CITY COUNCIL

CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND

ELECTIONS

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October 3, 2023 Start: 10:28 a.m. Recess: 12:50 a.m.

HELD AT: COMMITTEE ROOM - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Keith Powers, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Adrienne E. Adams, SPEAKER

Joseph C. Borelli, Minority Leader

Justin L. Brannan Gale A. Brewer

Selvena N. Brooks-Powers Rafael Salamanca, Jr. Pierina Ana Sanchez

APPEARANCES

Orlando Marin, nominee for Commissioner on the New York City Planning Commission

Gary L. Bristol, nominee to the New York City
Tax Commission

John Heesemann, nominee to the New York City Tax Commission

Bennett Minko, nominee to the New York City Tax Commission

Linda Urban, nominee to the New York City Environmental Control Board

Raul Rivera, Taxi and Limousine Commission driver advocate

welcome everyone.

Before we begin, I'd like to introduce the other Members of the Committee who are present. We have Council Member Justin Brannan from Brooklyn, and we have Council Member Gale Brewer of Manhattan, and we'll be joined by others in the near future. I want to acknowledge the Counsel to the Committee, Jeff Campagna, and the Committee Staff who worked on the appointments that we will be hearing here today, Director of Investigations Francesca Della Vecchia, Deputy Director of Investigations Alycia Vasell, and Chief Ethics Counsel Pearl Moore.

By a letter dated September 20, 2023,

Bronx Borough President Vanessa Gibson requested the advice and consent of the Council regarding the appointment of Orlando Marin to serve as the member of the City Planning Commission.

Also by letters dated September 27, 2023,
Mayor Eric Adams requested the advice and consent of
the Council regarding the appointments of John
Heesemann, Bennett Minko, and Gary Bristol to the New
York City Tax Commission and Lisa Urban to the
Environmental Control Board within the Office of
Administrative Trials and Hearings. Today, the

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candidates.

We will begin today's hearing with the nomination of Orlanda Marin to serve on the City Planning Commission. Before I introduce the candidate, I'll review the functions and membership qualifications of the City Planning Commission. The City Planning Commission is responsible for the conduct of planning relating to the orderly growth, improvement, and future development of the city including adequate and appropriate resources for the housing, business, industry, transportation, distribution, recreation, culture, comfort, convenience, health, and welfare of its population. CPC is also responsible for the review of and has veto power over all proposals to change the zoning map, the city map, and the text of the Zoning Resolution, site selections for city capital projects, all major concessions, proposed franchises, and revokable consents that the Department of City Planning determines would have land use impact, proposed housing and urban renewal plans pursuant to state and federal law, sales, acquisitions, leases, and other dispositions of real property of and by the COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS City and the granting of special permits pursuant to the Zoning Resolution. There will be a quiz after that. I hope you all were paying attention. CPC oversees the implementation of laws and requires environmental reviews of actions taken by the City, in particular city environmental reviews, CEQR, state environmental quality review act, SEQRA, and the national environmental policy. CPC assists the Mayor and other officials in developing the 10-year capital strategy, the four-year capital program as well as the annual Statement of Needs. CPC also is responsible for promulgating various rules, establishing the minimum standards for certification of application subject to the Uniform Land Use Review Process, commonly known as ULURP, establishing the minimum standards of procedure requirements of community boards, borough presidents, borough boards, and the Commission itself in the exercise of their duties and responsibilities and ULURP, establishing specific time periods for precertification review of applications subject to ULURP, establishing the procedures for environmental reviews required by law including the procedure for the preparation of filing of environmental assessment statements and

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environmental impact statements, establishing the minimum standards for the form and content of 197-A plans, listing major concessions or establishing a procedure for determining whether a concession is defined as a major concession. CPC also has the power to modify any amendments proposed by the Mayor to change the rules governing site selection and fair distribution of City facilities. It also has the exclusive power to propose additional categories of Land Use actions that will be reviewed pursuant to ULURP and subject to enacting by the Council.

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(INAUDIBLE) the City Planning Commission consists of 13 members with a Chair and six other appointments made by the Mayor, one by the Public Advocate, and one by each Borough President. Members are to be chosen for their independence, integrity, and civic commitment. All members except for the Chair are subject to the advice and consent of the Council.

CPC members except for the Chair who serves at the pleasure of the Mayor serve for staggered five-year terms which begin the day after expiration of the previous term. For purposes of Chapter 68 of the Charter, CPC members other than the

Today, we're joined by Orlando Marin, nominated by Bronx Borough President Vanessa Gibson for reappointment to the CPC. Mr. Marin joined the CPC 12 years ago as the appointee of former Bronx Borough President Ruben Diaz, Jr. currently holding over from a term expired on June 30, 2020. If appointed, he'll serve the remainder of a five-year term that expires on June 30, 2025. Welcome. Thank you for joining us here today. Congratulations on your reappointment or my condolences depending on how you look at it, just kidding. Please raise your right hand to be sworn in.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL CAMPAGNA: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this Committee and in answer to all Council Member questions?

ORLANDO MARIN: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you, and I want to welcome Council Member Pierina Sanchez from the Bronx as well.

Thank you for being here with us here today. You can now make an opening statement if you like.

ORLANDO MARIN: Sure. Thank you. Good morning, Chairman Powers and Members of the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections. I also want to acknowledge Councilwoman Sanchez, Councilwoman Brewer who I've had the opportunity to work with before.

Thank you for the opportunity to address the Committee regarding my reappointment nomination and continued service to the New York City Planning Commission by Bronx Borough President Vanessa L. Gibson.

When I first came before the Committee in August 2011, I discussed the blackout during the summer of 1977. The destruction and decimation of various New York City neighborhoods due to the fires and the subsequent razing of neighborhoods block by block throughout the City of New York. This was a very dark time for the City. I discussed how I am a product of the public school system and NYCHA housing

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 10 and that I have lived in the Borough of the Bronx all of my life. I emphasized my enthusiastic and optimistic views at a very young age and how I wondered what would become of me and what my participation and contribution to the City would be in order to realize a more healthy and vibrant city. I also briefly outlined my education, experiences, and career to date. I mentioned my participation as a Fellow with the National Urban Fellows Program, my employ with one of the most prestigious architecture firms globally, Perkins and Will, my employ with the New York City Housing Partnership, the leading premier of affordable for-sale housing, my involvement with Bronx Community Board 2, and my involvement securing funding for and developing hundreds of units of affordable housing throughout the five boroughs that are the City of New York.

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I tell these stories to demonstrate my service to the City and my continued desire to be one of its civil servants. I learned early on as an Urban Fellow that the most aspect of the program was for me to develop further and become an expert in my field and to give back and represent the under-represented minorities in all communities.

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Being on the Commission is a privilege, and I greatly enjoy the work that the City Planning Commission performs. From vetting applications staff presents to hearing testimony both in the affirmative and in the negative for projects that will inevitably shape the City for years to come, my decisions are rendered after thorough, thoughtful, extensive review of relevant and pertinent public records and public testimony that ultimately assists me in doing so. Additionally, I express and communicate any issues, questions, or concerns to DCP and CPC staff for elaboration well before any scheduled hearings. Lastly, I am fully prepared to fully participate and ask informed and poignant questions at all hearings and sessions.

The primary mission of the members of the City Planning Commission and the Department of City Planning are to fulfill their Charter-mandated functions in a matter that best serves the people of New York by Land Use decisions in a holistic, deliberate fashion while, to the best of our ability, improving the quality of life for all New Yorkers.

I believe deeply that my participation on the Commission, the queries that I have posed, and

the decisions that I have rendered have all been with this imperative driving my actions. Moreover, my deep and abiding commitment to serving the City in its development efforts has grown greater as a result of the privilege of serving on the City Planning Commission. Our city is evolving, and it is imperative that during this change it evolves responsibly, equitably, and in a sustainable manner. I believe that I developed and continue to maintain a considerable level of knowledge and possess the skills in planning matters that would contribute and assist in doing so. I remain a proud civil servant of the City of New York.

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Today, we are challenged by the effects of global warming, a migrant crisis requiring more housing and social services, congestion pricing just to mitigate a few of the effects of global warming, cost of production, higher rents are being effectuated, open space ratios and fair share of all services and amenities just to name a few of the challenges that I am sure the City Planning Commission will be entertaining as a body.

It is for these reasons that I wish to continue my service on the City Planning Commission.

hear from Colleagues often is about a feeling that

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 14 the City Planning Commission moves a lot of projects forward and can sometimes serve as a rubberstamp for projects, and you can debate that or you can counter that if you'd like, and on your written responses, you wrote that City Planning Commission makes sure all parties can get to a yes on all applications submitted for consideration so for folks that here in City Council who are working through some of these difficult projects, the questions sometimes is whether they're serving the public interest and whether they're meeting the needs of the city at a particular time so the question is do you believe all applications submitted for review, whether public or private, are in the public interest and deserve to be a yes?

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ORLANDO MARIN: I do believe that folks submitting applications have the best intent in terms of their application and what they are proposing for the City of New York. I don't believe that all of them reach that intent, and there have been times where I have been boisterous about it, I have expressed my opinion, and I have voted in the negative because of that. One example will be, for me, congestion pricing where we're talking about how

we are going to charge a fee to go below 60th Street and yet we still see luxury buildings going up with parking. My response to that is that parking should not be built there as much as we agree that we should not have parking in transit-rich zones so I would not say that we are rubberstampers, but I do say that there are varied interests in the applications that are presented and, for the most part, I've seen most applications voted in the affirmative than the negative.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Got it. Understanding that not all parties can get to a yes and there's going to be reasons that are very valid for folks to be able to feel like they haven't been able to achieve the level of affordability desired, they haven't been able to get changes made to the application that would serve their communities or districts in a reasonable fashion. What is the criteria where you might view applications not being a yes and where there might be a reason to vote against it?

ORLANDO MARIN: Can you repeat your question, please?

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: The question is
essentially there are going to be moments where by
the time when it hits City Planning at that point
there are going still need to be substantive changes
to the application to meet the affordability levels
that are (INAUDIBLE) desirable and (INAUDIBLE) make
additional concessions to serve the needs of the
surrounding community or just reasonable concessions
made to that application so I guess understanding
that the goal here, and I don't disagree with the
goal to try to get to a yes to serve needs of the
city, what are the moments where you might say this
isn't a yes and in a goal to get to a yes, I can't

reasonably support an application.

ORLANDO MARIN: I would opine that I may not support an application and the rest of the body might, and the body then votes the application in the affirmative. We clearly point out, those of us that are either against or want to support 30 percent of AMI versus the 80 percent of AMI category under the MIH, we clearly make note that while we support the application and we know that changes need to be made, we leave it up to the District Council Member to do that at Council because you know more for the

community and what the community is desiring than we do and so at times where we would argue what is that affordable level that doesn't produce those rents where folks are saying that even though it's affordable I can't pay that rent so that is acknowledge and the application is then of course, because there are varied interests, it gets voted in the affirmative and then we support it by saying we hope Council can acknowledge and make these changes.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Okay. Talking about affordable housing, as you probably know the MIH program is currently mapped when an upzoning results in an increase of 30 percent or more in the floor area. In your written answers, you acknowledged that under MIH, affordable units are only built as part of market-rate housing developments and that the majority of affordable units built at those are not affordable to the folks who live in those communities when they're built, which is obviously a problem we'd like to correct for. If MIH is not creating housing that's affordable for people who live where it's being built, can you talk about what the value is of approving upzoning to facilitate luxury development

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ORLANDO MARIN: I grapple with that because I am of the mindset, for example, at the Jerome-Cromwell rezoning where it was intended to be MIH and a mix of luxury market, let's call it market, and affordable, the production of housing there is actually 100 percent affordable which is great, and so part of the problem is that developers fight with cost and subsidy that's provided by the City of New York, and they try to find that mix by providing different types of subsidies so they may use Open Door, they may use SARA in combination with ELLA so they try to get to a point where the project is affordable to the community. Do I think that projects that provide luxury housing in communities that show that there's a need for more affordable housing should be approved? No, I think that we should concentrate on two things. One is reevaluating the MIH program and maybe making the percentages higher because what we're seeing is reverse of what we need. We need more affordable housing than we do luxury so maybe it's time to reevaluate that program and include more MIH. It's also time to try and see how

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2 we can garner some more subsidies because without

3 | those subsidies, it's difficult to build the

4 affordable housing because of the high cost and the

5 | lower rents that you're receiving, the subsidies in

6 between are meant to make up the difference, and

7 sometimes they don't meet so it's very difficult.

