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13	B E F O R E: Fernando Cabrera, Chairperson for Committee on
14	Governmental Operations
15	Co-Chair Rafael Salamanca, Jr. Chair for the Committee on Land Use
16	
17	
18	COUNCIL MEMBERS:  Ben Kallos
19	Alan N. Maisel Bill Perkins
20	Keith Powers Ydanis A. Rodriguez
21	Kalman Yeger
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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 2
2	APPEARANCES
3	Susan Amron
4	General Counsel at the Department of City Planning
5	Frank Ruchala
6	Director of the Department of City Planning's
7	Zoning Division
8	Margery Perlmutter
9	Chair of the New York City Board of Standards and Appeals
10	Carlo Costanza
11	Executive Director of New York City Board of
12	Standards and Appeals
13	Mona Sehgal General Counsel at the Department of Buildings
14	Annette Hill
15	City Register
16	Gale Brewer
17	Manhattan Borough President
18	George Janes
19	Urban Planner
20	Sean Khorsandi Landmark West
21	Landmark west
22	Andrea Goldwyn New York Landmarks Conservancy
23	Olive Freud
24	President of the Committee for Environmentally
25	Sound Development

Thomas Devaney

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 3
2	Senior Director of Land Use and Planning at the Municipal Art Society
3	
4	Harry Bubbins
5	Village Preservation, also known as Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation
6	Richard Lewis
7	Board Chair of Community Board 12 in Washington Heights and Inwood to the top of Manhattan
8	
9	Stacey Shub Seaport Preservation
10	Ray Rogers
11	Corporate Campaign
12	Alida Camp
13	Community Board 8
14	Sheila Kendrick
15	Save Central Park
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CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: [GAVEL] I am Governmental Operations Council Member Fernando Cabrera. Today, we are meeting jointly with the Committee on Land Use, chaired by my colleague Council Member Rafael Salamanca for an oversight hearing on the general operations of the Board of Standards and Appeals and the specific topic of Zoning Lot Mergers.

The land use process in the city is complex. It can be incredibly opaque even for season developers and city planning experts, let alone for the average New Yorker.

Several city agencies have role in zoning and city planning including the Department of Buildings and Department City Planning and the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Over the years, the Council has passed

legislation to make the process more transparent to

the public more efficiently coordinated. Such

legislations include: Requiring notices of

expiration of zoning variances and special permits to

be shared with community boards requiring the BSA to

respond to community and borough boards when a

determination is made contrary to the

recommendations; requiring biannual reporting on the

application for variances and special permits and online mapping of variances and permits.

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Today, the Committees expect to hear updates from the Board of Standards and Appeals on the transparency legislation that has been enacted today, as well as general information about the boards operation including the protocols around board members recusal and the administration of oath.

Of particular interest is the role the board plays in the decisions that impact zoning lot mergers and the ways in which the board engages with DCP and DOB on this matter.

Zoning lots are often made up of one or more tax lots under the zoning resolution, property owners can agree to merge their zoning lots. This allows owners to shift unused development rights within the resulting merge zoning lot from one tax law to another. The zoning resolution provides that property owners must record in the city register declarations or restrictions against each effected tax law participating in a zoning lot merger.

These declarations must describe the entire track of land covered by the zoning lot. However, there is currently no publicly assessable map of zoning lots

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and no centralized system to identify and track zoning lot mergers. As a result, it is nearly impossible for key stakeholders and members of the public to understand the development rights a developer has accumulated when a new building is directed that maybe out of scale from the surrounding neighborhood.

We will hear testimony later today about particular towers including the one at 200 Amsterdam Avenue in my colleagues Council Member Rosenthal district that have perplexed and anger community members. Their construction was enabled by an unusual piecing together of tax laws and partial tax laws that lead them to be seemingly out of character with the surrounding neighborhood. Because zoning lots mergers are deals struck between developers and development rights are transferring zoning lot mergers; as of right, there's currently no discretionary review from the city.

Council Member Rosenthal regrets being unable to attend this hearing. She led an effort to oppose the 200 Amsterdam Avenue development including having 26 of our Council Members signed onto a letter urging the BSA to prohibit a so-called [INAUDIBLE 6:122]

zoning, writing that the BSA decision will have implications felt citywide.

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I hope that would improve transparency, the land use process at it related to zoning lot mergers can also be better understood by key stake holders, including members of the general public.

on a package of bills. I will let Chair Salamanca speak to the bill before his Committee, the Committee on Governmental Operations will be considering the following three bills for the first time:

Introduction 1691, sponsored by myself, will require the Department of City planning to assign a unique identifying number to each zoning lot in the city.

The bill will also require that any subdivision or zoning lot merger will be reflected in the newly created zoning lot number. This bill will take effect immediately.

Introduction 1692 sponsored by myself will require the Department of City Planning to make the uniquely identifying zoning lots available to the public on an online map. The bill will require the zoning lot changes be updated on the online map on a quarterly basis. The bill authorizes DCP to receive

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all necessary information from the Department of Building, the Board of Standards and Appeals and the City Register as needed for the implementation of this bill. This bill will take effect one year after it becomes law.

Introduction 1723 sponsored by Council Member
Kallos will expand Local Law 103 of 2017 to require
the property owners testifying under oath at all BSA
hearings. The law currently only covers testimony by
property owners at a hearing for variances and/or
special permit.

I will let the sponsor speak at greater length about this bill later on. I will also thank our staff whose work made this hearing possible; Daniel Collins, Elizabeth Kronk, Emily Forgione, as well as my own legislature and Communications Director Claire McLeveighn. And with that, I will pass it to my Co-Chair Rafael Salamanca.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you Chair Cabrera.

Good morning and welcome to the joint hearing of the

Committees on Land Use and Governmental Operations.

I am Council Member Rafael Salamanca; I am the Chair

of the Land Use Committee and I would like to welcome

our esteemed colleagues who are here today. We have

Council Members Maisel, Powers, Perkins, Rivera, Grodenchik, Chair Adams, Koo and Council Member Kallos.

