, a copy of the judgment, and
24	petition and notice of petition are filed with the court.	24	the court reviews the application and request for certain
25	With regard to a nonpayment proceeding, there is a certain	25	criteria and then will issue the warrant based on that, if
20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Razzag - Direct/Kinirons		
			Razzay - Direct/Kinirons
	103		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 105
1	-	1	-
1	103	1	105
	103 time period when the respondent is directed to file their	-	105 it meets the criteria.
2	103 time period when the respondent is directed to file their answer with the court, and with regard to a holdover	2	105 it meets the criteria. If not, the warrant is returned to the marshal
2 3	103 time period when the respondent is directed to file their answer with the court, and with regard to a holdover proceeding, the respondent is notified of returning to	2 3	105 it meets the criteria. If not, the warrant is returned to the marshal with a note of what the defects are.
2 3 4	103 time period when the respondent is directed to file their answer with the court, and with regard to a holdover proceeding, the respondent is notified of returning to court on a given date and given time.	2 3 4 5 6	105 it meets the criteria. If not, the warrant is returned to the marshal with a note of what the defects are. THE COURT: Counsel, is that a good stopping
2 3 4 5 6 7	103 time period when the respondent is directed to file their answer with the court, and with regard to a holdover proceeding, the respondent is notified of returning to court on a given date and given time. With a nonpayment proceeding, the respondent is tasked to answer. The allotted amount of time is ten days. Over the past few hours it's changed from five days	2 3 4 5 6 7	105 it meets the criteria. If not, the warrant is returned to the marshal with a note of what the defects are. THE COURT: Counsel, is that a good stopping point? MS. KINIRONS: Sure. THE COURT: Okay.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	103 time period when the respondent is directed to file their answer with the court, and with regard to a holdover proceeding, the respondent is notified of returning to court on a given date and given time. With a nonpayment proceeding, the respondent is tasked to answer. The allotted amount of time is ten days. Over the past few hours it's changed from five days to ten days. Once the respondent answers, the matter is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	105 it meets the criteria. If not, the warrant is returned to the marshal with a note of what the defects are. THE COURT: Counsel, is that a good stopping point? MS. KINIRONS: Sure. THE COURT: Okay. Let's take a break and we will come back at,
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	ase 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	H 06/03/21 Page 29 of 79 PageID # 1239
	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
	106	4	108
1	AFTERNOON SESSION	1	Q. What if any efforts did the court system make to
2		2	contact the litigants involved in ongoing eviction
3	THE COURT: Counsel, are we ready to continue?	3	matters?
4	I am getting affirmative nods.	4	A. The civil court mailed to parties in actions within
5	MS. KINIRONS: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay.	5	civil court, including the housing court, letters telling
6	I'll remind the witness that you are still under	6	them that their cases would be administratively adjourned and they should not report to court until they received
8	oath.	8	other notice.
9	Counsel, you may continue with the examination.	9	Q. Did there come a point in time where the court system
10	MS. KINIRONS: Thank you, Judge.	10	mailed those involved in eviction proceedings a hardship
11	BY MS. KINIRONS:	11	declaration?
12	Q. Ms. Razzaq, last when we left we were talking about	12	A. Yes.
13	warrants. Just have a few follow-up questions.	13	Between January mid-January, January 20th or
14	Once a warrant has been issued by the clerk's	14	so, and early February, the Office of Court Administration
15	office, how quickly can it be executed and somebody be out	15	mailed to court users whose case had been filed January 1,
16	of their apartment or dwelling?	16	2018, or sooner, to a hardship declaration.
17	A. There is at least 14 days that the marshal or the	17	Q. How many was that?
18	execution officer has to serve notice on the party.	18	A. The estimated count was close to 500,000 and the
19	And that notice is statutorily 14 days out.	19	actual number is 499,800, something like that.
20	Q. And what if any mechanism is there for the tenants to	20	Q. In terms of the housing court judges during the
21	come back to court at that point?	21	crisis, what work were they doing?
22	A. Generally once served the marshal's notice, the	22	A. During the crisis and initially essential matters
23	tenant can return to court to request a stay by filing an	23	only.
24	order to show cause application is the most common	24	In early June we began appearing return to
25	application filed by unrepresented court users.	25	normal operations as best we could and they began hearing
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Razzag - Direct/Kinirons	1	
	Nazzay - Direct/Minions		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
	107		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 109
1	-	1	-
1 2	107	1 2	109
	Q. So I'm going to fast forward now and go back to the bleak time of the pandemic. Can you tell us what effect the eviction	1 2 3	109 matters where both parties were represented by attorney for conferences. Q. In terms of the eviction matters, is the New York
2	Q. So I'm going to fast forward now and go back to the bleak time of the pandemic. Can you tell us what effect the eviction moratorium has had on the eviction process within the New	3 4	109 matters where both parties were represented by attorney for conferences. Q. In terms of the eviction matters, is the New York City Housing Court, do you handle a large volume of
2 3 4 5	107 Q. So I'm going to fast forward now and go back to the bleak time of the pandemic. Can you tell us what effect the eviction moratorium has had on the eviction process within the New York City court system.	3 4 5	109 matters where both parties were represented by attorney for conferences. Q. In terms of the eviction matters, is the New York City Housing Court, do you handle a large volume of eviction matters?
2 3 4 5 6	Q. So I'm going to fast forward now and go back to the bleak time of the pandemic. Can you tell us what effect the eviction moratorium has had on the eviction process within the New York City court system. A. The pandemic has completely changed the process for	3 4 5 6	109 matters where both parties were represented by attorney for conferences. Q. In terms of the eviction matters, is the New York City Housing Court, do you handle a large volume of eviction matters? A. Yes, we do.
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	ase 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	A 06/03/21 Page 30 of 79 PageID #: 1240
	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
	110		112
1	A. My domain, in 2019 there were 185,834 landlord-tenant	1	Who in terms of these litigants and your
2	filings.	2	knowledge of the court system, who will be impacted most
3	Q. Now, did New York City did the court system do	3	immediately?
4	anything to notify these litigants that their matters were	4	A. The
5	going to the	5	MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Counsel, counselor, you broke up	6	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
7	terribly.	7	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, she's asking this
8	Ask that again, please.	8	witness to give her opinions about what effect there is by
9	BY MS. KINIRONS:	9	lifting the moratorium. I don't think that's an
10	Q. Sure.	10	appropriate
11	In New York City did the court system do	11	THE COURT: Hold on.
12	anything to notify litigants that their matter was going	12	Paul, can you read back the question, please.
13	to be stayed?	13 14	(Record read.)
14	A. We did an initial mailing in April or May of 2020, and we with the assistance of OCA did the mass mailing,	14	THE COURT: Can you rephrase the question,
15	.	16	please. BY MS. KINIRONS:
16 17	the larger mailing of the hardship declarations.Q. Now, in terms of who you notified about their actions	17	Q. Ms. Razzaq, in terms of the court litigants, and
18	being stayed, what who did you send those notices to in	18	based on the timelines of eviction proceedings, which
19	terms of what parameters were you looking at when you sent	19	litigants will be impacted first when the moratorium is
20	the notices that the actions were going to be stayed?	20	lifted?
21	A. The parties, respondents in matters by January 1,	21	A. It's likely that those who receive 72 sorry,
22	2018, through January 2021.	22	14-day notices will visit the court first.
23	Q. And how many people received such notices?	23	Q. And those folks are subject to warrants, is that
24	A. In the mass, that was the 499,000 mailings.	24	right?
25	Q. Now I'm going to ask you to focus on March warrants,	25	A. Yes.
20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	-		
	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 111		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons 113
1	-	1	-
1 2	111	1	113
	please.	1 2 3	Q. Is the court planning on taking any steps to notify
2	111 please. Did you review the numbers for the warrants		Q. Is the court planning on taking any steps to notify those individuals upon lifting of the moratorium?
2 3	111 please. Did you review the numbers for the warrants having been issued during the course of the pandemic?	3	113Q. Is the court planning on taking any steps to notify those individuals upon lifting of the moratorium?A. It is likely that when the moratorium is lifted that
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	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
1	court site. It's court employees only at this point.	1	does not have the capability of attending a virtual
2	Q. So 100 percent of OCA employees have returned, is	2	proceeding, meaning they don't have the tools or resources
3	that right?	3	and they will either go into a courtroom, or there are
	-	4	
4	A. Yes, counselor.		kiosks within the courthouses that they can sit at and
5	Q. Is that the same, at the same staffing level as	5	manipulate a PC on their own to attend the hearing.
6	prepandemic?	6	Q. But they would be permitted in the courtroom?
7	A. No.	7	A. Yes.
8	Unfortunately there's been a lot of normal	8	MS. KINIRONS: Your Honor, I meant no disrespect
9	attrition and additional expedited attrition caused by the	9	by that question. I yearn for the day to be in your
10	pandemic and various circumstances in employees' lives.	10	courtroom.
11	Q. Now, are staffing operations the same as they were	11	THE COURT: I would say note my objection. I
12	prepandemic?	12	think we are operating today.
13	A. No.	13	But, go ahead.
14	Staffing operations are a bit different.	14	BY MS. KINIRONS:
15	Q. In what way?	15	Q. Ms. Razzaq, what if any concerns do you have
16	A. Well, to start, early in the pandemic we moved from	16	regarding operations that you oversee in the court system
17	in certain instances paper filing to electronic filing.	17	if this statute were to be stayed?
18	Electronic filing takes a bit more processes for the	18	A. It's my opinion that if the statute was stayed, your
19	reviewing clerk.	19	Honor
20	Additionally, our units are generally cluster	20	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, she shouldn't be
21	together in one area called the clerk's office are not	21	stating an opinion.
22	operating that way anymore because we have a	22	THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on.
23	responsibility to allow for social distancing in the	23	MR. MASTRO: She is not an
24	offices.	24	THE COURT: I will allow the opinion.
25	Q. In terms of the public, is the courthouse 100 percent	25	I understand your objection.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
		1	
	Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons		Razzaq - Direct/Kinirons
	115		117
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1 2	115 open to the public? A. The court is open to the public, yes.	2	A. The court would see an overwhelming number of users coming to the court to file applications, respond to
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-C	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 Razzag - Cross/Mastro	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 32 of 79 PageID #: 1242 Razzag - Cross/Mastro
	118		120
1	Go ahead. You can answer.	1	(There was a pause in the proceedings.)
2	A. It is my understanding that there is funding for many	2	A. There were 69 warrants issued in residential
3	of our court users, and once the rental assistance is	3	proceedings from January '21 to May 31, '21.
4	dispensed, that we will have lesser of a number of court	4	Q. You said that these are the cases that would be
5	users reporting to either get a stay or respond to	5	addressed first once the moratorium was lifted.
6	documents.	6	Right?
7	Additionally, we hope to have additional	7	A. I said that instances where the marshal served where
8	staffing. We are in the process of hiring now. I don't	8	warrants are issued, yes, and the marshal served the
9	know that we will be able to meet the demand for a number	9	14-day notice will be likely the first cases that will
10	of people coming to visit, but we will be more efficiently	10	report to court for a stay.
11	staffed as well.	11	Q. You testified that a hundred percent of OCA employees
12	MS. KINIRONS: Thank you, Ms. Razzaq.	12	have returned to work, right?
13	I have no further questions.	13	A. Yes.
14	THE COURT: Okay.	14	Q. That they returned to work and you are endeavoring to
15	Cross-examination.	15	make sure everyone is safe in the courthouse.
16	CROSS-EXAMINATION	16	Correct?
17	BY MR. MASTRO:	17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Ms. Razzaq, let me break down some of the things you	18	Q. And a hundred percent of the employees are back to
19	just said.	19	work, then you are ready to hear cases again, right?
20	The reason why you expect there to be many	20	A. Well, employees don't hear cases, but the employees
21	matters once this moratorium is lifted is because no	21	are prepared to handle the employees' roles in cases, yes.
22	matters have gone forward, landlord-tenant disputes,	22	Q. Thank you.
23	during the moratorium.	23	Let me break that down then. Are you aware of
24	Isn't that correct?	24	any other kind of case in your courthouse besides these
25	A. I can't say that no matters have gone forward because	25	landlord-tenant disputes that has been stayed the entire
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Razzaq - Cross/Mastro		Razzaq - Cross/Mastro
1	119	1	. 121
1	the court is hearing cases.	1	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present,
1 2 3	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear.	1 2 3	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been
	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since	2	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed?
3	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants	2 3	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection.
3 4	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since	2 3 4	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection?
3 4 5	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March	2 3 4 5	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection.
3 4 5 6	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020?	2 3 4 5 6	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection?
3 4 5 6 7	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question?	2 3 4 5 6 7	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection?
3 4 5 6 7 8	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants issued since March 2020, eviction warrants.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO:
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants issued since March 2020, eviction warrants. Is that correct?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no. Q. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no. Q. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants issued since March 2020, eviction warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse? Is that correct, ma'am?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no. Q. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where under state law, a petitioner seeking relief against a respondent for nonpayment have to serve a notice under state law on the respondent recommending potential lawyers
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse? Is that correct, ma'am? A. No, there have been warrants issued since January of '21. Q. Out of that hundred, how many have been issued since 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no. Q. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where under state law, a petitioner seeking relief against a respondent for nonpayment have to serve a notice under state law on the respondent recommending potential lawyers and legal counsel for the respondent?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants issued since March 2020, eviction warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse? Is that correct, ma'am? A. No, there have been warrants issued since January of 21. Q. Out of that hundred, how many have been issued since January 2021? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no. Q. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where under state law, a petitioner seeking relief against a respondent for nonpayment have to serve a notice under state law on the respondent recommending potential lawyers and legal counsel for the respondent? Are you aware of any other state law that has
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse? Is that correct, ma'am? A. No, there have been warrants issued since January of 21. Q. Out of that hundred, how many have been issued since January 2021? A. May I look at my notes? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no. Q. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where under state law, a petitioner seeking relief against a respondent for nonpayment have to serve a notice under state law on the respondent recommending potential lawyers and legal counsel for the respondent?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse? Is that correct, ma'am? A. No, there have been warrants issued since January of 21. Q. Out of that hundred, how many have been issued since January 2021? A. May I look at my notes? Q. Please, ma'am. Look at your notes. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no. Q. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where under state law, a petitioner seeking relief against a respondent for nonpayment have to serve a notice under state law on the respondent recommending potential lawyers and legal counsel for the respondent? Are you aware of any other state law that has ever required that of a petitioner in the courthouse? MS. KINIRONS: Objection.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse? Is that correct, ma'am? A. No, there have been warrants issued since January of 21. Q. Out of that hundred, how many have been issued since January 2021? A. May I look at my notes? If you need to look at your notes, please, go	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no. Q. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where under state law, a petitioner seeking relief against a respondent for nonpayment have to serve a notice under state law on the respondent recommending potential lawyers and legal counsel for the respondent? Are you aware of any other state law that has ever required that of a petitioner in the courthouse?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse? Is that correct, ma'am? A. No, there have been warrants issued since January of 21. Q. Out of that hundred, how many have been issued since January 2021? A. May I look at my notes? If you need to look at your notes, please, go ahead.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 121 The from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the nuestion. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A nd, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where under state law, a petitioner seeking relief against a respondent for nonpayment have to serve a notice under state law on the respondent recommending potential lawyers and legal counsel for the respondent? Ms KINIRONS: Objection. Ms KINIRONS: Objection. Ms you aware of any other state law that has ever required that of a petitioner in the courthouse? Ms KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse? Is that correct, ma'am? A. No, there have been warrants issued since January of 21. Q. Out of that hundred, how many have been issued since January 2021? A. May I look at my notes? If you need to look at your notes. If you need to look at your notes, please, go ahead. PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 121 time from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the question. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Please. THE COURT: If you know. A. I'm not familiar, no. Q. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where under state law, a petitioner seeking relief against a respondent for nonpayment have to serve a notice under state law on the respondent recommending potential lawyers and legal counsel for the respondent? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	119 the court is hearing cases. Q. Let me be clear. I believe you said in your testimony that since March 2020 there have been approximately 100 warrants issued during the pandemic, is that correct, since March 2020? A. Can you repeat the question? The number you broke up and I didn't hear the number. Q. I think you said there were approximately 100 warrants. Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Am I also correct that there have been no residential eviction warrants issued since January 2021 in your courthouse? Is that correct, ma'am? A. No, there have been warrants issued since January of 21. Q. Out of that hundred, how many have been issued since January 2021? A. May I look at my notes? If you need to look at your notes, please, go ahead.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 121 The from start of COVID in early 2020, to the present, are you aware of any other kind of case that has been stayed? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Is that an objection? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. KINIRONS: Relevance. THE COURT: I'll allow her to answer the nuestion. BY MR. MASTRO: A. Prease. THE COURT: If you know. A. fm not familiar, no. And, ma'am, are you aware, in your 30 years experience, are you aware of any other circumstance where under state law, a petitioner seeking relief against a respondent for nonpayment have to serve a notice under state law on the respondent recommending potential lawyers and legal counsel for the respondent? Ms KINIRONS: Objection. Ms KINIRONS: Objection. Ms KINIRONS: Objection. Ms COURT: Sustained.