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Okay, and then one more question then I want to open it up. I may come back for another round.

You've been on City Planning for 12 years now. The Mayor has just put out a housing plan a few weeks ago. I wanted to get your thoughts on the housing plan the Mayor just announced two weeks ago. Similarly, other strategies that you believe the City should be employing to help create more housing and also create more affordable housing.

ORLANDO MARIN: I absolutely think that the City should be creating more housing and more affordable housing. Based on what we're seeing today, we have a migrant population that wants to be here, we have folks that are here that don't have housing, and those folks that are coming in, those folks that are here are at the lower end of the AMI scale that require more affordable housing so our production

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 20 should reflect the need of the City of New York, and I totally agree that more affordable housing...

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: My question is how do you do that? What is the strategy?

ORLANDO MARIN: That's the trick so the trick would be, for me, or the challenge would be raising the amount of MIH that you would require in a new development paired with more subsidy as a result of that because, without the subsidy, you can't build the houses so it's sort of a catch-22 where if you don't provide one you don't get the other.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Isn't MIH essentially trying to take the subsidy out of the program though? Isn't it essentially to say rather than subsidizing, we're going to give you a density swap for the ability to create, the trade is to create more affordable housing? My view of MIH has always been, I understand projects are getting subsidized, but the strategy here is to have them cross-subsidize each other, more market housing in order to allow for more affordable housing to essentially take the City out of the subsidy and the need to subsidize every affordable house unit that's created here so don't those things potentially run into each other?

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ORLANDO MARIN: My recollection and my understanding of MIH was not that the luxury units would cross-subsidize the affordable units. That I've seen in the past with 75/25 subsidy that HDC used to have. I actually built three buildings in Harlem, Lancaster Madison, Lancaster Lexington, and (INAUDIBLE), and all three were 75/25. Those were meant to cross-subsidize. The MIH program has no provision in it for cross-subsidization and all subsidies do come from HPD to...

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: No, I think that's incorrect. I think the policy of the whole MIH is to create more and more market housing in order to allow extra density for the purposes of creating affordable housing and letting those market rents subsidize the rents that are getting created.

ORLANDO MARIN: That's not how it works, and...

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON POWERS: That is the stated}$ policy of the MIH without question.

ORLANDO MARIN: Excuse me?

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: That is definitely the stated policy of the MIH. Whether we are subsidizing units inside of those projects to help

2 make deeper affordability is a different question,

3 but I am fairly certain that was the stated policy

4 goal of MIH is to not have to do an HPD subsidy for

5 every single one and do a cross-subsidization of it,

6 but that being said, what other strategies do you

7 think the City could be taking to, what is your

8 opinion on the Mayor's housing plan that he put out

9 two weeks...

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ORLANDO MARIN: I haven't really read the entire plan fully, but we have been presented a synopsis. I'm for the plan. I think that the plan makes a lot of sense for the City, decarbonization, providing more housing, (INAUDIBLE) connections in communities. I think it's a plan that needs to be implemented, and we can see the effects and, as we see them developing, if they need to be tweaked, then we have to tweak them as we go along. I don't think that any plan that's every put out is 100 percent perfect.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: What areas would you ask to be tweaked?

ORLANDO MARIN: I don't know yet. I haven't really read the plan in its entirety so I couldn't tell you that.

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Okay. I'm going to go to Colleagues who have questions. Also, we've been joined by Minority Leader Joe Borelli.

We are going to go to Council Member Brewer. You have questions?

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: You have a hard job. City Planning, I have a great respect for your Chair, Council Member Garodnick.

My question is, and this is a hard one, as we're trying to do rezonings, you heard about the Mayor's plan, the Speaker has a plan. My concern is always the gentrification and how do you address it, and, obviously, coming from Manhattan, we've seen our more than fair share. I think we've lost on the Upper West Side more stabilized units than any other community in the entire city and, without stabilization, thank God for the Supreme Court saying no to that case, that's a big deal today, but generally we've lost a lot of affordable housing so my question to you is, there may not be an answer to this, but does City Planning have between the rezonings or MIH or just general policy some notion of how do we both build the city, which we need to do, 500,000 new units, and address gentrification.

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These are huge policy concerns, but I didn't know if

they come up, if there's any thoughts that you might

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ORLANDO MARIN: We often hear from folks both in the affirmative and the negative that what we do does cause gentrification and thus cause the lower AMI folks to be pushed out of communities for whatever reason, be it that you're offered an extreme amount of money for the purchase of your home, be it rents going up. I'm not too sure what the answer is, Council Member Brewer, but what I can tell you is that I know that I daily strive to make sure that we try and bring more affordable housing to the table, proposals that are brought before us, those of us in the housing world that know the need for affordable housing are fighting for more affordable housing, which is why my answer to Chairman Powers' question is I think it's time reevaluate our MIH program. We created it, we've studied it, we implemented it. It's now time to take a look at what worked, what didn't work, and adjust that program. That's my own take on it.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. In terms of rezonings, are there some rezonings, I know you

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    mentioned in your remarks, that you feel have made
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     sense. As Borough President, I had to do a lot of
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    them so I'm quite familiar with rezonings, but do you
     feel that there is some context and some aspect to a
    rezoning that makes it more successful than other
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    rezonings?
                ORLANDO MARIN: I would say that the more
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    successful rezonings are those that include as many
     of the needs of the community as possible so I'll
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     give you an example. You include affordable housing,
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    you have a commercial base, you may have a daycare,
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    you may have a supermarket. These are things that
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    people need locally, and it's the only way to build
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     communities and make them tighter because now you're
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    going to your local supermarket, you know the next-
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     door neighbor, I see Council Member Brewer shopping,
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     it builds sort of a secure feeling within that
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     community. It's the only way to make it happen.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. Thank you,
    Mr. Chair.
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                CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. We'll go
    to Council Member Sanchez.
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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Hello,

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Good to see you.

ORLANDO MARIN: Same here. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: I had the honor of working with you in many capacities. Thank you for your service to the Bronx, thank you for your service on the Commission.

I wanted to take this opportunity to ask three probably seemingly unrelated questions. The first one is you shared a lot about your background and your experiences professionally, but of equal importance I think in my perspective is just how are we reflecting, how are leaders reflecting the communities that are being served so can you just talk about, you said you were born and raised in the Bronx, your ties to the Bronx today, do you still have family there, what's your week like in the Bronx?

ORLANDO MARIN: Interesting question. I still live in the Bronx, born and raised. I'm five blocks away from my mother, which I made the conscious decision to stay because I knew my father was ill, and so he passed and I'm in the community. I participate in the community as much as I can. I'm,

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 27 for lack of a better word, the block mayor if you will because everyone comes to me when there's an issue and, you know, you're a commissioner, call City Planning, you're a commissioner, call this one, so, for me, it's really gratifying because you're helping people and they have someone they can depend on when the time of need. I frequent parks. I love the botanical garden. I'm there all the time. I can't say I'm at the zoo too much because I don't have any kids, but the garden is beautiful. I familiar with all corners of the Bronx. I do developments so I've worked with the New York City Housing Partnership. I'm also familiar with the other boroughs as well, having developed for sale affordable housing for the last 30 years you do get a sort of view of the entire city and what's been most gratifying for me is that I see how the Bronx has developed. Because of my participation, I see all the partnership homes that have gone up. That really solidified and secured neighborhoods. We felt that (INAUDIBLE) you feel a piece of the land, you take more interest, and now it's time to continue the mission. I spend all my time in the Bronx, 99 percent of my time so I'm not too sure what else I can say other than I love the

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3 Bronx which is what I do.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: It's a great answer in my book. Thank you, Commissioner.

ORLANDO MARIN: If I may, you have to have that personal touch. You have to be able to effectuate the life of an individual on a personal level whether or not I agree with you, and I think that's what some folks are missing. We just have to understand each other and walk away and, like I tell my staff, we have to get to yes. You have to give a little, I have to give a little bit, we're not going to get everything we want but at the end of the day has the mission accomplished and is it for the people of New York that we're doing this.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you. My second question is regarding conflicts of interest. I know they've been dealt with in the past, your employment with Habitat for Humanity. With regard to your property management company, where are the properties that are being managed?

ORLANDO MARIN: You mean my personal property management company? I'm just managing my own properties. I have two homes, two co-ops, and my

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay.

ORLANDO MARIN: So I'm not managing property for others. I made that decision once I joined Habitat so I let go of all the contracts that I had.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you. That's helpful. Finally, going back to Chair Powers' questions around the housing proposals that have been put out by the Mayor, the sort of existential questions that are before us at this time in New York City. Regarding the City of Yes proposal that will be coming to the Commission, will be coming to all of us in due time, is unlocking production of housing sufficient to meet the need for affordable housing in the City of New York? How do you consider the framework that is being provided by the Mayor?

ORLANDO MARIN: I think the framework is ambitious. What I don't think we can predict is the number of people that we're going to be able to house, and the reason why I say this is because the plan is a blueprint for development and while the Mayor may project a certain amount of units within

what I'm trying to get at in terms of understanding

your philosophy on this is, I teach a class on

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 31 gentrification and displacement, and I always talk about government support whether it comes in the form of subsidy or tax breaks or if it's regulatory relief which is what we're talking about with City of Yes is regulatory relief, cutting red tape and all of that, any version of government support for private action needs to come with strings attached. It's like dating, right? There needs to be strings attached for me to know that there's commitment here, right and that we want the same things, and so I'm very interested in understanding as we think about regulatory relief for the supply side of the housing market in the City of New York, how are we going to make sure that we're getting what we need. How are we going to make sure that the strings attached are getting us the deeper levels of affordability, the construction in the parts of the city that haven't been producing as much, all of these different aspects. If you've had a chance to think about this with respect to the City of Yes proposals, how do you think that the City Planning Commission and in the role that you would continue to have there could play a role in ensuring that the city is getting what we need out of affordable housing?

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2 ORLANDO MARIN: That's really complicated, 3 only because we approve the built form and the 4 application that comes before us. Again, I argue that we need more affordable housing, but, at the end of the day, those that allow for the pilot programs, the 6 7 subsidy relief, tax relief are HPD and OMB, and so we 8 need to align and have them understand because lot of times HPD fights with OMB because of the level of subsidy they'd like to propose on a project, we all 10 11 know this, and so I think it behooves us to align the two and help them understand and set a formula that's 12 13 going to stay consistent. For example, in the Bronx, 14 back to Jerome-Cromwell where it is an MIH-produced 15 layered neighborhood and we're seeing the 100 percent 16 affordable housing, 30 percent or 25 percent 17 depending on the AMI level that they've chosen, the 18 MIH category, that will remain affordable in 19 perpetuity. The City has made a commitment to 20 providing subsidy until that day that we don't exist 21 anymore. The balance of the building only gets subsidy for a certain period of time. The challenge 2.2 2.3 would be to make that subsidy reinvoked at the next regulatory period but then how do you not classify 24 the whole building as 100 percent affordable if we're 25

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 33
going to do that because that next period needs to be
approved to have affordable housing and, if it
doesn't, then it goes to luxury and not automatically
because then, of course, you have to wait until the

tenants move out, they're all under HCR regulation.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Commissioner, I would say and I know that this is almost a version of the back and forth that you just had with the Chair, right, the regulatory relief, that's worth something separate from the subsidy that HPD can give or cannot give and so that's valuable and what can the public extract just on that term. On MIH, you get a density bonus and you have to keep it affordable forever. That's separate and apart from the 421-A and separate and apart from all the subsidy, and so here when we're talking about giving more density bonuses and more relief, I just want to make sure to have partners in the CPC who are thinking about the public benefit here, how are we going to extract all the affordability even before the subsidy, even before anything else because the regulatory relief by itself is a benefit.