I would like to thank Chair Cabrera for his leadership of the Governmental Operations Committee and for working with the Land Use divisions to bring greater transparency to the issue of zoning, lot mergers and transferrable development rights.

Since New York City adopted the first zoning resolution in 1916, we have been an as-of-right jurisdiction. That means that so long as a proposed development complies with the existing zoning regulations, the approval of its building permits is not conditioned on discretionary approvals or public review.

In the 103 years since the adoption of that zoning resolution, the city has become subject to an even more complicated array of federal, state and local land use regulations. This fact, along with the complexity of the city's own zoning resolution makes it challenging for anyone, even professionals to look at a vacant parcel of land and predict what can be built on it.

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One of the biggest challenges for forecasting future development is that zoning regulations apply to zoning lots. Zoning lots cannot be seen with the naked eye. They may or may not be continuous with tax lots, which are assigned by the Department of Finance for taxation purposes.

While every building permit must be accompanied by a zoning lot description in a map indicating the boundaries of the zoning lot, there is no single map that shows where one zoning lot is relative to another. A vacant tax lot maybe a zoning lot onto itself with a maximum developable height and bulk that can be calculated based on the square footage. The same parcel may also be part of a zoning lot that includes multiple tax lots. In which case, it might be undevelopable because its development rights have been transferred to another tax lot within the zoning lot.

The lack of transparency is complicated by the fact that transfers of development rights within and between zoning lots are accomplished by contract between private parties.

While record of such transactions must be recorded wiht the City Register, there's no way to

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track development rights transfers without keeping a vigilant watch over the city's tax record.

I would like to thank Chair Cabrera and Council
Member Kallos for bringing these issues to the
forefront with this package of legislation that will
finally require zoning lots to be mapped and
numbered; just like tax lots. And also require the
Department of Finance to notify community boards and
elected officials whenever development rights
transfers or a zoning lots mergers are recorded.

Hopefully, we'll be able to make the land use process more transparent and increase the public trust in our effort to build a city of the future that works for all New Yorkers.

And with that, I'm going to allow our Council Member Kallos to give an opening statement.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you Chairs Cabrera and Salamanca. I am Council Member Ben Kallos, you can tweet me at Ben Kallos if you are watching at home and want to comment on today's proceedings.

Today, we're hearing two bills that I am proud to sponsor. First, community seeking to fight back against living in the shadow of a super tall building for billionaires seeking better views, will get a new

weapon in the form of public notice provided when real estate developers transfer develop rights under proposed Introduction 1701 of 2019.

This bill would require that any time a transfer of development rights is recorded with the city, that a copy be provided within five days to the relevant community board, Council Member and Borough President along with the Speaker of the City Council.

While New York City is no longer a stranger to tall buildings since the birth of billionaires row on 432 Park Avenue, developers have been using the transfer development rights to stack all the development rights onto a very small lot, seeking to build narrow, super tall buildings in excess of I believe the definition is 800 or so feet.

Now, development of out of context skyscrapers and super talls are being proposed for residential neighborhoods at 58 Sutton, 180 East 88<sup>th</sup> Street, 249 East 62<sup>nd</sup> Street, 50 West 66<sup>th</sup> Street and 200 Amsterdam Avenue and all of which have faced fierce community challenge. Residents involved in the transfer often do not know they are helping bring a super tall to their community.

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As reported by the Daily News, at Sutton place, the developer got the residents to sell their air rights by misleading them into believing the building would be no more than 30 stories. Then before the ink was even dry, the developer turned around and announced plans for a \$1 billion, 90 story mega tower, one of the largest condos in the country. Community challenges are often a race to the clock making public notice essential.

I want to thank my Co-Prime Sponsor Helen

Rosenthal and Manhattan Borough President Gayle

Brewer. I'd also like to thank the Land Use Division

Staff Jeff Campagna and Julie Lubin for their work on this bill.

I also want to just take a moment to speak in favor of Council Member Cabrera's legislation, Introduction 1691 and 1692. You have no idea how many hours I have spent of my life going through ACRIS filings in order to determine which pieces of property developers owned. What LLC owned which piece of what, the relationship between multiple similarly named LLC's. Only to find that in the definition of the zoning lot that was in their red herring and offering plan, often didn't even match what was filed

with the city at the DOB. Let alone match what was filed with the Finance Department.

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And so, I've been the one trying to actually piece together the actual maps, the DOB maps and others and I was helped in doing all of that by a resident of my district named George James. But the fact is, that that is crazy. No one should need to hire a lawyer and an urban planner to figure out what's going on. So, I am incredibly supportive of 1691 and 1692. I wish to associate myself with both bills.

In 2017, I sponsored, and the City Council passed Local Law 103 of 2017, amending the Charter to provide that certain testimony delivered at a public hearing must be sworn or affirmed under oath.

Specifically, only testimony by an applicant on proposed application either varied the zoning resolution or for a special permit shall be sworn or affirmed under oath. Local Law 103 also establishes civil penalty for any person knowingly makes or allows to be made false statements to the BSA.

Notwithstanding Local 103, the BSA rules do not require any person who offers testimony to do so under oath. Rather, the rules require only that the

person offering testimony must state his or her name, address within effected area and/or represented of capacity.

Today, we will hear Introduction 1723 which expands upon Local Law 103 of 2017, amending section 663 of the Charter to require that property owners providing testimony at all BSA hearings do so under oath. The purpose of this introduction is to prevent unscrupulous property owners from providing false information to the BSA, providing board commissioners with accurate information when evaluating an application.

I'd like to thank the Committee Council Daniel Collins for his work on this bill, as well as Jess Baker and Laura [INAUDIBLE 21:41] for their work on this bill and this package of bills, the Council passed to reform the BSA in 2017. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Alright thank you Council
Member Kallos. I just also want to recognize that
Council Member Rosenthal asked us to read this letter
that she actually sent to the BSA on June 5, 2019
which was signed by; I would say close to 20 of my
colleague including myself on 200 Amsterdam Avenue.