F	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 Razzaq - Cross/Mastro	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 33 of 79 PageID #: 1243 Razzaq - Cross/Mastro
	122		124
1	BY MR. MASTRO:	1	petitioner and respondent have communications outside of
2	Q. Ma'am, are you aware of any other circumstance where	2	the court, and in general a nonpayment petition could be
3	a petitioner seeking to collect payment was required to	3	considered satisfied once there is it's so many
4	give the respondent a declaration they could fill out to	4	instances that I really can't speak to it.
5	stay the action	5	There are occasions where satisfaction pieces
6	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.	6	are filed and there are occasions when they are not.
7	BY MR. MASTRO:	7	Q. Am I correct that simply because the landlord gets a
8	Q. Are you aware of anything like that, ma'am?	8	judgment of nonpayment against a tenant, that doesn't mean
9	THE COURT: Sustained.	9	the landlord ever actually collects the money on that
10	BY MR. MASTRO:	10	judgment, correct?
11	Q. Since the eviction moratorium has been in place	11	A. It's possible, yes.
12	related to landlord-tenant disputes for more than a year,	12	Q. In fact, in your 30 years experience you are aware of
13	is that something that is unique in your experience on the	13	the fact that there are many instances where landlords get
14	cases in your courthouse?	14	a judgment of nonpayment and they are unable to collect
15	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.	15	the money from their tenant against whom they have gotten
16	THE COURT: Sustained.	16	the judgment of nonpayment.
17	BY MR. MASTRO:	17	Correct?
18	Q. I'd like to go through briefly what you described as	18	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.
19	the process for these landlord-tenant disputes.	19	THE COURT: If you can answer that, go ahead.
20	Would it be fair to say from filing of a notice	20	BY MR. MASTRO:
21	and petition to the execution of a warrant of eviction,	21	Q. Ms. Razzaq?
22	that that's a process that typically takes many months?	22	A. Yes.
23	A. I would say that it's individual to the cases.	23	Q. Thank you.
24	However, yes. It can take months.	24	Now, I just want to make sure I understood some
25	Q. Isn't it true that on average such a case typically	25	of your testimony. You testified that starting in January
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Razzaq - Cross/Mastro		Razzaq - Cross/Mastro
1	123	1	125
1	123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition	1	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project,
2	123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed?	1 2 3	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out
	123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible.	1 2 3 4	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project,
2 3 4	123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered	3	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes.
2 3	 123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered	3 4	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you think that that was an effective way to
2 3 4 5	123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered	3 4 5	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6	 123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered THE COURT: Hold on. Mr. Mastro, you broke up. Ask the question 	3 4 5 6	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you think that that was an effective way to communicate with tenants through mass mailing?
2 3 4 5 6 7	 123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered THE COURT: Hold on. Mr. Mastro, you broke up. Ask the question again, please. 	3 4 5 6 7	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you think that that was an effective way to communicate with tenants through mass mailing? MS. KINIRONS: Objection.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered THE COURT: Hold on. Mr. Mastro, you broke up. Ask the question again, please. MR. MASTRO: Sorry. 	3 4 5 6 7 8	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you think that that was an effective way to communicate with tenants through mass mailing? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered THE COURT: Hold on. Mr. Mastro, you broke up. Ask the question again, please. MR. MASTRO: Sorry. BY MR. MASTRO:	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you think that that was an effective way to communicate with tenants through mass mailing? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. MASTRO:
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered THE COURT: Hold on. Mr. Mastro, you broke up. Ask the question again, please. MR. MASTRO: Sorry. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. When a landlord brings a suit and obtains a judgment	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you think that that was an effective way to communicate with tenants through mass mailing? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Yes or no?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	 123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered THE COURT: Hold on. Mr. Mastro, you broke up. Ask the question again, please. MR. MASTRO: Sorry. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. When a landlord brings a suit and obtains a judgment of nonpayment, that means the tenant owes that amount of 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you think that that was an effective way to communicate with tenants through mass mailing? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Yes or no? THE COURT: Sustained.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	123 takes more than six months to go from start of petition filing to actual warrant of eviction being executed? A. I would say four to six months, yes, it's possible. Q. Now, when a judgment for nonpayment is entered THE COURT: Hold on. Mr. Mastro, you broke up. Ask the question again, please. MR. MASTRO: Sorry. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. When a landlord brings a suit and obtains a judgment of nonpayment, that means the tenant owes that amount of money in the judgment, correct?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	125 of 2021, your office was part of a mass mailing project, the Office of Court Administration, actually mailed out 500,000 hardship declarations, correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you think that that was an effective way to communicate with tenants through mass mailing? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Yes or no? THE COURT: Sustained. MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, your Honor I'll ask
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—	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 34 of 79 PageID #* 1244
	Razzaq - Cross/Mastro		Razzaq - Cross/Mastro
	126		128
1	MR. MASTRO: Sorry. I'll rephrase.	1	stay eviction proceedings?
2	BY MR. MASTRO:	2	A. In some instances, yes.
3	Q. Am I also correct that posted on the Office of Court Administration's website as of May 2021, a message to	4	Q. I'm going to ask you some questions about THE COURT: Counsel, we can't hear you.
5	tenants encouraging them to file hardship declarations and	5	Mr. Mastro, do you have a head set you can use?
6	attaching a link to hardship declarations?	6	MR. MASTRO: Unfortunately I don't, your Honor,
7	Am I correct that that is on the Office of Court	7	but I will speak up.
8	Administration's website?	8	THE COURT: Okay.
9	A. I haven't visited recently.	9	BY MR. MASTRO:
10	However, when the statute was effected, there	10	Q. Ms. Razzaq, you were not involved in any way in the
11	was information on the Office of Court Administration's	11	passage of CEEFPA?
12	website regarding hardship declarations and the	12	A. No, I was not.
13	availability of hardship declarations in several	13	Q. You testified at hearings you didn't put any
14	languages. I haven't visited recently to see what's	14	statement in in support, nothing like that, right?
15	there.	15	A. No, I did not.
16	Q. Do you have our exhibits in front of you, Ms. Razzaq?	16	THE COURT: Counsel, hang on.
17	A. I have exhibits, yes.	17	BY MR. MASTRO:
18	Q. Can you look at Exhibit 10, please.	18	Q. CEEFPA Part A, that is the legislation?
19	Do you see there that's from the Office of Court	19	THE COURT: What is the second word you are
20	Administration, newyorkcourts.gov, correct?	20	saying?
21	A. Okay.	21	MR. MASTRO: CEEFPA Part A.
22	Q. Do you see it?	22	THE COURT: CEEFPA Part A, thank you.
23	A. Yes.	23	MS. KINIRONS: Your Honor, it's C-E-E-F-P-A.
24	Give me a second, please.	24	THE COURT: Okay. I forgot about the silent F.
25	(There was a pause in the proceedings.)	25	Thank you.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Razzaq - Cross/Mastro		Razzaq - Cross/Mastro
1	127	1	129
1	127 BY MR. MASTRO:	1	129 BY MR. MASTRO:
2	127 BY MR. MASTRO: Q. I'm just going to ask you about the first page,	2	129 BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Ms. Razzaq, you are familiar with what that
2 3	127 BY MR. MASTRO: Q. I'm just going to ask you about the first page, ma'am.	2	129 BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Ms. Razzaq, you are familiar with what that moratorium extension provides in terms of staying
2 3 4	127 BY MR. MASTRO: Q. I'm just going to ask you about the first page, ma'am. Are you ready?	2 3 4	129 BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Ms. Razzaq, you are familiar with what that moratorium extension provides in terms of staying landlord-tenant suits and the hardship declaration when
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F	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1 Razzaq - Cross/Mastro	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 35 of 79 PageID #: 1245 Razzaq - Cross/Mastro
	130		132
1	tenant, correct?	1	BY MR. MASTRO:
2	A. Yes.	2	Q. Is it your understanding that this eviction
3	Q. If a stay were lifted or enjoined, those	3	moratorium stay was enacted to protect tenants from
4	landlord-tenant dispute litigations would go forward,	4	certain hardships suffered during COVID?
5	correct?	5	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.
6	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.	6	THE COURT: Sustained.
7	THE COURT: I think it's been asked and	7	BY MR. MASTRO:
8	answered, counsel.	8	Q. Am I correct that even cases that withdrawn.
9	The answer is yes. You can continue. Go ahead.	9	Am I correct that in certain landlord-tenant
10	BY MR. MASTRO:	10	cases pending prior to COVID stay
11	Q. And the procedures and rules by which those cases	11	MS. KINIRONS: I'm sorry.
12	would be decided wouldn't change at all. They would still	12	BY MR. MASTRO:
13	exist just as they existed before the stay.	13	Q. Stayed the eviction
14	Correct?	14	MS. KINIRONS: I'm sorry. I couldn't hear the
15	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.	15	question.
16	THE COURT: Objection sustained.	16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	BY MR. MASTRO:	17	BY MR. MASTRO:
18	Q. Are you aware of anything else that would change	18	Q. Am I correct that even cases where landlords sued
19	about the way landlord-tenant dispute litigations would be	19	tenants for nonpayment eviction before COVID are now
20	decided if the stay were lifted, anything else that would	20	stayed by this eviction moratorium?
21	change about the way they are decided?	21	A. To the best of my understanding, yes.
22	A. Not to the best of my knowledge.	22	Q. In such a case strike that.
23	Q. Thank you.	23	Can I refer you to Exhibit 14, please. You see
24	Am I correct that as things now stand, once a	24	that, Ms. Razzaq?
25	hardship declaration is filed there is no ability for the	25	A. Yes.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Bozzog Croco/Mootro		Bozzag Croco/Mostro
	Razzaq - Cross/Mastro		Razzaq - Cross/Mastro
1	131	1	133
1	131 landlord to challenge whether the declaration of hardship	1	133 Q. Am I correct that that is your signature at the
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1	minute to consult with my colleagues?	1	is for New York City.
2	THE COURT: Absolutely.	2	Q. Can you give me what the source of those numbers were
3	MR. MASTRO: I'm going to need to go off for one	3	that you were reading from?
4	second.	4	A. Universal Case Management System database, which has
5	THE COURT: Go ahead.	5	an acronym of UCMS.
6	MR. MASTRO: Thank you.	6	THE COURT: Thank you.
7	(There was a pause in the proceedings.)	7	THE WITNESS: You are welcome.
8	MR. MASTRO: Thank you, your Honor.	8	BY MR. MASTRO:
9	I'm ready to go back on the record. Thank you	9	Q. You testified earlier about the difficulties for the
10	for the break.	10	court system once the moratorium is lifted.
11	THE COURT: Okay.	11	You recall that testimony?
12	MR. MASTRO: For the courtesy of consulting with	12	A. Yes.
13	my colleagues. I am almost done, your Honor. I	13	Q. Isn't it also the case the longer the eviction
14	appreciate it.	14	moratorium lasts the greater the backlog and burden on the
15	THE COURT: Okay.	15	court system to deal with it then?
16	BY MR. MASTRO:	16	Isn't that true?
17	Q. Ms. Razzaq, you mentioned earlier the rent relief	17	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.
18	programs that have been adopted.	18	THE COURT: I'll allow that.
19	Do you recall your testimony in that regard?	19	BY MR. MASTRO:
20	A. Somewhat.	20	Q. Yes or no, please.
21	Q. Am I correct that in order to qualify for rent relief	21	A. It is possible.
22	the landlord and the tenant both need to make that	22	Q. Okay.
23	application?	23	Let me ask you this. Am I correct that even
23	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.	23	after the eviction moratorium is lifted, there will still
24	A. I'm	24	be under the law a rebuttable presumption that a hardship
25	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	25	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Razzaq - Cross/Mastro		Razzaq - Cross/Mastro
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1	135 THE COURT: Hold on.	1	declaration delays an eviction?
2	135 THE COURT: Hold on. If you know the answer, you can answer. Go	2	137 declaration delays an eviction? Isn't that correct?
2 3	135 THE COURT: Hold on. If you know the answer, you can answer. Go ahead.	2 3	137 declaration delays an eviction? Isn't that correct? A. I couldn't speak to that.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 135 THE COURT: Hold on. If you know the answer, you can answer. Go ahead. A. I don't know the answer. I didn't form the criteria. So I'm not really familiar with that criteria. Q. Isn't it also the case that if the tenant were to leave the property, the rent relief program isn't available to the landlord at that point, correct? A. I'm not familiar with that criteria. Q. And isn't it also the case that the relief afforded under the program only is for up to 12 months, but the eviction moratorium has now lasted for more than in excess of a year, correct? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. A. It is my understanding THE COURT: I'll allow it. Go ahead. A. It is my understanding that there is up to 12 months relief. Q. And the moratorium has lasted for much longer than 12 months, correct? A. In various instances I imagine, yes. Q. The statistics you were giving today that you were reading, those are just for New York City, right? 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 declaration delays an eviction? Isn't that correct? A. I couldn't speak to that. Q. You don't know what the law requires in that regard, is that your testimony? A. You are speaking of when the moratorium is lifted? Q. Yes. It's currently scheduled to go to August 31, 2021, correct, ma'am? A. Yes. Q. And even if it isn't extended a third time, even after August 31, 2021, there will still be a rebuttable presumption that the proceedings are stayed based on a hardship declaration, correct? MS. KINIRONS: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. Counsel, again, I don't know the answer to that. MR. MASTRO: 'I'l rephrase it, your Honor. THE COURT: Counsel, understand why I'm sustaining the objection.
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—	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 37 of 79 PageID #* 1247
	Razzaq - Cross/Mastro	1 110	Razzaq - Cross/Lee
	138		140 DV MD MACTDO:
1	experience in the court system and is overseeing these	1	BY MR. MASTRO:
2		2	Q. Have you ever had any discussions with Defendant
3	THE COURT: Right. But, counsel	3	Marks about why the court system was reopened at a hundred percent?
5	MR. MASTRO: She understands that there is a	5	A. No, I did not.
6	THE COURT: Counsel, just expect that I will be	6	Q. Did you support the decision to reopen the courthouse
7	placing these questions to you and your adversaries later	7	at a hundred percent?
8	to see if various portions of the law, which expire at	8	THE COURT: Objection sustained.
9	different times, how they interact.	9	MR. MASTRO: I'm sorry.
10	It's a very complex case, and I don't think this	10	THE COURT: I sustained the objection.
11	witness, this is really within her area of expertise, but,	11	You can move on. I sustained the objection.
12	go ahead.	12	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I have no further
13	MR. MASTRO: That's fine.	13	questions.
14	THE COURT: You understand the point?	14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MR. MASTRO: Yes.	15	Anyone else have questions for this witness?
16	I understand your Honor's point, and I certainly	16	MS. LEE: Your Honor, Kimberly Hunt Lee. I just
17	appreciate it. So I will move on.	17	have a couple.
18	BY MR. MASTRO:	18	THE COURT: Let's hear from the Dutchess County
19	Q. Am I correct that right now with the courthouse back	19	Sheriff's lawyer.
20	at a hundred percent, as you described it, that there is	20	CROSS-EXAMINATION
21	the ability on the part of the judges and staff in the	21	BY MS. LEE:
22	courthouse to hear more cases?	22	Q. Ms. Razzaq, the process you described for the
23	Would that be fair to say?	23	evictions, is that unique to New York City?
24	A. That is fair to say.	24	A. It is my understanding, yes, that the eviction
25	Can I just add that the court is currently	25	process in New York City differs from the process for
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Razzaq - Cross/Mastro		Razzaq - Cross/Lee
1	139	1	141
1	139 hearing cases?	1	141 those sites outside of New York City.
1 2 3	139	1 2 3	141
	139 hearing cases? Q. I'm sorry. I didn't hear the last phrase.		141 those sites outside of New York City. Q. Do you have any understanding as to how it differs?
3	139 hearing cases? Q. I'm sorry. I didn't hear the last phrase. A. The court is currently hearing cases.	3	141 those sites outside of New York City. Q. Do you have any understanding as to how it differs? A. It seems that mainly that the city marshals are the
3 4	139 hearing cases? Q. I'm sorry. I didn't hear the last phrase. A. The court is currently hearing cases. Q. Yes.	3 4	141 those sites outside of New York City. Q. Do you have any understanding as to how it differs? A. It seems that mainly that the city marshals are the execution officers for the courts in the City of New York,
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	Razzaq - Cross/Lee		Razzaq - Redirect/Kinirons
1	declaration?	1	A. No.
2	A. Yes.	2	There's no indication on the document.
3	Q. Does the hardship declaration tell the tenants not to	3	Q. If they I'm sorry.
4	pay the rent?	4	A. No. There's no indication on the document.
5	A. To the best of my knowledge, no.	5	Q. If the warrant had been requested, would that be
6	MR. MASTRO: Objection. It speaks for itself,	6	indicated at the bottom of that document?
7	your Honor.	7	A. Generally indicated at the bottom of the document, it
8	THE COURT: What?	8	would be that the warrant was issued to the marshal,
9	Was there an objection there?	9	generally would be written at the bottom of the document.
10	MR. MASTRO: Yes. That's an objection, your	10	Q. Ms. Razzaq, when the statute in question went into
11	Honor.	11	effect, did the Office of Court Administration issue
12	The document speaks for itself.	12	policy guidance to the courts and to the chief clerks like
13 14	THE COURT: But I think you asked the same kind of questions, did you not?	13 14	yourself? A. Yes .
14	Mr. Mastro, didn't you ask the same kinds of	14	Q. Do you anticipate that to come as well when the
16	questions?	16	statute expires?
17	MR. MASTRO: I didn't ask her any questions	17	A. Yes.
18	about the	18	Q. Now, you said earlier on cross-examination that
19	THE COURT: Either way, I will allow it.	19	500,000 hardship declarations were sent out?
20	It's fine. Thank you.	20	A. Yes.
21	BY MS. LEE:	21	Q. Who were those declarations sent out to?
22	Q. The Emergency Rental Assistance Program that became	22	A. Respondents in landlord-tenant proceedings either
23	effective today, do you have any understanding of what the	23	nonpayment or holdover statewide in instances that there
24	purpose of that is?	24	is an open case, a case that was still active and matters
25	A. A broad understanding that there is funding available	25	that were disposed of based on the statute allowing a
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Pozzag Padiraat/Kinirana		Pozzag Padiraat/Kinirana
	Razzaq - Redirect/Kinirons 143		Razzaq - Redirect/Kinirons 145
1	Razzaq - Redirect/Kinirons 143 to tenants who are having difficulty paying their rents.	1	Razzaq - Redirect/Kinirons 145 party who wishes to request that a judgment be removed to
1 2	143	1	145
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2 3	143 to tenants who are having difficulty paying their rents. And they may submit their applications beginning today and they will be decided accordingly. Q. Do you have an understanding as to who the if their application is approved do you have an	2	145 party who wishes to request that a judgment be removed to do so. Q. So those hardship declarations were not just generally sent out to anybody who might be renting an apartment, were they?
2 3 4 5 6	143 to tenants who are having difficulty paying their rents. And they may submit their applications beginning today and they will be decided accordingly. Q. Do you have an understanding as to who the if their application is approved do you have an understanding as to where that money would go?	2 3 4 5 6	145 party who wishes to request that a judgment be removed to do so. Q. So those hardship declarations were not just generally sent out to anybody who might be renting an apartment, were they? A. No.
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— C	ase 2:21-cv_02516_GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	ed 06/03/21
	Razzaq - Redirect/Kinirons		Razzaq - Recross/Mastro
1	I can't really speak to what's outstanding	1	Am I also correct that eviction moratorium
2	because if I'm allowed to explain, over the years a	2	stayed vast, vast majority of cases where eviction
3	warrant is issued to a marshal. A warrant is considered	3	warrants would have been sought because of March
4	outstanding until the marshal executes one. A marshal can	4	evictions?
5	hold in his hand or her hand a warrant that was issued to	5	MS. KINIRONS: Objection.
6	them a year ago.	6	THE COURT: What's the objection?
7	However, between them and their client,	7	MS. KINIRONS: We are asking her to conclude and
8 9	generally the petitioner, they don't act on it, it's still considered outstanding. So I can't speak to that number.	9	speculate about two things, what was stayed and whether a warrant was issued. We are walking through the whole
10	That number is better given by the agency that governs the	10	court process.
11	marshals.	11	We will concede we are here for the statute and
12	I can speak to the number of warrants issued.	12	state eviction proceedings.
13	Q. I'm sorry. That's my incorrect usage of the	13	MR. MASTRO: I simply asked
14	terminology.	14	THE COURT: Hold on. We don't do that.
15	How many warrants were issued by the court in	15	If the witness understands the question, you can
16	2020?	16	answer it. I don't, but if you understand it, go ahead
17	A. In 2020, residential warrants issued was 15,017.	17	and answer.
18	Q. And the stay a stay went into effect in March of	18 19	A. I ask that you repeat the question, counsel.
19 20	2020, correct? A. The initial stay, yes, by, I believe, executive order	20	 Q. Am I correct that after the moratorium took effect, the vast majority of cases seeking eviction in March were
21	issued in March of 2020.	21	stayed due to the hardship damages?
22	Q. So now that 15,000 number from 2020 is just New York	22	Yes or no?
23	City, correct?	23	A. I'm unable to answer that. I apologize.
24	A. Yes.	24	THE COURT: Okay.
25	Q. So it would be fair to assume the statewide number is	25	
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	Razzaq - Recross/Mastro		Razzaq - Recross/Mastro
1	147	1	149
1	even greater?	1	149 BY MR. MASTRO:
1 2 3	147		149
	147 even greater? A. Absolutely.	2	149 BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Yet, there were only a hundred such cases after March
3	147 even greater? A. Absolutely. MS. KINIRONS: I have no further redirect. THE COURT: Anything else? MR. MASTRO: May I briefly, very briefly?	23	149 BY MR. MASTRO: Q. Yet, there were only a hundred such cases after March 2020, correct?
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1	Ma'am, thank you, very much, for the help.	1	immunocompromised.
2	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	2	So, your Honor, I don't think the fact that
3	THE COURT: Are there other witnesses to be	3	she's how do I put this, the fact she has thrown a Hail
4	called?	4	Mary that other New York courts have already found is
5	MS. KINIRONS: No. We would rest, your Honor.	5	covered by the eviction stay affects her right to be
6	THE COURT: All right.	6	seeking the relief here about the then constitutionality
7	Any of the other defendants have any witnesses?	7	of the eviction stay.
8	MS. LEE: No, your Honor.	8	THE COURT: Nothing I said should be viewed as
9	THE COURT: Everyone said no, I think, yes?	9	critical of Ms. LaCasse, not at all.
10	MS. LEE: Yes, your Honor.	10	My question is, I have what appears to be the
11	THE COURT: Let the record reflect that all	11	signature, it's right there, of a Supreme Court justice
12	counsel are shaking their heads in an affirmative manner.	12	who seems to think that on July 9th he's going to eject
13	Plaintiff rests?	13	the tenants. If that's true we have a different legal
14	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.	14	challenge on our hands.
15	THE COURT: Good.	15	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, it's an order to show
16	So, let's proceed with any final argument, but	16	cause.
17	before you do that I have a question. I don't understand	17	THE COURT: Right.
17		17	MR. MASTRO: So that the case will be heard.
18	something that came up today and I thought I kept it here.	18	The case is now scheduled to be heard at the end
20	With regard to the first witness, she has filed a lawsuit and has an order to show cause returnable in July. I	20	of July, and the judge is not necessarily going to issue a
	-	20	
21	don't know how you all designated the exhibit other than		decision on the order to show cause. It simply expedites
22	to say it's attached to the May 29th letter from the state	22	the time to be heard by a judge in that case. But the
23	attorney general's office but it's been filed a couple of	23	argument that the eviction moratorium stayed that case
24	times. So it's right at the end. It's an order to show	24	will in all likelihood be raised in that case.
25	cause why Ms. LaCasse should not be given immediate	25	But, as I said, Justice Masley in the Commercial
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
<u> </u>	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
1	151 possession of the demise real property in Rhinebeck and	1	153 Division already ruled that it does stay such a case.
2	it's signed by a justice of the Supreme Court.	2	THE COURT: Do any of the defendants want to
3	Mr. Mastro, is that fatal to your argument about	3	argue anything to me about that order?
	procedural due process? I don't understand. I thought	4	MS. CONNOLLY: Yes.
4	from my reading of it the statute said you can't do this		
5	,	5	Your Honor, as you said there was an order to
6	but apparently it's being done.	5 6	Your Honor, as you said there was an order to show cause that was signed by the judge. I don't believe
6 7	but apparently it's being done. What does this mean?	5 6 7	Your Honor, as you said there was an order to show cause that was signed by the judge. I don't believe any appellate court ruled on that issue. It's our
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1	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	 -Il e	ed 06/03/21 Page 41 of 79 PageID #: 1251
2	So is it the position of the Chief	1	posture, but it would totally gut the statutory scheme and
1 Z	Administrative Judge of the State of New York that by	2	the government's intent. Let's be honest, let's be honest
3	calling it an ejectment under CPLR 601, that would not be	3	with you, all parties be honest with you. It's not the
4	covered by the eviction statute? This is really	4	intent of this legislation, the AG's office knows it, to
5	important.	5	say that an ejectment proceeding is a third exception.
6	MS. CONNOLLY: Your Honor, I would love to take	6	Thank you, your Honor.
7	a look at the cases that Mr. Mastro was discussing, but	7	THE COURT: Okay.
8	certainly we do not have appellate authority to that	8	Counsel, understand, you are asking at this
9	effect.	9	moment in time for extraordinary relief, right. In some
10	THE COURT: Counsel, I'm sorry. Just give me	10	ways the most extraordinary relief. You are asking this
11	your name again.	11	court to bring a federal constitutional provision to
12	MS. CONNOLLY: Susan Connolly.	12	strike down a state legislative act. You introduced this
13	THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Connolly. I	13	piece of evidence. I have to deal with it. It doesn't
14	apologize. Your name is not coming up on the system.	14	make the job easier and, frankly, your job is hard to
15	But that's a little kind of odd, right? In	15	start with.
16	other words, do you believe that this is an exception to	16	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, of course I understand
17	the eviction moratorium such that we don't have the issues	17	the question. Of course we have four separate clients,
18	concerning whether landlords have access to the courts?	18	each of whom has their own unique story.
19	MS. CONNOLLY: If the actions under the RPAPL,	19	So whatever your Honor's concerns about one as
20	it would be covered under Article 7, because that is what	20	opposed to the others, we have two individuals, two
21	CEEFPA covers.	21	clients here, your Honor, who sought and received in one
22	THE COURT: I'll hear from plaintiffs' counsel	22	case a warrant of eviction before COVID even hit. Yet,
23	again.	22	this overbroad, unconstitutional statute stays even their
23	What do you want to say?	23	rights when these have nothing to do with COVID, has
24	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I completely concur	24	nothing to do with protecting tenants in COVID when they
25	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	25	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	155		157
1	with the court.		157
		1	were already not naving or staving over their lease
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2	We brought out with Ms. LaCasse, she had this	2	THE COURT: Counsel, should I draw any
23	We brought out with Ms. LaCasse, she had this action pending and it was out of desperation. The fact of	2 3	THE COURT: Counsel, should I draw any inferences about the fact that you didn't call that
2 3 4	We brought out with Ms. LaCasse, she had this action pending and it was out of desperation. The fact of the matter is I don't see how someone from the state	2 3 4	THE COURT: Counsel, should I draw any inferences about the fact that you didn't call that plaintiff, even though I sort of took an extraordinary
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	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	_l File	ed 06/03/21 Page 42 of 79 PageID #: 1252
		4	denning of fundemental constitution of high to involving
1	Amendment rights.	1	deprived of fundamental constitutional rights involving
2	Your Honor, as much as we respect that those	2	due process, both substantive and procedural.
3	early months of the pandemic to be dealt with, the Supreme	3	And even if it's for a short period of time,
4	Court made very clear in the Roman Catholic Diocese case	4	your Honor, the Supreme Court says in Christopher v Hawley
5	said even in a pandemic the constitution cannot be put	5	and others, they say that this is now both due process and
6	away and for gotten, unquote.	6	petitioning rights under the First Amendment, it doesn't
7	Your Honor, we are more than 15 months after the	7	matter whether it's for a short period of time. They are losing their constitutional right. As your Honor knows,
8	pandemic started. We are talking about three more months before this eviction moratorium is lifted. The courts	8	
9		9 10	the Roman Catholic Diocese case we won in the Supreme
10 11	have opened. New York has lifted mask restrictions, has opened up outdoor and indoor space and restaurants, it's	11	Court, and the Aguda case, we won in the Supreme Court, it is irreparable harm to violate one's constitutional
12	opened up large event venues. We are reopening. Schools	12	rights.
13	are reopening. The courts are reopening at one hundred	12	THE COURT: I'm sorry, counsel. Did you handle
14	percent. You heard it from the witness today.	14	that case?
15	Your Honor, talk about a due process violation,	15	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.
16	I'm sorry. We presented witnesses today, one elderly	16	THE COURT: Okay. I was wondering who the we
17	woman on social security who literally said she is so	17	was. Go ahead.
18	fearful now about her situation that she just really	18	MR. MASTRO: Yes.
19	cannot make ends meet, even accessing government programs	19	Your Honor, I'm simply pointing out that that's
20	and how it keeps her up and she really can't function.	20	exactly what the Supreme Court said, and then the Second
21	Ms. LaCasse, most of all, broke down in tears	21	Circuit reiterated and said the violation of
22	before your Honor, broke down in tears on the stand, did	22	constitutional right, even for minimal periods, is
23	get her composure back because she is in absolute crisis	23	irreparable harm. That's the Second Circuit said it's
24	and can't even petition, petition the courts in light of	24	presumed when you violate a constitutional right,
25	her circumstance. And, your Honor, talk about due	25	including First Amendment petitioning rights and, of
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
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	159		161
1	159 process, talk about a due process violation. Her property	1	161 course, we are talking due process as well.
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E	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 43 of 79 PageID #: 1253
1	three months of the year. We have only had a hundred	1	them to say which category they fall into, although other
2	issued since. People who have been locked out of the	2	circumstances seems to be a catchall that makes no sense.
3	courthouse door because of this eviction moratorium and	3	But leave that aside as a void for vagueness
4	these hardship declarations. Your Honor, they are capable	4	factor and due process analysis where clients are being
5	of handling thousands and thousands of cases at a time.	5	denied their substantive and procedural rights with this
6	The chutzpah, you will forgive me for saying it	6	void for vagueness scheme, but they can't even challenge
7	but it's a great New York word, the chutzpah of saying we	7	the hardship declaration. The hardship declarations
8	used to handle a quarter, 14,900 eviction warrant cases	8	themselves encourage checking a box, not being at all
9	but, my God, you would be locked out of the courthouse for	9	clear what the alleged hardship is, with vague language
10	15 months, but don't reopen the door because it's going to	10	and broad language.
11	be a burden on us at the courthouse, that is no defense at	11	Your Honor, compelled speech question, your
12	all. That shouldn't be credited one whit.	12	Honor asked me some very good questions about other
13	Your Honor, I have to say one more thing. I	13	circumstances. I just want to explain to your Honor, it's
14	hope your Honor will allow me because it's still clear due	14	conflating two areas of First Amendment law that really
15	process	15	have relatively clean separation. There is a body of
16	THE COURT: Counsel, be clear about something,	16	First Amendment law that says if it's commercial speech,
17	counsel, I haven't stopped you from saying anything.	17	if it's purely factually information known to the landlord
18	Go ahead.	18	or in the case of certain products or services, something
19	MR. MASTRO: Yes, I know.	19	known to the landlord that requires some sort of warning
20	But, your Honor, you will forgive me for going	20	or notice to the public, that is considered perfectly
21	back to the compelled speech issue for just a second.	21	consistent First Amendment law. It's like Souder, which
22	THE COURT: Go ahead.	22	is the one about attorney advertising. Attorneys have to
23	MR. MASTRO: Because I know your Honor enjoys a	23	be careful what they say. You can't commit false
24	spirited argument and said you would keep an open mind on	24	advertising. The government has the right to regulate it.
25	all issues.	25	By the same token, the government has the right
20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	20	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
			-
	163		165
1	163 THE COURT: I do, counsel.	1	165 to regulate when you are selling a product or engaged in
1	THE COURT: I do, counsel.	1 2	
			to regulate when you are selling a product or engaged in
2	THE COURT: I do, counsel. MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the due process issues,	2	to regulate when you are selling a product or engaged in the sale of product. If you know of a hazard, a problem
2 3	THE COURT: I do, counsel. MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the due process issues, both substantive and procedural, this whole putting forth	2 3	to regulate when you are selling a product or engaged in the sale of product. If you know of a hazard, a problem with the product, you have to warn the public before you
2 3 4	THE COURT: I do, counsel. MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the due process issues, both substantive and procedural, this whole putting forth a standard that our clients are blocked from the	2 3 4	to regulate when you are selling a product or engaged in the sale of product. If you know of a hazard, a problem with the product, you have to warn the public before you put it out for sale. That's why the warning on the
2 3 4 5	THE COURT: I do, counsel. MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the due process issues, both substantive and procedural, this whole putting forth a standard that our clients are blocked from the courthouse door and can't get their property back to	2 3 4 5	to regulate when you are selling a product or engaged in the sale of product. If you know of a hazard, a problem with the product, you have to warn the public before you put it out for sale. That's why the warning on the cigarette packs happened because it was fact, a determined
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1 2	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 44 of 79 PageID #: 1254
	give tenants this vague message and tell them, if you	1	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, your Honor, I am not
0	check the box you can avoid this. And even worse, your	2	suggesting that one claim rises above the others.
3	Honor, I have never heard of a piece of legislation in my	3	I started this discussion today, this argument
4	lifetime where I am required by or my client is	4	today explaining to you that it is heartbreaking, your
5	required by statute when he or she goes in to court to	5	Honor, heartbreaking, to see Ms. LaCasse, military
6	tell the adversary, here is a curated government list of	6	veteran, single mother, break down on the stand. I feel
7	legal organizations to block me from proceeding. I'm both	7	terrible that we had to put her through that.
8	required my clients are both required to distribute a	8	But, your Honor, Ms. Cohen kept her composure
9	hardship declaration, and, at the same time, say that	9	and was amazing for the 70-something
10	says language that landlords wouldn't use about all you	10	THE COURT: 68, sir, she's 68.
11	have to do is check the box and our obligation to pay rent	11	MR. MASTRO: 68, I'm sorry, your Honor.
12	is stayed, and here's lawyers you can get to slow things	12	So, your Honor, please don't misunderstand what
13	down too.	13	I'm saying. I am saying that we should win this case for
14	I mean, talk about the antithesis of commercial	14	those suffering small property owners, but I'm also
15	speech, talk about the antithesis of someone having to	15	saying, your Honor, there is this additional First
16	make a disclosure because there is something wrong with	16	Amendment claim.
17	their product, this is the exact opposite of that. This	17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	is compelled speech in the clearest, most unconstitutional	18	MR. MASTRO: And it is beyond the pale of First
19	way. As compelled speech, it is subject to strict	19	Amendment law, even if it is not the same, doesn't tug at
20	scrutiny, and subject to strict scrutiny, then the	20	your heartstrings the same way.
21	standard shifts to the government.	21	So when I look back at this case, I will say to
22	I am being compelled to give the government's	22	myself, I poured my guts out for Ms. LaCasse and
23	speech. My client is being compelled to give the	23	Ms. Cohen, Mr. Shi and Mr. Zhou, Mr. Chrysafis, because
24	government speech to tenants against a financial interest,	24	they are suffering for too long when we have come out of
25	and in that circumstance, if the government had a	25	the pandemic and they need relief now and they need to be
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	167		169
1	compelling interest and this is narrowly tailored, the	1	able to get their properties back. So an old woman can
2	most narrowly tailored way to achieve the government's	2	sleep at night instead of worrying she is going to lose
3	interest, then it would survive. But, your Honor, we heard from the state's one	3	that property because she can't keep it up, a mother being kicked out by her ex-fiancée, she can get back in her
4	witness. They sent out 500,000 mailings and got a very	4 5	property so she has someplace to live.
5	large, tens of thousands responding with hardship	6	THE COURT: Let me ask you a few things that
6	declarations.	7	might be more helpful and I promise you I will consider
8	THE COURT: Are you saying they are not allowed	8	everything you have argued. I promise I will consider
9	to do that? The government can't send those out?	9 9	everything.
	MR. MASTRO: Oh, no, your Honor.	10	But, I'm going to now pose to you the question
110	-	10	
10 11	I am saving they offered the proof there were	11	
11	I am saying they offered the proof there were narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be	11 12	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine
11 12	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be	12	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption
11 12 13	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute.		you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return
11 12 13 14	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from	12 13 14	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come
11 12 13	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute.	12 13	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return
11 12 13 14 15	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from now, I hope you will look back on this proceeding with the	12 13 14 15	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come from? Because as I read the act, when it expires in
11 12 13 14 15 16	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from now, I hope you will look back on this proceeding with the wisdom of, hey, you remember that case I had, I introduced	12 13 14 15 16	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come from? Because as I read the act, when it expires in August everything expires, including that presumption
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from now, I hope you will look back on this proceeding with the wisdom of, hey, you remember that case I had, I introduced the fact that people were excluded from their own homes,	12 13 14 15 16 17	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come from? Because as I read the act, when it expires in August everything expires, including that presumption piece which is a little odd unless that comes from a
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from now, I hope you will look back on this proceeding with the wisdom of, hey, you remember that case I had, I introduced the fact that people were excluded from their own homes, but what was really outrageous was they had to give a	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come from? Because as I read the act, when it expires in August everything expires, including that presumption piece which is a little odd unless that comes from a different act.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from now, I hope you will look back on this proceeding with the wisdom of, hey, you remember that case I had, I introduced the fact that people were excluded from their own homes, but what was really outrageous was they had to give a handout to their tenants.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come from? Because as I read the act, when it expires in August everything expires, including that presumption piece which is a little odd unless that comes from a different act. And if that is the case, if the legislature has
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11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from now, I hope you will look back on this proceeding with the wisdom of, hey, you remember that case I had, I introduced the fact that people were excluded from their own homes, but what was really outrageous was they had to give a handout to their tenants. You are putting them on the same path as though I don't understand, and I just don't understand MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, your Honor THE COURT: The really outrageous part you were	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come from? Because as I read the act, when it expires in August everything expires, including that presumption piece which is a little odd unless that comes from a different act. And if that is the case, if the legislature has provided in that other act, and I don't know the name of it, forgive me, is the notion that there is a presumption, rebuttable presumption in favor of these hardship declarations, violative of your client's rights?
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from now, I hope you will look back on this proceeding with the wisdom of, hey, you remember that case I had, I introduced the fact that people were excluded from their own homes, but what was really outrageous was they had to give a handout to their tenants. You are putting them on the same path as though I don't understand, and I just don't understand MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, your Honor THE COURT: The really outrageous part you were telling me is that they had to give them this notice.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come from? Because as I read the act, when it expires in August everything expires, including that presumption piece which is a little odd unless that comes from a different act. And if that is the case, if the legislature has provided in that other act, and I don't know the name of it, forgive me, is the notion that there is a presumption, rebuttable presumption in favor of these hardship declarations, violative of your client's rights? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, it's related
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from now, I hope you will look back on this proceeding with the wisdom of, hey, you remember that case I had, I introduced the fact that people were excluded from their own homes, but what was really outrageous was they had to give a handout to their tenants. You are putting them on the same path as though I don't understand, and I just don't understand MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, your Honor THE COURT: The really outrageous part you were telling me is that they had to give them this notice. That's the outrageous part?	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come from? Because as I read the act, when it expires in August everything expires, including that presumption piece which is a little odd unless that comes from a different act. And if that is the case, if the legislature has provided in that other act, and I don't know the name of it, forgive me, is the notion that there is a presumption, rebuttable presumption in favor of these hardship declarations, violative of your client's rights? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, it's related legislation and my colleagues will correct me if I'm not
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	narrowly tailored alternatives to forcing my clients to be the ones to distribute. THE COURT: Counsel, one day, a long time from now, I hope you will look back on this proceeding with the wisdom of, hey, you remember that case I had, I introduced the fact that people were excluded from their own homes, but what was really outrageous was they had to give a handout to their tenants. You are putting them on the same path as though I don't understand, and I just don't understand MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, your Honor THE COURT: The really outrageous part you were telling me is that they had to give them this notice.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	you tried to pose to a court administrator who did a fine job on the stand today. This notion of the presumption that goes with the hardship application should we return to a world of eviction proceedings, where does that come from? Because as I read the act, when it expires in August everything expires, including that presumption piece which is a little odd unless that comes from a different act. And if that is the case, if the legislature has provided in that other act, and I don't know the name of it, forgive me, is the notion that there is a presumption, rebuttable presumption in favor of these hardship declarations, violative of your client's rights? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, it's related