ORLANDO MARIN: I totally agree with you and I also agree with Chairman Powers here who asked

1	COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 34
2	the question about the 75/25 or the cross-
3	subsidization. I really think that that needs to be
J	Substatization. I reality think that that heeds to be
4	codified for every affordable unit you need to cross-
5	subsidize by this amount, and that's not in the
6	formula. That's not in the formula, and it's not part
7	of the MIH which is what I have been sort of
8	championing because it is needed. There should be a
9	cross-subsidization because at the end of the day, I
10	own property, I have the asset, I'm going to be
11	making money for the next 30, 40 years. I should be
12	giving something back. Example is myself. I don't
13	charge market rents, and I could so for a three
14	bedroom that could go for 3,100, I'm charging 2,400,
15	2,500. I'm taking the loss. I've made that conscious
16	decision to give back. That's what the bigger guys
17	need to do. They have deeper pockets. We have to, if
18	that's the case, enforce it by codifying into law.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you.
20	ORLANDO MARIN: You're very welcome.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you,
22	Commissioner. Good luck.
23	CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. We're now

going to hear from Council Member Brooks-Powers.

3 good morning.

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ORLANDO MARIN: Good morning.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Pardon my voice. I think this hearing today is timely as I'm reading How to Kill a City.

ORLANDO MARIN: I'm going to have to read that one. I've never read that one.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: You should.

ORLANDO MARIN: I will. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: A couple of questions. What is your opinion of the ULURP process as it stands?

ORLANDO MARIN: I think the process is intended to do what it's supposed to do. I feel that just like MIH these are programs and projects that we put into effect many years ago, and through the process sometimes we take a look at it and tweak a little bit. I think it's time, because the City is developing and changing so (INAUDIBLE) that we take a look at that ULURP process again, and the reason why I say this is because there are projects, and I know you know this because this has been brought up where EISs may not study a certain type of development.

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2 Let's take downtown Brooklyn where we layered

3 commercial with the intent of creating office space,

4 and I saw we tongue-in-cheek, I wasn't there when it

5 happened but I am part of the body, we created that

6 to spur more commercial development, more office

7 | space to allow people from Brooklyn to travel into

Brooklyn to their hometown and not congest the city.

9 Unfortunately, that didn't work because the market

10 wasn't there, and, instead, what we have was

11 residential that then proliferates more folks into

12 | the subway system, sewage systems that are overloaded

13 | as we know due to these rains most recently, our

14 sewer system capacity doesn't suit the needs of the

15 city, and so I would think that we need to take a

16 | look at the process. I think it's, again, doing what

17 | it's intended to do but needs to be reviewed again.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: The

19 | infrastructure piece you brought up, I want to come

20 back to it.

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ORLANDO MARIN: Sure.

22 COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: This

23 \parallel session, the CPC issued a decision to approve the Far

24 Rockaway Resiliency Project that included the

disposition of four large City-owned properties for

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 37 2 which HPD provided no project summaries even though 3 State law provides that the Council is entitled to 4 know whether UDAP projects will consist of rental or homeownership units and affordability levels. City Planning could have refused to certify this 6 7 application until there was a project summary but 8 left it to the Council to try to assert its prerogative. One of your colleagues advised that the Council should have disapproved the project to send a 10 11 message to HPD to comply with State law. You were on the CPC at that time. What's your view of that 12 13 approach, especially with a project that big? 14 ORLANDO MARIN: I don't always agree with 15 that approach. There are times when, as I responded 16 to Chairman Powers, that we do refer out and say let City Council deal with that. On an issue like this, 17 18 it shouldn't be because we're approving the physical 19 production of buildings without subsidy and they're 20 supposed to be affordable. I think that in my 21 questionnaire that I answered, one of the things that I did discuss was more collaboration with the City 2.2 2.3 agencies that we work with. We should be talking together. We should be planning. It should not be you 24

tell me what the building's going to look like, I'll

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

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2 let you know if I have subsidy for you. That should

3 not happen, and so we should be working together and

4 we should be providing more subsidy. I did not agree

5 | with some of the concepts within the rezoning process

6 of Far Rockaway, specifically that of buildings being

7 on City-owned with no subsidy, and hence, you have to

have weigh what's more important at the moment...

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Can you clarify, so you're saying that you don't believe in building on City land without subsidy?

ORLANDO MARIN: No. I think that it is

City land, there should be subsidy, and it should be affordable. This is public land of the City of New York that belong to the people of New York, and it should be built with subsidy and it should be built affordable. Now, the other question here is subsidy levels. Do I give the same subsidy to an 80 percent unit as I would to a 120 percent AMI unit, and that's where we need to have that stratified subsidy level from HPD so that the formula could work. I can provide deeper subsidy to the lower units while providing less subsidy to a higher AMI unit.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: That's an interesting perspective because in this book it talks

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 39 about gentrification and how subsidies have ushered in gentrification in some of the major cities. In New York City, we've seen over 200,000 black New Yorkers leave New York City because, even though we're building so much affordable housing, it does not remain affordable and the rent is so high and even the mortgages are so high that people are unable to afford to stay in the city, and then you have a few developers who do affordable housing so it's like its own like market that's happening that's getting these tax incentives. How do you think CPC can help to level that playing field in the sense that if you are getting subsidies, how are we keeping it affordable? How are we holding them accountable beyond the approval?

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QRLANDO MARIN: That's an interesting question because our authority does not, our purview is not to consider subsidy. However, those of us in housing understand that you have to consider the subsidy when the project is being presented, and so, depending on the project and the need, I'm able to project down if it's on City land that doesn't have subsidy, but with the Far Rockaway plan even though the subsidy wasn't there the need was to spur

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 40
2 development and so the thought was that, at least my
3 thought process, was if I approve the application
4 even though I feel I should turn it down then I'm not
5 doing the City justice because then I'm not going to
6 have any housing production.
7 COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: To that

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: To that point, you formerly worked for the Bluestone

Organization which is a part of a consortium

(INAUDIBLE) in my District, were you a part of the CPC at that time?

ORLANDO MARIN: Say that again. When I was with Bluestone?

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Bluestone Organization. They're a part of a consortium for a major construction project happening, affordable housing, in my District right now.

ORLANDO MARIN: No. You're talking about Averne East.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Averne East.

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time.

mentioned in your pre-hearing questions what is the most troubling area of concern of the CPC and how would you address it. Your response was I cannot say as I do not have a troubling area of concern at this

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: You

ORLANDO MARIN: I don't have a troubling area of concern with the body and what we do. I do have troubling concerns with some of the actions that we've taken as I've mentioned like MIH so in terms of the body, in terms of what we do, I don't have an issue. In terms of some of the work that we put out, again, my one vote or two votes of no do not get trumped with 11 others voting yes unfortunately, but those of us that are against proposals are boisterous and we do make our point come across.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: I will acknowledge I've noticed that you voted against a few, which is good. That shows that you're independent thinking.

ORLANDO MARIN: I think in those votes I was the only dissenting vote, and it was congestion pricing and there was Madison Square Garden. I was the only dissenting vote on those two, and there have

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 43
2 been others like NYU where I've made my point and
3 I've said while my one vote will not count I am going
4 to make my point by saying I am voting this down
5 because that's exactly how I feel it should be.
6 COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: I'm

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interested in understanding your viewpoint in terms of when, and I know you mentioned earlier to my Colleague, when a developer comes to you and wants to rezone, the expectation is they have the best intention. If it doesn't align with what the local Member's vision is, how do you align with that?

ORLANDO MARIN: You don't. You state your position. There have been many times where, again, you get the briefing package, you note that the Council Member and the community has a position, you make that statement known, and if you feel like in Rockaway that you needed to move the needed, I personally would vote yes. If I feel that this is not going to change...

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Y'all moved the needed too much in Rockaway for the record.

ORLANDO MARIN: Okay, gotcha. So if I feel it's not going to move the needle then I will vote no and state my opinion as to why and if I have to cite

committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections 44 what's in the record, I cite what the community is pointing out, I cite what the Borough President is pointing out, not just my own borough, I cite what the Council Member is pointing out, the concerns, the level of AMI that may be required.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: I say that while in my District we've been blessed to have a good amount of housing in a time when we have a housing crisis, the challenge is there are other elements that haven't been factored in and so there's been an overdevelopment of, for example, the Rockaway Peninsula that's geographically isolated. There is no trauma hospital on that peninsula. When there are emergencies, we are stranded on the peninsula. In December, Winter Storm Elliot, every way off that peninsula was shut down. If an emergency happened, were a trauma incident were to happen, you have nowhere to go. That's alarming. When you think about the infrastructure going back to what you said, this past week we had a weather event that's happening more frequently. In Rosedale and Springfield Gardens, homeowners were flooded, their whole basement where people live right now, and as we're building I think it's important for CPC to take into more account the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 45 infrastructure and also what the other assets are to see if it makes sense. We can't build housing in a silo, and that's important so I ask that if you reappointed, which I expect that you will be, you've been on there for a long time, that you are taking these things into account. There are developers that do have really good intentions, I'm not going to speak for all of them, a Council Member has been elected to represent a District and is looking at it globally, not for someone's individual goal of building on a site so when CPC looks at these developments, it's important to take that into account. Affordable homeownership, we need more affordable homeownership. We need to lock people in to be able to stay in New York City. We need to preserve affordable homeownership. We need to preserve communities, especially communities like in Southeast Queens then when you look across the country that is the one place where you see as much black homeownership. We have to preserve it, and I'm concerned about the actions of CPC in terms of the projects that they're approving, and you've been on there long enough to see many of them come through so

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into account.

ORLANDO MARIN: I will tell you that I know there are several members on the Commission that do take that into account. Our challenge as always is reading the materials that are provided and getting the information from the EIS. That's what our purview is, and, unfortunately, the EISs sometimes cite that there's no need for sewer systems or more school seats which I happen to disagree with. I'm going to give you an example for myself. I live in the Bronx. I lived in my home now 28 years I believe. August 31, 2021, Wednesday, was a birthday for me, and I had a great time, went to public session, went home. We had got out late. I have a brownstone with a garden apartment, and I'm in the garden apartment. Sat on my bed to take off my clothes and all I felt was water under my feet. I had never experienced a flood in my life. I understand what you're talking about. What happens is is that we keep saying that the sewer system is of the right capacity, for example, to pick on one of the infrastructure items, and we know that our sewer system was designed for 1.5 inches an hour. That's not what we're getting these days. We're

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 47 getting six inches of rain per hour. Coupled with the fact that in most of these communities where we have seen a community of two-family homes, for example, buildings are being raised, upzoning is occurring, and depending on the upzoning you're adding let's just call it 50 units. Those 50 units may have 75 bathrooms and, instead of having 50 what we call fixture units in the architectural world, now you have 75 fixture units that add more water, more sewage into the system. That was not contemplated so to tell me, I find it very disturbing myself to read a report that says a sewer system has capacity, but I have to base my response and my action on the materials that are provided, much like a court of law.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: What can we do to change that because that is what we're seeing. In Springfield Gardens, there's a block where all the water kind of centers there because people have put two-family homes on one-family home lots, and it's stressed the infrastructure system, and then they thankfully my predecessor got 2 billion dollars in infrastructure funding, which is underway right now, however that project is 10 years behind because by

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 48 the time it's being implemented, we've built so much that it doesn't have capacity for what's being built now.