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And I just want to point out here in the letter, we urge the Board of Standards and Appeals to prohibit the use of gerrymandered zoning lots in the City of New York. The use of gerrymandered lots has significant policy implications for the city. Most fundamentally, we are concerned that divorcing zoning lots from the tax lots on a block will make ensuring compliance with the zoning resolution dramatically more difficult.

Rather than working from a set pool of building blocks, lots mergers could now include a nearly unlimited number of variations and without tax lot boundaries for reference.

The Department of Buildings itself has come to recognize that the public trust is best served by prohibiting such gerrymandering. It is noted in the March 9<sup>th</sup> letter to the Board that having zoning lot lines coincide with tax lines promote clarity and transparency.

This particular proposal is in one council district but the implications of the boards decision on the land use process will be felt citywide. The board should not reverse the Department of Buildings interpretation, rather we urge you to uphold it and

ensure clear and more transparent language process going forward.

So, with that, I will hand it over to the Council.

COUNCIL CLERK: And we'll swear in the agencies present. If you could raise your hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: You may begin.

UNIDENTIFIED: Okay, so do you want City Planning or BSA to begin?

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: How ever you'd like.

SUSAN AMRON: Good morning, Chair Cabrera, Chair Salamanca, and members of the Governmental Operations and Land Use Committees. My name is Susan Amron and I am General Counsel at the Department of City Planning. I am joined by Frank Ruchala, Director of the Department of City Planning's Zoning Division.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on

Introduction Numbers 1691, 1692, and 1701. We

appreciate the City Council's interest in zoning lots
and zoning lot mergers.

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The Department of City Planning, New York City's primary land use agency, is responsible for planning for the orderly growth and development of the City of New York. It administers the City's land use review process; referred to as ULURP, conducts planning studies, and collects statistical and other data that serve as the basis for land use planning recommendations. Department of City Planning staff also aid the City Planning Commission in all matters under its jurisdiction. The City Planning Commission hold regular public hearings and votes on applications concerning use, development, and improvement of real property subject to city regulations.

I want to start my testimony by discussing how zoning lots are formed, to frame our comments on the proposed legislation. As you know, the Zoning Resolution governs land development through specific use and bulk regulations applicable largely to zoning lots. For example, as a general matter, development rights are calculated based on the size of a zoning lot and the applicable zoning district's floor area ratio. At its simplest, a zoning lot is a tract of

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land, usually on one block, that is to be developed as a unit.

Today, the Zoning Resolution defines zoning lot in four ways. The first definition is historical and effectively grandfathers any lot of record existing prior to 1961. The other three describe zoning lots formed through common ownership of contiguous lots at specific points in time or through private agreements among owners of contiguous lots.

Regardless of how they are formed, zoning lots generally allow the floor area to be arranged anywhere on the zoning lot, in any manner consistent with bulk regulations.

New zoning lots are created without involvement of the City Planning Commission or the Department of City Planning. Indeed, the transaction among private parties that create new zoning lots are typically accomplished as-of-right. That is, without discretionary approval of any city agency. City agencies may not know of a private agreement to create a new zoning lot until the landowners want to do something that depends on the establishment of the zoning lot. For example, pulling a permit for a development or engaging in certain types of property

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transactions. In that situation, when the owner wants a tract of land to be recognized as a new zoning lot, the owner records a Zoning Lot Declaration of Restrictions.

And, when a developer wants to develop or enlarge on such a zoning lot, the developer submits required documentation to the Department of Buildings. All is required by the Zoning Resolution. But precisely, when a new zoning lot is recorded is largely up to the developer. No development however, that depends on the new zoning lot is possible until the developer records the zoning lot.

These public recordation requirements were added to the Zoning Resolution in 1977. Zoning lots formed before 1977, may or may not be supported by readily available documentation.

These is no comprehensive list of zoning lots for all zoned land in New York City. Sometimes identifying a zoning lot is straightforward. Other times it can require weeks or months of fact intensive historical research by title, insurance companies, lawyers and other experts. Occasionally, the available evidence for pre 1970 zoning lots is not definitive.

By conservative estimate, there are tens of thousands of lots in New York City for which an official zoning lot has never been established in the public record. These may be lots with buildings that predate zoning in 1916 or the introduction in 1938 of Certificates of Occupancy that list the metes and bounds of a relevant lot.

Because determination of zoning lot status has legal force and can dramatically affect what an owner can do on a site, inquiries into zoning lot status much be thorough and accurate, and zoning lots must be determined on an individualized basis.

Given the history of zoning lot creation, the lack of historical documentation and the complicated and individualized nature of zoning lot determinations, the Department of City Planning believes it would not be possible to assign an identifying number to, create a comprehensive list of, or develop a map displaying zoning lots for all zoned land in New York City.

With respect to Introduction 1701, we generally support the Council's desire to bring transparency to the creation of new zoning lots and look forward to working with the Council on this effort.

One final point; Introduction 1691 seeks to amend section 191 of the Charter, which sets forth the powers of the Director of City Planning. Changes to the authority of the Director of City Planning are subject to referendum.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify today and City Planning looks forward to continued dialogue with the Council on these proposed legislations.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Good morning, Chair Cabrera, Chair Salamanca, and members of the Governmental Operations and Land Use Committees. I am Margery Perlmutter, Chair of the New York City Board of Standards and Appeals. I have here present several members of my staff for support, including Kurt Steinhouse who's our General Counsel and Carlo Costanza who's our Executive Director.

I thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

The Board of Standards and Appeals supports

Introduction Number 1723, which would require sworn

testimony for all applications before the Board,

because the Board already requires most applicants to

provide sworn testimony at public hearings. So, as a

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result, I would like to provide a brief background on the Board and then take questions.

Since 1916, the Board has worked with administer zoning, building, and housing regulations in a fair and just manner to protect the City's interest in safeguarding the general welfare, while balancing private property interests. In this role, the Board has frequently been called a relief valve, a protector of the City's regulations from constitutional challenge and a guardian of the urban fabric.

The Board is an independent agency that consists of five full-time commissioners with select skill sets, including experience in architecture, urban planning, and engineering and supported by a staff of 16 employees. Using their technical expertise and independent judgement, each commissioner scrutinizes every land use application with the utmost of care. Commissioners' review frequently involves analyzing intricate construction documents, financial statements, testimony from other governmental agencies, and site conditions gleaned through visits to the properties and neighborhoods at issue.