17THE COURT: Mr. Shapiro, go.17constitutionality of CEEFPA Part A in its entirety because18MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you,18it is so bound together with dozens of references to these19again.18it is so bound together with dozens of references to these20The original can you hear me, your Honor?20We also challenged the hardship declarations on21THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead.21the22MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A, Section22THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I'm going to say this as2310, is where the rebuttable presumption comes from,23a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical24articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable24matter.25You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy	1	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	 -∥€	ed 06/03/21 Page 45 of 79 PageID #: 1255
2 legislation called the Tenant Safe Harbor Act. 2 Now, are you challenging the legislatory of that? 3 THE COURT: Now have have have have? 3 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we are also saying. 4 yes, because it creates a rebuttable presumption that 5 5 binder? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we are also saying. 7 You heard the testimony of the state's 8 8 its inferenced in the court spaces, your 9 9 Honor. 9 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. 10 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. 9 11 And we think the presumption comes from ther? 11 constitutionality of the rebuttable presumption. 14 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. 12 the logislature have the rebuttable presumption. 15 from there, the Transt Stafe Harbor Act? 13 charge the burden of proof in those casers? It could say 14 THE COURT: No. Shapiro. go. 17 free COURT: Yes, sour Honor. 18 15 yen XME. MASTRO: Yeu you honor. Thank you. 18 its so bound together with dozens of references to these 17 THE COURT: Yes		stating this perfectly, but, your Honor, there is related	1	THE COURT: Right.
3 THE COURT: Do we have that here? 3 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have also saying, 4 Is that one of the things you gave me in your 4 yes, because it creates a rebuttable presumption that 6 MR. MASTRO: I don't know if the act is in the 5 illi actionals the moratorium for another four to six 7 MR. MASTRO: Cont of the court papers, your 8 withess 9 Honor. 7 You heard the testimony of the state's 10 THE COURT: Okay. 10 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. Stop. 11 And we think the presumption comes from there? 10 Stay with the issue. Are you challonging the 11 On the COURT: Mr. Shapiro wants to jump in. 11 the legislature have the right if wanted to isomorrow to 12 In the original - can you hear me, your Honor. 11 to is where sumption comes from, 14 THE COURT: Right. 16 MR. MASTRO: The Court reages a robuttable presumption. 15 THE COURT: No. Shapiro wants to jump in. 17 THE COURT: No. Shapiro wante to jump. 16 MR. MASTRO: The courts to jump. 16 MR. MASTRO: The courts we obalenes to more the original we think				-
4 Is that one of the things you gave me in your 4 yees, because it creates a rebutable prosumption that 5 binder? binder? binder? 6 MR, MASTRO: I don't know if the act is in the still extends the moratorium for another four to six 9 Honor. 7 You heard the testimony of the state's 9 It is referenced in the court papers, your 9 10 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. 9 11 And we think the presumption comes from ther? 11 constitutionality of the rebutable presumption? Doesn't 11 up now. THE COURT: No. Shapiro. go. 11 the teglistature have the idoubt, or something. 16 MR, MASTRO: Mr. Shapiro. you. 16 MR, MASTRO: The Order The original - can you hear me, your Honor? 10 THE COURT: No. Shapiro. you. 16 MR, SHAPIRO: Yee, your Honor? 21 THE COURT: No. Shapiro. you. 17 18 is so bound together with dozens of references to these 12 THE COURT: No. Shapiro. you. 19 We also challenged the hardship declarations and 22 THE COURT: No. Shapiro. you. 11 11 11 11 23 10,		-	3	
5 binder NMR MSTRO: I dor't know if the act is in the 5 sill extends the moratorium for another four to six 6 binder built's negret model in the court papers, your 5 sill extends the moratorium for another four to six 7 THE COURT: Okay. 7 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. Stop. 10 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. Stop. Stay with the issue. Are you callening the 11 up now. 10 change the burden of proof in those cases? It could say 11 up now. 11 constitutionality of the robust to burget on therap. 12 more the robust to burget on therap. 12 the legislature have the right to constitutionality of the robust to burget on the say. 13 up now. 14 you have to prove beyond a reasonable doub, to comething, again. 15 14 THE COURT: Ws. Shapiro wants to jump in. 16 RR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A, Section and to the robust he prosumption. 20 THE COURT: Ws. Shapiro wants to jump in. 14 THE COURT: Right: 22 THE COURT: Right: 23 a proction matter, really meni it as a theoretical, wants way in August? 13 out from the upcoming provision. 174 10 you as casple. 100 wantous provis	4	Is that one of the things you gave me in your	4	
7 Vou heard the testimony of the state's 8 It is referenced in the court with a copy. 7 9 Honor. 9 10 THE COURT: Okay. 10 11 And we think the presumption comes from there? 10 12 MR.MASTRO: One of my colleagues is looking it 10 13 up now. 11 14 MR.MASTRO: No. Shapiro wants to jump in. 11 15 from there, the Tenant Safe Harbor Art? 16 16 MR.MASTRO: Yes, your Honor, Thank you, 18 18 MR_SHAPIRO: Yes, Oo ahead. 17 10 Stay with Macro, I'm going to say this as 20 The original - can you hear me, your Honor? 10 21 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I'm going to say this as 23 10, is where the robutable presumption. 20 We also challenged the hardship declarations on 22 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I'm going to say this as 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 20 THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I'm going to say this as 25 THE COURT: Rig	5		5	
8 It is referenced in the court papers, your 8 wilness 9 Honor. 9 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. Stop. 10 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. Stop. Stop with the issue. Are you challenging the 11 And we think the presumption comes from there? 10 Stay with the issue. Are you challenging the 13 up now.	6	MR. MASTRO: I don't know if the act is in the	6	months.
9 Honor. 9 THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. Stop. Stop. With the issue. Are you challenging the 10 THE COURT: Okay. 10 Stap with the issue. Are you challenging the 11 And we think the presumption comes from there? 11 In the Tom thare, the Tenant Safe Harbor Act? 12 the legislature have the right if I watered to tomorrow to 13 up now. 16 MR. MASTRO: Tow is Shapiro vants to jump in. 17 16 MR. MASTRO: Mrs. Shapiro vants to jump in. 18 MR: MASTRO: We watered to the second the second toward the issue intravy because 16 MR. MASTRO: Two UPARTIC: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. 18 It is a mitravy because 17 THE COURT: We So Go ahead. 21 the I'' 10 20 The original - can you hear me, your Honor? 21 the I'' 10 is ware on you hear me, your Honor? 21 THE COURT: We So Go ahead. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I''' 10 22 MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEPFA in the Part A. Section 21 10 is ware on the separates that presumption of sa various provisions of the act separates that presumption of sa various provisions of the act separates that presumption of sa var	7	binder but I'm happy to provide the court with a copy.	7	You heard the testimony of the state's
10 THE COURT: Ckay. 10 Stay with the issue. Are you challenging the 11 And we think the presumption comes from there? 11 constitutionality of the rebutable presumption? Doesn't 13 up now. 12 the legislature have the right if it wanted to tomorow to 13 up now. 13 change the burden of proof in those cases? It could say 14 THE COURT: Wr. Shapiro vants to jump in. 17 change the burden of proof in those cases? It could say 16 MR. MASTRO: Wr. Shapiro vants to jump in. 16 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have challenged the 17 THE COURT: Ves, your Honor. Thank you, 18 it is so bound together with dozens of references to these 19 again. 10 Is where the rebutable presumption comes from, 21 21 THE COURT: Ves, So ahead. 22 We also challenged the hardship declarations on 23 10, is where the rebutable presumption comes from, 23 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebutable 171 10 You are using a shotgun. I would like to tous. 172 25 You are using a bott tots and lots folings to this 3 3 <t< td=""><td>8</td><td>It is referenced in the court papers, your</td><td>8</td><td>witness</td></t<>	8	It is referenced in the court papers, your	8	witness
11 And we think the presumption comes from there? In constitutionality of the rebuttable presumption? Desent 12 MR. MASTRO: One of my colleagues is looking it In the legislature have the right if it wanted to tomorrow to 13 up now. In the colleagues is looking it In the legislature have the right if it wanted to tomorrow to 14 THE COURT: But we think the presumption comes In the regulation that the resumption comes In the legislature have the right if it wanted to tomorrow to 16 MR. MASTRO: Mr. Shapiro wants to jump in. THE COURT: Mr. Shapiro, go. In K. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have challenged the 18 MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you, In K. SHAPIRO: The CEEPFA in the Part A, Section In K. SHAPIRO: The CEEFFA in the Part A, Section 20 The colurt: Yes. Go ahead. 21 the - 21 THE COURT: Right. 23 a practical matter. I really mean it as a theoretical 23 away in August? You are scaperate share the separate bin Area theoretical, 23 ay ou are right. 24 THE COURT: Right. 174 10 You are scaperate share theoretical, 24 matter. 19 and ident the and ides of things to this 3 35 wanow provisions	9	Honor.	9	THE COURT: No. No. Stop. Stop. Stop.
12 MR. MASTRO: One of my colleagues is looking it 12 the legislature have the right if wanted to tomorow to 13 up now. 12 the legislature have the right if it wanted to tomorow to 13 up now. 14 the legislature have the right if it wanted to tomorow to 14 THE COURT: But we think the presumption comes 14 you have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt, or something. 16 MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you, 16 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have challenged the 17 THE COURT: Mr. Shapiro, go. 17 onstitutionality of CEEFPA Part A in its entirety because 18 20 The original - can you hear me, your Honor? 20 We also challenged the hardship declarations. 21 21 THE COURT: Mr. Mastro. The original - can you hear me, your Honor? 20 We also challenged the hardship declarations. 23 10, Is where the rebuttable presumption comes from, 23 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 7 THE COURT: Right. 17 14 THE COURT: Right. 17 17 173 you are acalpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 3 away in Au	10	THE COURT: Okay.	10	Stay with the issue. Are you challenging the
13 up now. 13 change the burden of proof in those cases? It could say 14 THE COURT: But we think the presumption comes 14 you have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt, or something, 16 MR. MASTRO: Ver, the Transit Safe Harbor Act? 15 yes? 16 MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you, 18 it is so bound together with dozens of references to these 19 again. 20 The original – can you hear me, your Honor? 16 MR. MASTRO: You hore, have challenged the hardship declarations on 21 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. 20 We also challenged the hardship declarations on 22 MR. SHAPIRO: The CEETPA in the Part A, Section 20 We also challenged the hardship declarations on 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 22 THE COURT: Right. 22 25 Paul, J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER Official Court Reporter 173 14 THE COURT: Right. 1 you are scalpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 2 and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, avainus provision 3 of the original 2 3 away in August? 13 you are scalpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling	11	And we think the presumption comes from there?	11	constitutionality of the rebuttable presumption? Doesn't
14 THE COURT: But we think the presumption comes 14 you have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt, or something, 15 from there, the Tenant Safe Hator Act? 15 yes? 16 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, We have challenged the 17 THE COURT: Mr. Shapiro ago. 16 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have challenged the 18 MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, your Honor. 17 16 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have challenged the 20 The original – can you hear me, your Honor? 10 Is shidely for explantations. 20 21 THE COURT: Ses, Go ahead. 21 the - 21 THE COURT: Ses, Go ahead. 21 the - 23 10, is where the rebuttable presumption comes from, 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 25 presumption. 24 THE COURT: Right. 26 You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy 2 Doeent that expire in August? 14 you are regint, what's your remedy? What 4 speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right. 17 173 you are right. 19 19 and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, you are right. 3 30 and I don't mean this figuratively but more	12	MR. MASTRO: One of my colleagues is looking it	12	the legislature have the right if it wanted to tomorrow to
15 from there, the Tenant Safe Harbor Act? 15 yes? 16 MR. MASTRO: Mr. Shapiro wants to jump in. 16 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have challenged the constitutionality of CEEFPA Part A in its entirety because 18 MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you, 18 it is so bound together with dozens of references to these 19 again. We also challenged the hardship declarations. 20 THE cOURT: Yes. Go ahead. We also challenged the hardship declarations on 21 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. We also challenged the hardship declarations on 22 MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A. Section We also challenged the hardship declarations. 23 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 26 You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy 24 Doesn't that expire in August? 171 1 174 190 a scale. I would like to focus. You are yelling 2 away in August? 19 you a scalepel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 2 3 avaious provisions of the act separates that presumption 173 190 ua re gling about lots and lots of things to this </td <td>13</td> <td>up now.</td> <td>13</td> <td>change the burden of proof in those cases? It could say</td>	13	up now.	13	change the burden of proof in those cases? It could say
16 MR. MASTRO: Mr. Shapiro wants to jump in. 16 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have challenged the 17 THE COURT: Mr. Shapiro, go. 17 constitutionality of CEETPA Part A in its entirety because 18 MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you, 18 it is so bound together with dozens of references to these 19 again. 18 it is so bound together with dozens of references to these 20 The original – can you hear me, your Honor? 20 We also challenged the hardship declarations on 21 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. 21 the - 22 MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A, Section 22 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical 23 10, is where the rebuttable presumption comes from, 24 amatter. 25 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 25 You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy 25 pacent hat expire in August? 171 1 You are using a shotgun. I would like to focus. You are yelling about lots and lots of things to this 3 away in August? 17 1 you as calpel. I would like to focus. You are regital abut you remedy? What 4 MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of the criginal act was e	14	THE COURT: But we think the presumption comes	14	you have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt, or something,
17 THE COURT: Mr. Shapiro, go. 17 constitutionality of CEEFPA Part A in its entirety because 18 MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you, 18 it is so bound together with dozens of references to these 20 The original – can you hear me, your Honor? 19 hardship declarations. 20 The original – can you hear me, your Honor? 20 We also challenged the hardship declarations on 21 THE COURT: Sec Go ahead. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I'm going to say this as 23 ardicles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 22 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 22 25 presumption. 24 26 THE COURT: Right. 24 27 THE COURT: Right. 14 28 warious provisions of the act separates that presumption 2 39 addit don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, you are spling about lots and lots of things to this 39 acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. 16 30 atter COURT: Show me that, please. 17 31 FHE COURT: Mir Mastro: So Section 13 says the acts take 16 31 THE COURT:	15	from there, the Tenant Safe Harbor Act?	15	yes?
18 MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you, 18 it is so bound together with dozens of references to these 19 again. 19 hardship declarations. 20 THE COURT: Yes, Go ahead. 19 hardship declarations. 21 THE COURT: Yes, Go ahead. 21 the - 22 MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A, Section 21 the - 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 23 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 24 matter. 25 25 Prosumption. 7 THE COURT: Right. 24 You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy 2 Doesn't that expire in August? 19 you are scalpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 3 away in August? 1 you are yelling about tos and lost of things to this 3 ways in August? 16 you are regint meaying what happens if you win, if you are 4 MR, SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original 16 fiy ou are right, what's your remedy? What 8 MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the act take 16 focus on that. 16	16	MR. MASTRO: Mr. Shapiro wants to jump in.	16	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have challenged the
 again. The original can you hear me, your Honor? The COURT: Yes. Go ahead. MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A, Section articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable presumption. PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER Official Court Reporter Official Court Reporter THE COURT: Right. THE COURT: Right. THE COURT: No, because the expiration of out sprovisions of the act separates that presumption away in August? away in August? away in August? away in Keyner that expire in he extension. out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: All right. the stabil ta to our complaint. the stabil ad section ne, two, three, four, the sylice on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. they six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, which is the one to kagust 31st but that was in effect. ti sclear from the statute that can survive. the sylipped 11, got it, and 11 is the presumption. Your Honor. PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER Your Honor. PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER THE COURT: All right. the sclear from the statute that can survive. the sc	17	THE COURT: Mr. Shapiro, go.	17	constitutionality of CEEFPA Part A in its entirety because
20 The original can you hear me, your Honor? 20 We also challenged the hardship declarations on 21 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. 21 the 22 MR, SHAPIRO: The CEEPFA in the Part A, Section 23 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical 23 10, is where the rebuttable presumption comes from, 23 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 7 THE COURT: Right. 25 1 THE COURT: Right. 11 1 you a scalpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 2 Doesn't that expire in August? 7 173 1 2 Doesn't that expire in August? 3 and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, 3 away in August? 1 you a scalpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 3 and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, 3 4 MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of 4 speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right, what's your remedy? What 8 MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original matter. 1 9 ats, which is basically reenacted in the	18	MR. SHAPIRO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you,	18	it is so bound together with dozens of references to these
21 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. 21 the 22 MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A, Section 22 THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I'm going to say this as 23 10, is where the rebuttable presumption comes from, at articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 23 a practical matter, I reaily mean it as a theoretical 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 24 matter, I reaily mean it as a theoretical 25 presumption. PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER 7 1 THE COURT: Right. 1 9 2 Doesn't that expire in August? 20 as a a practical matter, I reaily mean it as a theoretical 3 away in August? 11 14 14 you a scalpel. I would like to focus. You are regling 3 away in August? 3 and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, you are syning what happens If you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. 17 10 THE COURT: Show me that, please. 7 If you are right. Mat's your remedy? What 8 MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take 16 10 17 11 THE COURT: Show me that, please. 10 17	19	again.	19	hardship declarations.
22 MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A, Section 22 THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I'm going to say this as 23 10, is where the rebuttable presumption comes from, 23 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical 24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 23 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical 25 You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER 0fficial Court Reporter 0fficial Court Reporter 0fficial Court Reporter 1 THE COURT: Right. 1 you as calpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 2 Doesn't that expire in August? Doesn't that go and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, 3 away in August? 3 avaing what happens if you win, if you are 4 MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of 5 various provisions of the act separates that presumption 6 out from the upcoming expiring provisions. 7 If you are right, what's your remedy? What 8 MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original 8 happens for your win, if you are 9 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can 10 enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back	20	The original can you hear me, your Honor?	20	We also challenged the hardship declarations on
 10, is where the rebuttable presumption comes from, articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable presumption. 23 a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical matter. 24 matter. 25 You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy 24 PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER Official Court Reporter 11 THE COURT: Right. 2 Doesn't that expire in August? Doesn't that go away in August? 3 away in August? 4 MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of various provisions of the act separates that presumption 5 various provisions of the act separates that presumption 6 out from the upcoming expiring provisions. 7 THE COURT: All right. 9 acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. 10 It's Exhibit A to our complaint. 11 THE COURT: All right. 12 MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take 13 effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, 14 five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended 16 to August 31st but that was in effect. 17 If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption volution to proceedings. 19 THE COURT: With that prosumption in place, yes? 10 the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption. 11 tis clear from the statute that can survive. 12 THE COURT: I see. 13 THE COURT: I see. 14 MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, 15 your Honor. 24 MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, 25 your Honor. 24 MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, 25 your Honor. 26 MR. J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER 	21	THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead.	21	the
24 articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable 24 matter. 25 You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy 26 You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy 27 PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER 28 Official Court Reporter 29 away in August? 2 Doesn't that expire in August? Doesn't that go 3 away in August? 4 MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of 5 various provisions of the act separates that presumption 6 out from the upcoming expiring provisions. 7 THE COURT: Show me that, please. 8 MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original 9 acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. 10 It's Exhibit A to our complaint. 11 THE COURT: All right. 12 MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take 13 effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, 14 free, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, 15 shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended 16 to August 3ts but that was in effect. 17 <t< td=""><td>22</td><td>MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A, Section</td><td>22</td><td>THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I'm going to say this as</td></t<>	22	MR. SHAPIRO: The CEEFPA in the Part A, Section	22	THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, I'm going to say this as
25 presumption. 25 You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER Official Court Reporter PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER 0 0 THE COURT: Right. 1 you are selling about lots and lots of things to this 3 away in August? 3 and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, you are yelling about lots and lots of things to this 4 MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of various provisions of the act separates that presumption 5 right about the proceedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. 7 THE COURT: Show me that, please. 7 If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, two courts would be open for landlord-tenant 10 It's Exhibit A to our complaint. 11 THE COURT: Ming the courts would be open for landlord-tenant 12 MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, 14 MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin 15 shall expire on May 1st and the original Act was extended in the extension. 15 THE COURT: Who that presumption in place, yes? 16 to August 31st but that was in effect. 16 Honor, it will take months as the	23	10, is where the rebuttable presumption comes from,	23	a practical matter, I really mean it as a theoretical
PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER Official Court Reporter PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER 1	24	articles of declaration shall create a rebuttable	24	matter.
Official Court Reporter Official Court Reporter 1 THE COURT: Right. 1 you a scalpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 2 Doesn't that expire in August? Doesn't that go away in August? 3 you are yelling about lots and lots of things to this 4 MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of you are yelling about lots and lots of things to this speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are 6 out from the upcoming expiring provisions. 6 focus on that. 7 THE COURT: Show me that, please. 7 If you are right, what's your remedy? What 8 MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original 8 happens tomorrow if you are right. 9 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can 0 erijon CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back 11 THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are reght we can 13 effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, 13 THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? 14 five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, 14 MR. MASTRO: So section 11, which is the one 15 shall expiration date, that's the	25	presumption.	25	You are using a shotgun. I would like to buy
171 171 173 1 THE COURT: Right. 1 you a scalpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 2 Doesn't that expire in August? Doesn't that go away in August? 3 away in August? away in August? 4 MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of speech and I'm eaving what happens if you win, if you are 6 various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. 7 7 THE COURT: Show me that, please. 8 MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. 7 10 It's Exhibit A to our complaint. 11 THE COURT: All right. 7 If you are right, what's your remedy? What 13 effect immediately and section on, two, three, four, 10 enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back 14 to court, set cetra, but you notice it skips Section 11, 14 MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin 15 shall expire on May 1st and the original CEEFPA that does not expire on 18 acknowledged, to get a decision. 14 ti sclear from the statute that can survive. 14 HE COURT: Whon cares? 16 toc		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
1 THE COURT: Right. 1 you a scalpel. I would like to focus. You are yelling 2 Doesn't that expire in August? Doesn't that go and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, 3 away in August? 3 and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, 3 away in August? 3 and I don't mean this figuratively but more theoretically, 4 MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of 4 speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are 6 out from the upcoming expiring provisions. 5 right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's 7 THE COURT: Show me that, please. 7 If you are right? 9 acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. 7 If you are right? 9 MR. MASTRO: So Section 13 says the acts take 6 effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, 11 THE COURT: All right. 11 11 CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption in place, yes? 14 five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, 14 MR. MASTRO: So Section 11, which is the one 17 If you look at Section 11, which is the one 17 He courts would be presumption wouldn't apply		Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
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4MR. SHAPIRO: No, because the expiration of 5 various provisions of the act separates that presumption 6 out from the upcoming expiring provisions.4speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's 6 focus on that.7THE COURT: Show me that, please. 87If you are right, what's your remedy? What 8 happens tomorrow if you are right?9acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. 1111's Exhibit A to our complaint.712MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take 1212MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take 131213effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, 1411CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant 1214five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, 1513THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? 1415CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your 1416to August 31st but that was in effect. 161217If you look at Section 11, which is the one 171418provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on 191919THE COURT: I see. 121021THE COURT: I see. 142022They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the 252233presumption. 162324MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, 252425your Honor. <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>				
5various provisions of the act separates that presumption5right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's6out from the upcoming expiring provisions.7THE COURT: Show me that, please.6focus on that.7THE COURT: Show me that, please.7If you are right, what's your remedy? What9acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension.9MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can10It's Exhibit A to our complaint.10enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back11THE COURT: All right.10enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back12MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take12disputes and eviction proceedings.13effect immediately and section one, two, three, four,13THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes?14five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11,14MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply16to August 31st but that was in effect.16Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just18provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on19THE COURT: I see.20It is clear from the statute that can survive.10In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the22rig			3	you are velling about lots and lots of things to this
6 out from the upcoming expiring provisions. 6 focus on that. 7 THE COURT: Show me that, please. 7 If you are right, what's your remedy? What 8 MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original 8 happens tomorrow if you are right? 9 acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. 9 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can 10 It's Exhibit A to our complaint. 10 enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back 11 THE COURT: All right. 10 to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant 12 MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take 13 effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, 13 effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, 11 14 MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin 15 shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended 15 CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply 16 to August 31st but that was in effect. 17 Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just 18 provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on 19 THE COURT: Who cares? 20 It is clear from the statute that can survive. 19 THE	4			
7THE COURT: Show me that, please.7If you are right, what's your remedy? What8MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original9Acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension.9MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can10It's Exhibit A to our complaint.10enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back11THE COURT: All right.10enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back12MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take12disputes and eviction proceedings.13effect immediately and section one, two, three, four,13THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes?14five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11,14MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply16to August 31st but that was in effect.16either because with the rebuttable presumption, your17If you look at Section 11, which is the one17Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just18provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on18acknowledged, to get a decision.19the courst: I see.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the23right?23your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,24<		•		speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are
8 MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original 9 happens tomorrow if you are right? 9 acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. 9 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can 10 It's Exhibit A to our complaint. 10 enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back 11 THE COURT: All right. 10 enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back 12 MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take 12 disputes and eviction proceedings. 13 THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? 14 five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, 14 MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin 15 shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended 15 CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply 16 to August 31st but that was in effect. 17 Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just 18 provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on 19 THE COURT: I see. 20 It is clear from the statute that can survive. 20 In other words, the point is, the legislature 21 THE COURT: I see. 21 has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an evidentiary mat	5	various provisions of the act separates that presumption	5	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's
9acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension.9MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can10It's Exhibit A to our complaint.10enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back11THE COURT: All right.10enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back12MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take11to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant13effect immediately and section one, two, three, four,11to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply16to August 31st but that was in effect.16CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption, your17If you look at Section 11, which is the one17Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just18provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on19THE COURT: Who cares?10It is clear from the statute that can survive.10In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the23right?24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship25your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,2425your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship26MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,<	5 6	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions.	5 6	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that.
10It's Exhibit A to our complaint.10enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back11THE COURT: All right.10enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back12MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take11to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant13effect immediately and section one, two, three, four,11to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant14five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11,14MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply16to August 31st but that was in effect.16either because with the rebuttable presumption, your17If you look at Section 11, which is the one17Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just18provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on18acknowledged, to get a decision.19the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.19THE COURT: Who cares?20It is clear from the statute that can survive.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the22with MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship23gresumption.24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship	5 6 7	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please.	5 6 7	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What
11THE COURT: All right.11to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant12MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take12disputes and eviction proceedings.13effect immediately and section one, two, three, four,14isputes and eviction proceedings.14five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11,15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply16to August 31st but that was in effect.17Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just18provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on19the courts: Who cares?19the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.19THE COURT: Who cares?20It is clear from the statute that can survive.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the23right?24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship25your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER24PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original	5 6 7 8	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right?
12MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take12disputes and eviction proceedings.13effect immediately and section one, two, three, four,13THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes?14five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11,14MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply16to August 31st but that was in effect.16either because with the rebuttable presumption, your17If you look at Section 11, which is the one17Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just18provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on19THE COURT: Who cares?19the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.19THE COURT: Who cares?20It is clear from the statute that can survive.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the23right?23your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,2525your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship25your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,25your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,26your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship25your Honor.24 <td>5 6 7 8 9</td> <td>various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension.</td> <td>5 6 7 8 9</td> <td>speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can</td>	5 6 7 8 9	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension.	5 6 7 8 9	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can
13effect immediately and section one, two, three, four,13THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes?14five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11,14MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply16to August 31st but that was in effect.16either because with the rebuttable presumption, your17If you look at Section 11, which is the one17Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just18provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on18acknowledged, to get a decision.19the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.19THE COURT: Who cares?20It is clear from the statute that can survive.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.20In other words, the point is, the legislature23presumption.22has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an23presumption.23right?24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship25your Honor.25declarationPAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint.	5 6 7 8 9 10	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back
14five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect.14MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect.15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your17If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.17Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision.19the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.19THE COURT: Who cares?20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.20In other words, the point is, the legislature23presumption.22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the presumption.2324MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship declarationPAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant
15shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect.15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your17If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.15CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision.19the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.19THE COURT: Who cares?20It is clear from the statute that can survive.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the presumption.22ight?24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship declarationPAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings.
16to August 31st but that was in effect.16either because with the rebuttable presumption, your17If you look at Section 11, which is the one17Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just18provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on18acknowledged, to get a decision.19the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.19THE COURT: Who cares?20It is clear from the statute that can survive.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the22evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that23presumption.24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship24DAMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER25declarationPAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four,	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes?
17If you look at Section 11, which is the one17Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just18provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on18acknowledged, to get a decision.19the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.19THE COURT: Who cares?20It is clear from the statute that can survive.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the22evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that23presumption.24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship24MRUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER25declarationPAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11,	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin
18 provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on 18 acknowledged, to get a decision. 19 the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption. 19 THE COURT: Who cares? 20 It is clear from the statute that can survive. 20 In other words, the point is, the legislature 21 THE COURT: I see. 21 has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an 22 They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the 22 evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that 23 presumption. 23 right? 24 MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, 24 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship 25 your Honor. 25 declaration PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply
19the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.19THE COURT: Who cares?20It is clear from the statute that can survive.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the22evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that23presumption.23right?24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship25your Honor.25declarationPAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your
20It is clear from the statute that can survive.20In other words, the point is, the legislature21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the22evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that23presumption.23right?24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship25your Honor.25declarationPAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. If you look at Section 11, which is the one	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just
21THE COURT: I see.21has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an22They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the22evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that23presumption.23right?24MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, your Honor.24MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship25your Honor.25declarationPAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision.
22 They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the 22 evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that 23 presumption. 23 right? 24 MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, 24 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship 25 your Honor. 25 declaration PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision. THE COURT: Who cares?
23 presumption. 23 right? 24 MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, 24 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship 25 your Honor. 25 declaration PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption. It is clear from the statute that can survive.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision. THE COURT: Who cares? In other words, the point is, the legislature
24 MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, 24 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship 25 your Honor. 25 declaration PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption. It is clear from the statute that can survive. THE COURT: I see.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision. THE COURT: Who cares? In other words, the point is, the legislature has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an
25 your Honor. 25 declaration PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption. It is clear from the statute that can survive. THE COURT: I see. They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision. THE COURT: Who cares? In other words, the point is, the legislature has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that
PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption. It is clear from the statute that can survive. THE COURT: I see. They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the presumption.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision. THE COURT: Who cares? In other words, the point is, the legislature has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that right?
	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption. It is clear from the statute that can survive. THE COURT: I see. They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the presumption. MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings,	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision. THE COURT: Who cares? In other words, the point is, the legislature has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship
	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	various provisions of the act separates that presumption out from the upcoming expiring provisions. THE COURT: Show me that, please. MR. SHAPIRO: It's provision 13 of the original acts, which is basically reenacted in the extension. It's Exhibit A to our complaint. THE COURT: All right. MR. SHAPIRO: So Section 13 says the acts take effect immediately and section one, two, three, four, five, six, et cetera, but you notice it skips Section 11, shall expire on May 1st and the original act was extended to August 31st but that was in effect. If you look at Section 11, which is the one provision of the original CEEFPA that does not expire on the expiration date, that's the rebuttable presumption. It is clear from the statute that can survive. THE COURT: I see. They skipped 11, got it, and 11 is the presumption. MR. MASTRO: There will be such proceedings, your Honor.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	speech and I'm saying what happens if you win, if you are right about the procedural due process, that piece? Let's focus on that. If you are right, what's your remedy? What happens tomorrow if you are right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if we are right we can enjoin CEEFPA Part A and allow the plaintiffs to go back to court, the courts would be open for landlord-tenant disputes and eviction proceedings. THE COURT: With that presumption in place, yes? MR. MASTRO: Because we are asking to enjoin CEEFPA Part A, the rebuttable presumption wouldn't apply either because with the rebuttable presumption, your Honor, it will take months as the state's witness just acknowledged, to get a decision. THE COURT: Who cares? In other words, the point is, the legislature has decided how to treat these hardship declarations as an evidentiary matter. Doesn't the legislature have that right? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the hardship declaration