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ORLANDO MARIN: I do understand. It's a challenge and it's something, again to me, it means more collaboration with DEP, it means more state and city collaboration and not working in silos and, at times, I do feel that the agencies do work in silos, and we have to be able to communicate and understand to each other there is a need for funding so you have to be able to have a conversation about that. This sewer needs to be changed, we're planning this community, we've added 12-story buildings, five of them there's more fixture units, we believe the sewer needs to be upsized from a 12-inch to a 24-inch, how do we get their money so now we have to discuss money. Everybody has to be at the table making a commitment to that change. Do we also impose on developers a fee to help up-rate the sewer system or any of the infrastructure? Yeah, we should. That should be part of the formula as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: When is the appropriate time to bring those parties together in the process because I feel like the ULURP process,

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 49
that clock runs really quickly at times. If a
developer holds their cards close and waits until the
last minute, then we're under the gun to negotiate
with them at that point.

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ORLANDO MARIN: Yeah, it's really, really difficult. I really can't tell you what the one answer is. I think that we all need to be working collaboratively and make a very conscious effort to involve every City agency that's involved with that project, and we should think out of the box, we should think about paying into a fund to increase the infrastructure needs of the community, we should be thinking about funds that increase the education capacity. I'll give you another example. York Studios, so York Studios comes into the Bronx, they want to expand, there's a school next door. When York Studios first came to the community, they're building, they're giving iPads to the school. Okay, fine. You gave 1,000 iPads. What happens to that iPad? We're dealing with children. They fall, they break. There's no longevity to that iPad, to that effort that I've given you. Moreover, if I'm building a studio, then maybe I should take that local school and teach them how to be directors, how to be film

cutters, how to be camera holders, whatever the terminology is, and they're not doing that, and that's part of the whole holistic and we should demand that when these folks come in, not ask them, this is what we're demanding of you, instead of asking, and on that vote I also dissented the vote as a result of that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.

ORLANDO MARIN: You're very welcome.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. We're going to go Council Member Brewer for questions.

much. When I was Borough President, I submitted an application along with others and the City Council also to downzone the Two Bridges Urban Renewal Area on the Lower East Side to prevent the construction of an 80-story luxury building, actually there were four of them, and the CPC at that point didn't even certify the application. My question is what was the nature of the discussion at City Planning about that application and the decision to grant developers a so-called minor modification which meant it was mostly at the staff level and also meant, to us, that here were four buildings that actually provided or

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 51 could more than all the rezoning in East Harlem and yet East Harlem had gone through two years of discussion. This is in my mind because now we're dealing with the Getting to Yes mission, and so I'm wondering as we think about this past, how do we deal with reconciling the decision to block the downzoning application and now we're trying to deal with Getting to Yes so these are complicated questions. The Tax Commission folks probably won't have any of these questions, you're getting them all because we do care about City Planning. We do care a lot about our future planning so if you could answer at least part of this question because I assume you were on the Commission at that time.

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ORLANDO MARIN: I was, and I was very troubled by the Two Bridges. As a matter of fact, driving in here I looked down over to the side and I could see that they've started putting the construction fencing up. I was troubled by that application for many reasons because there were many accommodations made to make that happen and it's all luxury housing, and the folks from the community were exclaiming that they wanted more affordable housing. Unfortunately, sometimes it's difficult to disapprove

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 52 an application based on purview and merit, and you 2 have to walk that line very carefully. In the case of 3 4 Two Bridges, we were pushing for more affordable housing, and the developers just did not want affordable housing, and so it's a disingenuous act in 6 7 that you are going onto a large-scale plan that was created to be affordable. You didn't create many 8 affordable units and you're creating more market-rate units. We hear this complaint every time when you do 10 11 this in a community and on property that's

affordable. Unfortunately, based on purview and

merit, their application was approved.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I'm quite aware of that. How do you think Getting to Yes is going to impact any of these discussions? Are we going to have the same over and over again?

ORLANDO MARIN: Getting to Yes on that project is too late. The ship has sailed.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I know, but I'm talking about the future.

ORLANDO MARIN: In the future, I think that Getting to Yes is starting to, as a body, to deny these applications. Unfortunately, those of us that do deny the application are far and few between

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS and there's a body of 13 and it's a democratic process and it gets upvoted.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. I just want to do one more round and then we'll move on to the next panel.

In the written answers submitted before the hearing, you acknowledge that Long Island City and Downtown Brooklyn who both are intended to be office space for new business resulted in unintended development of a massive amount of luxury housing without any provisions for mitigation related to impacts on the neighborhoods and the city's infrastructure and schools which have been discussed in those areas frequently. Can you talk about two things, one is how do we, moving forward, prevent that from happening again, and second is when the public is looking at the environmental review of these rezonings or these areas and looking forward when we're looking at other rezonings as well, how does (INAUDIBLE) trust when there is kind of failure to address those potentials inside of the environmental review including when you do worst-case development scenario and look at alternative

development scenarios when you have areas, look,
we're in a world where we want to build housing and
now we're in a shifting landscape around office
buildings, but, before that, what are the ways to

6 avoid that scenario from happening again?

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ORLANDO MARIN: I always grapple with this, and I found this very confusing myself very early on. We classify buildings of six units or more as commercial, and so when you designate a certain commercial district, it allows for residential. As you can see from Long Island City and Brooklyn, the unintended consequences was housing, even though we need more housing now. The EIS did study worst-case scenario, but it doesn't study the effects of the worst-case scenario. It can tell you that housing can be built and X number of units can built. It doesn't go into the infrastructure, the school system, all that so one thing is that in the comparison reports, we should include in that worst-case scenario what those effects are to the infrastructure as Council Member Powers also questioned, sewers, schools, hospitals, parks, open space, fresh air. Those all should be considered. In the cases of Brooklyn and Long Island City where the body had already approved

the rezoning to commercial and we saw and we acknowledged and we stated on many occasions on the dais this was not the intended built-form that we were looking for. We should course correct and either remove the residential from the commercial designation or change the commercial designation to not allow for residential. I would agree that we may have been here at this point now looking to rezone back to residential due to what's going on, but it would've given us the opportunity then to inject more affordable housing than we are seeing produced right now currently.

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: I was with the Chair of the City Planning Commission and the Mayor a few weeks ago announcing in my District of Midtown South opportunity to do a rezoning and also looking at office conversions and changing the rules around that. We recognize and understand that the office conversion to residential is an opportunity, it's not a golden ticket, but providing some relief on those rules might open up opportunities. Are there other places where you see opportunity where some regulatory relief, even simple regulatory relief might open up the possibility for more housing or

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even in the commercial space might offer better

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3 opportunity to convert over to housing?

ORLANDO MARIN: I would say that the effort to convert office to residential only works with certain office buildings because of the (INAUDIBLE) of the building, the way the building is situated, you have to get light in there into each unit. A lot of plans that I've seen have created more studios than family-sized units. We're looking for more family-sized units so I would say that looking for the offices that have that shape that fit the conversion would work. I also think we need to look at other venues within communities that are existing. We have some hotels that could be converted very easily. We have hotels that were built in some manufacturing districts with the unintended purpose that now a stop as a result of not building in those districts, but I believe that where those exist we need to create and craft a sort of small community to be able to redevelop those buildings. I also believe that there are certain areas that we have not gotten to yet that can be rezoned for residential housing. We should be concentrating on those as well.

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2 CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Can you name some of those areas?

ORLANDO MARIN: I know Council Member

Salamanca might disagree with me, but in Hunts Point

I see a lot of land closer to the highway and

adjacent to the residential district on the other

side of the highway that could be rezoned because

there are some spots where there are residential

buildings so I think that gives us an opportunity

there to take a look at the fringe and correct what's

there now. I would have to study other communities

and other neighborhoods, but that's one that I've

been specifically looking at because I live right

across the street basically.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Got it. Okay. Just in general moving forward, what do you think when City Planning is reviewing its applications, what should the relationship between City Planning and the elected officials whether it's the Borough President or the Council Member who are both participants in that process and obviously the Community Board as well in terms of helping guide or shape the decisions and the outcomes that City Planning?

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2 ORLANDO MARIN: That's a really good 3 question and I welcome that question. As you noted my response there is I think we should be able to talk 4 to each other. We're not allowed to talk to Council Members. We're not allowed to talk to the Borough 6 President. We're not allowed to talk to the Community Board. I think that it would be beneficial to hear 8 firsthand because then you see the desire and the need and the why that person is requesting, and 10 11 there's a real relationship there. Not having that 12 relationship does not allow you really to create or 13 craft that you think would suit all and would address 14 the needs of all. You may request a certain action, 15 the Community Board may request a certain action, 16 again we have to get to yes, but without having that 17 conversation, we don't understand each other. I'll 18 give you an example. When you guys sometimes change 19 things, good morning, Council Member, we don't 20 understand why. We're not provided at times an explanation other than Council has struck this out 21 and added this, and it would be helpful for us to be 2.2 2.3 able to have those conversations to understand why and to craft a better response. As you have 24

mentioned, sometimes we miss some things that the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 59

community and the Council are looking and desiring to

achieve. Without these conversations and without

understanding each other, I mean I may say no to you

still. I may say I disagree with you, but I'm not

allowed to have that conversation to even understand

what you're thinking.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Okay. Thank you. We're joined by Council Member Salamanca. I think he has questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning, Commissioner.

ORLANDO MARIN: Good morning.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: I want to start off by saying that I know Mr. Orlando Marin almost, what Orlando, maybe more than 15, 18 years.

ORLANDO MARIN: No, more than that.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: We served together in the Community Board when he was the Chairman of Community Board 2, and Commissioner Marin has always been someone in my opinion to be honest, even when that's not the answer that we want to hear from him in the Community Board and as a Commissioner so I want to thank you for your public service that

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS you've given at the City Planning and at the Community Board.

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My question to you though is one of the challenges that we have in this Body when we're speaking about affordable housing is that not every community is doing their fair share. You have communities who just want to push back, feel that low-income families should not be living in their communities. We have pushback where communities do not want to see homeless families that are ready for independent living to move into their communities, and we as a Body we've passed laws to mandate, for example the 15 percent homeless set-aside, but what is the Commission doing in terms of working with different Council Members or Community Boards to identify locations where affordable housing can be built?

ORLANDO MARIN: Good question. Each borough has a borough office, and the borough's office are the ones that work with the local community in shaping a proposal and what is required. I do and I say this with a smile because, as Council Member Salamanca will tell you, that when the introduction of 15 percent homeless was proposed, I

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 61 had my concerns and he and I discussed it for quite a while, and I came to the understanding of why that position was being presented and I happen to agree with it, and that's part of the getting to yes that I keep talking about. We have to be able to have these conversations to understand each other, and I do believe that we have to find a way of helping communities understand what affordable housing is, we have to define it. We also have to understand that supportive housing, bear with me for a minute, is not affordable housing. We want to look at it different and why? Because when you lump supportive housing with affordable housing, folks are thinking that you're putting next to them a hotel, for example, with no social services with a guard that doesn't watch what's going on and chaos in the community at times because people are just running all over the place. I also believe that it's not healthy to put one class of people all together. We are all folks, we are varied individuals. I have mentors, you have mentors, we have proteges. How do we get there? We get there because we look up to folks, and we say I want to be just like this individual. I hate to say this, but I'm going to say this anyway. When I was

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COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: I'm sorry,
Commissioner, but thank you for that. I think
something to bring back to the Chair of the

2 Commission, at least myself as the Chairman of the

3 Land Use Committee, it would be nice if the City

4 Planning Commission can put together a real report of

5 | City-owned land and proposals on actually building on

6 | those properties.