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The Board's staff of 16 employees currently manages 103 years of archives and 651 pending applications. Since 1998, the Board has had approximately 14,000 applications filed, an average of about 700 applications per year over the past two decades. Under the direction of the Board's executive director and deputy directory, these 700 applications are reviewed by three full-time project managers, one part-time project manager and one environmental officer.

Second, I would like to note the Board's implementation of recent legislation, which we discussed at the Governmental Operations Committee hearing on February 25, 2019 where we went into detail about each of those bills and how the Board was implementing each.

As you know, in 2017, the City Council passed nine bills relating to the Board of Standards and Appeals and it's operation, which were signed into law on May 30, 2017. These bills address concerns relating to the Board's transparency, consideration of community comments, and the veracity of applicants submissions and testimony.

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The Board has since undertaken a number of initiatives to ensure implementation of the specifics of those bills as well as taken measures of its own to further promote transparency and community engagement.

Last, as I mentioned, we support Introduction

Number 1723. The Board already requires applicants

and their representatives to affirm their testimony

under oath live at hearings for all cases, except

interpretive appeals, General City Law and Multiple

Dwelling Law waivers, and vested rights cases. Since

the Board already requires applicants to be sworn in

for these applications, we support Introduction

Number 1723, which expands the scope of this

requirement.

I am happy to take any questions and look forward to hearing ideas about improving the Board's processes. Thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you so much and I want to ask if Mona Sehgal is present from DOB?

We're going to have a few questions and let me ask Council to swear you in as well.

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COUNCIL CLERK: If you could raise your hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

MONA SEHGAL: I do.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you so much. For my colleagues, I'm going to refrain myself and I believe Council Member Salamanca as well at the beginning just to a couple of questions, so we could get you right in. So, if you have any questions, please let Council know.

Let me start and welcome, every single one of you. I appreciate all the work that you do. It's very detailed work, sometimes people on the outside may not understand this. So, I'm going to try to give it some context whenever I ask a question.

So, let me start in general, regarding GO coded data provided the BSA on special permits and variances, prior to the enactment of Local Law 105 in 2017, it was the Governmental Operations Committee understanding that GO coded BSA data will be added as a layer to ZoLa. Why was the decision made to place

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this data on a different online map on open data instead of ZoLa?

MONA SEHGAL: So, I don't think actually the assumption was that it was going to be added to ZoLa, it was going to be made available to the public and mapped.

So, what we did was GO coded it, it's mapped, available on open data and available through links on our own website and what I am understanding is that ZoLa is created actually to guide potential apt developers, property owners in how to shape their buildings. How to understand what the zoning regulations are with respect to their buildings, so that they can know how to move forward in a design. And City Planning itself doesn't even put its own special permits on ZoLa, because that's not guiding a potential developer or property owner on how to design the building.

So, ZoLa's probably not the right place for the BSA determinations. Whereas open data is a great location for all of that information because it can sweep and have access to all of the data that's available in New York City.

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CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Do you happen to have data;

how many people log on to the open data to get 3

information? 4

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MONA SEHGAL: I don't; we could get that for you. I also have with me, who's really our IT expert or one of our two IT experts, Carlo Costanza, he might know this answer, but I don't know because that's pretty deep in the weeds.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Okay, we're going to have to swear you in.

COUNCIL CLERK: If you could raise your hand. you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

CARLO COSTANZA: I do. Good morning Council. I'm sorry, can you just repeat the question?

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: The question was, do you happen to have data on how many people go to open data to get this information that we were just talking about?

CARLO COSTANZA: Yeah, so, at the time that the legislation was implemented, we provided on both the open data and the open map portal. All of our data

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with regards to applications filed since 1998 and to the present, as was required. We went beyond the legislation, which only required variances in special permits. We opted to provide everything, both decided and currently active. We have approximately 9,700 applications available on both portals.

MONA SEHGAL: So, now we have an answer which is provided by my general Counsel. According to the data set, which is I guess the open data, data set information; there were 3,003 views of the state —

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Okay, that's very good. My biggest concern alright, maybe the word concern is not the appropriate word. My suggestion to you is that all the information you find in ZoLa; wouldn't be easier to have everything in one place. I mean ZoLa is where the developers go, correct?

MONA SEHGAL: So, I'll, because and this really
City Planning domain, but I just learned that ZoLa
and I use ZoLa all the time myself, but I'm using it
to find out what's the zoning? Is the site located
in a historic district? I can get to the tax map
very easily; it has all of these very handy links, so
that I can study that site and see what can be
developed on that site. It doesn't have links to

between them.

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MONA SEHGAL: Who is this directed to?

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: I'm going to come back; I have quite a few questions, but I'm going to give it to my Co-Chair and come back after we hear from our colleagues because I really want to get into the possibility of having the map. I know it's difficult but usually I have learned the right - the difficult thing is the right thing.

And so, with that assumption, let me pass it onto my Co-Chair.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you Chair Cabrera, I want to recognize that we've also been joined by Chair Moya. Thank you for your statement.

The representative from the Buildings Department, if on the record, if you can just state your name.

MONA SEHGAL: My name is Mona Sehgal, General Counsel at the Department of Buildings.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you, thank you. my question here, can you briefly walk us through the BSA's conclusion that a zoning lot can be compromised of a partial tax lot and supporting evidence and arguments that the BSA considered in reaching that conclusion?