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1	THE COURT: You are breaking up. I am losing	1	Right now the way this statute is structured it
2	you completely.	2	gives tenants the incentive to take advantage of these
3	MR. MASTRO: Sorry, your Honor. I'll speak up	3	vague terms, check the box and stay ensconced and not pay
4	and I'm cognizant of not yelling.	4	rent. That's what's so fundamentally unfair. But if it's
5	THE COURT: You are not yelling. It's fine.	5	lifted it will go back to the status quo ante, same
6	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we have argued that the	6	procedures. We have at least two of my clients who have
7	hardship declaration is void for vagueness because there	7	an eviction warrant already or are poised for one, and if
8	are no standards.	8	the tenants realize they no longer have any constitutional
9	If, if there were a court supervising such	9	statutory shield of a hardship declaration, cases could
10	cases, if it were merely a rebuttable presumption, at	10	move in a matter of weeks.
11	least we would be able to get back into the courthouse.	11	THE COURT: Okay.
12	THE COURT: Right.	12	MR. MASTRO: As the last witness just testified.
13	MR. MASTRO: Even though that would take some	13	THE COURT: Okay.
14	time.	14	Anything else?
15	But let me just say this, your Honor, because	15	MR. MASTRO: No, your Honor.
16	I'm not trying to take I'm trying to take a sledge	16	Does your Honor have any other questions? I
17	hammer instead of a scalpel. The problem with CEEFPA Part	17	really appreciate all the time, your Honor. This is such
18	A is it's inextricably tied to legitimacy of the hardship	18	a hugely important case for thousands of small landlords
19	declarations. As written, the hardship declaration is	19	out there who are suffering, suffering, suffering, like
20	riddled with ambiguity. My clients are still denied due	20	Brandie LaCasse and Betty Cohen are.
21	process because the tenant checks the box. The tenant	21	THE COURT: Thank you.
22	' it's not clear what the standards are. The landlord	22	Who would like to go first for defendants?
23	doesn't even know how to defend in such a case. So, yes.	23	MS. CONNOLLY: Your Honor, I certainly don't
24	Would it be an improvement to enjoin CEEFPA Part A while	24	have the dramatic flare that Mr. Mastro has and I have
25	the courthouse doors are opening even if your Honor left	25	every trust in the court to read the submissions.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
			•
	175		177
1		1	177 It's all laid out there. I don't need to
1	the rebuttable presumption in place? Of course that would	1 2	It's all laid out there. I don't need to
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1	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 47 of 79 PageID #: 1257
	There is no drop dead date, so to speak, with	1	C or D, has that legislative intent.
2	regard to when that should happen. To imply that there is	2	The interesting thing also
3	one really is a disservice to the process. I would think	3	THE COURT: As to the May enactment?
4	it's no surprise to anyone here that eviction proceedings	4	MS. CONNOLLY: Yes, as to the May enactment.
5	take a lot of time, even absent COVID they take an	5	THE COURT: Okay. Hold on. Sorry. There is a
6	extraordinary amount of time. If we accepted the	6	lot of paper here.
7	arguments that plaintiffs have made today with regard to	7	Someone please focus me to that. That was the
8	procedural due process, every eviction proceeding would	8	attachment to the May 25th letter, yes?
9	violate due process. We know that that's not the case.	9	MS. CONNOLLY: Yes.
10	Matters take time in landlord-tenant court. To be	10	THE COURT: I got that. All right.
11	perfectly honest they take time in federal court.	11	So that's the rationale.
12	But there is an option for seeking relief within	12	MS. CONNOLLY: Right.
13	landlord-tenant court, but there are other options for	13	And obviously the legislature, as your Honor has
14	seeking relief in other avenues, and the mere fact that	14	pointed out, can make these decisions and enact
15	the plaintiffs cannot pick their favorite spot does not	15	legislation that affect how the courts run and what
16	mean that there has been a deprivation for procedural due	16	presumptions can be opposed, et cetera, et cetera, in
17		17	their review of a serious and hundred-year problem that
17	process grounds. THE COURT: Okay.	17	had to be faced.
10	Since you know the statutes well, I'm going to	10	And, as your Honor is well aware, and financial
20	ask you this. I look at the December, I think it was,	20	emergency that occurs several months before does not just
21	enactment of CEEFPA in December and they said okay, until	20	stop happening. Those effects roll out over time and they
22	May or May 1st, May 31st, whatever it was, a date in May	22	need to be addressed in some way. And the legislature,
23	no evictions. We are going to stop and put it on pause.	22	whose job it is to make these decisions for us, made the
23	I think that was the phrase.	23 24	decisions. This is a completely different situation from
24	MS. CONNOLLY: Right.	24 25	the numerous cases that we have had to litigate regarding
25	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER	25	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	179		181
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1	THE COURT: And the legislature takes the time	1	-
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2	in December to lay out the reasons, and it's twofold.	2	the executive orders of the court I mean, excuse me of the governor and this was a legislative enactment.
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22 have to give that person the chance to go to court. 22 that funding goes to that Emergency Rel	tainly we would be would take the on everything half of the Dutchess as been introduced d any role in any ations related eriff and perhaps othing has been s been no warrants v the sheriffs on that the mfortable with e to add on to it you were unding that the pril of 2021, and
23 Because we didn't have that plaintiff today 23 Program and I think that supports the sta	tainly we would be would take the on everything half of the Dutchess as been introduced d any role in any ations related eriff and perhaps othing has been s been no warrants othe sheriffs on that the mfortable with e to add on to at you were unding that the pril of 2021, and ental Assistance
24 that's not so easy or clear. But even the plaintiffs you 24 that there are programs, there are avenu	tainly we would be would take the on everything half of the Dutchess as been introduced d any role in any ations related eriff and perhaps othing has been s been no warrants w the sheriffs on that the mfortable with e to add on to it you were unding that the pril of 2021, and ental Assistance tate's position
25 heard from today, don't they have the right to raise the 25 delay or the extension of CEEFPA is jus	tainly we would be would take the on everything half of the Dutchess as been introduced d any role in any ations related eriff and perhaps othing has been s been no warrants w the sheriffs on that the mfortable with e to add on to at you were unding that the pril of 2021, and ental Assistance tate's position nues, and that the
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F	Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 69-1	File	ed 06/03/21 Page 49 of 79 PageID #: 1259
1	trying to implement these programs so that it provides	1	THE COURT: Speak up.
2	relief for landlords.	2	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor is right to point out
3	And whether it works as intended I suppose is	3	there is some sensitivity given that the attorney general
4	another question for another day. But the intention	4	lobbied for passage of the law essentially would enforce
5	certainly, and you heard the testimony from Ms from	5	and then said she wasn't a proper party.
6	the court witness, that the funding, if it's approved,	6	Obviously Defendant Marks admits he's a proper
7	goes directly to the landlords.	7	party even if he has a procedural argument. There is no
8	And in the case of Ms. LaCasse, which is the	8	question the case continues whether the sheriffs and
9	Dutchess County resident, she has a pending order to show	9	marshals are in the case anyway. But it is the case, your
10	cause which your Honor pointed out and we actually	10	Honor, there is an aspect of CEEFPA Part A and the
11	mentioned it in our brief. I did not see it in the	11	sheriffs and marshals are responsible for executing or not
12	plaintiffs' brief at all and came upon it as I was writing	12	executing that.
13	our brief, and found she has this open proceeding in	13	Therefore, when it comes time for warrants of
14	Dutchess County Supreme Court. I don't know if the judge	14	eviction, they would actually be executed, they play a
15	there will strike the complaint or direct that it be	15	role under the statute and so they need the guidance too
16	dismissed because of CEEFPA. But he certainly had the	16	on what they should be doing
17	opportunity to do so when he signed the order to show	17	THE COURT: I understand.
18	cause.	18	MR. MASTRO: in their official capacity.
19	THE COURT: Yes.	19	They are only sued in their official capacity,
20	MS. LEE: So, with that, if the court has any	20	your Honor.
21	questions, otherwise we would rest on our briefs.	21	THE COURT: I understand.
22	THE COURT: Not of you, Ms. Hunt Lee. You did a	22	Anyone else want to be heard?
23	fine job.	23	MS. KRETZING: Your Honor, if I may.
24	I want to go back to plaintiffs' counsel for a	24	I won't reiterate everything that's been said by
25	moment and ask this question. Why do we need the sheriffs	25	counsel. I just want to reiterate this last point.
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
	407		1
	187		189
1	here?	1	189 Mr. Mastro made it clear in his correspondence with the
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	here?		Mr. Mastro made it clear in his correspondence with the court on this issue that the sheriffs here are sued only as state actors, not municipal actors. We don't have any
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1	have no objection if I said for the moment I'm going to	1	I will read everything.
2	stay the action as to the sheriffs and the Department of	2	Go ahead.
3	Investigation and so forth, such that they don't have to	3	MR. MASTRO: I know you will.
4	file anything. I can decide the motions later but I don't	4	But, your Honor, I had a chance to briefly while
5	want to run up costs for people. I believe neither	5	she was still talking, and it doesn't say anything there
6	Defendant Marks nor plaintiff would object to that.	6	about directly about economic hardship. It talks about
7	Am I right?	7	COVID and the CDC extending a moratorium through June 30
8	MS. CONNOLLY: No, your Honor.	8	based on the national rate, the national rate.
9	THE COURT: No for plaintiff either?	9	In New York, by the end of May, these are
10	MS. CONNOLLY: No, Judge.	10	Exhibits 23 and 24, we had the lowest daily positivity
11	THE COURT: For plaintiff, no objection to that,	11	rate since COVID crisis began and the lowest seven-day
12	right?	12	average positivity rate since COVID began. Your Honor,
13	I'm saying if I stay the action as to the	13	there is no justification for this legislation and the
14	sheriffs. I understand you might need them here for a	14	only economic hardship referred to in the statute was that
15	complete remedy, but I don't want to run up costs for	15	there is this rent relief. Now there's federal and state
16	people. Is that okay with you?	16	rent relief.
17	MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.	17	First of all, those are programs that can only
18	THE COURT: So counsel for everyone other than	18	be accessed if the tenant goes along.
19	plaintiff and Defendant Marks, you can just sort of stand	19	Second of all, I believe that cuts against them.
20	by.	20	It shows that people are the economic hardships have
21	I will get to the motions, I promise, at some	21	been mitigated so people can go back to court.
22	point, but don't file anything. Don't run up any costs.	22	I would just say this, your Honor, I'll close
23	You don't even have to come. You are welcome to come.	23	with this, I really appreciate all the time that you have
24	Everyone is welcome to come, but we don't have to run up	24	given us today. We have posited a scenario of these small
25	costs and bills for the municipalities. So let's do that.	25	landlords and tenants behaving a certain way. I
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporter
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1	Thank you, your Honor.	1	To cite Spinelli as somehow i	
2	THE COURT: Okay.	2	2 should happen in this case really is complete inapposite	
3	Anything else?	3	3 and I'll leave it at that. Thank you, very much, for your	
4	MS. CONNOLLY: Yes, your Honor. I'm sorry to	4		
5	extend this out further. Just two things.	5	THE COURT: In that case I t	hank you, very much,
6	Number one, to give your Honor a fuller	6	for your time. Everybody did a great jo	
7	understanding and to articulate our position on the	7	We are adjourned.	
8	ejection question that you asked earlier, if your Honor	8	MS. CONNOLLY: One quest	ion your Honor
9	will allow me to submit	9	Will your Honor give us a brie	-
10	THE COURT: I already have, by the way, two	10	motions to dismiss or we'll wait for that	-
10	cases because I have top people on it.	11	THE COURT: Let's wait for the	
12	So in my hands I have the Jacob Cram Cooperative	12	I want to deal with this proble	
13	v Ziolkowski, that's Z-I-O-L-K-O-W-S-K-I, from New York	13		
14	County, and I even have one no one gave me here, which is	14	MS. CONNOLLY: Very good THE COURT: Be well.	, your honor.
		14		a much vour Honor
15	Neighborhood NYCTL Trust v Neighborhood Youth and	-	MR. MASTRO: Thank you, s	-
16	Family Services from it looks like the Bronx. I have two	16	I really appreciate all this time	2.
17	Supreme Court cases that seem to suggest that the	17	THE COURT: All right.	
18	ejectment proceeding is, in fact, barred by the eviction	18	MS. BENVENISTY: Thank yo	ou.
19	proceedings.	19	MS. MOSTON: Thank you.	
20	MS. CONNOLLY: Then I'm happy to submit a letter	20	(The matter concluded.)	
21	to your Honor tomorrow that definitively states the	21		
22	office's position on that.	22		
23	THE COURT: Please do that. That would be good.	23		
24	MS. CONNOLLY: Thank you. I appreciate that	24		
25	opportunity, your Honor.	25		
	PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED REALTIME REPORTER		PAUL J. LOMBARDI, CERTIFIED	REALTIME REPORTER
	Official Court Reporter		Official Court Reporte	r
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EXHIBIT F (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 14-1)

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EXHIBIT 1

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STATE OF NEW YORK

9114

IN SENATE

December 24, 2020

- Introduced by Sens. KAVANAGH, MYRIE -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Housing, Construction and Community Development
- AN ACT establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020"; in relation to eviction proceedings; and to provide for the expiration of certain provisions upon the expiration thereof (Part A); in relation to foreclosure proceedings; and providing for the expiration of certain provisions upon the expiration thereof (Subpart A); in relation to tax sales; and providing for the expiration of certain provisions upon the expiration thereof (Subpart B); to establish hardship declarations for owners of residential real property; and providing for the expiration of such provisions upon the expiration thereof (Subpart C); and to authorize every governing body of an assessing unit and local assessor to extend to the 2021 assessment roll, the renewal of the expiration of such provisions upon the expiration thereof (Subpart D) (Part B)

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. This act enacts into law components of legislation relating 2 to eviction and foreclosure protections. Each component is wholly contained within a Part identified as Parts A through B. The effective 3 date for each particular provision contained within such Part is set 4 forth in the last section of such Part. Any provision in any section 5 contained within a Part, including the effective date of the Part, which 6 7 makes reference to a section "of this act", when used in connection with that particular component, shall be deemed to mean and refer to the 8 9 corresponding section of the Part in which it is found. Section four of 10 this act sets forth the general effective date of this act.

11 § 2. Short title. This act shall be known and may be cited as the 12 "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020".

13 § 3. Legislative intent. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 14 following:

EXPLANATION--Matter in <u>italics</u> (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 On March 7, 2020, Governor Andrew Cuomo proclaimed a state of emergen-2 cy in response to the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Measures 3 necessary to contain the spread of COVID-19 have brought about wide-4 spread economic and societal disruption, placing the state of New York 5 in unprecedented circumstances.

6 COVID-19 presents a historic threat to public health. Hundreds of 7 thousands of residents are facing eviction or foreclosure due to neces-8 sary disease control measures that closed businesses and schools, and 9 triggered mass-unemployment across the state. The pandemic has further 10 interrupted court operations, the availability of counsel, the ability 11 for parties to pay for counsel, and the ability to safely commute and 12 enter a courtroom, settlement conference and the like.

Stabilizing the housing situation for tenants, landlords, and homeowners is to the mutual benefit of all New Yorkers and will help the state address the pandemic, protect public health, and set the stage for recovery. It is, therefore, the intent of this legislation to avoid as many evictions and foreclosures as possible for people experiencing a financial hardship during the COVID-19 pandemic or who cannot move due to an increased risk of severe illness or death from COVID-19.