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Finally, my final question, I'm a former District Manager for Community Board 2, and I know that you are a former Chair. One of the most frustrating things as a District Manager, and I see my friend, Tom (INAUDIBLE), in the back there is when community boards give recommendations to the City Planning, at times we felt as a Community Board that even though it's advisory, it's really advisory. It's as if thank you for your recommendations, you push it to the side, and there's an agenda that the Administration has set forward, and we felt as a Community Board that our voices were unheard even though we would submit our recommendations to the City Planning Commission. How can that culture change or has that culture changed at the City Planning Commission?

ORLANDO MARIN: The culture hasn't changed, and I will tell you that having come from a Community Board, I don't like to hear that. I do hear

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 1 64 it all the time. It's advisory. Well, they're 2 advising you because they're in the community and 3 4 they know what the community needs. They're out there talking to folks every day. You're not. You're not in 5 Rockaway and you're not in the Bronx, right, and 6 7 though we sit on this body together and we share 8 information, you have to experience it. This is why my question to Chairman Powers stands. I think we really need to be allowed to have these conversations 10 11 with the Community Board. We should be allowed to have conversations with the Council Member, with 12 13 folks, with the stakeholders in that community that 14 would help us to better understand what is it that 15 you are requesting, why it's being requested, to be 16 able to help vote in the affirmative, and what I see

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: All right.

Thank you, Commissioner. Thank you, Mr. Chair, for allowing me to ask my questions.

is you're absolutely right, it's advisory.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Mr. Chair, I just want to say that Wards Island, I have a resolution, should be affordable housing. It's available land so I just want to add that to your list.

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question, it could be your last statement. Can you

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 66 clarify, when you say affordable housing, do you mean affordable housing in terms of rentals solely or rentals and homeownership.

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ORLANDO MARIN: Rentals and homeownership.

I work for Habitat for Humanity in New York City in

Westchester County, and all we produce is affordable

rental homeownership at 80 percent of area median

income or lower, and our average area median income

for sales has been 64 percent of area median income,

close to 50 percent of the city, that's like 45,000

dollars a year.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.

ORLANDO MARIN: You're very welcome.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. You're excused. Thanks.

ORLANDO MARIN: Thank you, sir.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Our next hearing is on the three appointments for the Tax Commission. You folks are welcome to join us up here.

The Tax Commission is charged with the duty of reviewing and correcting all assessments of real property within the City of New York that is set by the New York Department of Finance. Any Commissioner shall exercise such other powers or

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duties	as	the	Presi	dent	of	the	Com	mission	from	time

3 to time may assign. The Commission has a President

4 and six Commissioners, all of who have had at least

5 three years of experience in the field of real estate

6 or real estate law. The President receives an annual

7 | salary of 221,151 dollars. Commissioners receive an

8 annual salary of 25,677 dollars. Today, we're joined

9 by Bennett Minko, John Heesemann, and Gary Bristol

10 who all have been nominated by the Mayor for

11 appointment to the Tax Commission. If appointed, each

12 | will serve the remainder of an unexpired term,

13 expiring on January 6, 2024. I want to thank you all

14 for joining us here today. You can all grab a seat at

15 the dais.

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Thank you, guys, and welcome with congratulations on your appointments. If you can, please raise your right hands to be sworn in?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL CAMPAGNA: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this Committee and in answer to all Council Member questions?

PANEL: (INAUDIBLE)

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Great. Thank you, guys. We're going to invite you all to make an

committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections 68 opening statement. Following all of your statements, we'll go into rounds of questions. We'll start over here and move from my left to my right and opposite for you guys. You can make your opening statements

and then we'll open up for questions. Welcome.

GARY L. BRISTOL: Good morning, Chair

Powers and Members of the Committee on Rules,

Privileges and Elections. My name is Gary Bristol,

and I come before you today seeking your confirmation

and consent for appointment as the Manhattan part
time Commissioner for the New York City Tax

Commission. It is a privilege and an honor to be

considered.

I have been a resident of Manhattan since 1994. I have had the pleasure of working in City government serving the people of this great city for more than 25 years, first as an attorney with the New York City Office of the Corporation Counsel and this year with the Tax Commission. I started in Corporation Counsel's Family Court Division for two years and then transferred to the Tax and Bankruptcy Litigation Division where I represented the Tax Commission and the New York City Department of

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3 Court at the trial and appellate levels.

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Over the years, I analyzed thousands of primarily State Supreme Court challenges to the Tax Commission and Department of Finance determinations of tax assessment, evaluations, and of eligibility and compliance issues regarding various tax benefit programs. After retiring from the Corporation Counsel last year, the Tax Commission offered me a position as a part-time hearing officer to help review and determine the large number of annual applications received by the Tax Commission for correction of assessments, which I gladly accepted. Beginning in May, I have conducted about 30 hearings to date involving calendars of more than 1,000 properties. I believe my experience and demonstrated service wellqualifies me for consideration of the position of part-time Commissioner to effectively administer the responsibilities and functions of the Tax Commission's mandate to independently review the annual real property tax assessment set by the Department of Finance. I hope to support the continued and considerable efforts expended by the current President and staff to be fair, efficient,

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 70 and transparent within the constraints of the law, especially as to unrepresented taxpayers.

that, unlike them, I'm not a native New Yorker, I do deeply appreciate this city and all it has given me over 30 years. My daughter is a proud graduate of the New York City public school system and, having been both a homeowner and a renter, I appreciate the responsibilities, liabilities, and assessments associated with each form of residence. I wish to continue working in the public sector and believe my experience well-qualifies me to administer the duties of the Tax Commission in a way that is as fair, transparent, and efficient as possible, which is what the citizens of this city should expect and nothing less than what they deserve.

Thank you, again, for your time and consideration both this morning and in reviewing my application, and I'm happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: You don't have to be a native New Yorker until the time you're appointed so, or a New Yorker for that matter.

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JOHN HEESEMANN: Good morning, Chairman

Powers and Members of the New York City Rules

Committee. My name is John Heeseman, and I am pleased

to be here today and have the opportunity to discuss

with you the position of part-time Commissioner for

the New York City Tax Commission.

My New York City career started here at the Tax Commission in June of 1984 as an Office Associate. I then took the prerequisite civil service test for Assistant City Assessor and then Assessor. When I left the Tax Commission in 1999, I was Director of the Appraisal Unit, supervising nine City Assessors and six part-time Commissioners of which I am now applying to become. As Director, I was directly involved in all aspects of getting the 30,000 applications collected, inputted, hearings scheduled, determinations made, and sent out. I was also charged with the review process wherein offers of reduction were looked at. I was also in constant contact with our colleagues at the New York City Department of Finance as well as outside attorney groups. Before becoming Director of the Appraisal Unit, I was personally involved in hearing and making determinations on approximately 25,000 cases. 1999, I

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 72 left the Tax Commission to go to work at the New York City Law Department as a City Assessor in the Tax and Bankruptcy Division. The Law Department is the second step in the appeals process for real property tax cases. This work entailed analyzing individual (INAUDIBLE) cases covering many open tax years and negotiating settlements in phone and in-person conferences. Asking for and analyzing discovery information was paramount in working these cases up. Over 99 percent of our cases were settled either by making a proposal of reduction or by the petitioner withdrawing their case. We also contacted the New York City Department of Finance when warranted to get specific details or in some cases giving them certain details. This work also entailed updating and responding to weekly court calendar cases. When requested, I also consulted with division members on individual cases and procedures. After retiring in August 2021, President Henn approached me about working as part-time employee to handle 40 calendars of cases. I started last June and have continued this year. With an average of 36 cases on a calendar, I will have added over 2,800 cases to my career total. I am a lifelong Queens resident, my first 30 years

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growing up in Woodhaven and the last 34 years in Rockaway. I have dealt with individual taxpayers as well as attorney groups in my long career and understand the frustration that many people have with regard to property taxes. I believe that explaining to somebody how the system works even when you don't give them a reduction goes a long ways towards better understanding of this very complex system.

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I look forward to any questions you might have.

exemptions. Prior to starting this business, I was employed by the New York City Department of Finance for 35 years, involved in all facets of the real property tax process from a variety of positions. As a District Tax Assessor, I was directly responsible for valuing all types of real property for the purpose of determining its property tax. In this capacity, I spent time doing field work, compiling data, speaking with owners and managers about their homes and properties. Soon thereafter as a supervisor, I led a team of assessors reviewing, approving or disapproving submitted valuations. As the Borough of Staten Island Assessor in Charge from

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 74 the mid-1990s into the 2000s, I was responsible for all borough-related activity including interpreting policy directives and implementing agency programs. I reduced backlogs by eliminating duplications and worked closely with DOF programs to automate many processes. I directed complete citywide redevelopment and design of tax map apportionment entries and billing. As the Assessor in Charge, I was DOF, the Department of Finance, liaison for civics groups, professional organizations, and outreach programs in the borough. In the mid-2000s, I was named a Team Leader located in the Manhattan office. I led a team of assessors in discovering, identifying, valuing, and adding all new construction to the City's tax role. This also extended to physical alteration changes of income-producing properties and of smaller one-, two-, three-family homes. During this period, I created tracking systems for all new building permits, alterations, tax lot apportionments, reducing the paper burden which allowed for much greater efficiency and increased production. From 2011 until my retirement in 2018, I served as an Administrative Assessor working as the Deputy Director of Field Operations. In this capacity, my

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citywide responsibilities meant overseeing each of the five Borough Managers and all of the Field Assessors, ensuring accurate data collection and evaluation. During this period, I was often called upon to interface with many different community groups, professional organizations, and outreach programs throughout the City. I also created, implemented, and taught a training program for all new Assistant Assessor hires.

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I was born and raised in Brooklyn, attended public institutions, graduated Brooklyn

Technical High School and I spent a brief semester attending Brooklyn College, and currently I've been living in Staten Island for 40 years. After the birth of my two children, I went back to school, attending the College of Staten Island at night for several years before graduating with a business degree. The majority of my working career has been devoted to serving New York City and working in the property tax system. There are always new challenges, experiences, and opportunities that present themselves in this field. Having an opportunity to serve as New York City Tax Commission Commissioner will allow me to continue working with both property owners and

committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections 76 collaborate with colleagues. As a candidate familiar with both the valuation and appeals process, my experience and background have prepared me to act as a fair and impartial arbiter in the role of a hearing office and an asset to the City.

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Thank you for your time and look forward to hearing from everyone.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. Thank you all for the testimony. I have some broader questions. I wanted to start with a specific question. Mr.

Minko, your resume which we have in our book talks about your career here at the Department of Finance.

You had sought guidance at the Conflict of Interests

Board which included discussion (INAUDIBLE) I think a business you own (INAUDIBLE)

BENNETT MINKO: Property Tax Service.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Yeah. That's not on your resume. Can you discuss why?

BENNETT MINKO: Yes. It's something that actually I started I won't say by accident, but folks that knew what I did for a living as a property tax assessor started asking if I could help them with their property tax issues, and, in doing so, I started a company during COVID, small, it's just me,

myself, out of my basement, it's not anything large, but I began helping property owners by filing appeals for them with the Tax Commission. As part of the investigation into this position, I spoke with the Conflict of Interest Board about that, and we mutually agreed that I would cease operating that business for the obvious conflict that would occur, and so it was a venture that has now lasted maybe two, maybe three years, and is going to stop should this begin.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Okay. I appreciate that. Thank you.

The City's property tax system is remarkably complex, and I don't believe I need to tell the three people sitting here that's the case, but it is overwhelming for a lot of property owners and certainly for small property owners here. I think many of them find it very difficult in understanding their assessment and their tax bill. Are there any ways you three, and we can take this in order, any ways of improving the public's understanding of the property tax system and the process pertaining to property taxes?

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2 BENNETT MINKO: Having worked with

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3 | Finance, I know that the Department of Finance...

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Can you speak a

5 little bit clearer into the microphone.