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: I guess the BSA.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: I believe this has to do

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 33 1 2 with the case that's in litigation and I can't speak to that. 3 CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: So, in the future, which 4 interpretation will you use. 5 MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Which interpretation as to? 6 7 CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: As to in terms of the 8 whether a zoning lot can be converted into a partial tax lot. 9 10 MARGERY PERLMUTTER: It's in active litigation, it's the court that will decide what the right answer 11 12 with that. CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Alight. I'm sorry, I'm just 13 14 trying to get my questions in order because I don't 15 to interfere with your -16 MARGERY PERLMUTTER: I understand, understood. CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: So, in terms of zoning lot 17 18 mergers, as a matter of policy, does DCP have review on whether or not zoning lots should consist of a 19 20 whole tax lot, not partial tax lots? I guess I will ask DCP questions. 21 2.2 MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Okay. 23 SUSAN AMRON: We defer to the Department of 24 Building when they get an application for development

and whether that application complies with the zoning

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resolution. With respect to a specific case, again, that issue is in litigation at the moment.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: So, does requiring that a zoning lots be comprised of whole lots promote clarity and transparency for the public in your opinion?

SUSAN AMRON: Again, I don't want to repeat the same — I mean to sound like a broken record but the question of whether zoning lots can include partial tax lots or have to include the whole entire tax lot, is in active litigation and we just can't discuss that topic.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Alright, you know what, I'm going to hand this over to Council Member Kallos. I am going to allow you to ask some of your specific questions on your bills and we'll come right back with our questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Just to follow up on the mapping. Thank you for posting the data onto open data. It appears that you used the visualization tool built into open data in order to provide mapping.

There's currently only a filter as to the status of different applications. If it is possible to add

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more filters, so folks can filter down to their community board and other specific items, could you add those filters and then -

MONA SEHGAL: You may be able to, just a second. This is the wiz on how to use it.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: The answer is yes, because I'm building my own visualization, but I want to just make sure that the default has more filters available.

CARLOS COSTANZA: We will look into it; we will discuss and whatever is possible to implement we will.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: The other issue is, the reason we wanted the visualization is just to see how staggering all the variances are and my read of this is that at least on my screen, they appear to be very dense in terms of the numbers of that. Would it be possible to update it where there is a variance that is larger than one specific piece of property? If it's a variance for an entire block, if it is possible to — or let me change it based on the nonverbals I am getting. Are there ever variances that are granted for more than just one building? Are there ever blockwide variances?

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MONA SEHGAL: So, a variance pertains to a zoning lot, so it's true that there could be a zoning lot. You actually are probably familiar with a case that you were involved with where a school on a much larger zoning lot, right.

So, the variance pertains to the school, but it pertains to the entire zoning lot. So, I think what you're saying is, you would want to see the visualization of the zoning lot as opposed to the building that received the waiver.

council Member Kallos: Actually either, I guess one question is, just in support of my colleagues bill and then I will get back to my questions. You were able to do this for several thousand BSA variances. In your experience, do you think that another agency would be able to accomplish a similar task looking at the zoning lots that have merged?

MONA SEHGAL: Well, the meets and bounds of our approvals are very clearly laid out in our resolutions. So, it's easy for us to know what they are. I don't know if it's so easy to actually map it other than to put a dot, right.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, did BSA ever hire an appraiser as are required by law?

MONA SEHGAL: Yeah, so, we have been working very closely with DCAS and still have learned a lot about the cost of an appraiser and we're still working on trying to get funding for it. However, we don't have

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: But please let DCAS and OMB know that they are violating the law and that if they do not give you your appraiser that that is illegal and that you need it in order to do the financial analysis.

With regard to, let me just skip over to DOB.

MONA SEHGAL: I just want to add though, we do have a financial specialist who sits on our Board, so it's not that we're all uninformed about the financial analysis; it's just not a licensed appraiser.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: For DOB, are the zoning lot mergers currently public information through ACRIS?

MONA SEHGAL: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Great, and do you see any issues with providing notice to communities, to the Community Board, to the elected official and what

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- COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 38
- 2 have you when somebody makes their zoning lot mergers
- 3 public?

Building on my Block.

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- MONA SEHGAL: I can't really speak to the effort
  there, but I just want to say that we do have
  information that does get sent to City Council
  members and to the Community Boards today, through
  - So, anytime there is an approval that's filed or approval that's issue or a permit that's issued, reports go out on a weekly basis to Council Members and to the Community Boards.
    - council Member Kallos: I have never gotten an email from Building on my Block; I will sign up for it. I literally have people on my staff who log into the business building information system everyday to check what's going on with specific buildings in my district.
- 19 So, can you sign me up for this?
- MONA SEHGAL: We will take that information and someone at DOB will follow up with you.
- COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, it sounds like the technology is already there to do this.
- 24 MONA SEHGAL: And it's being done in this way.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Perfect, is there an opportunity to require that anyone who creates an option for a zoning lot, relating to development rights also have to file and provide that notice?

Similar to the statute of frauds in common law?

MONA SEHGAL: I'm sorry, Council Member, can you just repeat the beginning.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: This is for DOB or DCP, is there an opportunity to say that not only when you file but following the lead the statute of frauds, which requires that certain properties transfers be required in writing, can require that any time a transfer in development rights or an option relating there to is recorded in writing that they must be filed with the city in order to be valid.

MONA SEHGAL: Well, I can speak to what the

Department of Buildings is looking at today under the

law and whether or not you can require it legally may

need to be looked at more closely. So, I don't know

that I can speak to that, but certainly with respect

to what we do today, documents that are submitted to

DOB come at the time when there is a need for

construction document approval for a proposed

development or enlargement. And it's at that time

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE 40 COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 1 2 that my agency requires documentation about zoning 3 lot. 4 Any proposed zoning lot merger or a zoning lot merger that may have been previously filed on ACRIS, 5 be submitted to DOB to support the zoning 6 7 calculations for that development or enlargement. COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: If I may have one follow 8 up question? 9 At 180 East 88<sup>th</sup> Street, it so happened that the 10 zoning lots and tax lots hadn't been subdivided as 11 12 they had said so in their DOB filings and they were nonetheless approved. How does somebody get an 13 approval for a building when they haven't actually 14 15 done the zoning lot merger or subdivision yet? MONA SEHGAL: So, I think you're talking about 3<sup>rd</sup> 16 17 Avenue? 18 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Correct. MONA SEHGAL: Okay, if there was, and I don't 19 recall the specifics of that case; however, to the 20 extent that there was any issue that did come up, it 21 2.2 was corrected. 23 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I guess the only concern is just and again, why I like my colleagues bill so 24