As such, it is necessary to temporarily allow people impacted by COVID-19 to remain in their homes. A limited, temporary stay is necessary to protect the public health, safety and morals of the people the Legislature represents from the dangers of the COVID-19 emergency pandemic.

25

PART A

26 Section 1. Definitions. For the purposes of this act: 1. "Eviction 27 proceeding" means a summary proceeding to recover possession of real 28 property under article seven of the real property actions and 29 proceedings law relating to a residential dwelling unit or any other 30 judicial or administrative proceeding to recover possession of real 31 property relating to a residential dwelling unit.

2. "Landlord" includes a landlord, owner of a residential property and any other person with a legal right to pursue eviction, possessory action or a money judgment for rent, including arrears, owed or that becomes due during the COVID-19 covered period, as defined in section 1 of chapter 127 of the laws of 2020.

37 3. "Tenant" includes a residential tenant, lawful occupant of a dwell-38 ing unit, or any other person responsible for paying rent, use and occu-39 pancy, or any other financial obligation under a residential lease or 40 tenancy agreement, but does not include a residential tenant or lawful 41 occupant with a seasonal use lease where such tenant has a primary resi-42 dence to which to return to.

43 4. "Hardship declaration" means the following statement, or a substan-44 tially equivalent statement in the tenant's primary language, in 45 14-point type, published by the office of court administration, whether 46 in physical or electronic written form:

"NOTICE TO TENANT: If you have lost income or had increased costs 47 48 during the COVID-19 pandemic, or moving would pose a significant health 49 risk for you or a member of your household due to an increased risk for 50 severe illness or death from COVID-19 due to an underlying medical condition, and you sign and deliver this hardship declaration form to 51 your landlord, you cannot be evicted until at least May 1, 2021 for 52 53 nonpayment of rent or for holding over after the expiration of your 54 lease. You may still be evicted for violating your lease by persistently Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 14-1 Filed 05/07/21 Page 4 of 17 PageID #: 179

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1 and unreasonably engaging in behavior that substantially infringes on 2 the use and enjoyment of other tenants or occupants or causes a substan-3 tial safety hazard to others.

If your landlord has provided you with this form, your landlord must 4 5 also provide you with a mailing address and e-mail address to which you can return this form. If your landlord has already started an eviction 6 7 proceeding against you, you can return this form to either your land-8 lord, the court, or both at any time. You should keep a copy or picture 9 of the signed form for your records. You will still owe any unpaid rent to your landlord. You should also keep careful track of what you have 10 paid and any amount you still owe. 11

For more information about legal resources that may be available to you, go to www.nycourts.gov/evictions/nyc/ or call 718-557-1379 if you live in New York City or go to www.nycourts.gov/evictions/outside-nyc/ or call a local bar association or legal services provider if you live outside of New York City. Rent relief may be available to you, and you should contact your local housing assistance office.

18

TENANT'S DECLARATION OF HARDSHIP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

19 I am a tenant, lawful occupant, or other person responsible for paying 20 rent, use and occupancy, or any other financial obligation under a lease 21 or tenancy agreement at (address of dwelling unit).

22 YOU MUST INDICATE BELOW YOUR QUALIFICATION FOR EVICTION PROTECTION BY 23 SELECTING OPTION "A" OR "B", OR BOTH.

A. () I am experiencing financial hardship, and I am unable to pay my rent or other financial obligations under the lease in full or obtain alternative suitable permanent housing because of one or more of the following:

28 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic.

29 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing 30 essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandem-31 ic.

32 3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an 33 elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic 34 have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my 35 household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my 36 necessary out-of-pocket expenses.

4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or have significantly reduced my household income or significantly increased my expenses.

44 To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased 45 expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, 46 pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family 47 leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic 48 does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased 49 expenses.

50 B. () Vacating the premises and moving into new permanent housing would 51 pose a significant health risk because I or one or more members of my 52 household have an increased risk for severe illness or death from

1 COVID-19 due to being over the age of sixty-five, having a disability or 2 having an underlying medical condition, which may include but is not 3 limited to being immunocompromised.

4 I understand that I must comply with all other lawful terms under my 5 tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract. I further understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having paid rent in full or 6 7 met other financial obligations as required by my tenancy, lease agree-8 ment or similar contract may still be charged or collected and may result in a monetary judgment against me. I further understand that 9 mν landlord may be able to seek eviction after May 1, 2021, and that the 10 law may provide certain protections at that time that are separate from 11 12 those available through this declaration.

13 Signed:

14 Printed name:

15 Date signed:

16 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. 17 That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 18 you know is false."

2. Pending eviction proceedings. Any eviction proceeding pending on 19 S 20 the effective date of this act, including eviction proceedings filed on or before March 7, 2020, or commenced within thirty days of the effec-21 tive date of this act shall be stayed for at least sixty days, or to 22 such later date that the chief administrative judge shall determine is 23 24 necessary to ensure that courts are prepared to conduct proceedings in compliance with this act and to give tenants an opportunity to submit 25 the hardship declaration pursuant to this act. The court in each case 26 shall promptly issue an order directing such stay and promptly mail the 27 28 respondent a copy of the hardship declaration in English, and, to the 29 extent practicable, the tenant's primary language, if other than 30 English.

§ 3. Pre-eviction notices. A landlord shall include a "Hardship Decla-31 32 ration" in 14-point type, with every written demand for rent made pursu-33 ant to subdivision 2 of section 711 of the real property actions and proceedings law, with any other written notice required by the lease or 34 35 tenancy agreement, law or rule to be provided prior to the commencement of an eviction proceeding, and with every notice of petition served on a 36 If the translation of the hardship declaration in the tenant's 37 tenant. primary language is not available on the office of court adminis-38 39 tration's public website, as provided by section ten of this act, it 40 shall be the landlord's responsibility to obtain a suitable translation 41 of the hardship declaration in the tenant's primary language. Such notice shall also include: 42

1. a mailing address, telephone number and active email address the tenant can use to contact the landlord and return the hardship declaration; and

2. a list of all not-for-profit legal service providers actively handling housing matters in the county where the subject premises are located. Such lists shall be prepared and regularly updated, to the extent practicable, for such purpose and published on the website of the office of court administration.

51 § 4. Prohibition on initiation of eviction proceeding. If there is no 52 pending eviction proceeding and a tenant provides a hardship declaration 53 to the landlord or an agent of the landlord, there shall be no initi-

1 ation of an eviction proceeding against the tenant until at least May 1, 2 2021, and in such event any specific time limit for the commencement of 3 an eviction proceeding shall be tolled until May 1, 2021.

§ 5. Required affidavit. 1. No court shall accept for filing any peti-4 5 tion or other filing to commence an eviction proceeding unless the peti-6 tioner or an agent of the petitioner files an affidavit of service, 7 under penalty of perjury, demonstrating the manner in which the petitioner or the petitioner's agent served a copy of the hardship declara-8 9 tion in English and the tenant's primary language, if other than 10 English, with any rent demand and with any other written notice required by the lease or tenancy agreement, law or rule to be provided prior to 11 the commencement of an eviction proceeding, and an affidavit under 12 13 penalty of perjury:

14 a. attesting that at the time of filing, neither the petitioner nor 15 any agent of the petitioner has received a hardship declaration from the 16 respondent or any other tenant or occupant of the dwelling unit that is 17 the subject of the proceeding, or

b. attesting that the respondent or another tenant or occupant of the dwelling unit that is the subject of the proceeding has returned a hardship declaration, but the respondent is persistently and unreasonably engaging in behavior that substantially infringes on the use and enjoyment of other tenants or occupants or causes a substantial safety hazard to others, with a specific description of the behavior alleged.

2. Upon accepting a petition pursuant to article 7 of the real proper-24 25 ty actions and proceedings law, the attorney, judge or clerk of the 26 court, as the case may be, shall determine whether a copy of the hard-27 ship declaration in English and the tenant's primary language, if other than English, is annexed to the served notice of petition and, if not, 28 29 shall ensure that the hardship declaration is attached to such notice. Service of the notice of petition with the attached hardship declaration 30 31 shall be made by personal delivery to the respondent, unless such 32 service cannot be made with due diligence, in which case service may be made under section 735 of the real property actions and proceedings law. 33 34 the earliest possible opportunity, the court shall seek confirmation At. 35 on the record or in writing from the respondent that the respondent has received the hardship declaration and that the respondent has not 36 submitted a hardship declaration to the petitioner, an agent of the 37 petitioner, or the court. If the court determines a respondent has not 38 received a hardship declaration, then the court shall stay the proceed-39 for a reasonable period of time, which shall be no less than ten 40 ing 41 business days or any longer period provided by law, and provide the 42 respondent with a copy of the hardship declaration in English and the 43 respondent's primary language, if other than English, to ensure the 44 respondent received and fully considered whether to submit the hardship 45 declaration.

46 § 6. Pending proceedings. In any eviction proceeding in which an 47 eviction warrant has not been issued, including eviction proceedings filed on or before March 7, 2020, if the tenant provides a hardship 48 declaration to the petitioner, the court, or an agent of the petitioner 49 50 or the court, the eviction proceeding shall be stayed until at least May 1, 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the petitioner or 51 52 agent, such petitioner or agent shall promptly file it with the court, 53 advising the court in writing the index number of all relevant cases. 54 § 7. Default judgments. No court shall issue a judgment in any 55 proceeding authorizing a warrant of eviction against a respondent who 56 has defaulted, or authorize the enforcement of an eviction pursuant to a

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default judgment, prior to May 1, 2021, without first holding a hearing 1 after the effective date of this act upon motion of the petitioner. The 2 petitioner or an agent of the petitioner shall file an affidavit attest-3 ing that the petitioner or the petitioner's agent has served notice of 4 5 the date, time, and place of such hearing on the respondent, including a 6 copy of such notice. If a default judgment has been awarded prior to the 7 effective date of this act, the default judgment shall be removed and 8 the matter restored to the court calendar upon the respondent's written 9 or oral request to the court either before or during such hearing and an 10 order to show cause to vacate the default judgment shall not be 11 required.

§ 8. Post warrant of eviction. a. (i) In any eviction proceeding in 12 13 which an eviction warrant has been issued prior to the effective date of this act, but has not yet been executed as of the effective date of this 14 act, including eviction proceedings filed on or before March 7, 2020, 15 16 the court shall stay the execution of the warrant at least until the court has held a status conference with the parties. (ii) In any 17 eviction proceeding, if the tenant provides a hardship declaration to 18 the petitioner, the court, or an agent of the petitioner or the court, 19 20 prior to the execution of the warrant, the execution shall be stayed 21 until at least May 1, 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the petitioner or agent of the petitioner, such petitioner or agent 22 shall promptly file it with the court, advising the court in writing the 23 index number of all relevant cases. 24

b. In any eviction proceeding in which a warrant has been issued,
including eviction proceedings filed on or before March 7, 2020, any
warrant issued shall not be effective as against the occupants, unless,
in addition to the requirements under section 749 of the real property
actions and proceedings law for warrants, such warrant states:

(i) The tenant has not submitted the hardship declaration and the tenant was properly served with a copy of the hardship declaration pursuant to this section, listing dates the tenant was served with the hardship declaration by the petitioner and the court; or

(ii) The tenant is ineligible for a stay under this act because the court has found that the tenant is persistently and unreasonably engaging in behavior that substantially infringes on the use and enjoyment of other tenants or occupants or causes a substantial safety hazard to others, with a specific description of the behavior.

39 c. No court shall issue a warrant directed to the sheriff of the coun-40 ty or to any constable or marshal of the city in which the property, or 41 a portion thereof, is situated, or, if it is not situated in a city, to 42 any constable of any town in the county, that does not comply with the 43 requirements of this section.

d. No officer to whom the warrant is directed shall execute a warrant for eviction issued that does not comply with the requirements of this section.

e. Unless the warrant contains the information contained in paragraph (ii) of subdivision b of this section, if any tenant delivers the hardship declaration to the officer to whom the warrant is directed, the officer shall not execute the warrant and shall return the hardship form to the court indicating the appropriate index/case number the form is associated with.

53 § 9. Sections two, four, six and paragraph (ii) of subdivision a of 54 section eight of this act shall not apply if the tenant is persistently 55 and unreasonably engaging in behavior that substantially infringes on

1 the use and enjoyment of other tenants or occupants or causes a substan-2 tial safety hazard to others, provided:

1. If an eviction proceeding is pending on the effective date of this act, but the petitioner has not previously alleged that the tenant persistently and unreasonably engaged in such behavior, the petitioner shall be required to submit a new petition with such allegations and comply with all notice and service requirements under article 7 of the real property actions and proceedings law and this act.

9 2. If the court has awarded a judgment against a respondent prior to 10 the effective date of this act on the basis of objectionable or nuisance 11 behavior, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the tenant 12 is continuing to persist in engaging in unreasonable behavior that 13 substantially infringes on the use and enjoyment of other tenants or 14 occupants or causes a substantial safety hazard to others.

15 3. For the purposes of this act, a mere allegation of the behavior by 16 the petitioner or an agent of the petitioner alleging such behavior 17 shall not be sufficient evidence to establish that the tenant has 18 engaged in such behavior.

4. If the petitioner fails to establish that the tenant persistently and unreasonably engaged in such behavior and the tenant provides or has provided a hardship declaration to the petitioner, petitioner's agent or the court, the court shall stay or continue to stay any further proceedings until at least May 1, 2021.

5. If the petitioner establishes that the tenant persistently and hardship declaration to the petitioner, petitioner's agent or the court, the proceeding may continue pursuant to article 7 of the real property actions and proceedings law and this act.

§ 10. Translation of hardship declaration. The office of court admin-29 30 istration shall translate the hardship declaration, as defined in 31 section one of this act, into Spanish and the six most common languages 32 in the city of New York, after Spanish, and shall post and maintain such translations and an English language copy of the hardship declaration on 33 the website of such office beginning within fifteen days of the effec-34 35 tive date of this act. To the extent practicable, the office of court administration shall post and maintain on its website translations into 36 such additional languages as the chief administrative judge shall deem 37 appropriate to ensure that tenants have an opportunity to understand and 38 39 submit hardship declarations pursuant to this act.

11. Rebuttable presumption. A hardship declaration in which the 40 § 41 tenant has selected the option indicating a financial hardship shall 42 create a rebuttable presumption that the tenant is experiencing finan-43 cial hardship, in any judicial or administrative proceeding that may be 44 brought, for the purposes of establishing a defense under chapter 127 of laws of 2020, an executive order of the governor or any other local 45 the 46 or state law, order or regulation restricting the eviction of a tenant 47 suffering from a financial hardship during or due to COVID-19 provided that the absence of a hardship declaration shall not create a presump-48 tion that a financial hardship is not present. 49

50 § 12. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this act 51 shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid 52 and after exhaustion of all further judicial review, the judgment shall 53 not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be 54 confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section or 55 part of this act directly involved in the controversy in which the judg-56 ment shall have been rendered.

1 § 13. This act shall take effect immediately and sections one, two, 2 three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and twelve of this act 3 shall expire May 1, 2021.

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PART B

5 Section 1. This Part enacts into law components of legislation relat-6 ing to mortgage foreclosure, tax foreclosure, credit discrimination and 7 tax renewal exemption protections. Each component is wholly contained within a Subpart identified as Subparts A through D. The effective date 8 for each particular provision contained within such Subpart is set forth 9 10 in the last section of such Subpart. Any provision in any section contained within a Subpart, including the effective date of the Subpart, 11 which makes reference to a section "of this act", when used in 12 connection with that particular component, shall be deemed to mean and 13 14 refer to the corresponding section of the Subpart in which it is found. 15 Section three of this Part sets forth the general effective date of this 16 Part.

SUBPART A

Section 1. Application. This section shall apply to any action to 18 foreclose a mortgage relating to residential real property, provided the 19 owner or mortgagor of such property is a natural person, regardless of 20 how title is held, and owns ten or fewer dwelling units whether directly 21 or indirectly. The ten or fewer dwelling units may be in more than one 22 23 property or building as long as the total aggregate number of ten units includes the primary residence of the natural person requesting such 24 25 relief and the remaining units are currently occupied by a tenant or are 26 available for rent.

(a) For purposes of this act, real property shall include sharesassigned to a unit in a residential cooperative.

(b) For purposes of this act, real property shall not include property that is vacant and abandoned, as defined in subdivision 2 of section 1309 of the real property actions and proceedings law, which was listed on the statewide vacant and abandoned property electronic registry, as defined in section 1310 of the real property actions and proceedings law, prior to March 7, 2020 and that remains on such registry.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, this act shall not apply to, and does not affect any mortgage loans made, insured, purchased or securitized by a corporate governmental agency of the state constituted as a political subdivision and public benefit corporation, or the rights and obligations of any lender, issuer, servicer or trustee of such obliqations.

§ 2. Definitions. For the purposes of this act, "Hardship Declaration" means the following statement, or a substantially equivalent statement in the mortagor's primary language, in 14-point type, published by the office of court administration, whether in physical or electronic written form:

46 "NOTICE TO MORTGAGOR: If you have lost income or had increased costs 47 during the COVID-19 pandemic, and you sign and deliver this hardship 48 declaration form to your mortgage lender or other foreclosing party, you 49 cannot be foreclosed on until at least May 1, 2021.

50 If your mortgage lender or other foreclosing party provided you with 51 this form, the mortgage lender or other foreclosing party must also 52 provide you with a mailing address and e-mail address to which you can Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 14-1 Filed 05/07/21 Page 10 of 17 PageID #: 185

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return this form. If you are already in foreclosure proceedings, you may 1 return this form to the court. You should keep a copy or picture of the 2 signed form for your records. You will still owe any unpaid mortgage 3 payments and lawful fees to your lender. You should also keep careful 4 5 track of what you have paid and any amount you still owe. 6 MORTGAGOR'S DECLARATION OF COVID-19-RELATED HARDSHIP 7 I am the mortgagor of the property at (address of dwelling unit). 8 Including my primary residence, I own, whether directly or indirectly, 9 ten or fewer residential dwelling units. I am experiencing financial

10 hardship, and I am unable to pay my mortgage in full because of one or more of the following: 11 12

1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic.

13 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing 14 essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandem-15 ic.

16 3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an 17 elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my 18 household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my 19 20 necessary out-of-pocket expenses.

21 4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the 22 COVID-19 pandemic. 23

5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negative-24 25 ly affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or 26 have significantly reduced my household income or significantly 27 increased my expenses.

6. One or more of my tenants has defaulted on a significant amount of 28 their rent payments since March 1, 2020. 29

30 To the extent I have lost household income or had increased expenses, 31 any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, pandemic unem-32 ployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family leave, that I 33 have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully 34 make up for my loss of household income or increased expenses.

35 understand that I must comply with all other lawful terms under my Ι 36 mortgage agreement. I further understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having paid my mortgage in full as required by my mort-37 38 gage agreement may still be charged or collected and may result in a monetary judgment against me. I also understand that my mortgage lender 39 40 or other foreclosing party may pursue a foreclosure action against me on 41 or after May 1, 2021, if I do not fully repay any missed or partial 42 payments and lawful fees.

43 Signed:

44 Printed Name:

45 Date Signed:

46 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 47 you know is false." 48

§ 3. Any action to foreclose a mortgage pending on the effective date 49 of this act, including actions filed on or before March 7, 2020, or 50 commenced within thirty days of the effective date of this act shall be 51 52 stayed for at least sixty days, or to such later date that the chief 53 administrative judge shall determine is necessary to ensure that courts 54 are prepared to conduct proceedings in compliance with this act and to 55 give mortgagors an opportunity to submit the hardship declaration pursu-56 ant to this act. The court in each case shall promptly issue an order

1 directing such stay and promptly mail the mortgagor a copy of the hard-2 ship declaration in English, and, to the extent practicable, the 3 mortgagor's primary language, if other than English.

§ 4. The foreclosing party shall include a "Hardship Declaration" in 4 5 14-point type, with every notice provided to a mortgagor pursuant to 6 sections 1303 and 1304 of the real property actions and proceedings law. 7 If the translation of the hardship declaration in the mortgagor's primalanguage is not available on the office of court administration's 8 rv 9 public website, as provided by section nine of this act, it shall be the 10 foreclosing party's responsibility to obtain a suitable translation of the hardship declaration in the mortgagor's primary language. Such 11 notice shall also include a mailing address, telephone number and active 12 13 email address the mortgagor can use to contact the foreclosing party and return the hardship declaration. 14

§ 5. If a mortgagor provides a hardship declaration to the foreclosing party or an agent of the foreclosing party, there shall be no initiation of an action to foreclose a mortgage against the mortgagor until at least May 1, 2021, and in such event any specific time limit for the commencement of an action to foreclose a mortgage shall be tolled until May 1, 2021.

§ 6. No court shall accept for filing any action to foreclose a mortgage unless the foreclosing party or an agent of the foreclosing party files an affidavit, under penalty of perjury:

(i) of service demonstrating the manner in which the foreclosing party's agent served a copy of the hardship declaration in English and the mortgagor's primary language, if other than English, with the notice, if any, provided to the mortgagor pursuant to sections 1303 and 1304 of the real property actions and proceedings law, and

(ii) attesting that at the time of filing, neither the foreclosing party nor any agent of the foreclosing party has received a hardship declaration from the mortgagor.

32 At the earliest possible opportunity, the court shall seek confirma-33 tion on the record or in writing that the mortgagor has received a copy 34 of the hardship declaration and that the mortgagor has not returned the 35 hardship declaration to the foreclosing party or an agent of the fore-If the court determines a mortgagor has not received a 36 closing party. hardship declaration, then the court shall stay the proceeding for a 37 reasonable period of time, which shall be no less than ten business days 38 or any longer period provided by law, to ensure the mortgagor received 39 and fully considered whether to submit the hardship declaration. 40

41 § 7. In any action to foreclose a mortgage in which a judgment of sale 42 has not been issued, including actions filed on or before March 7, 2020, 43 if the mortgagor provides a hardship declaration to the foreclosing party, the court, or an agent of the foreclosing party or the court, the 44 45 proceeding shall be stayed until at least May 1, 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the foreclosing party or agent of the fore-46 47 closing party, such foreclosing party or agent shall promptly file it with the court, advising the court in writing the index number of all 48 49 relevant cases.

§ 8. In any action to foreclose a mortgage in which a judgment of sale has been issued prior to the effective date of this act but has not yet been executed as of the effective date of this act, including actions filed on or before March 7, 2020, the court shall stay the execution of the judgment at least until the court has held a status conference with the parties. In any action to foreclose a mortgage, if the mortgagor provides a hardship declaration to the foreclosing party, the court, or Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 14-1 Filed 05/07/21 Page 12 of 17 PageID #: 187

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1 an agent of the foreclosing party or the court, prior to the execution 2 of the judgment, the execution shall be stayed until at least May 1, 3 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the foreclosing party 4 or agent of the foreclosing party, such foreclosing party or agent shall 5 promptly file it with the court, advising the court in writing the index 6 number of all relevant cases.

7 § 9. The office of court administration shall translate the hardship 8 declaration, as defined in section one of this act, into Spanish and the 9 six most common languages in the city of New York, after Spanish, and 10 shall post and maintain such translations and an English language copy 11 of the hardship declaration on the website of such office beginning 12 within fifteen days of the effective date of this act.

13 10. A hardship declaration shall create a rebuttable presumption § 14 that the mortgagor is suffering financial hardship, in any judicial or 15 administrative proceeding that may be brought, for the purposes of 16 establishing a defense under an executive order of the governor or any other local or state law, order or regulation restricting actions to 17 foreclose a mortgage against a mortgagor suffering from a financial 18 hardship during or due to the COVID-19 pandemic provided that the 19 20 absence of a hardship declaration shall not create a presumption that a 21 financial hardship is not present.

§ 11. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this act shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid and after exhaustion of all further judicial review, the judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this act directly involved in the controversy in which the judgment shall have been rendered.

29 § 12. This act shall take effect immediately and sections one, two, 30 three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and eleven of this act shall 31 expire May 1, 2021.

SUBPART B

33 Section 1. Application. This act shall apply to any action to fore-34 close on delinquent taxes or sell a tax lien relating to residential real property, provided the owner or mortgagor of such property is a 35 natural person, regardless of how title is held, and owns ten or fewer 36 dwelling units whether directly or indirectly. The ten or fewer dwelling 37 units may be in more than one property or building as long as the total 38 aggregate number of ten units includes the primary residence of the 39 40 natural person requesting such relief and the remaining units are currently occupied by a tenant or are available for rent. 41

42 (a) For purposes of this act, real property shall include shares in a 43 residential cooperative.

(b) For purposes of this act, real property shall not include property that is vacant and abandoned, as defined in subdivision 2 of section 1309 of the real property actions and proceedings law, which was listed on the statewide vacant and abandoned property electronic registry, as defined in section 1310 of the real property actions and proceedings law, prior to March 7, 2020 and that remains on such registry.