BENNETT MINKO: I know that the Department of Finance always sends a rather detailed notice of evaluation at the release of the new tax roll in mid-January. Following that release of a notice of property value, the Tax Commission has conducted outreach sessions which I found to be very helpful, having attended many of them. City Council Members have also conducted their own outreach sessions at this time of year, January, February, March, and also to assist property owners on having them further understand the property tax system and what they can do to appeal a tax assessment.

JOHN HEESEMANN: When I was with the Tax

Commission the first time, we did a lot of outreach.

An educated taxpayer is our best customer because if
you can explain the process to people, they might
understand a little more. As Ben said, the Department
of Finance's notice of property value with regards
to, of the 1.1 million properties in the City of New
York, over 700,000 are Class 1s, and I think that's

where a lot of people are confused because the

Department of Finance puts a market value on each of
these homes, but what people didn't understand which
now the Department of Finance puts in the notice of
property value is the effective market value, what
the number is that you're actually paying taxes on so
I think outreach is definitely the way to go. I've
been involved in many of them, and we also had things
where people would come in and actually fill out
their applications and you would help them fill out
the applications to make sure and so they would
understand a little better.

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what's been said already. I think when you talk individually to taxpayers, if you can get them to understand the process, the Tax Commission has been around since 1857, and there are rules in place for a reason, and if you can explain to them why those rules are there, they may not like the result but they do understand that there is a process. If I could wave a wand, I would like to have everybody know that the Tax Commission is a separate review of what the Department of Finance has done. It's a chance for them to come forward and make their case.

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Also, I think it helps them to understand that valuation has many different variations. Valuation for tax purposes is not the same as valuation what they think their property is worth. They sometimes come in and get hooked up on my neighbor pays less, why is that, their place is nicer than mine, but if you walk them through some of the exemptions that by law are required to be there, abatements, caps on yearly increases, I think they understand pretty quickly about why the system is in place, how it works, and I've found that they also tell others about it and then sometimes they get back to me with their own questions so, as Mr. Heesemann said, the better educated the taxpayer, the better it is for us.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Got it. You guys, you've all seen the very complicated nature of this in practice and, as you know, the different properties that have different values or set values, but, again, for the public, that is, as you're noting, they're looking at their neighbors and wondering how they're paying a different amount. We have talked a lot about the need to untangle the system, supremely complicated here. The City

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obviously has a limited role in that system relative

to the State but has some powers to it. Are there

changes in your history of dealing with the system,

all three of you, are there changes that you see and

would recommend to make to the property tax system

and particularly in practice here in the City?

GARY L. BRISTOL: I would just remind our

role here is not one of policy.

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: I understand...

GARY L. BRISTOL: So we are an adjudicatory body.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: But you are experts.

GARY L. BRISTOL: The general premise is that similarly situated individuals pay the same tax burden. There are different groups of those individuals and, if people understand what section they fall into, then I think they more clearly see how their particular property is valued so in terms of policy recommendations, it's not something that we by law are set up to do or can do and so I think the best that we can do is listen to taxpayers, your constituents, who know better than anybody what's going on in their neighborhoods. As you know, real estate trends change quickly. We hear from them and

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: So let me ask you a different question, and I'll take you up on the no policy thing, although I'd be happy to hear other folks, any sort of thoughts or idea, but for folks that are engaging with you in this process, you've seen a lot of folks, public and private sector, who are working with the system. I have two questions. One is how do we limit frivolous claims that might come before you, and the second is what is the advice you give to a person who is trying to navigate the system? There is lack of outreach it feels like and a lack of transparency in this. For folks who are navigating and appearing and trying to make adjustments to their valuations, what is the advice given to these folks who are doing this for the very first time?

JOHN HEESEMANN: First of all, the current property tax system was started back in 1981. When I started with the City in '84, they were already talking about property tax reform, okay, and it's been talked about for 39 years.

with the individual applications. We have 56,000 applications. When we're doing a hearing, the person is explaining to us why they think their property should be lowered, okay, and we take everything into

consideration. I think the Tax Commission if we looked at last year on offers of reduction that were made, 89 percent of our offers were accepted.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: How many offers were made total?

JOHN HEESEMANN: I think out of 56,000, I believe it was about 14,000 were offered, and I think it was 89 percent, I looked it up, accepted so I mean those are 13,000 people that were "happy" or "happier."

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Happier I'd say.

JOHN HEESEMANN: (INAUDIBLE) they'll never be happy, but that's another story. That's what we can do to effect. Like he said, we're not policy-

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COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 84 making. We deal with individual cases, and that's how we can help out.

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BENNETT MINKO: I would think that from a macro perspective, simplification as much as possible would make things much easier for a homeowner. When I worked with Finance, whenever I spoke with homeowners, an explanation of how the system operates as far as fractional assessments and caps to any increases, it's not easy for an individual homeowner to comprehend all of that happening unless they've been through it a number of times, and there are homeowners that are very familiar with how everything operates, but for a homeowner who is a novice to how the machinations of the property tax system, it becomes very, very difficult. As I had mentioned, John had mentioned complexities, I mentioned the notice of value, John also mentioned an effective market value so to speak and just explaining that the tax is actually based on that particular number which could be different from a market value for tax purpose as Gary mentioned so any type of simplification, it would go a long way.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thanks. We'll go over to Council Member Sanchez.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you so much, Chair, and good afternoon to all. Congratulations on your reappointments, appointments.

My first question is just leafing through some of the background documents that we received, each of you have apparent conflicts of interest with your appointments to the Commission, and you've all responded and been in touch with the Conflicts of Interest Board, but can you for the record here just explain how you are managing the conflict of interest that was raised in your background checks?

BENNETT MINKO: As the Chairman had asked me just before as far as my little business is concerned, that's going to cease operation for all intent and purpose. It's an obvious conflict of interest to file petitions as well as hear petitions, and so it was just a real quick mutual agreement that the Island Property Tax Services would no longer be filing any applications with the Tax Commission.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you.

JOHN HEESEMANN: I think the only thing that came up for me was that I'm working for the Tax Commission now on a part-time basis, and obviously if 1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

2 this goes through, I'll resign the day before this

3 starts so that was the only thing that I had.

GARY L. BRISTOL: I'm in a similar

5 position.

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 $\label{eq:council_member_sanchez:okay.} Council \mbox{ MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay. That is } \\ \mbox{very simple answers. Thank you.}$

You highlighted that, of course, the Commission is not in a policy-making role, but I think several of your responses to the pre-hearing questions highlighted some improvements that you could see coming to the Commission including efiling. I'm a new homeowner, and I have two major gripes for now with the Department of Finance. The notices are not great, right? They should be flashy and tell you that this is important and things like that and they're not so, one, and then two is just the interface. As a homeowner interfacing with the City interfacing the with the Department of Finance, it's difficult to know where to go, how to go, a lot of it is still in paper and all of that so how would you bring about such changes as you have mentioned in some of your responses?

GARY L. BRISTOL: We do monitor the Department of Finance's website. The Tax Commission

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 87 is a separate entity to review those Department of Finance determinations. It has its own website. It has its own helpful tutorials or explanations about how we look at a property. It breaks it down by different areas what we think might be a reasonable income and expense so there is a separate system for the Tax Commission, but we do look at what goes on with the Department of Finance, and when we do get those questions from taxpayers, it often refers to their confusion or it's kind of overwhelming, as you said, with the Department of Finance paperwork that comes out. It comes out fast. There's a lot of it. You don't really know what to do with it, and there are deadlines to respond to the Tax Commission.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: They're not in big bold red letters as they should be.

JOHN HEESEMANN: With regard to that, but they've gotten much better. In years past, they didn't put a lot of stuff in there and so you had to explain to everybody who came in individually. I think the future for the Tax Commission has to include e-filing because when I left in 1999, there were 30,000 applications. Currently, there are 56,000 applications. I think the only way they're going to

committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections 88 be able to handle as the numbers go up is to do some type of e-filing, and I believe that currently there has to be a paper application so there might have to be some legislative changes for that also.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Can I just ask a quick followup to that. You mentioned twice now 30,000 to 56,000 in the present. To what do you attribute that growth? Is it better outreach from the Department of Finance and are there any sort of overarching trends that you're seeing in the kinds of appeals that are being filed?

JOHN HEESEMANN: I just think it's over the 24 years, assessments have gone up, values have gone up, and Department of Finance sets the assessment and we review the assessment. Also, the number of properties in the city have gone up. There have been a lot of one-, two-, and three-family homes that have gone up, a lot of commercial properties, residential buildings so that's also, in 24 years, I don't know what the numbers are but that's also a consideration.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you.

BENNETT MINKO: I can speak to the notice of value. The reason that there are not all these

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 89 flashing bells and whistles on it pointing that things are important specifically is because, like it was mentioned, oftentimes the complexity of the system that notice of value is five or six pages long at the moment, interpreting everything that there is about the property tax system, and, while all that information is there, I do agree there could be a better job of highlighting certain items, but a lot of it has to do with the desire to better educate property owners into the property tax system and, in doing so, that notice of value has gotten multiple pages long and so, yes, that's an excellent suggestion to highlight certain items, but that's what's behind all of that. It's a desire to educate property owners as to what's happening.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you so much.

My final question is just regarding bias.

I hope we've all seen and heard about or read about studies that show that names that sound African

American or Latino can be treated differently whether it's in a resume pool or in appeals that are before a certain board so can you tell me about, especially with your expertise and your experiences on the

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 90 2 Commission, with the Commission over the years, what 3 measures have you seen to fight against the bias? Are 4 names removed? How exactly is the Commission fighting bias, and, if not, what are ideas to fight bias? JOHN HEESEMANN: I can speak for myself. 6 7 When I'm doing a calendar of hearings and let's say 8 tomorrow I have 32 cases. To be quite honest with you, I don't even look at the names on the applications. I'm a numbers person. I'm analyzing the 10 11 case based on the numbers that they filed. The 12 Department of Finance sets the assessment. For the 13 most part, I don't even look who the person filing 14 is, and most of the times we deal with attorney 15 groups so we just buzz them through the 32 cases. 16 They've worked them up, I've worked them up, and so, 17 from my point-of-view, that has no effect at all. 18 COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Got it. You said 19 you don't look at it, but is it available? Is it at 20 the tops of pages? 21 JOHN HEESEMANN: It's on the application if it's... 2.2 2.3 COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: But there's never been sort of an effort to redact or anything like 24

that just to take the extra step...

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2 JOHN HEESEMANN: Not that I know of.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: To protect against bias? Okay. Any other ideas?

BENNETT MINKO: Each property speaks for itself so it's always been, at least in my mind, John's mind, ownership is nearly irrelevant. It's what's the property worth and is the assessment fair. That's really what it boils down to.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you. I think that that's an interesting question for us. Obviously, there is a deep and storied and horrible history in this country of undervaluing certain properties in certain areas in certain communities, of course, communities of color, so it's just important to make sure that we're scrutinizing within the government anything that we have access to to level those playing fields. Thank you so much, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: We'll go to Council Member Brooks-Powers.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you, Chair. You all were asked about how to make the tax code more accessible and understandable to the public. Each of you discussed the importance of outreach. Can you talk in more specific terms about COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 92

how outreach can be most effective at helping New

Yorkers better understand their taxes and what

4 methods of outreach are best at explaining the system

to the public?

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JOHN HEESEMANN: Like I said, when I was there until 1999, we always had big outreach sessions. We worked with the Department of Finance, and a lot of times we had Community Board members and stuff like that and we would set up big things where we would have big screens up and we would try to explain the process to everybody. We also had people coming and file their applications, and we would make sure they understood the process, help them figure it out. I'm not sure, currently, I believe President Henn does the same thing. I'm sure they do it in each of the boroughs also, but, again, an educated taxpayer is our best customer. That's definitely the way to go in the future.