much. It took me and an Urban Planner several hours

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 41 1 to find it, so that we could raise it to DOB who had 2 already approved it without the changes. And then, 3 it took several months, but there was a corrective 4 5 action, but DOB is extensively the gate keeper in 6 making sure people follow the laws. Thank you very much. 8 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you so much, with that, Council Member Powers. 9 10 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thank you. Thanks, just a few quick questions. I missed a little bit of the 11 conversation with Council Member Kallos. 12 Is there an opinion or support or opposition to 13 14 his legislation that relate to the air rights 15 transfers? I don't think I saw it in the testimony. 16 I am a sponsor of the bill, it is our bill, that's 17 correct. 18 SUSAN AMRON: We're just trying to make sure that we are discussing the correct Intro. Number. 19 20 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, it is the legislation that requires notification and I will 21 2.2 give you the bill number; it is 1701. 23 SUSAN AMRON: Okay, we support the idea of 24 transparency in creation of zoning lots going

There's some details that we would work

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forward.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 42 1 with the Council on the bill, but generally we are 2 supportive of the bill. 3 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, and did I hear a 4 comment earlier that there is some notification given 5 today related to this information, because I, 6 7 similarly, don't recall my office or when I was a Community Board Member, the Community Board getting 8 information related to air rights transfers. 9 10 MONA SEHGAL: So, with respect to the Department of Buildings involvement, we are not involved in 11 12 private agreements involving air right transfers. When Department of Buildings gets involved, it's 13 at the time when an applicant comes to the agency to 14 15 file construction documents. 16 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: It's after they have gotten the air rights, it's when they're filing their 17 18 plans. MONA SEHGAL: Those air rights are private 19 20 agreements. COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Yeah, okay, I got it, I 21 2.2 got it. Are there any technical hurtles or any like 23 logistical hurtles related to providing that information to Community Board, Borough President, 24 elected official from City Planning or BSA? 25

SUSAN AMRON: City Planning doesn't get information about private agreements among landowners and we don't get you know, the declarations or other documents filed with us.

So, from our perspective, we wouldn't have the information to provide to anyone.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: And to add to that, the BSA really has nothing to do with zoning lot mergers that go on as-of-right.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, I appreciate it.

Council Member Kallos noted to me that if you go on the Building of my Block website, there's not a sign up for email. So, I think may be perhaps we're provided with that information but can the public sign up for that to get information about what's happening on their block? In an email format rather than having to go on manually?

MONA SEHGAL: So, just getting updated. A couple of things; Buildings on my Block, you have to go to the website to get that information. However, I do want to say today to you Council Member, that we have a new effort that is in the works and DOB staff can follow up as needed with your staff.

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But the new effort is soon to launch to allow members of the public to sign up to receive email updates on construction projects of interest. And so, that will be an effort that we do hope to launch shortly.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Do you know which shortly, the timeline with that is? What the timeline is?

MONA SEHGAL: I'm being told that it would be next month.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Next month, okay, that's good, thank you.

Just switching topics since the topic here is general operations of the Board of Standards and Appeals. Can you just tell us, I think there's five Commissioners right now, full time Commissioners of the BSA, all appointed by the Mayor. Just clarification; subject to if I say consent by the City Council.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, has there been any discussion — I mean, City Planning has appointees from the City Council, the Borough Presidents, you know, it strikes me the Mayor has all the power here

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in terms of appointments to the BSA which is an appeals process, yet you know, for Council we have many projects that come through. You know, in our districts and our communities that come through the BSA. Has there ever been a discussion about expanding the composition or changing who has appointments to the BSA?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: So, if you had participated in the thrilling Charter Revision Commission hearings, you would have seen quite a lot of testimony on this subject or discussion on this subject.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: I know Council Member submitted some testimony on that.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: So, of course, there were proposals during the Charter Revision Commission proceedings to expand the BSA from five to as many as thirteen Commissioners appointed by very many different kinds of people but I do want to clarify here that though the five Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor with advice and consent of the Council, once they're appointed, they are not permitted by rule to be contacted by anyone once and application has been filed and is pending before the Board.

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So, whether or not it's appointed by the Mayor or anybody else, it's not as if anyone can call a Commissioner and say vote the way I would like you to vote.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Yeah, I'm not questioning independence here, it's just about composition because in other agencies we have the full — an ideological belief that you know, different forms of appointment representation are important.

Is there an opinion whether the composition should be, even if — whether the appoint — division of appointments or sort of overall composition should be looked at?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: I think it was extremely heavily looked at in the last few months.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: I'm asking if you have an opinion on it.

MARGERY PERLUTTER: I think it was heavily looked at. I think actually the composition is the right idea. The issue really of who's on the BSA has to do with expertise and it may sound easy to find the people with the kind of expertise that needs to be on the board, but it is not easy. And one of the requirements is that we have a representative from

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 47 1 2 say no more than two representatives from each borough and the ideal is one representative from each 3 4 borough. And for example, finding a structural engineer 5 with the kinds of expertise that's necessary to 6 7 review our applications, who wants to come work for the City of New York and not work for one of the big 8 engineering companies, is no small feat and that's 9 true about all of the other experts. 10 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: I appreciate it. My 11 12 final question, is there an appointee from every 13 borough right now? 14 MARGERY PERLMUTTER: We have actually two from 15 Queens at the moment. 16 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Two from Queens, okay. I won't ask which boroughs are represented and I will 17 18 figure out. Thank you. MARGERY PERLMUTTER: It's actually Brooklyn, 19 20 surprisingly. CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Okay, thank you so much. 21 2.2 Any questions from my colleagues before the Chairs 23 start asking questions? Alright, so with that, let me come back. At the 24 February 25<sup>th</sup> hearing on the Governmental Operations

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Committee, the BSA testified that a clerical system will be necessary to implement 1095-218 with regards to expiration notification. The BSA also stated that the resources were presenting a challenge in implementing Local Law 102 of 2017 regarding access to a state certified real estate appraiser.