50 § 2. Definitions. For purposes of this act: 1. "Tax lien" means an 51 unpaid tax, special ad valorem levy, special assessment or other charge 52 imposed upon real property by or on behalf of a municipal corporation or 53 special district or other public or private entity which is an encumCase 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 14-1 Filed 05/07/21 Page 13 of 17 PageID #: 188

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brance on real property, whether or not evidenced by a written instru-1 2 ment. 2. "Tax foreclosure and tax lien sale" shall mean any such tax lien 3 sale or tax foreclosure pursuant to article 11 of the real property tax 4 5 law, or any general, special or local law related to real property tax 6 lien sales or real property tax foreclosures. 7 3. "Hardship Declaration" means the following statement, or a substan-8 tially equivalent statement in the owner's primary language, in 14-point 9 type, whether in physical or electronic written form: "OWNER DECLARATION OF COVID-19-RELATED HARDSHIP 10 11 I am the owner of the property at (address). Including my primary residence, I own, whether directly or indirectly, ten or fewer residen-12 13 tial dwelling units. I am experiencing financial hardship, and I am unable to pay my full tax bill because of one or more of the following: 14 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic. 15 16 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing 17 essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandem-18 ic. 19 3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an 20 elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic 21 have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my 22 household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my necessary out-of-pocket expenses. 23 4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing 24 25 make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the 26 COVID-19 pandemic. 27 5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or 28 29 have significantly reduced my household income or significantly 30 increased my expenses. 31 6. One or more of my tenants has defaulted on a significant amount of 32 their rent payments since March 1, 2020. 33 To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased 34 expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, 35 pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family 36 leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic 37 does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased 38 expenses. I understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having 39 paid my taxes in full may still be charged or collected and may result 40 41 in a foreclosure action against me on or after May 1, 2021, if I do not 42 fully repay any missed or partial payments and fees. 43 Signed: 44 Printed Name: 45 Date Signed: 46 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. 47 That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that you know is false." 48 49 § 3. 1. A real property owner may submit a "Hardship Declaration" to 50 any village, town, city, school district, county, or other entity or person which conducts tax foreclosures or tax lien sales. 51 52 2. At least thirty days prior to the date on which a sale of a tax 53 lien is scheduled to occur, or upon the filing of a petition of foreclo-54 sure of a tax lien, the enforcing officer or other person or entity conducting such tax lien sale or tax foreclosure shall notify the owner 55 56 of the affected property of such owner's rights under this act and shall

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1 notify the owner that a copy of the hardship declaration can be accessed 2 on the New York State Department of Tax and Finance's website and also 3 provide a link to such declaration form. For the purposes of this act, 4 "enforcing officer" shall have the same meaning as defined in subdivi-5 sion 3 of section 1102 of the real property tax law. The New York State 6 Department of Tax and Finance shall publish a copy of the hardship 7 declaration on its website.

8 3. The submission of such a declaration, unless withdrawn by the 9 owner, shall act as a temporary stay applicable to all entities and 10 persons of all such tax lien sales and tax foreclosure actions and 11 proceedings against such owner for such property that have been 12 commenced or could have been commenced before May 1, 2021.

13 4. While such stay is in effect, no other action or proceeding shall 14 be commenced to recover any part of such delinquent taxes.

5. Any applicable statutes of limitation for the commencement of any action or proceeding to sell a tax lien or foreclose a tax lien is tolled until such stay has expired. The obligation to pay the balance of such delinquent taxes is not rendered invalid, released or extinguished by such stay.

20 6. A hardship declaration shall create a rebuttable presumption that 21 owner is experiencing financial hardship, in any judicial or adminthe istrative proceeding that may be brought, for the purposes of establish-22 ing a defense under an executive order of the governor or any other 23 local or state law, order or regulation restricting actions to sell a 24 25 tax lien or foreclose a tax lien against an owner suffering from a financial hardship during or due to the COVID-19 pandemic, provided 26 27 that the absence of a hardship declaration shall not create a presumption that a financial hardship is not present. 28

S 4. This act shall take effect immediately and sections one and two and subdivisions one, two, three, four and five of section three shall expire May 1, 2021.

SUBPART C

33 Section 1. Application. 1. This act shall apply to an owner of residential real property, provided the owner or mortgagor of such property 34 is a natural person, regardless of how title is held, and owns ten or 35 fewer dwelling units whether directly or indirectly. The ten or fewer 36 dwelling units may be in more than one property or building as long as 37 the total aggregate number of ten units includes the primary residence 38 39 of the natural person requesting such relief and the remaining units are 40 currently occupied by a tenant or are available for rent.

41 (a) For purposes of this act, real property shall include shares in a 42 residential cooperative.

(b) For purposes of this act, real property shall not include property that is vacant and abandoned, as defined in subdivision 2 of section 1309 of the real property actions and proceedings law, which was listed on the statewide vacant and abandoned property electronic registry, as defined in section 1310 of the real property actions and proceedings law, prior to March 7, 2020 and that remains on such registry.

49 2. Hardship declaration. For purposes of this act, "hardship declara-50 tion" shall mean the following statement, or a substantially equivalent 51 statement in the owner or mortgagor's primary language, in 14-point 52 type, whether in physical or electronic written form, and the department 53 of financial services shall publish a copy of the hardship declaration 54 on its website: Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 14-1 Filed 05/07/21 Page 15 of 17 PageID #: 190

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"NOTICE TO OWNER/MORTGAGOR: If you have lost income or had increased 1 costs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and you sign and deliver this hard-2 ship declaration form to your lending institution, you cannot be 3 discriminated against in the determination of whether credit should be 4 5 extended or reported negatively to a credit reporting agency until at 6 least May 1, 2021. 7 If a lending institution provided you with this form, the lending 8 institution must also provide you with a mailing address and e-mail 9 address to which you can return this form. You should keep a copy or 10 picture of the signed form for your records. OWNER/MORTGAGOR DECLARATION OF COVID-19-RELATED HARDSHIP 11 I am the OWNER/MORTGAGOR of the property at (address of dwelling unit). Including my primary residence, I own, whether directly or indi-12 13 rectly, ten or fewer residential dwelling units. I am experiencing 14 financial hardship, and I am unable to pay my mortgage in full because 15 16 of one or more of the following: 17 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic. 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing 18 essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandem-19 20 ic. 21 3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an 22 elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic 23 have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my 24 household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my 25 necessary out-of-pocket expenses. 26 4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing 27 make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the COVID-19 pandemic. 28 29 5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or 30 31 have significantly reduced my household income or significantly 32 increased my expenses. 33 6. One or more of my tenants has defaulted on a significant amount of their rent payments since March 1, 2020. 34 To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased 35 36 expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, 37 pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family 38 leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic 39 does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased 40 expenses. 41 Signed: 42 Printed Name: 43 Date Signed: 44 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 45 46 you know is false." 3. Discrimination in credit decisions. Notwithstanding any law to the 47 contrary, lending institutions shall not discriminate in the determi-48 nation of whether credit should be extended to any owner of residential 49 real property as defined in subdivision one of this section because, as 50 provided for in this act, such owner has been granted a stay of mortgage 51 foreclosure proceedings, tax foreclosure proceedings or of tax lien 52 53 sales, or that an owner of residential real property as defined in 54 subdivision one of this section is currently in arrears and has filed a

55 hardship declaration with such lender.

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4. Prohibition on negative credit reporting. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, as provided for in this act, the granting of a stay of mortgage foreclosure proceedings, tax foreclosure proceedings or tax lien sales, or that an owner of residential real property as defined in subdivision one of this section is currently in arrears and has filed a hardship declaration with their lender shall not be negatively reported to any credit reporting agency.

8 § 2. This act take effect immediately and shall expire May 1, 2021.

SUBPART D

10 Section 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the interest the health and safety of the public due to the novel coronavirus, 11 of COVID-19 pandemic, every governing body of an assessing unit and local 12 assessor shall extend to the 2021 assessment roll, the renewal of the 13 14 exemptions received on the 2020 assessment roll pursuant to sections 467 15 and 459-c of the real property tax law, relating to persons age sixtyfive and older and for certain persons with disabilities and limited 16 income, and no renewal application shall be required of any eligible 17 18 recipient who received either exemption on the 2020 assessment roll in 19 order for such eligible recipient to continue receiving such exemption at the same amount received on the 2020 assessment roll, except as here-20 in provided. Provided however, that the local assessor shall make avail-21 able renewal applications through postal mail or electronic means in 22 order for eligible recipients to file renewal applications in the event 23 24 that such eligible recipient determines his or her income has changed in 25 a manner that would grant him or her a greater exemption than what was present on the 2020 assessment roll; and provided further that such 26 27 governing body may adopt a local law or resolution which includes procedures by which the assessor may require a renewal application to be 28 29 filed when he or she has reason to believe that an owner who qualified 30 for the exemption on the 2020 assessment roll may have since changed his or her primary residence, added another owner to the deed, transferred 31 32 the property to a new owner, or died; and provided further that no 33 governing body of an assessing unit or local assessor may require eligi-34 ble recipients to appear in person to file a renewal application for any 35 reason.

36 § 2. This act shall take effect immediately and shall expire May 1, 37 2021. This act shall be deemed to have been in full force and effect on 38 and after March 7, 2020.

39 § 2. Severability clause. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivi-40 sion, section, item, subpart or part of this act shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall 41 not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be 42 confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivi-43 44 sion, section, item, subpart or part thereof directly involved in the 45 controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. It is here-46 by declared to be the intent of the legislature that this act would have been enacted even if such invalid provisions had not been included here-47 48 in.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately provided, however, that the applicable effective date of Subparts A through D of this act shall be as specifically set forth in the last section of such Subparts.

52 § 4. Severability clause. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivi-53 sion, section or part of this act shall be adjudged by any court of 54 competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect,

1 impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in 2 its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section 3 or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judg-4 ment shall have been rendered. It is hereby declared to be the intent of 5 the legislature that this act would have been enacted even if such 6 invalid provisions had not been included herein.

7 § 5. This act shall take effect immediately provided, however, that 8 the applicable effective date of Parts A through B of this act shall be 9 as specifically set forth in the last section of such Parts.

EXHIBIT G (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 14-2)

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EXHIBIT 2

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STATE OF NEW YORK

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R. R. 64

2021-2022 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

April 23, 2021

- Introduced by M. of A. DINOWITZ, EPSTEIN, L. ROSENTHAL, OTIS, BARRON -read once and referred to the Committee on Judiciary -- reported and referred to the Committee on Rules -- ordered to a third reading -amended on the special order of third reading, ordered reprinted as amended, retaining its place on the special order of third reading
- AN ACT to amend chapter 381 of the laws of 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020", in relation to extending the effectiveness thereof; and to amend chapter 73 of the laws of 2021 relating to establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses Act of 2021", in relation to extending the effectiveness thereof

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision 4 of section 1 of part A of chapter 381 of the laws of 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows:

4 4. "Hardship declaration" means the following statement, or a substan-5 tially equivalent statement in the tenant's primary language, in 6 14-point type, published by the office of court administration, whether 7 in physical or electronic written form:

"NOTICE TO TENANT: If you have lost income or had increased costs 8 during the COVID-19 pandemic, or moving would pose a significant health 9 risk for you or a member of your household due to an increased risk for 10 severe illness or death from COVID-19 due to an underlying medical 11 12 condition, and you sign and deliver this hardship declaration form to 13 your landlord, you cannot be evicted until at least [May 1] August 31, 14 2021 for nonpayment of rent or for holding over after the expiration of 15 your lease. You may still be evicted for violating your lease by persis-16 tently and unreasonably engaging in behavior that substantially 17 infringes on the use and enjoyment of other tenants or occupants or 18 causes a substantial safety hazard to others.

EXPLANATION--Matter in <u>italics</u> (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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If your landlord has provided you with this form, your landlord must 1 also provide you with a mailing address and e-mail address to which you 2 can return this form. If your landlord has already started an eviction 3 proceeding against you, you can return this form to either your land-4 5 lord, the court, or both at any time. You should keep a copy or picture 6 of the signed form for your records. You will still owe any unpaid rent 7 to your landlord. You should also keep careful track of what you have 8 paid and any amount you still owe.

9 For more information about legal resources that may be available to 10 you, go to www.nycourts.gov/evictions/nyc/ or call 718-557-1379 if you 11 live in New York City or go to www.nycourts.gov/evictions/outside-nyc/ 12 or call a local bar association or legal services provider if you live 13 outside of New York City. Rent relief may be available to you, and you 14 should contact your local housing assistance office.

15

TENANT'S DECLARATION OF HARDSHIP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

16 I am a tenant, lawful occupant, or other person responsible for paying 17 rent, use and occupancy, or any other financial obligation under a lease 18 or tenancy agreement at (address of dwelling unit).

19 YOU MUST INDICATE BELOW YOUR QUALIFICATION FOR EVICTION PROTECTION BY 20 SELECTING OPTION "A" OR "B", OR BOTH.

A. () I am experiencing financial hardship, and I am unable to pay my rent or other financial obligations under the lease in full or obtain alternative suitable permanent housing because of one or more of the following:

25 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic.

26 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing 27 essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandem-28 ic.

3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my necessary out-of-pocket expenses.

4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or have significantly reduced my household income or significantly increased my expenses.

41 To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased 42 expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, 43 pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family 44 leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic 45 does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased 46 expenses.

47 B. () Vacating the premises and moving into new permanent housing would 48 pose a significant health risk because I or one or more members of my 49 household have an increased risk for severe illness or death from 50 COVID-19 due to being over the age of sixty-five, having a disability or 51 having an underlying medical condition, which may include but is not 52 limited to being immunocompromised.

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I understand that I must comply with all other lawful terms under my 1 tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract. I further understand that 2 lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having paid rent in full or 3 met other financial obligations as required by my tenancy, lease agree-4 5 ment or similar contract may still be charged or collected and may 6 result in a monetary judgment against me. I further understand that my 7 landlord may be able to seek eviction after [May 1] August 31, 2021, and 8 that the law may provide certain protections at that time that are sepa-9 rate from those available through this declaration.

10 Signed:

11 Printed name:

12 Date signed:

13 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. 14 That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 15 you know is false."

16 § 2. Sections 4, 6 and 7 of part A of chapter 381 of the laws of 2020 17 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention 18 Act of 2020", are amended to read as follows:

19 § 4. Prohibition on initiation of eviction proceeding. If there is no 20 pending eviction proceeding and a tenant provides a hardship declaration 21 to the landlord or an agent of the landlord, there shall be no initi-22 ation of an eviction proceeding against the tenant until at least [May 23 1] August 31, 2021, and in such event any specific time limit for the 24 commencement of an eviction proceeding shall be tolled until [May 1] 25 August 31, 2021.

§ 6. Pending proceedings. In any eviction proceeding in which an 26 eviction warrant has not been issued, including eviction proceedings filed on or before March 7, 2020, if the tenant provides a hardship 27 28 29 declaration to the petitioner, the court, or an agent of the petitioner 30 or the court, the eviction proceeding shall be stayed until at least [May 1] August 31, 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the 31 petitioner or agent, such petitioner or agent shall promptly file it 32 with the court, advising the court in writing the index number of all 33 34 relevant cases.

35 7. Default judgments. No court shall issue a judgment in any S 36 proceeding authorizing a warrant of eviction against a respondent who has defaulted, or authorize the enforcement of an eviction pursuant to a 37 default judgment, prior to [May 1] August 31, 2021, without first hold-38 39 ing a hearing after the effective date of this act upon motion of the 40 petitioner. The petitioner or an agent of the petitioner shall file an 41 affidavit attesting that the petitioner or the petitioner's agent has 42 served notice of the date, time, and place of such hearing on the respondent, including a copy of such notice. If a default judgment has 43 44 been awarded prior to the effective date of this act, the default judg-45 ment shall be removed and the matter restored to the court calendar upon the respondent's written or oral request to the court either before or 46 during such hearing and an order to show cause to vacate the default 47 48 judgment shall not be required.

§ 3. Subdivision a of section 8 of part A of chapter 381 of the laws of 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows:

52 a. (i) In any eviction proceeding in which an eviction warrant has 53 been issued prior to the effective date of this act, but has not yet 54 been executed as of the effective date of this act, including eviction Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 14-2 Filed 05/07/21 Page 5 of 15 PageID #: 197

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proceedings filed on or before March 7, 2020, the court shall stay the 1 execution of the warrant at least until the court has held a status 2 conference with the parties. (ii) In any eviction proceeding, if the 3 4 tenant provides a hardship declaration to the petitioner, the court, or 5 an agent of the petitioner or the court, prior to the execution of the 6 warrant, the execution shall be stayed until at least [May 1] August 31, 7 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the petitioner or 8 agent of the petitioner, such petitioner or agent shall promptly file it 9 with the court, advising the court in writing the index number of all 10 relevant cases. 11 Subdivision 4 of section 9 of part A of chapter 381 of the laws § 4. of 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure 12 Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows: 13 14 4. If the petitioner fails to establish that the tenant persistently and unreasonably engaged in such behavior and the tenant provides or has 15 16 provided a hardship declaration to the petitioner, petitioner's agent or 17 the court, the court shall stay or continue to stay any further proceedings until at least [May 1] August 31, 2021. 18 5. Section 13 of part A of chapter 381 of the laws of 2020 estab-19 § 20 lishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act 21 of 2020", is amended to read as follows: 13. This act shall take effect immediately and sections one, two, 22 § three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and twelve of this act 23 shall expire [May 1] August 31, 2021. 24 6. Section 2 of subpart A of part B of chapter 381 of the laws of 25 § 26 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure 27 Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows: § 2. Definitions. For the purposes of this act, "Hardship Declaration" 28 29 means the following statement, or a substantially equivalent statement in the mortagor's primary language, in 14-point type, published by the 30 31 office of court administration, whether in physical or electronic writ-32 ten form: 33 "NOTICE TO MORTGAGOR: If you have lost income or had increased costs during the COVID-19 pandemic, and you sign and deliver this hardship 34 declaration form to your mortgage lender or other foreclosing party, you 35 36 cannot be foreclosed on until at least [May 1] August 31, 2021. 37 If your mortgage lender or other foreclosing party provided you with 38 this form, the mortgage lender or other foreclosing party must also provide you with a mailing address and e-mail address to which you can 39 return this form. If you are already in foreclosure proceedings, you may 40 41 return this form to the court. You should keep a copy or picture of the 42 signed form for your records. You will still owe any unpaid mortgage 43 payments and lawful fees to your lender. You should also keep careful 44 track of what you have paid and any amount you still owe. 45 MORTGAGOR'S DECLARATION OF COVID-19-RELATED HARDSHIP 46 I am the mortgagor of the property at (address of dwelling unit). Including my primary residence, I own, whether directly or indirectly, 47 ten or fewer residential dwelling units. I am experiencing financial 48 hardship, and I am unable to pay my mortgage in full because of one or 49 50 more of the following: 51 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic. 52 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing 53 essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandem-54 ic. 3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an 55 56 elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic

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have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my 1 2 household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my 3 necessary out-of-pocket expenses. 4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing 4 5 make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the 6 COVID-19 pandemic. 7 5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negative-8 ly affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or 9 significantly reduced my household income or significantly have 10 increased my expenses. 11 6. One or more of my tenants has defaulted on a significant amount of their rent payments since March 1, 2020. 12 13 To the extent I have lost household income or had increased expenses, 14 any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family leave, that I 15 16 have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully 17 make up for my loss of household income or increased expenses. 18 I understand that I must comply with all other lawful terms under my mortgage agreement. I further understand that lawful fees, penalties or 19 20 interest for not having paid my mortgage in full as required by my mortgage agreement may still be charged or collected and may result in a 21 monetary judgment against me. I also understand that my mortgage lender 22 or other foreclosing party may pursue a foreclosure action against me on 23 or after [May 1] August 31, 2021, if I do not fully repay any missed or 24 25 partial payments and lawful fees. 26 Signed: 27 Printed Name: 28 Date Signed: 29 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 30 31 you know is false." 32 § 7. Sections 5, 7, 8 and 12 of subpart A of part B of chapter 381 of 33 the laws of 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020", are amended to read as follows: 34 35 § 5. If a mortgagor provides a hardship declaration to the foreclosing 36 party or an agent of the foreclosing party, there shall be no initiation of an action to foreclose a mortgage against the mortgagor until at 37 least [May 1] August 31, 2021, and in such event any specific time limit 38 for the commencement of an action to foreclose a mortgage shall be 39 tolled until [May 1] August 31, 2021. 40 41 § 7. In any action to foreclose a mortgage in which a judgment of sale 42 has not been issued, including actions filed on or before March 7, 2020, 43 if the mortgagor provides a hardship declaration to the foreclosing party, the court, or an agent of the foreclosing party or the court, the 44 proceeding shall be stayed until at least [May 1] August 31, 45 2021. If 46 such hardship declaration is provided to the foreclosing party or agent 47 of the foreclosing party, such foreclosing party or agent shall promptly file it with the court, advising the court in writing the index number 48 of all relevant cases. 49 50 § 8. In any action to foreclose a mortgage in which a judgment of sale has been issued prior to the effective date of this act but has not yet 51 been executed as of the effective date of this act, including actions 52 filed on or before March 7, 2020, the court shall stay the execution of 53 the judgment at least until the court has held a status conference with 54 55 the parties. In any action to foreclose a mortgage, if the mortgagor 56 provides a hardship declaration to the foreclosing party, the court, or

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an agent of the foreclosing party or the court, prior to the execution 1 of the judgment, the execution shall be stayed until at least [May 1]2 August 31, 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the fore-3 closing party or agent of the foreclosing party, such foreclosing party 4 5 or agent shall promptly file it with the court, advising the court in 6 writing the index number of all relevant cases. 7 S 12. This act shall take effect immediately and sections one, two, 8 three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and eleven of this act shall 9 expire [<u>May 1</u>] <u>August 31</u>, 2021. 8. Subdivision 3 of section 2 of subpart B of part B of chapter 381 10 S of the laws of 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and 11 Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows: 12 13 3. "Hardship Declaration" means the following statement, or a substan-14 tially equivalent statement in the owner's primary language, in 14-point 15 type, whether in physical or electronic written form: 16 "OWNER DECLARATION OF COVID-19-RELATED HARDSHIP I am the owner of the property at (address). Including my primary 17 residence, I own, whether directly or indirectly, ten or fewer residen-18 19 tial dwelling units. I am experiencing financial hardship, and I am 20 unable to pay my full tax bill because of one or more of the following: 21 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic. 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing 22 essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandem-23 24 ic. 25 3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an 26 elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic 27 have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my 28 household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my 29 necessary out-of-pocket expenses. 30 4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing 31 make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the 32 COVID-19 pandemic. 33 5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or 34 35 have significantly reduced my household income or significantly 36 increased my expenses. 37 6. One or more of my tenants has defaulted on a significant amount of 38 their rent payments since March 1, 2020. To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased 39 expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, 40 pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family 41 42 leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased 43 44 expenses. 45 I understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having 46 paid my taxes in full may still be charged or collected and may result 47 in a foreclosure action against me on or after [May 1] August 31, 2021, if I do not fully repay any missed or partial payments and fees. 48 49 Signed: Printed Name: 50 51 Date Signed: 52 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. 53 That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 54 you know is false."

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9. Subdivision 3 of section 3 of subpart B of part B of chapter 381 1 § of the laws of 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and 2 Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows: 3 3. The submission of such a declaration, unless withdrawn by the 4 5 owner, shall act as a temporary stay applicable to all entities and 6 persons of all such tax lien sales and tax foreclosure actions and proceedings against such owner for such property that have been 7 commenced or could have been commenced before [May 1] August 31, 2021. 8 9 § 10. Section 4 of subpart B of part B of chapter 381 of the laws of 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure 10 Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows: 11 4. This act shall take effect immediately and sections one and two 12 § 13 and subdivisions one, two, three, four and five of section three shall 14 expire [May 1] August 31, 2021. 15 § 11. Subdivision 2 of section 1 of subpart C of part B of chapter 381 16 of the laws of 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and 17 Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows: 2. Hardship declaration. For purposes of this act, "hardship declara-18 tion" shall mean the following statement, or a substantially equivalent 19 20 statement in the owner or mortgagor's primary language, in 14-point type, whether in physical or electronic written form, and the department 21 22 of financial services shall publish a copy of the hardship declaration 23 on its website: "NOTICE TO OWNER/MORTGAGOR: If you have lost income or had increased 24 25 costs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and you sign and deliver this hard-26 ship declaration form to your lending institution, you cannot be discriminated against in the determination of whether credit should be 27 28 extended or reported negatively to a credit reporting agency until at 29 least [May 1] August 31, 2021. 30 If a lending institution provided you with this form, the lending 31 institution must also provide you with a mailing address and e-mail 32 address to which you can return this form. You should keep a copy or 33 picture of the signed form for your records. OWNER/MORTGAGOR DECLARATION OF COVID-19-RELATED HARDSHIP 34 35 I am the OWNER/MORTGAGOR of the property at (address of dwelling 36 unit). Including my primary residence, I own, whether directly or indi-37 rectly, ten or fewer residential dwelling units. I am experiencing financial hardship, and I am unable to pay my mortgage in full because 38 of one or more of the following: 39 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic. 40 Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing 41 2. 42 essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandem-43 ic. 44 Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an 3. 45 elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic 46 have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my 47 necessary out-of-pocket expenses. 48 4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing 49 50 make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the 51 COVID-19 pandemic. 5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negative-52 53 ly affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or 54 have significantly reduced my household income or significantly 55 increased my expenses.

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6. One or more of my tenants has defaulted on a significant amount of 1 their rent payments since March 1, 2020. 2 To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased 3 expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, 4 5 pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family 6 leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic 7 does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased 8 expenses. 9 Signed: 10 Printed Name: 11 Date Signed: NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. 12 13 That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that you know is false." 14 15 § 12. Section 2 of subpart C of part B of chapter 381 of the laws of 16 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure 17 Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows: § 2. This act take effect immediately and shall expire [May 1] August 18 19 <u>31</u>, 2021. 20 § 13. Section 2 of subpart D of part B of chapter 381 of the laws of 21 2020 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020", is amended to read as follows: 22 2. This act shall take effect immediately and shall expire [May 1]23 S August 31, 2021. This act shall be deemed to have been in full force and 24 25 effect on and after March 7, 2020. 26 § 14. Subdivision 4 of section 1 of part A of chapter 73 of the laws 27 of 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 28 29 4. "Hardship declaration" means the following statement, or a substan-30 tially equivalent statement in the language in which the commercial 31 lease or tenancy agreement was written or negotiated, in 14-point type, 32 published by the office of court administration, whether in physical or 33 electronic written form: "NOTICE TO COMMERCIAL TENANT: If you have lost significant revenue or 34 35 had significantly increased necessary costs during the COVID-19 pandemic, and you sign and deliver this hardship declaration form to your 36 37 landlord, you cannot be evicted until at least [May 1] August 31, 2021 for nonpayment of rent or for holding over after the expiration of your 38 lease. You may still be evicted for violating your lease by persistently 39 and unreasonably engaging in behavior that substantially infringes on 40 the use and enjoyment of other tenants or occupants or causes a substan-41 42 tial safety hazard to others. If your landlord has provided you with this form, your landlord must 43 44 also provide you with a mailing address and e-mail address to which you can return this form. If your landlord has already started an eviction 45 46 proceeding against you, you can return this form to either your landlord, the court, or both at any time. You should keep a copy or picture 47 48 of the signed form for your records. You will still owe any unpaid rent to your landlord. You should also keep careful track of what you have 49 50 paid and any amount you still owe. COMMERCIAL TENANT'S DECLARATION OF HARDSHIP DURING THE 51 52 COVID-19 PANDEMIC

53 I am the owner, chief executive officer, president, or similar officer 54 of (name of business), in which is a commercial tenant at (address of Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 14-2 Filed 05/07/21 Page 10 of 15 PageID #: 202

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1 commercial unit). My business is resident in New York state, independ-2 ently owned and operated, not dominant in its field, and employs fifty 3 or fewer persons. My business is experiencing financial hardship, and 4 is unable to pay the rent or other financial obligations under the lease 5 in full or obtain an alternative suitable commercial property because of 6 one or more of the following:

7 1. Significant loss of revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic.