BENNETT MINKO: Similar to John, I found that the outreach sessions work extremely well. I would also add that many of the outreach have property owners coming to a place. There have been instances, which I found very useful when I was with Finance, where we sent people out to different civic

associations and professional organizations and also did an explanation of the property tax system, the dos and don'ts to make sure that homeowners in particular were very much aware of what their rights were, how to appeal, and what to expect after an appeal so we found that very helpful.

GARY L. BRISTOL: I have just started a few months ago. I haven't had the opportunity to go out on a personal interface with the public. It is a priority of President Henn, and we are making ourselves available to do that in the future.

piggybacking on my Colleague in terms of equity when we talk about property tax in particular. I represent parts of Southeast Queens, which is home to probably the most concentrated black homeowners in the nation. Oftentimes I hear from my constituents about the inequities in property tax, the fact that they feel like sometimes they're not taxed appropriately. What do you feel is in the toolbox for the Tax Commission to be able to support those types of homeowners to be able to preserve homeownership in those communities in terms of the way the system is exercised?

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GARY L. BRISTOL: I will just say that almost everything we do is controlled by statute, and our ability to do individual evaluations is very limited. Having said that, there are provisions in the tax code that have come up over the years. For example, putting a cap on increases in properties. You can imagine one of your constituents, maybe an elder person, and she's in a neighborhood that's gentrifying quickly, one of the things about the Tax Commission and those types of properties is that it limits the amount it can increase every year so you wouldn't want a person in that case to have their property suddenly become too valuable for her to afford it so there are brakes built into the system, and, again, all of those are controlled by statute, and those are what we can apply. Also, the way the system is set up, the properties are all broken into block and lot so it is, as John said, it's more of a numbers thing as opposed to an individual type of property.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: In some instances, people want their property value to go up, right, but then the flip side is when we look at generational wealth, most of my homeowners are not

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

2 looking to sell, right, or they're not looking to

3 | pull, they're looking to be able to pass that on to

4 | their family so a good example is my Colleague,

5 Council Member Hudson. She inherited her home in

6 Brooklyn. One generation may have it but then it

7 changes. When it changes courses, how are we able to

8 make sure that that next generation can also stay in

9 their family's home essentially?

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GARY L. BRISTOL: I understand and share your concerns. Again, what we do is just an independent review of the assessment that Finance came up with, and I'm not trying to dodge your answer. It is an issue.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Do you have a recommendation on how we could better do it?

GARY L. BRISTOL: I think the recommendation would have to come through legislature. Again, we don't have the ability to change that.

JOHN HEESEMANN: Again, I hate to come back to they have to file the application so they have to understand the process. If we go out there and explain to them the process and actually help them fill out the application, we can't actually

review that case unless we have that in front of us so, if you want to get more people to file applications based upon let's say a one-, two-, and three-family home, you can explain the process, how to find comps and stuff like that, and they can see what the house is worth, but, at the Tax Commission, unless they file a protest, there's nothing we can do about it, and we deal with individual cases.

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GARY L. BRISTOL: One thing that might be of help to your constituents is the Tax Commission can't increase the assessment. If they bring it to us and it looks like it's undervalued, it's confirmed. We don't jump it up so I think that might be helpful if citizens understood that this is an independent agency, we treat them the same whether or not they have counsel, which is based on the numbers generated by the property, and that if they come forward and for some reason it's undervalued, we can't raise it, again by statute (INAUDIBLE) there is no ability for us to do that. I'm not sure everyone understands that.

BENNETT MINKO: Oftentimes, we would always be asked if I file this paper, will my taxes go up just to what Gary said, and, of course, the

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 97 2 short answer is no, but I will reiterate what John mentioned that at a hearing, we're looking at an 3 4 individual property. Now, if there is some sort of any quality exists in an assessment that can be verified in some way with value, however it might be, 6 7 in the immediate area, then, yes, of course, we can 8 act on that individual property, but, from what I understand from your question, it could be a larger issue but, again, we're looking at individual 10 11 properties, and it is only compared to other properties within the immediate area, not in the 12 13 borough or in the city. 14 COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you, guys.

Thanks for being here.

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Okay, we're now going to move on to the appointment to the Environmental Control Board. Within the New York City Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings, commonly known as OATH, there is an Environmental Control Board that adjudicates notices of violation issued by various City agencies including the Departments of Environmental Protection, Police, Sanitation, Health and Mental Hygiene, Fire, and Buildings. ECB has the power to

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

2 render decisions and orders and to impose civil

3 penalties under law and may apply to a court of

4 competent jurisdiction for enforcement of any

5 decision, order, or subpoena that it issues.

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Among the provisions of law enforced by ECB are those relating to the cleanliness of city streets, the disposal of waste, provision of a pure, wholesome, and adequate supply of water, prevention of air, water, and noise pollution, regulation of street peddling and the City's response to emergencies caused by releases and/or threatened releases of hazardous substances. ECB consists of the Commissioners of the Departments of Environmental Protection, Sanitation, Health and Mental Hygiene, Buildings, Police, Fire, and the Chief Administrative Law Judge of OATH as well as six persons appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. The Chief Administrative Judge of OATH serves as the Chair of the ECB. Within its appropriation, ECB may appoint an Executive Director and such Hearing Officers including non-salaried Hearing Officers and other employees it finds necessary to properly perform its duties. Members other than Agency Commissioners may not be employed

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 99 by the City. Five of the six non-Commissioner members 2 must possess broad general background and experience, 3 4 one in each of the following areas: air pollution control, water pollution control, noise pollution control, real estate, or business. The six non-6 Commissioner members represent the general public. 7 Members other than the Agency Commissioners are 8 compensated and receive a \$175.10 per diem when performing the work of ECB. Member terms are for four 10 11 years.

Today, we're joined by Lisa Urban who has been nominated by the Environmental Control Board by the Mayor for a new four-year term expiring in 2027. Thank you for joining us today and welcome. Thank you for sitting through a long hearing so far but congratulations on your appointment. If you can, please raise your right hand to be sworn in.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL CAMPAGNA: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this Committee and in answer to all Council Member questions?

LISA URBAN: I do.

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being here. You are invited to make an opening

and Members of the Rules, Privileges and Elections

Committee. Thank you for having me here this morning.

to introduce myself as the candidate for the General

Public Position on the Environmental Control Board. I

have been a Manhattan resident since 1986 when I

University with a Bachelor of Arts degree. While

moved to the city after graduating from Stony Brook

living here, I attended Fordham Law School at night

while working full-time as a paralegal alongside my

January 1991, I was admitted to the New York State

sister in her landlord/tenant law practice. In

Bar, marking the beginning of my legal career.

Throughout my years as an attorney, I primarily

and sellers of residential and commercial real

estate. Until a few years ago, I was employed at a

landlord/tenant law firms which provided a valuable

focused on transactional law representing both buyers

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Great. Thank you for

LISA URBAN: Good morning, Chair Powers

My name is Lisa Urban, and I am pleased

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colleagues. Although I transitioned away from

opportunity for knowledge-sharing among my

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 101 litigation years ago, I continue to assist clients who own residential and commercial properties, frequently addressing issues related to ECB and Building Department violations and fines. This experience intersects with my transactional practice where I regularly conduct due diligence to navigate the OB and ECB-related issues. I have dealt with client concerns involving sanitation disputes, fire safety standards, hazardous substances, and properties located in landmark and historical districts. My professional journey has enabled me to accumulate a thorough understanding of regulations and statutes that pertain to property ownership within the city, encompassing everything from quality-of-life violations to sanitation environmental regulations and the ability to navigate the Department of Buildings' websites.

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Apart from my legal career, my husband and I raised our family in Manhattan. Both of our daughters attended New York City public schools where I actively participated in their school parent associations. Additionally, for a number of years, I had the privilege of serving on the District 2 Community Education Council, providing me with

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 102
valuable insights into local governance and
collaborative decision-making. We continue to live in
Murray Hill and are currently constituents of
Councilwoman Carlina Rivera.

While the COVID-19 pandemic temporarily paused community activities, I am eager and ready to re-engage once more and contribute my skills and legal expertise to the ECB Board. With my background in real estate law and my understanding of urban regulations, I see the Public Member position on the ECB Board as an ideal opportunity to make a civic contribution. By serving on the ECB Board, I aim to leverage my legal experience and dedication to improve our community. I am eager to collaborate with fellow board members to address a wide range of issues including air and water pollution, noise pollution, street cleanliness, and more. Together, we can make informed decisions in an impartial manner where both sides, the City agencies and individual respondents, receive an unbiased and fair hearing. I look forward to joining a tribunal that is established on the foundation of neutrality and whose goal is the independent and fair adjudication of

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In conclusion, my long-term residency, legal background, and previous community engagement experiences have uniquely prepared me for this position. I'm deeply committed to making a positive impact on our city through my contributions as the General Public Member on the Environmental Control Board. Thank you for your consideration, and I'm happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you and thanks for the testimony and nice to see you and, again, congratulations on your nomination.

You have a great resume. I think you're highly qualified for the role so I want to start by saying that. I don't have too many questions. This is an interesting part of City government for folks who are appearing for, hopefully looking for some relief and a fair process. I guess in your experience, you talked a little bit about your experience to make you qualified here, I think it's clear you're qualified, but I think more than anything as individuals are dealing with a number and a host of, we talk about wide range of issues, whether you're a property owner

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 104 or you're an individual, obviously not, I guess my question is essentially how, in your experience now, in your professional experience, can you just talk a little more about what you think will make and will ensure that individuals are going to get their fair day in "court" here and also how the agency can provide more guidance to folks who are going through this for the first time because it's obviously an interesting and unique process relative to one a normal New Yorker is used to and I would assume for folks who are going through this feel a certain measure of trepidation going before a sort of tribunal process here so just a little bit about how, in your experience up until this moment, we can have great trust and confidence in the ability to give New Yorkers a fair hearing and also areas where you might see opportunity to improve processes to make sure New Yorkers understand what this process is? LISA URBAN: Thank you for the question.

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LISA URBAN: Thank you for the question.

By the time it gets to the tribunal, it's already had a hearing before the OATH officer, and the OATH officer has heard the testimony, weighed the evidence, and issued a directive and a decision, and then it will come before the tribunal at that point

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 105 for us to adjudicate, or not adjudicate, but to make a determination as to whether or not that decision was fair and unbiased under the circumstances, both on the City's part and also on the respondent's part, and, if under the law, the penalty or the fine that was assessed meets the evidence presented to us, then we are able to ratify that decision and say yes, this was appropriate. If not, then we do have the ability to be fair and unbiased and reverse the decision of the OATH officer. Our position is as an unbiased impartial party to be able to review these decisions and make sure that the decisions of the OATH officers has been appropriate. My understanding is that we're limited because the fines are what the fines are, and we can't say well, it should've been less or it should've been more, those fines are regulated by statute. I also understand from my conversations leading up to this point that there is a tremendous amount of community outreach that's given to constituents when they receive these fines and tickets, and that part is to help those individuals be compliant if not the first time then in the future so that they understand what their obligations are as

homeowners or property owners so that they can be

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Sure. Appreciate that. We talked about some of the issues that the ECB has jurisdiction over. We talked about air and water pollution, noise pollution, fire safety, street cleanliness, hazardous substances, street peddling, Parks property, landmarks and historic areas. It's a wide range. Can you talk a little bit about your experience as a New Yorker and as a professional dealing with those issues?

LISA URBAN: On a personal level, I deal with it every day living in the city, walking, seeing garbage, seeing various noise, various things of that nature so on a personal level I've been dealing with it for 40 years since I moved into the city.