As DCAS and I know that question was asked, but if you could get into a little bit more detail, has DCAS granted a BSA access to such an appraiser? If not, could you give a little more detail whats hindering? How you identify other areas of need and will the BSA require additional resources in order to implement the legislation before the Committee today?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: So, I just want to before we go to the appraiser, I think one part of your

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Right.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: So, yes, we actually were able to happily thankfully — I want to actually thank Council Member Kallos for his help on that. We're able to hire an IT person and a Compliance Officer; both of whom work on a data base now, which will do much more than what the bill is suggesting. The bill suggest that we just notify recipients of variances

question was about an IT person for notification.

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that were granted since 2013. That there variances are about to expire.

We don't typically grant variances with terms of years. We've had only three in that time, but we have many other kinds of applications that have terms of years and we're working on a data base that will eventually notify those people that their special permits and other kinds of waivers are about to expire. So, we're very thankful for that staff.

In terms of the appraiser, I'm not sure if your aware of the sort of the budget situation in the city but we also have a very tiny staff and we've recently lost.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Really tiny.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Yeah, very, very tiny staff that handles about 700 applications a year and we've recently lost some critical staff members. And so, in order to keep the place running, we actually have to focus on replacing them first. So that affects our budget and then the appraiser as it turns out is much more complicated then we realized. We had thought it would be through a contract but apparently what we had thought of as a contract relationship is not feasible under the current structure.

COUNCIL CABRERA: So, what structure will you have in place?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Yeah, so Carlo Costanza — CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you Carlo.

CARLO COSTANZA: Thank you Chair. Yeah, so, we thought that there were existing contracts already in place that we could perhaps piggyback on. We've been told or my understanding is that that's not possible. We would have to put out our own RFP to have our own separate contract.

When we started gauging what that would cost or what we would get for the monies that had been allocated for this, it appears that if we were to get a contract and successfully put out the RFP, have bidders and meet the contractual requirements, that we probably would get maybe two to three appraisals out of it; they're very expensive. So, then we started to consider perhaps what the feasibility of hiring a licensed appraiser, but you know, obviously we don't have that approval, that part in place and again, for that level of criteria it can be almost at an executive level to have a New York State Licensed appraiser that would be willing to come.

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So, we haven't engaged that yet, we're scoping it to see what the feasibility is of the possibility, but that's the two options so far that we've had.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: So, what's the next step.

I mean, you're considering, you looked at the two options, what's the next steps that makes sense and second of all, by when do you foresee - I mean, are you kind of in a bind where you have to wait until next June of the new budget. Because what I'm hearing between the line is a funding issue, right.

CARLO COSTANZA: It's the funding and the you know, the prospect of finding a candidate that meets whatever civil service requirement, whatever is available and what that salary would like.

So, to meet the criteria of a New York State licensed appraiser that has a certain amount of years of experience that has experience familiar with what our needs are and again, obviously, if we were to hire someone on staff, we utilize that employee.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: What would be the implication of waiting all the way into the next fiscal cycle?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: So, I just want to - a lot of this comes from not actually I think the bill

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itself came from not really understanding how the BSA currently operates.

One of our Commissioners is a very experienced financial analyst. She's not a licensed appraiser, but we rely very heavily on her analysis of the performers that come. That's actually what's going on for the few variances that are for profit variances. In the course of a year, we get maybe ten or so, is that about, right?

CARLO COSTANZA: And the rest are typically none for profits, schools, single family homes that don't require a financial —

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Right, so, of those ten, we're looking deeply at those financials. And so, it's not that we're in dire straits, we looked at it instead as a great advantage to have somebody on staff who we could ask for sort of data that an appraiser has access to that we don't have access to.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Let me move on to the next question, because we have our esteemed — I have the Borough President who's going to be testifying.

Thank you, you're always amazing.

As the Board Chair, you recuse yourself from voting to prior connections to a matter before the

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five-member boards. Can you please explain what the boards protocol for recusal is on the circumstances? Have other members of the board chosen to recuse themselves and have there been situations where more than one person has recused him or herself self and what happens in these instances?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Okay, so in terms of how recusal works, when a board member — the standard rule that's really the Conflict of Interest Board Rule, is that if there is some sort of financial connection to that project you must recuse and by a financial connection, it can even be that you have some either familial or business connection to an applicant and therefore, if the applicant does or doesn't succeed in the project then some how or other that would affect you personally, right.

So, that's the standard Conflict of Interest
Board rule, so whenever a board member is confronted
with that possibility, they consult with our general
counsel and then in turn, they go to the Conflict of
Interest Board to see if it rises to the level of
require and recusal. Typically, no one else knows
the reason for the recusal, that's intentional
because we're concerned that knowing the reason for

2 the reason for the recusal might affect other board 3 members and staff members opinion about the case.

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In my case, and then we have another lawyer on the Board; in both of our cases, I recuse also when I view that there might be a lawyers ethical interest that would be compromised. For example, if that was my client and I have special information about that case, then I would recuse which is different then a Conflict of Interest Board recusal.

In terms of two Board members recusing, I haven't seen that happen but three is enough to vote on a case.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: But if you have four left and you have a split vote, have you ever had that situation?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Well, we've had situations for example, well, when we didn't have enough commissioners right. So, we had four commissioners and one had to recuse, right, then we had three.

If we're ever in a situation where we only have two, this is such an interesting question, I don't know the answer to that. We haven't been confronted.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: So, you haven't cross that?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Yeah, happily.

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CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Alright, let me move on to DCP, concerning Intro. 1691 and Intro. 1692, bulk of work for numerating each zoning lot will be in first identifying each zoning lot and its constituent tax law.

First, help me understand, can you walk us through the steps needed to identify single zoning lot or archives and records need to be assessed to accomplish these steps and which ones are digitized versus manual. What is the work, if I'm asking too many questions at the same time, please let me know. What is the work involved in numerating zoning lots beyond identifying the constituent tax law? What additional staff resources would DCP need to accomplish this process?

SUSAN AMRON: Let me sort of -

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Yeah, I know I give you - I have more, but you know.