8 2. Significant increase in necessary expenses related to providing 9 personal protective equipment to employees or purchasing and installing 10 other protective equipment to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 with-11 in the business.

12 3. Moving expenses and difficulty in securing an alternative commer-13 cial property make it a hardship for the business to relocate to another 14 location during the COVID-19 pandemic.

To the extent the business has lost revenue or had increased expenses, any public assistance the business has received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully make up for the business's loss of revenue or increased expenses.

19 I understand that the business must comply with all other lawful terms 20 under its commercial tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract. I 21 further understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not 22 having paid rent in full or met other financial obligations as required 23 by the commercial tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract may still 24 be charged or collected and may result in a monetary judgment. I 25 further understand that the landlord may be able to seek eviction after 26 [May 1] August 31, 2021, and that the law may provide certain 27 protections at that time that are separate from those available through 28 this declaration.

29 Signed:

30 Printed name:

31 Date signed:

32 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 33 you know is false." 34 35 § 15. Section 2 of part A of chapter 73 of the laws of 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses Act of 36 37 2021", is amended to read as follows: § 2. No commercial tenant shall be removed from the possession prior 38 39 to [May 1] August 31, 2021, except by an eviction proceeding. § 16. Section 5 of part A of chapter 73 of the laws of 2021 establish-40 41 ing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 42 43 § 5. Prohibition on initiation of eviction proceeding. If there is no 44 pending eviction proceeding and a tenant provides a hardship declaration 45 to the landlord or an agent of the landlord, there shall be no initiation of an eviction proceeding against the tenant until at least [May 46 47 1] August 31, 2021, and in such event any specific time limit for the commencement of an eviction proceeding shall be tolled until [May 1] 48 49 August 31, 2021. § 17. Section 7 of part A of chapter 73 of the laws of 2021 establish-50 51 ing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses Act of 2021",

52 is amended to read as follows:

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7. Pending proceedings. In any eviction proceeding in which an 1 § eviction warrant or judgment of possession or ejectment has not been 2 issued, including eviction proceedings filed on or before March 7, 2020, 3 the tenant provides a hardship declaration to the petitioner or 4 if 5 plaintiff, the court, or an agent of the petitioner or plaintiff or the 6 court, the eviction proceeding shall be stayed until at least [May 1] 7 August 31, 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the peti-8 tioner or plaintiff or agent, such petitioner or plaintiff or agent 9 shall promptly file it with the court, advising the court in writing the 10 index number of all relevant cases. 11 18. Paragraph (ii) of subdivision a of section 8 of part A of chap-§ ter 73 of the laws of 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect 12 Our Small Businesses Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 13 In any eviction proceeding, if the tenant provides a hardship 14 (ii) declaration to the petitioner or plaintiff, the court, or an agent of 15 the petitioner or plaintiff or the court, prior to the execution of the 16 warrant or judgment, the execution shall be stayed until at least [May 17 18 **1**] August 31, 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the 19 petitioner or plaintiff or agent of the petitioner or plaintiff, such 20 petitioner or plaintiff or agent shall promptly file it with the court, 21 advising the court in writing the index number of all relevant cases. § 19. Subdivision 4 of section 9 of part A of chapter 73 of the laws 22 of 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Busi-23 nesses Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 24 25 4. If the petitioner or plaintiff fails to establish that the tenant 26 persistently and unreasonably engaged in such behavior and the tenant 27 provides or has provided a hardship declaration to the petitioner, petitioner's or plaintiff's agent or the court, the court shall stay or 28 29 continue to stay any further proceedings until at least [May 1] August 30 <u>31</u>, 2021. 31 § 20. Section 13 of part A of chapter 73 of the laws of 2021 estab-32 lishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses Act of 33 2021", is amended to read as follows: This act shall take effect immediately and sections one, two, 34 S 13. 35 three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and twelve of this act shall expire [May 1] August 31, 2021. 36 37 § 21. Section 2 of subpart A of part B of chapter 73 of the laws of 38 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 39 § 2. Definitions. For the purposes of this act, "Hardship Declaration" 40 41 means the following statement in 14-point type, published by the office 42 of court administration, whether in physical or electronic written form: 43 "NOTICE TO COMMERCIAL MORTGAGOR: If you have lost significant revenue or had significantly increased necessary costs during the COVID-19 44 pandemic, and you sign and deliver this hardship declaration form to 45 46 your mortgage lender or other foreclosing party, you cannot be fore-47 closed on until at least [May 1] August 31, 2021. 48 If your mortgage lender or other foreclosing party provided you with this form, the mortgage lender or other foreclosing party must also 49 provide you with a mailing address and e-mail address to which you can 50 return this form. If you are already in foreclosure proceedings, you may 51 return this form to the court. You should keep a copy or picture of the 52 signed form for your records. You will still owe any unpaid mortgage 53

54 payments and lawful fees to your lender. You should also keep careful 55 track of what you have paid and any amount you still owe.

56 COMMERCIAL MORTGAGOR'S DECLARATION OF COVID-19-RELATED HARDSHIP

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I am the owner, chief executive officer, president, or similar officer 1 of (name of the business), which is the mortgagor of the property at 2 (address of commercial unit). My business owns, whether directly or 3 indirectly, ten or fewer commercial units. My business is resident in 4 5 New York State, independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field, and employs fifty or fewer persons. My business is experiencing 6 financial hardship and is unable to pay the mortgage in full because of 7 8 one or more of the following: 9 1. Significant loss of revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic. 2. Significant increase in necessary expenses related to providing 10 personal protective equipment to employees or purchasing and installing 11 other protective equipment to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 with-12 13 in the business. 3. Moving expenses and difficulty in securing an alternative commer-14 15 cial property make it a hardship for the business to relocate to another 16 property during the COVID-19 pandemic. 17 4. One or more of the business's tenants has defaulted on a signif-18 icant amount of their rent payments since March 1, 2020. To the extent that the business has lost revenue or had increased 19 20 expenses, any public assistance the business has received since the 21 start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully make up for the business's loss of revenue or increased expenses. 22 I understand that the business must comply with all other lawful terms 23 24 under my commercial mortgage agreement. I further understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having paid the mortgage in full as 25 26 required by the commercial mortgage agreement may still be charged or collected and may result in a monetary judgment. I also understand that 27 28 the mortgage lender or other foreclosing party may pursue a foreclosure 29 action against the business on or after [May 1] August 31, 2021, if I do 30 not fully repay any missed or partial payments and lawful fees. 31 Signed: 32 Printed Name: 33 Date Signed: 34 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 35 36 you know is false." 37 § 22. Section 5 of subpart A of part B of chapter 73 of the laws of 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses 38 Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 39 § 5. If a mortgagor provides a hardship declaration to the foreclosing 40 party or an agent of the foreclosing party, there shall be no initiation 41 42 of an action to foreclose a mortgage against the mortgagor until at least [May 1] August 31, 2021, and in such event any specific time limit 43 for the commencement of an action to foreclose a mortgage shall be 44 45 tolled until [May 1] August 31, 2021. 46 § 23. Sections 7 and 8 of subpart A of part B of chapter 73 of the laws of 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small 47 Businesses Act of 2021", are amended to read as follows: 48 § 7. In any action to foreclose a mortgage in which a judgment of sale 49 has not been issued, including actions filed on or before March 7, 2020, 50 if the mortgagor provides a hardship declaration to the foreclosing 51 party, the court, or an agent of the foreclosing party or the court, the 52 53 proceeding shall be stayed until at least [May 1] August 31, 2021. If 54 such hardship declaration is provided to the foreclosing party or agent 55 of the foreclosing party, such foreclosing party or agent shall promptly

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A. 7175--A

file it with the court, advising the court in writing the index number 1 2 of all relevant cases. § 8. In any action to foreclose a mortgage in which a judgment of sale 3 has been issued prior to the effective date of this act but has not yet 4 5 been executed as of the effective date of this act, including actions 6 filed on or before March 7, 2020, the court shall stay the execution of 7 the judgment at least until the court has held a status conference with the parties. In any action to foreclose a mortgage, if the mortgagor 8 9 provides a hardship declaration to the foreclosing party, the court, or 10 an agent of the foreclosing party or the court, prior to the execution 11 of the judgment, the execution shall be stayed until at least [May 1] August 31, 2021. If such hardship declaration is provided to the fore-12 13 closing party or agent of the foreclosing party, such foreclosing party or agent shall promptly file it with the court, advising the court in 14 writing the index number of all relevant cases. 15 16 § 24. Section 12 of subpart A of part B of chapter 73 of the laws of 17 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 18 19 § 12. This act shall take effect immediately and sections one, two, 20 three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and eleven of this act shall 21 expire [May 1] August 31, 2021. § 25. Subdivision 3 of section 2 of subpart B of part B of chapter 22 73 of the laws of 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our 23 Small Businesses Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 24 25 3. "Hardship Declaration" means the following statement in 14-point 26 type, whether in physical or electronic written form: 27 "COMMERCIAL OWNER DECLARATION OF COVID-19-RELATED HARDSHIP I am the owner, chief executive officer, president, or similar officer 28 29 of (name of the business), which is the owner of the commercial property at (address). My business owns, whether directly or indirectly, ten or 30 31 fewer commercial units. My business is resident in New York State, 32 independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field, and employs 33 fifty or fewer persons. My business is experiencing financial hardship, 34 and is unable to pay its full tax bill because of one or more of the 35 following: 36 1. Significant loss of revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic. 37 Significant increase in necessary expenses related to providing 2. personal protective equipment to employees or purchasing and installing 38 other protective equipment to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 with-39 40 in the business. 41 3. Moving expenses and difficulty in securing an alternative commer-42 cial property make it a hardship for the business to relocate to another 43 property during the COVID-19 pandemic. 4. One or more of the business's tenants has defaulted on a signif-44 45 icant amount of their rent payments since March 1, 2020. 46 To the extent that the business has lost revenue or had increased 47 expenses, any public assistance that the business has received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully make up for the loss of 48 49 revenue or increased expenses. I understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having 50 paid the business's taxes in full may still be charged or collected and 51 may result in a foreclosure action against the business on or after [May 52 August 31, 2021, if the business does not fully repay any missed or 53 1] 54 partial payments and fees. 55 Signed: 56 Printed Name:

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A. 7175--A

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Date Signed: 1 2 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. 3 That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 4 you know is false." 5 § 26. Subdivision 3 of section 3 of subpart B of part B of chapter 6 73 of the laws of 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our 7 Small Businesses Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 8 3. The submission of such a declaration, unless withdrawn by the 9 owner, shall act as a temporary stay applicable to all entities and 10 persons of all such tax lien sales and tax foreclosure actions and proceedings against such owner for such property that have been 11 commenced or could have been commenced before [May 1] August 31, 2021. 12 13 27. Section 4 of subpart B of part B of chapter 73 of the laws of S 14 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses 15 Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: 16 § 4. This act shall take effect immediately and sections one and two and subdivisions one, two, three, four and five of section three shall 17 expire [May 1] August 31, 2021. 18 28. Subdivision 2 of section 1 of subpart C of part B of chapter 73 19 3 20 of the laws of 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our 21 Small Businesses Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: Hardship declaration. For purposes of this act, "hardship declara-22 2. tion" shall mean the following statement in 14-point type, whether in 23 physical or electronic written form, and the department of financial 24 25 services shall publish a copy of the hardship declaration on its 26 website: 27 "NOTICE TO COMMERCIAL OWNER/MORTGAGOR: If you have lost significant revenue or had significantly increased necessary costs due to the 28 COVID-19 pandemic, and you sign and deliver this hardship declaration 29 form to your lending institution, you cannot be discriminated against in 30 31 the determination of whether credit should be extended or reported nega-32 tively to a credit reporting agency until at least [May 1] August 31, 33 2021. lending institution provided you with this form, the lending 34 If а institution must also provide you with a mailing address and e-mail 35 36 address to which you can return this form. You should keep a copy or 37 picture of the signed form for your records. 38 COMMERCIAL OWNER/MORTGAGOR DECLARATION OF COVID-19-RELATED HARDSHIP 39 I am the owner, chief executive officer, president, or similar officer of (name of the business), which is the OWNER/MORTGAGOR of the property 40 (address of commercial unit). My business owns, whether directly or 41 at 42 indirectly, ten or fewer commercial units. My business is resident in 43 New York State, independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field, and employs fifty or fewer persons. My business is experiencing 44 45 financial hardship, and is unable to pay the mortgage in full because of 46 one or more of the following: 1. Significant loss of revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic. 47 2. Significant increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to 48 providing personal protective equipment to employees or purchasing and 49 50 installing other protective equipment to prevent the transmission of 51 COVID-19 within the business. 3. Moving expenses and difficulty in securing an alternative commer-52 53 cial property make it a hardship for the business to relocate to another commercial property during the COVID-19 pandemic. 54 55 4. One or more of my tenants has defaulted on a significant amount of 56 their rent payments since March 1, 2020.

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A. 7175--A

To the extent that the business has lost revenue or had increased 1 2 expenses, any public assistance that the business has received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully make up for the loss of 3 4 revenue or increased expenses. 5 Signed: 6 Printed Name: 7 Date Signed: 8 NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. 9 That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that 10 you know is false." § 29. Section 2 of subpart C of part B of chapter 73 of the laws of 11 2021 establishing the "COVID-19 Emergency Protect Our Small Businesses 12 13 Act of 2021", is amended to read as follows: § 2. This act take effect immediately and shall expire [May 1] August 14 15 <u>31</u>, 2021. 16 § 30. This act shall take effect immediately and shall be deemed to have been in full force and effect on May 1, 2021; provided, however, 17 that the amendments to parts A and B of chapter 381 of the laws of $\ \mbox{2020}$ 18 made by this act shall not affect the expiration of such parts and shall 19 20 be repealed therewith; and provided further, that the amendments to 21 parts A and B of chapter 73 of the laws of 2021 made by this act shall 22 not affect the expiration of such parts and shall be deemed to expire 23 therewith.

EXHIBIT H (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 14-7)

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EXHIBIT 7



NOTICE TO TENANT:

If you have lost income or had increased costs during the COVID-19 pandemic, or moving would pose a significant health risk for you or a member of your household due to an increased risk for severe illness or death from COVID-19 due to an underlying medical condition, and you sign and deliver this hardship declaration form to your landlord, you cannot be evicted until at least May 1, 2021 for nonpayment of rent or for holding over after the expiration of your lease. You may still be evicted for violating your lease by persistently and unreasonably engaging in behavior that substantially infringes on the use and enjoyment of other tenants or occupants or causes a substantial safety hazard to others.

If your landlord has provided you with this form, your landlord must also provide you with a mailing address and e-mail address to which you can return this form. If your landlord has already started an eviction proceeding against you, you can return this form to either your landlord, the court, or both at any time. You should keep a copy or picture of the signed form for your records. You will still owe any unpaid rent to your landlord. You should also keep careful track of what you have paid and any amount you still owe.

For more information about legal resources that may be available to you, go to <u>www.nycourts.gov/evictions/nyc/</u> or call 718-557-1379 if you live in New York City or go to <u>www.nycourts.gov/evictions/outside-nyc/</u> or call a local bar association or legal services provider if you live outside of New York City. Rent relief may be available to you, and you should contact your local housing assistance office.

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Index Number (if known/applicable):

County and Court (if known/applicable):

TENANT'S DECLARATION OF HARDSHIP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

I am a tenant, lawful occupant, or other person responsible for paying rent, use and occupancy, or any other financial obligation under a lease or tenancy agreement at (address of dwelling unit):

YOU MUST INDICATE BELOW YOUR QUALIFICATION FOR EVICTION PROTECTION BY SELECTING OPTION "A" OR "B", OR BOTH.

- □ A. I am experiencing financial hardship, and I am unable to pay my rent or other financial obligations under the lease in full or obtain alternative suitable permanent housing because of one or more of the following:
 - 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - 3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my necessary out-of-pocket expenses.
 - 4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

5. Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or have significantly reduced my household income or significantly increased my expenses.

To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased expenses.

□ B. Vacating the premises and moving into new permanent housing would pose a significant health risk because I or one or more members of my household have an increased risk for severe illness or death from COVID-19 due to being over the age of sixty-five, having a disability or having an underlying medical condition, which may include but is not limited to being immunocompromised.

I understand that I must comply with all other lawful terms under my tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract. I further understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having paid rent in full or met other financial obligations as required by my tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract may still be charged or collected and may result in a monetary judgment against me. I further understand that my landlord may be able to seek eviction after May 1, 2021, and that the law may provide certain protections at that time that are separate from those available through this declaration.

Signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Date signed:

NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that you know is false.

EXHIBIT I (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 9)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	_
PANTELIS CHRYSAFIS, BETTY COHEN, BRANDIE LACASSE, MUDAN SHI, FENG ZHOU, and RENT STABILIZATION ASSOCIATION OF NYC, INC., <i>Plaintiffs</i> ,	X : : : :
-against-	· :
LAWRENCE K. MARKS, in his official capacity as Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts of New York State, ADRIAN H. ANDERSON, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, JAMES DZURENDA, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Nassau County, New York, JOSEPH FUCITO, in his official capacity as Sheriff of New York City, New York, MARGARET GARNETT, in her official capacity as Commissioner of the New York City Department of Investigation, and CAROLINE TANG-ALEJANDRO, in her official capacity as Director, Bureau of Marshals, New York City Department of Investigation,	No. 21-cv-2516
Defendants.	
	· X

DECLARATION OF BETTY S. COHEN IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' APPLICATION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

I, Betty S. Cohen, hereby declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746,

and state as follows:

1. I own a one-bedroom co-op apartment in Brooklyn, New York at 855 East 7th

Street. I bought the apartment in 1987 and, since then, have rented it out to tenants. Since 2014,

the rent from the apartment has served as a one of my principal sources of income. The current

tenant in the apartment has lived there 1995.

2. I am 68 years old and have received Social Security since 2014. I use the income from the apartment to pay for my fixed costs in the apartment I currently live in, including my maintenance and internet costs. My tenant stopped paying rent in March 2020, and I am currently owed over \$21,000. As a result of the tenant's nonpayment, I can no longer afford my fixed costs and have had to take out a \$10,900 Small Business Administration loan from the federal government. In addition, the tenant's lease expired in December 2020 and he refused to move out. Although I filed suit against the tenant, I still cannot evict the tenant as a result of the Executive Orders and COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020 ("CEEFPA").

3. My current tenant rents the apartment for \$1,545 a month. In March 2020, the tenant told me that because of the COVID-19 pandemic, he did not get paid and could not pay rent.

4. Once the tenant stopped paying rent, I contacted my representative in Congress, as well as my state representative, for assistance. They referred me to online resources that detailed relief options for tenants. I sent the tenant links to the relevant websites and offered to help him apply for relief. I received no response.

5. Every month since the tenant stopped paying rent in March 2020, I have sent him update notices detailing the amount he owes. After the tenant stopped responding to me, I became concerned about his health. I asked the superintendent of the building if he had recently seen the tenant and asked the police to check on his apartment. He was still living there, and healthy—just refusing to pay the rent owed to me. As of today the tenant owes me approximately \$21,630, and that amount will increase to \$23,175 as of May 15. That amount is highly significant to me, as I do not have other substantial income.

6. I stayed up to date on Governor Cuomo's Executive Orders regarding the eviction moratorium during the spring and early summer of 2020. In July 2020, knowing that the moratorium was slated to end in August 2020, I contacted an attorney to commence a nonpayment suit and seek to evict the tenant. In September 2020, I filed a non-payment action. I informed the tenant that in addition to the rent owed, his lease expired on December 14, 2020 and that I would not be offering to renew it—another reason that he had to move out. But he has remained in the apartment ever since.

7. On February 4, 2021 my tenant filed a CEEFPA Declaration Form stating that he was experiencing a financial hardship, a true and correct copy of which is attached as Exhibit A. He did not sign the form with a physical signature, and the form's cover page states that it was provided to the landlord, but lists an incorrect name and address rather than my information. I will have no opportunity to contest his hardship declaration or even get clarification on which of the five financial hardship categories my tenant claims applies.

8. Despite the tenant's nonpayment, I still pay the monthly maintenance on the apartment plus a sublet fee of \$105.18. I also have fixed expenses at the home I live in, including maintenance and internet costs. I have asked a few friends to help me out and they graciously sent me a couple hundred dollars to keep me afloat during this time period.

9. As a result of CEEFPA's serious impact on me, I participated as a plaintiff in a prior lawsuit challenging CEEFPA—*Chrysafis, et al. v. James* (No. 21-cv-00998)—that was dismissed on technical grounds without reaching the merits of the claims. Those claims are now being reasserted in this case challenging CEEFPA as extended. Since bringing the earlier lawsuit, the amount of rent I am owed has only continued to rise, with no end in sight.

10. In April 2021, I received a \$10,000 grant from the Small Business Administration for use on expenses related to the co-op. While that money has temporarily helped me cover some of the costs directly associated with the property, it cannot be used for my general living expenses, unlike the rent my tenant is supposed to be paying.

11. Now that CEEFPA has been extended, I will not be able to make any progress in removing my non-paying tenant until at least August 31, 2021. If I cannot evict the tenant and rent my apartment to a tenant who will pay rent, I will no longer be able to afford my own monthly expenses, and I may lose my property altogether.

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Dated: May 6, 2021 New York, New York

Betty S. Cohen

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EXHIBIT A

This Hardship Declaration form was generated on 02/04/2021 to be provided to:

- Landlord: , via USPS Certified Mail to
- BROOKLYN, NY 11230
- Housing Court, via email to KingsHardshipDeclaration@nycourts.gov

A copy was also provided to the tenant for their records.

Esta declaración de penuria ha sido generada el 02/04/2021 para ser entregada a:

- Dueño o manager del edificio: mediante correo certificado "USPS Certified Mail" a BROOKLYN, NY 11230
- Tribunal de Vivienda, mediante email a KingsHardshipDeclaration@nycourts.gov

Una copia adicional fue proporcionada al inquilino/a para sus archivos.



INDEX NO. LT-302719-20/KI

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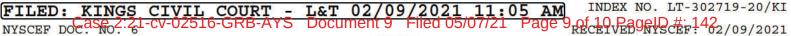
AM

NOTICE TO TENANT:

If you have lost income or had increased costs during the COVID-19 pandemic, or moving would pose a significant health risk for you or a member of your household due to an increased risk for severe illness or death from COVID-19 due to an underlying medical condition, and you sign and deliver this hardship declaration form to your landlord, you cannot be evicted until at least May 1, 2021 for nonpayment of rent or for holding over after the expiration of your lease. You may still be evicted for violating your lease by persistently and unreasonably engaging in behavior that substantially infringes on the use and enjoyment of other tenants or occupants or causes a substantial safety hazard to others.

If your landlord has provided you with this form, your landlord must also provide you with a mailing address and e-mail address to which you can return this form. If your landlord has already started an eviction proceeding against you, you can return this form to either your landlord, the court, or both at any time. You should keep a copy or picture of the signed form for your records. You will still owe any unpaid rent to your landlord. You should also keep careful track of what you have paid and any amount you still owe.

For more information about legal resources that may be available to you, go to <u>www.nycourts.gov/evictions/nyc/</u> or call 718-557-1379 if you live in New York City or go to <u>www.nycourts.gov/evictions/outside-nyc/</u> or call a local bar association or legal services provider if you live outside of New York City. Rent relief may be available to you, and you should contact your local housing assistance office.





County and Court (if known/applicable): Kings County Housing Court

TENANT'S DECLARATION OF HARDSHIP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

I am a tenant, lawful occupant, or other person responsible for paying rent, use and occupancy, or any other financial obligation under a lease or tenancy agreement at (address of dwelling unit):

Brooklyn, NY 11230

YOU MUST INDICATE BELOW YOUR QUALIFICATION FOR EVICTION PROTECTION BY SELECTING OPTION "A" OR "B", OR BOTH.

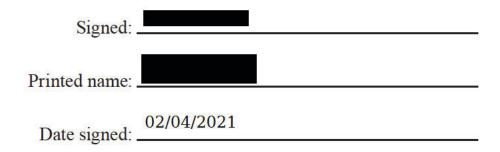
- ☑ A. I am experiencing financial hardship, and I am unable to pay my rent or other financial obligations under the lease in full or obtain alternative suitable permanent housing because of one or more of the following:
 - 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - 2. Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - 3. Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my necessary out-of-pocket expenses.
 - 4. Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

 Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or have significantly reduced my household income or significantly increased my expenses.

To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased expenses.

□ B. Vacating the premises and moving into new permanent housing would pose a significant health risk because I or one or more members of my household have an increased risk for severe illness or death from COVID-19 due to being over the age of sixty-five, having a disability or having an underlying medical condition, which may include but is not limited to being immunocompromised.

I understand that I must comply with all other lawful terms under my tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract. I further understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having paid rent in full or met other financial obligations as required by my tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract may still be charged or collected and may result in a monetary judgment against me. I further understand that my landlord may be able to seek eviction after May 1, 2021, and that the law may provide certain protections at that time that are separate from those available through this declaration.



NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that you know is false.

EXHIBIT J (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 10)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
PANTELIS CHRYSAFIS, BETTY COHEN, BRANDIE LACASSE, MUDAN SHI, FENG ZHOU, and RENT STABILIZATION ASSOCIATION OF NYC, INC., <i>Plaintiffs</i> , -against- LAWRENCE K. MARKS, in his official	X : : : : : :
capacity as Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts of New York State, ADRIAN H. ANDERSON, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, JAMES DZURENDA, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Nassau County, New York, JOSEPH FUCITO, in his official capacity as Sheriff of New York City, New York, MARGARET GARNETT, in her official capacity as Commissioner of the New York City Department of Investigation, and CAROLINE TANG-ALEJANDRO, in her official capacity as Director, Bureau of Marshals, New York City Department of Investigation, <i>Defendants.</i>	No. 21-cv-2516
	: X

DECLARATION OF BRANDIE LACASSE IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' APPLICATION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

I, Brandie LaCasse, hereby declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C.