On a professional level, now as a transactional lawyer when I review properties, I see the violations. I review the status of the property on the Department of Buildings' website so I'm able to look at that and also review well, it's got violations for this, it was fined for that, and to make sure that the property on behalf of my clients, whether they're owners selling or whether they're

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 107 clients that come to me just for a recommendation to remove the violations, and in doing that I'm able to then review the statutes, look at it, recommend the client on how to deal with this now and also in the future so that they're able to be compliant with the City regulations.

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. Council Member Brewer.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you. It was good to talk to you earlier when we spoke.

My question would be these challenges of noise, environmental, sanitation, etc., I'm hoping that when you see and hear some of the complaints, would you be willing to see if there are policy changes that could be made so that the person, if there is a pattern that if it gets addressed in a policy way or if there's some way of changing it, we don't want people to get summonses, we don't want the problem to exist in the first place, but the issue often seems to me people just, okay, this is my job, I'm going to keep listening and adjudicating, but I'm always interested to see if somebody would also think about the policy changes that maybe could be coming about as a result of hearing and listening to some of

these New Yorkers with their complaints? Is that something that maybe you have done in the past as part of your work or is that something you'd be willing to do it in the future because the challenges that you will be hearing, they are huge quality-of-life issue in our city, they're not insignificant, and so I'm always trying to find ways to, yes, we want a cleaner city but we want people to understand that there are ways of doing it that might not just be one by one by one so I'm listening to know if you have some ideas along those lines.

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If a URBAN: Unfortunately or fortunately, I'm not sure what would be the case here, the role that I have been nominated for is not a policy decision role so I'm constrained by what the statutes are and by what you as City Council have actually enacted and passed. It would be hard for me to make policy or to recommend policy because I think that that's outside of the scope of the position that I'm being put forward for, and I also think, with all due respect, that I have to be impartial and not have an opinion on what is and what isn't appropriate under the circumstances. I think that the job is really constrained to the point of just being able to look

at the facts, look at the law, and then make a determination was this decision that was rendered appropriate under the circumstances. I have my own personal opinions, but those are I think separate and

aside from the position that I'm nominated for.

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in general we have to try to improve our city, and one way to do that is when you're in a situation, not alone, but maybe with some of the other administrative judges, the ALJs or whatever, to say this is, the reason I ask this is I have a lot of friends who are ALJs, and they do bring me their problems quietly and then I do work on legislation to address them, so that's what I'm saying. This city needs all hands on deck.

would absolutely collaborate to whatever extent I'm able to collaborate with the fellow board members and with the City Council to whatever extent I would be called on to do that because I do agree that there are certainly quality-of-life issues that can be addressed and that can be moved forward and environmental concerns also that the City needs to address moving forward so that our city continues to

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    grow and be sustainable in the future for all of the
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     residents of the city so, if I have that opportunity
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    and ability to do so, I would certainly be open and
    pleased to participate in that.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you.
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                CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. We'll go
    to Council Member Brooks-Powers.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Nice to see
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    you in person.
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                LISA URBAN: Thank you.
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                COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: I
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     appreciate the question, Council Member Brewer,
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    because similarly I think it's important to ask those
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    types of questions to kind of get a sense of the type
    of people we are having on the boards as well. I had
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     a question, and I didn't hear you say how long you've
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    been in New York City, and I know you reside in one
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    particular borough, but have you had experience in
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    any of the other boroughs, like the outer boroughs in
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    particular?
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                LISA URBAN: I was born in Queens. I only
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    lived there for five years.
                COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: That's a
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plus (INAUDIBLE)

always lived in Manhattan since we moved back to the city, but I have represented property owners in other boroughs, in Queens, in Brooklyn, in the Bronx, not so much in Staten Island, but I have experience with properties in those area so I am familiar with the borough, with issues that are also related to properties outside of Manhattan.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Have you represented any properties in communities considered environmental justice communities?

LISA URBAN: I actually represent co-op corporations also, and I do represent some HDFCs, and I have had clients who have purchased in specific properties that have regulatory agreements and that have gotten benefits for development from the City for low-income or middle-income housing. I've represented buyers who have purchased in those so I've dealt with the regulatory agreements, with the financing, with related issues to that so pretty wide range of clients I've had over the past 30-some-odd years.

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considered environmental justice communities?

feel this Commission can help communities that are

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I think that the more outreach we can do for the public to educate them, to make sure that they

LISA URBAN: Outreach, outreach, outreach.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: How do you

also property owners, will benefit those individuals

understand their obligations as city residents but

because they will understand what their obligations are and not get hit with fines and penalties and not

be non-compliant to the City so they don't end up

having to have a hearing before OATH, and I also

understand that ECB has set up a helpline, or has had

the helpline for a number of years, which is

multilingual so there are interpreters available for

non-English-speaking property owners so that they're

able to also get assistance and, if they get a

summons or a violation or ticket, they're able to

call and find out, understand what the system is,

what they need to do, and how they can get help so

that it doesn't keep happening and they don't keep

getting hit with tickets and violations.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: One of the

oversight responsibilities of this ${\tt Commission}$

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 113 includes the regulation of street peddling. That's been a hot topic in the news these days. I'm interested in your perspective on the state of the street peddling.

LISA URBAN: On a personal level or?

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Both.

regulated more. I think that part of making the city safe and comfortable for residents and also for tourists which is a huge part of our economy is to make sure that quality-of-life issues are addressed properly so I think street peddling and things of that nature need to be appropriately dealt with so that it's properly regulated and it doesn't get to the point where it's seemingly out of control and really becomes a quality-of-life issue.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Also,
there's a barge in Avern in Jamaica Bay that has been
neglected for several years, and there have been
reports of dumping in Jamaica Bay. A lot of agencies,
city, state, feds, they're all going like this. Is
there a role for this Commission to be able to hold
the necessary parties accountable for the derelict

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to you. We as ECB council will work with the various agencies to make sure that whatever the City Council legislates is properly and appropriately enforced, but that's our role so whatever...

asked, I'm sorry, because my understanding is that part of the Board is to also enforce the fact that the City responds to emergencies caused by releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances so in this case there's a hazardous substance that has been potentially put into the Bay. What can this Board do to hold the party accountable?

LISA URBAN: There's legislation that would implement penalties, and I would think that those penalties would be enforced by the City agency once it comes to the tribunal, our determination is whether or not the party that was doing this illegal, dumping, well, I'm not going to say illegal, but this dumping did it appropriately...

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: It's illegal.

LISA URBAN: Appropriately or he was actually, he or she was done inappropriately. I also,

to be honest, don't know if that would be a hearing before an OATH officer which would then reach the tribunal or if something like that would actually be a trial which would on appeal not go to the tribunal would actually go up to the court system so I think something like that might end up more on the trial level and not actually come before the ECB Commission, but certainly it's a cause of concern.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Two brief questions. In your questionnaire, you talked about the importance of expanding community education and outreach programs to raise awareness of regulations, compliance, and sustainability practices. Can you get specific about what kinds of programs you think have worked for the ECB and how can ECB pursue additional, more effective outreach to ensure the public avoids violations but knows their rights?

is set up in such a way that there's the helpline that the constituents or affected respondents can reach out to ECB to get more information, and I think that expanding that, trying to get more education out to individual homeowners perhaps when these homeowners purchase properties or become responsible

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 116 to a property that they are provided with a guideline would be something that could be beneficial and certainly something that can be looked into. Also, the fact that there's the helpline which has the various languages where people that are affected are able to get assistance even though non-speaking English that would definitely be beneficial so as much education as we can get or as ECB can get out to the general public would certainly benefit those homeowners, and I'm talking really more about probably small, one-, two-family, small property owners that need that, that don't understand the fact that they're going to get a garbage ticket if they don't sweep up the sidewalk or something along those lines so getting them that information in advance is definitely something that could be looked at expanding if that was something that was possible. Again, that's kind of not part of where I am, but I would certainly be welcome to discussing things like that with the other tribunal members and seeing what we can do and what we can recommend if that's appropriate.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Last question. Just wanted one point of clarity from your

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 117 questionnaire. I know you said you were uncertain as to who recommended you. Who reached out to you from the Mayor's Office to ask for your interest?

LISA URBAN: I think it was Ed, Ed was the first one that reached out to me. Ed (INAUDIBLE) He called me and said that my name had been put in for consideration for this position, and I don't know how I got there but somehow I did.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you.

Congratulations on your nomination. Thanks for being here.

LISA URBAN: Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. I'd like to thank all the candidates for joining us today and providing your testimony.

We'll now open up the floor to public for comments. We'll be limiting comments only to two minutes. If you wish to speak, you can fill out an appearance card with the Sergeant-at-Arms and be given the opportunity to make a comment. If you have a written statement, please provide a copy of that statement to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

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2 So far, we have one individual signed up.

3 We'll call Raul Rivera. We can put two minutes on.

Thank you. Okay, you can begin.

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RAUL RIVERA: Good afternoon. My name is
Raul Rivera. I just want to make one comment and I
have a question. By the way, I'm a native New Yorker
and I'm a TLC driver advocate, lifelong New Yorker,
53 years old.

I just want to read a definition and then

I'm going to ask a question. Cronyism is a specific

form of in-group favoritism, the spoils, system,

practice of partiality in awarding jobs and other

advantages to friends or trusted colleagues,

especially in politics. Now, I want to ask you a

question. Do you know about Council Member Salamanca

and his wife being awarded a job in the Bronx? Do you

know about that? Because we're trying to vet people

here, and you have a Member on your Committee whose

wife...

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: This is for the candidates who are before us today.

RAUL RIVERA: Right. I understand that. I heard. I was listening, but I'm asking you as Chair to this Committee do you know about Salamanca's wife,

1 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 119 2 Jessenia Aponte, receiving that job? Do you know 3 about that? Because if we're going to vet people 4 here, how can we do it correctly if you don't know who's on your Committee? Do you know about that? Do you know about Mr. Salamanca? That's all I'm asking 6 7 you. I'm not trying to be the loudest one in the 8 room. I'm giving you a simple question. Do you know about that? Do you know about Salamanca's wife

CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Sorry. This is public testimony. You can testify. You have 30 seconds.

RAUL RIVERA: You don't want to answer though?

receiving that job?

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CHAIRPERSON POWERS: It's not a back and forth.

RAUL RIVERA: You don't want to answer?

That's what you're saying? You don't have anything to say about that. He's on your Committee. Council

Member Salamanca, District 17, his wife is the

Commissioner to the Bronx Parks. I was born in the

Bronx. I'm asking you that question. We want to vet your Committee since you're vetting everybody else.

You can't answer that? You know you work for me and you work for the New Yorker. You're supposed to

1	COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 120
2	respond. You're supposed to have some kind of
3	response. Your silence makes you complicit.
4	CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you, sir. This
5	is public testimony…
6	RAUL RIVERA: Your silence makes you
7	complicit.
8	CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Where we accept
9	testimony. It's not a back and forth (INAUDIBLE)
10	RAUL RIVERA: Your silence makes you
11	complicit. You don't tell me what to say. I'm a New
12	Yorker.
13	CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Okay, thank you
14	(INAUDIBLE)
15	RAUL RIVERA: I'm an American. I'm asking
16	you but you don't want to answer.
17	CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Your time's up.
18	Sorry.
19	RAUL RIVERA: We'll share that. We'll
20	share that you didn't want to answer that.
21	CHAIRPERSON POWERS: The hearing's over.
22	Thank you.
23	RAUL RIVERA: He's on your Committee so
24	you know that.

1	COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 121
2	CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Do we have anyone
3	else for testimony?
4	RAUL RIVERA: He's on your Committee.
5	CHAIRPERSON POWERS: You guys can remove
6	Mr. Rivera. Thank you.
7	RAUL RIVERA: You don't have to remove me.
8	I'm not breaking any laws here.
9	CHAIRPERSON POWERS: Thank you. We don't
10	have anyone else I believe at this point signed up to
11	testify from the public so this hearing is closed.
12	Thank you. [GAVEL]
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date October 9, 2023