§ 1746, and state as follows:

1. I am a small-scale property owner and veteran. I retired from the military after

more than 23 years of active-duty service. I am a single mother, and I also have a service-

connected disability, which has resulted in me being immunocompromised. I own six rental

units in the State of New York, all of which I personally manage.

2. In November 2020, I decided to sell one of my properties, a single-family house located at 5 Haggerty Hill Road in Rhinebeck, New York. Accordingly, I served the tenants, a man and woman couple, with a 60-day notice of nonrenewal that same month, in advance of the expiration of their lease. But after I served them with the notice, they stopped paying their \$2,450 monthly rent. They also refused to leave the property at the end of the lease. To date, they owe me approximately \$15,000 in unpaid rent.

3. Not only that, the tenants have violated numerous terms of the lease and caused extensive damage to the property during their tenancy. They damaged the house's septic system, smoked, set fires, and permitted dogs on the property in violation of the lease terms. I estimate the damages will cost at least \$15,000 to repair. In addition, the police have been called to the property numerous times to respond to various incidents.

4. Since I gave the tenants a nonrenewal notice, they have refused to permit me to even walk through the property to inspect it in advance of a potential sale. I have contacted them numerous times to attempt to schedule times to do so. But every time I contact them, they reject the times I propose or do not respond. They have occasionally threatened to call the police if I come onto the property. Because the tenants refused to pay rent or leave the property, I was forced to file a holdover proceeding on December 26, 2020. When I filed the proceeding, the tenants owed me \$2,050 in rent, and that number has only grown.

5. However, the passage of the COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act ("CEEFPA") immediately derailed my attempts to regain control of my property. Even though the latest hardship declaration requirement was not yet in effect when I filed my holdover case, the court dismissed the case because I had not served the tenants with the hardship declaration now required under the CEEFPA.

6. After my case was dismissed, the tenants filed a hardship declaration form pursuant to CEEFPA, a true and correct copy of which is attached as Exhibit A. When the tenants submitted a hardship declaration form, it barred me from resuming eviction proceedings until at least May 1. Now the State has extended that period until at least August 31.

7. Despite submitting a hardship declaration form, the tenants do not appear to be suffering financially. The male tenant has continued his pre-pandemic employment as an emergency medical technician. The female tenant, who did not work prior to the pandemic, has continued to stay at home. While the tenants' child has been out of school for long periods of time since March 2020, they paid their rent without issue until I provided them with the nonrenewal notice in November. Now they claim that childcare responsibilities are a financial burden, even though their situation has not changed and one of them stays home and does not work. In fact, my understanding is that one of the tenants recently received a large amount of money in connection with a medical malpractice dispute.

8. Despite this evidence that the tenants are not struggling financially due to the pandemic, property owners like myself have no recourse to challenge the accuracy of the completed hardship declaration forms. The result is that I am unable to evict these non-paying tenants now that they have submitted a hardship declaration form.

9. My inability to collect rent or sell my property has had significant adverse consequences. As of May 2021, I am owed a total of approximately \$15,000 in unpaid rent from the Haggerty Hill Road tenants and I have no way to make up the loss of income. I rely on the income from the property to pay its \$1,350 mortgage and to support myself.

10. Since the Haggerty Hill Road tenants stopped paying rent, I acquired another job to cover the financial losses I have suffered, despite my immunocompromised status and the

ongoing pandemic. The eviction moratorium is literally forcing me to risk my life in order to make ends meet. If I get sick as a result, the consequences could be devasting and irreversible. In the meantime, I am no longer able to spend time with my daughter because I have been forced to take this additional work. If I continue not to be able to collect rent, I may have no choice but to take yet another job, which will only increase the risk to my health and the possibility that I will get infected with COVID-19.

11. Troublingly, tenants in my other properties now also believe they can refuse to pay rent with impunity. In the past few months, tenants at a different property paid their rent late and told me that I should consider myself lucky to receive any payments at all. They have told me they do not have to pay their rent because it is impossible for me to take them to court.

12. I fear that the message that tenants do not have to pay rent will likely spread to my other properties, three of which are located on the same large lot, and more and more of my tenants will cease paying rent. That is all the more likely because I will be forced to send hardship declarations and lists of legal service providers—whose views and activities I do not endorse—to my tenants with any written demand for rent or written notice required under the relevant lease or by law.

13. Because I felt that my situation was untenable and that CEEFPA violated my constitutional rights, and because I wanted to do something to help myself and other small landlords, I participated as a plaintiff in the prior lawsuit challenging CEEFPA—*Chrysafis, et al. v. James* (No. 21-cv-00998). That suit was dismissed on property party grounds without reaching the merits of the claims, which are reasserted (against different defendants) in this lawsuit challenging CEEFPA as extended.

14. Now that CEEFPA has been extended, things have gotten even worse. While I originally wanted to sell the Haggerty Hill Road property, in February 2021 my fiancé asked me and my daughter to move out of his home, which we currently share. I attempted to get a loan so that I could find a different place to live, but a bank would not give me another mortgage because of my existing mortgages on my other properties. As an alternative, I hoped to personally move into the Haggerty Hill Road property with my daughter, since it is the only one of my properties in which the tenants' lease has expired. However, since the tenants refuse to leave, I have been forced to remain in my fiancé's home despite his requests that I find a different place to live.

15. I have been traumatized by this experience. I am trapped with a property that does not generate income even to cover its ownership costs, and I cannot live there even though I have nowhere else to go. I feel like I have no way out.

Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 10 Filed 05/07/21 Page 6 of 9 PageID #: 149

Dated: May 5, 2021 Stactsburg New York

Branche La hse

Brandie LaCasse

Case 2:21-cv-02516-GRB-AYS Document 10 Filed 05/07/21 Page 7 of 9 PageID #: 150

EXHIBIT A





JAN 2 8 2021

OWNY OF RHIPEBECK COUNT

Index Number:

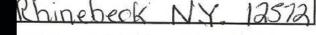
County and Court:

Rhinebeck Town Court (Dutchess)

21010029

TENANT'S DECLARATION OF HARDSHIP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

I am a tenant, lawful occupant, or other person responsible for paying rent, use and occupancy, or any other financial obligation under a lease or tenancy agreement at (address of dwelling unit):



YOU MUST INDICATE BELOW YOUR QUALIFICATION FOR EVICTION PROTECTION BY SELECTING OPTION "A" OR "B", OR BOTH.

X

I am experiencing financial hardship, and I am unable to pay my rent or other financial obligations under the lease in full or obtain alternative suitable permanent housing because of one or more of the following:

- 1. Significant loss of household income during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Increase in necessary out-of-pocket expenses related to performing essential work or related to health impacts during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 3 Childcare responsibilities or responsibilities to care for an elderly, disabled, or sick family member during the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability or the ability of someone in my household to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or increased my necessary out-of-pocket expenses.



Moving expenses and difficulty I have securing alternative housing make it a hardship for me to relocate to another residence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

 Other circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected my ability to obtain meaningful employment or earn income or have significantly reduced my household income or significantly increased my expenses.

To the extent that I have lost household income or had increased expenses, any public assistance, including unemployment insurance, pandemic unemployment assistance, disability insurance, or paid family leave, that I have received since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic does not fully make up for my loss of household income or increased expenses.

B. Vacating the premises and moving into new permanent housing would pose a significant health risk because I or one or more members of my household have an increased risk for severe illness or death from COVID-19 due to being over the age of sixty-five, having a disability or having an underlying medical condition, which may include but is not limited to being immunocompromised.

I understand that I must comply with all other lawful terms under my tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract. I further understand that lawful fees, penalties or interest for not having paid rent in full or met other financial obligations as required by my tenancy, lease agreement or similar contract may still be charged or collected and may result in a monetary judgment against me. I further understand that my landlord may be able to seek eviction after May 1, 2021, and that the law may provide certain protections at that time that are separate from those available through this declaration.

	Signed:			,	,	
4	Printed name:				,	
	Date signed:	January	26,0	202		 -
OTICE: You are s	signing and submitting	this form und	der penal	ty of law.	That	

NOTICE: You are signing and submitting this form under penalty of law. That means it is against the law to make a statement on this form that you know is false.

EXHIBIT K (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 11)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	_
PANTELIS CHRYSAFIS, BETTY S. COHEN, BRANDIE LACASSE, MUDAN SHI, FENG ZHOU, and RENT STABILIZATION ASSOCIATION OF NYC, INC.,	x : : : :
Plaintiffs,	
-against-	
LAWRENCE K. MARKS, in his official capacity as Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts of New York State, ADRIAN H. ANDERSON, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, JAMES DZURENDA, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Nassau County, New York, JOSEPH FUCITO, in his official capacity as Sheriff of New York City, New York, MARGARET GARNETT, in her official capacity as Commissioner of the New York City Department of Investigation, and CAROLINE TANG-ALEJANDRO, in her official capacity as Director, Bureau of Marshals, New York City Department of Investigation,	No. 2:21-cv-02516
Defendants.	: x

DECLARATION OF MUDAN SHI IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' APPLICATION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

I, Mudan Shi, hereby declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, and state as follows:

1. I am the owner of a single family home in Staten Island, New York, located at 60

Littlefield Avenue, which I currently rent out to tenants. I am married with two kids, and I rely

on the rental income from the Littlefield Avenue property to support my family, pay rent where

we currently live, pay electric and gas bills, and purchase food.

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2. Most recently, I rented out the Littlefield Avenue home on August 1, 2018 for a two-year lease that was supposed to end on August 1, 2020. The tenant's rent is \$2,400 a month.

3. I personally live in an apartment that I rent with my family and my mother and my husband's parents. We pay \$2,200 a month—just \$200 less than the rent I receive from the Littlefield Avenue property. Since the tenants at Littlefield Avenue stopped paying rent, I can barely afford the rent where my family now lives, where both my children are remote learning in the midst of the pandemic.

4. In April 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic, the tenants paid half of their rent and then informed me they could not pay the other half because the husband lost his job and his car was stolen. Since then, they have not paid any rent, but I continue to pay the property taxes and water bill for the tenants, approximately \$300 a month.

5. When the tenants stopped paying rent, my family was struggling financially, too. My mother and my husband's parents moved in with my family and I began to support them financially, in addition to my two kids and my husband.

6. In October 2019, I commenced a nonpayment action against the tenants for nonpayment of rent from April 2019 through October 2019. We obtained a judgment but have not been able to enforce the judgment because of the various COVID-19 eviction stays, even though the tenants' nonpayment and the judgment predate the pandemic.

7. In the spring of 2020, I asked the tenants to move out. Since they stopped paying rent in April 2019, I could no longer afford to pay the monthly rent to my own landlord and the maintenance and utilities on the Littlefield Avenue property. The tenants asked me to pay them \$10,000 to move out. I said no. The tenants then told me they would move out if I paid them \$6,000. I was willing to give them \$6,000 once they moved out, but they wanted it before the

move, and I would not agree to that. The tenant told me that his previous landlord paid him to leave, which means this was not the first time he stopped paying rent in exchange for a payout.

8. In December 2020, New York passed the COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2020 ("CEEFPA"), extending the stay of nonpayment and eviction proceedings like mine, if my tenants check a box and sign a form asserting any one of a number of vague "financial hardships" due to the pandemic. I was determined to do something to help myself and my family so I participated as a plaintiff in a prior lawsuit to challenge CEEFPA—*Chrysafis, et al. v. James*, Case No. 21-cv-00998. That suit was dismissed on property party grounds without reaching the merits of the claims, which are reasserted here against different defendants in this challenge to CEEFPA as extended.

9. Now, with the extension of CEEFPA and its stay of eviction proceedings through at least August 31, 2021, upon the tenant's unchallengeable assertion of "hardship," my family has become even more frustrated and burdened. The tenants have not paid rent for over a year and are living rent free in the home that I own, and as a result, my family is living in a small rental apartment and struggling to pay our rent. This is extremely unfair and is taking a significant toll on myself and my family.

10. To add insult to injury, before I can attempt to further pursue my pending nonpayment proceeding, CEEFPA requires me to provide to my tenants a copy of the government-drafted hardship form, along with a list of legal services organizations prepared by the government whose mission involves helping my tenants avoid their payment obligations and eviction.

11. As of the date of this declaration, the tenants owe me \$57,600.

12. In sum, since April 2019, my tenants have refused to pay rent and have refused to move out of the home that I worked so hard to buy for my family. My family now lives in a rental apartment with my two kids, my husband, my mother, and my husband's parents that we can no longer afford due to the fact that I am owed over \$57,600 in rent and cannot evict these tenants due to CEEFPA. On top of all of that, the government is forcing me to distribute forms and lists that I disagree with to my tenants, which will only lead to my tenants taking advantage of the vague "hardship" categories to block me from exercising my right to petition the courts for relief. I need to evict these tenants so I can move into my home with my family because we can no longer pay the rent on the house we are currently living in.

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Dated: May 3, 2021 New York, New York

Modan Sh

Mudan Shi

EXHIBIT L (Dist. Ct. Dkt. No. 13)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	_
PANTELIS CHRYSAFIS, BETTY COHEN, BRANDIE LACASSE, MUDAN SHI, FENG ZHOU, and RENT STABILIZATION ASSOCIATION OF NYC, INC.,	-X : : :
Plaintiffs,	:
-against-	:
LAWRENCE K. MARKS, in his official capacity as Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts of New York State, ADRIAN H. ANDERSON, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, JAMES DZURENDA, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Nassau County, New York, JOSEPH FUCITO, in his official capacity as Sheriff of New York City, New York, MARGARET GARNETT, in her official capacity as Commissioner of the New York City Department of Investigation, and CAROLINE TANG-ALEJANDRO, in her official capacity as Director, Bureau of Marshals, New York City Department of Investigation,	No. 21-cv-2516
Defendants.	:
	·X

DECLARATION OF PETER VEKIARELLIS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' APPLICATION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

I, Peter Vekiarellis, hereby declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746,

and state as follows:

1. I am the authorized representative Pantelis Chrysafis, who is a Plaintiff in this

action. I am also his cousin. Pantelis owns a single-family home in Garden City, New York

located at 205 New Hyde Park Road. He has owned the home since December 2015.

2. After purchasing the home, Pantelis lived there for a few months, until he and his then-wife separated. Pantelis no longer wanted to live in the house, so he asked me to put it on the market for him for potential sale. Pantelis then left the country for Japan, where he currently lives and has a newborn child.

3. The house was on the market for approximately six months. Since Pantelis was carrying a mortgage on the property and has a property tax bill to pay, he decided ultimately he needed to rent it out for income. His monthly mortgage payment was approximately \$4,700 and his annual property taxes are about \$18,000, so we decided to rent the house out for \$5,000 per month, meaning Pantelis would essentially be covering his expenses with the rent.

4. I became the manager of Pantelis's property. I located tenants—a husband and wife—who seemed reputable at the time. When I did my initial diligence on the tenants, the husband told me he had a steady pension of \$4,700 and reported approximately \$200,000 in other annual income. He said that he was a former sheriff and a partner in a limousine company that had 11 limos. I also learned that his wife and grown children, all of whom live in the home, also work. I concluded that they would be able to pay the monthly rent of \$5,000.

5. For more than two years, the tenants lived in the house without any major incidents. They tended to pay rent late, however. Per the terms of the lease, they were penalized \$100 each month that they failed to pay on time.

6. Unfortunately, we started to have a serious problem with the tenants in early 2019. In or about January or February 2019, I told them that Pantelis had made the decision to try to sell the property and that we were planning to market the house that spring or summer. The husband told me that he didn't care if we put the house on the market and that he would simply not be paying rent anymore. That April, after I demanded rent that was owed to Pantelis,

one of the tenants produced what appeared to be falsified bank statements purporting to show that he wired the \$5,000 due to Pantelis, when in fact he had not.

7. In violation of their lease, the tenants did what they said they were going to do they stopped paying rent. We were forced to hire an attorney to initiate eviction proceedings, in which we sought \$25,000 in back rent from June, July, August, September, and October 2019.

8. In October 2019, we agreed that the tenants could stay if they paid their back rent by the end of the month (which they ultimately did) and if they continued to timely pay the rent they owed going forward. However, they again failed to timely pay their rent in December 2019 and then again in January 2020, so in February 2020, Pantelis obtained a judgment against them for unpaid December 2019 and January 2020 rent, as well as a warrant of eviction, which ordered them to vacate the premises by April 1, 2020.

9. On March 10, the tenants filed an order to show cause to stay the enforcement of the warrant of eviction until April 30, 2020. I did not oppose this request because the tenants told me they had extenuating circumstances—the husband said that he was disabled and that as a result, he needed a month or two to find a suitable alternative home. I took him at his word.

10. Of course, this was all prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the end of March, Governor Cuomo ordered the first eviction moratorium. Since then, the tenants have taken advantage of the pandemic and the resulting executive orders and legislation to avoid their rent obligations, to my and Pantelis's immense frustration. They have continued to live in the house—without paying rent for over a year—despite the warrant of eviction issued against them prior to the pandemic.

11. The income Pantelis should be receiving from this property is essential to him.He has a one year old child to tend to, yet he has been bleeding money from the Garden City

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property. Much to his embarrassment and frustration, Pantelis had to borrow money from his elderly parents for help paying his mortgage and taxes, and will have to do so again if he cannot evict the tenants soon and rent the property to people who will pay rent.

12. This ordeal has caused a tremendous amount of strife within our family and cannot continue much longer without irreparably harming our familial relationships. Pantelis has been arguing with his wife about the Garden City property for many months now, and they even almost got divorced as a direct result of his inability to collect rental income. Pantelis cannot sleep at night and now suffers from depression due to this ordeal.

13. The passage of the COVID-19 Emergency Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Act ("CEEFPA") at the end of December 2020 felt like the final nail in the coffin. As a result of CEEFPA, the judgment and warrant of eviction Pantelis received against the tenants a year ago—for nonpayment completely unrelated to the pandemic—were paused yet again. Suffering the effects of CEEFPA's unconstitutionality, and determined to do something to help himself and other fellow small landlords, Pantelis participated as a plaintiff in the prior lawsuit challenging CEEFPA—*Chrysafis, et al. v. James* (No. 21-cv-00998). That suit was dismissed on technical grounds without reaching the merits of the claims.

14. Now, with the extension of CEEFPA until at least August 31, 2021, we have become even more despondent and frustrated, and are once again bringing suit. The tenant is not allowing contractors to go in and do emergency repairs, and we are concerned that the property is becoming worthless. I recently paid a significant tax bill on the property to avoid a lien. And all the while, the tenant continues to rack up thousands of dollars in water bills for the house (which has a pool in the backyard), causing Pantelis further monetary pain. The fact that

Pantelis's tenant, who told us he made \$200,000 a year, has been living for free in what was Pantelis's beautiful home for nearly a year and a half is mind-boggling.

15. As of the date of this declaration, Pantelis is out more than \$80,000 in unpaid rent. And because of the extension of CEEFPA and its "hardship declaration" form, the tenants will be able to yet again stay eviction proceedings and remain for many more months without paying a cent, causing financial hardship to Pantelis and strife within his family—unless the Court enjoins the use of the hardship declaration—simply by returning the form with a box checked for one of a variety of vague and undefined "financial hardships." The burden, moreover, will be on Pantelis to somehow prove that any assertion of hardship due to COVID-19 to be false before he can move forward with the warrant of eviction that he already obtained for nonpayment of rent that preceded and had nothing to do with the pandemic.

16. To add insult to injury, the law requires that Pantelis provide the hardship declaration form to the tenants, effectively forcing him to endorse CEEFPA (even though he is in fact totally against its eviction moratorium provisions) and effectively inviting the tenants to continue to refuse to pay rent. And it requires that Pantelis (or I, acting as his agent) provide the tenants with a list of organizations to help them continue to fight eviction, effectively endorsing those organizations.

17. If Pantelis (or I) send a hardship declaration to the tenants, I am confident that they will use the opportunity to claim hardship due to COVID, and we will have no way of challenging their assertions. At the same time, the unpaid rent will continue to accrue and Pantelis will remain on the hook for the costs associated with his property going forward.

18. To my knowledge, the tenants are not suffering hardship due to COVID and one of them has continued to work throughout the pandemic.

19. Pantelis and I are particularly frustrated that the tenants' issues are clearly not related to COVID—they first stopped paying more than two years ago and the original warrant of eviction for nonpayment was issued in February 2020—yet they continue to be relieved of payment obligations by CEEFPA. The law irrationally stays pre-COVID warrants of eviction and court proceedings. And it ignores that so many landlords are, like Pantelis, individual homeowners who rely on rental income to meet basic financial needs.

20. We are desperate for immediate relief from what we believe is a fundamentally unfair and unjustifiable law.

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Dated: May 6, 2021 ____, New York

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Venos Peter Vekiarellis

EXHIBIT M (Ct. App. Dkt. No. 25-6)

Case 21-1493, Document 25-6, 06/18/2021, 3122415, Page165 of 173

EXHIBIT Q

June 16, 2021 | 1:14 pm

COVID-19 Updates

The COVID-19 vaccine is here. It is safe, effective and free. Walk in to get vaccinated at sites across the state. Continue to mask up and stay distant where directed.

GET THE FACTS →



JUNE 15, 2021 | Albany, NY

Governor Cuomo Announces COVID-19 Restrictions Lifted as 70% of Adult New Yorkers Have Received First Dose of COVID-19 Vaccine

COVID-19 VACCINE	(/KI PUBLIC SAFETY	(/KI HEALTH	JBL (C KEYWORDS/HEALTH)
	19-	SAFETY)	
	VACCINE)		

State's COVID-19 Restrictions and New York Forward Industry Guidance Lifted Across Commercial Settings, including Retail, Food Services, Offices, Gyms and Fitness Centers, Amusement and Family Entertainment, Hair Salons, Barber Shops, Personal Care Services, Among Others

Unvaccinated Individuals Responsible for Continuing to Wear a Mask, Per Federal CDC Guidance Large-Scale Indoor Events Venues, Pre-K to 12 Schools, Public Transit, Homeless Shelters, Correctional Facilities, Nursing Homes and Health Care Settings Must Still Adhere to Existing COVID-19 Health Protocols Per CDC Guidelines

Governor Andrew M. Cuomo today announced that COVID-19 restrictions are lifted immediately as 70 percent of New Yorkers aged 18 or older have received the first dose of their COVID-19 vaccination series. The State's health guidance and New York Forward industry specific guidelines—including social gathering limits, capacity restrictions, social distancing, cleaning and disinfection, health screening, and contact information for tracing—are now optional for retail, food services, offices, gyms and fitness centers, amusement and family entertainment, hair salons, barber shops and personal care services, among other commercial settings.

Unvaccinated individuals continue to be responsible for wearing masks, in accordance with federal CDC <u>guidance (https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated-guidance.html)</u>. Consistent with the State's <u>implementation</u>

(https://www.governor.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2021-05/NYS_CDCGuidance_Summary.pdf) of the recent CDC guidance, masks are still required for unvaccinated individuals. Further, the State's health guidelines continue to be in effect for large-scale indoor event venues, pre-K to grade 12 schools, public transit, homeless shelters, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and health care settings per CDC guidelines.

https://www.youtube.com/embed/A_uGmX2KKGw



"What New York has done is extraordinary. Not only do we have the lowest COVID positivity rate in the United States of America, we have hit 70 percent vaccination ahead of schedule. We successfully deployed the weapon that will win the war, and New York led the nation," **Governor Cuomo said.** "We led with nurse Sandra Lindsay, who was the first at Northwell to take that vaccine and to assure people it was safe. We've gone on to do more than 20 million vaccines, more per capita than any big state in the United States of America. Congratulations to New Yorkers because they are the ones who did it. We're no longer just surviving—we're thriving. The state mandates that have proven right and brought us through this pandemic are relaxed as of today, effective immediately."

White House COVID-19 Response Coordinator Jeffrey D. Zients said, "In communities across New York, the deadly Coronavirus is in retreat thanks to the state's progress on vaccinations. New York went from being one of the hardest-hit states in the country to being one of the leading states in its effort to combat the virus because of a vaccination program that made it easy and convenient for New Yorkers to get vaccinated, state and community leaders who worked hard at the local level, and millions of New Yorkers who rolled up their sleeves to get vaccinated."

Not only do we have the lowest COVID positivity rate in the United States of America, we have hit 70 percent vaccination ahead of schedule.

Governor Andrew M. Cuomo

The State's COVID restrictions remain in effect for large-scale indoor event venues—now defined as indoor venues that hold more than 5,000 attendees. Consistent with the State's <u>implementation (https://www.governor.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2021-05/NYS_CDCGuidance_Summary.pdf</u>) of the CDC guidelines, proof of vaccination can be used to eliminate social distancing and remove masks for fully vaccinated individuals. Unvaccinated or unknown vaccination status individuals who are over the age of four must continue to present proof of a recent negative diagnostic COVID-19 test result and wear masks within the venue. However, social distancing can be reduced or eliminated between tested attendees, allowing venues to reach 100 percent capacity in all sections.

As of today, over 70 percent of adult New Yorkers have received at least the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and the rate of new COVID-19 cases has plummeted to the lowest levels in the nation. Given New York's progress and the diminished risk of COVID-19 within the community, the State is lifting COVID-19 restrictions effective immediately, except for the mask requirement for unvaccinated individuals and in certain settings (e.g., large-scale indoor event venues, pre-K to grade 12 schools, public transit, homeless shelters, correctional facilities, nursing homes and health care settings per CDC guidance). While New York Forward industry reopening guidance is no longer mandatory for most industries, these documents will be archived and made available as a public reference.

With the removal of the State's minimum standard for reopening, businesses are free to choose to lift all or some restrictions, continue to adhere to the State's archived guidance, or implement other health precautions for their employees and patrons. Businesses are also authorized to require masks and six feet of social distancing for employees and patrons within their establishments, regardless of vaccination status. Any mask requirements that businesses choose to implement must adhere to applicable federal and state laws and regulations, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Contact the Governor's Press Office

📞 Contact us by phone:

Albany: (518) 474 - 8418 New York City: (212) 681 - 4640

Contact us by email:

Press.Office@exec.ny.gov