SUSAN AMRON: The issue on zoning lots really is an historical issue. Going back pre, the first zoning resolution, there are a lot of buildings and structures in the city that predate the first zoning resolution that predates certificates of occupants that had the meets and bounds in them and that even

predate or clearly that predate the 1961 zoning resolution that actually first defined zoning lots.

So, there are, and I think I, in my testimony, said there is tens of thousands of lots conservatively that just don't even have zoning lot designations. And then, pre-1977, there was no general requirement that zoning lots actually file the zoning lot — the establishment of zoning lots with any particular agency.

So, the current requirements about filing date to 1977 about recording pre-1977, it's not really a question of what resources we would need, we just think it would be impossible basically and we think you'd have to go and look at the city and we're talking on a citywide basis, you'd have to go look at all lots in the city and do research. And try and figure out, is there a zoning lot or just as pre-date and then, what's the zoning lot.

The developers need to do it on a lot by lot basis, and it can be done that way and as Council Member Kallos said, sometimes it can take a lot of time to do. And that's our understanding that it can be very difficult when you're just focusing on one

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lot, to do it on a citywide basis. It's not really a question of resource, it's a question of possibility.

Going forward though -

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: So, let me stop you there, can you repeat that. It's not an issue of resources? I mean, if you had the right resources, anything is possible right, especially in New York City.

So, if you have enough resources, it could get done and part of my frustration is what Council Member Kallos experienced himself. Especially in districts like his in Manhattan and so forth. That it just take a tremendous — first of all, you need a tremendous amount of will to go through that whole process. You got to get people who know what they are doing, it's costly. It actually discourages the average normal person to be able — who don't have the resources to go ahead and find it on their own.

How do we, I mean, are we going to have this problem for ever. That's my issue. You know, I hear kind of the same arguments that almost when I drafted the bill, and we got it done. It's online and I know this is a little bit more liberoes, but it can be done.

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# So, let me just ask, how much do you foresee that it will cost to get it done?

SUSAN AMRON: I have no way of estimating what it would cost or how many people because really, what it would require would be looking at you know, New York City as a whole on a lot by lot basis and then doing research on a lot by lot basis that could go back you know, it could go back 100 years, it could go back 20 years and we don't know but New York has tens of thousands of lots.

So, we do support the goal of creating transparency going forward and it's really just going back historically given the way that the city has developed and the requirements that have been applicable at various times over the city's history.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Can you start now moving forward or are you identifying moving forward?

SUSAN AMRON: The City Planning Commission or the Department of City Planning does not get those filings. You know, we I think as others have testified, there are certain declarations that get filed with the City Register and then, when a developer is going to Department of Buildings to get

approval to move ahead, they have to have certain filings with the Department of Building.

Filings of bad zoning lots, creation of new zoning lots, don't come to City Planning. They haven't and we don't have that ability.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Help me here and do you think that we should require developers that once the transfers happens, not when they get to DOB, because that could be years, right?

And I think that was part of the problem with 200 Amsterdam, and I know you can't talk about, but in theory, forget 200. If we had a scenario similar to that, I think part of the problem is, we are you know, letting the developers determine when to file which is basically when they get them ready to file with DOB.

Wouldn't it make sense that as soon as they make their agreement, that by law we would require them to do so?

SUSAN AMRON: Well, generally, the agreements among the developers are private agreements. I can't really speak to the legality of when one can actually require that something be disclosed or not.

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CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Would it be helpful if there was a mandate to require them to do it asap once the agreement.

SUSAN AMRON: I just can't speak to whether that is something that's doable, that's legal or not.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Okay, so, getting back to the question that I didn't let you answer completely. Moving forward, is this something that you're looking to do? To get it done and piggybacking with that question is, can we start with the easiest cases that don't go like way back. Like you mentioned, hundreds of years where it's going to require more effort by somebody doing the research?

SUSAN AMRON: Well, we do support the goal of moving forward when there are filings of being more transparent about that. And we look forward to working with the Council to figure out the best way of doing that.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: So, will you be supportive in theory, and I know we're not working out the details here right now, that if the bill were to be

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 61 1 2 amended, to cover it moving from here forward, that would be something that you would be open to? 3 SUSAN AMRON: I think we would have to talk about 4 5 the precise details of it with the Council, but you 6 know, it's again, the filings don't come to the 7 Department of City Planning. But as the city - I think the city agencies and the council can work 8 together to figure out what the best way of making 9 10 this happen is. CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Okay, would Intro. 1692 as 11 12 drafted interfere in any way with ZoLa's existing mapping of tax law in zoning districts? 13 14 SUSAN AMRON: Well, I think to the extent we 15 don't think that it's possible to achieve -16 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: But in theory, if it was possible. 17 18 SUSAN AMRON: Well, it's hard to talk about it in theory when we don't think it's possible to map. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: If we were to have the scenario that I just shared with you, the possibility 21 2.2 from moving here forward, would there be any 23 interference? 24 SUSAN AMRON: It is a very theoretical matter.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Yes.

SUSAN AMRON: I would have to go back and talk to our ZoLa, the people who are responsible for the data and adding data and ZoLa to understand what can and can't be done and whether something should be on ZoLa or some other platform.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Do you foresee any cost associating with updating ZoLa to add the shape files?

SUSAN AMRON: Well, I think again, the side of the question of whether it's possible to create shape files. I think that's really the largest issue here is the actual data and creation of shape files to begin with.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: What about adding another layer? Is that costly?

SUSAN AMRON: Another layer — the actual, if you have files, adding shape files, my understanding is that's not a huge cost. It's the actual creation of the shape files that is the cost. And in here, is I think we've made clear we don't think it would be possible.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Gotcha, I have another question, but I'm going to turn it over to my Co-Chair Rafael Salamanca.

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CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you Chair Cabrera.

We've been joined by Council Member Barron and

Reynoso. I am going to allow Council Member Reynoso
to ask a few questions.

5 to ask a few question

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you, I just have a couple of questions. I want to thank the Chairs for having this hearing and thank you for being here.

Two main questions; we don't know at this moment the amount of lot, I guess, mergers that exist in the City of New York. I mean, like an easy, accessible form or a system. Can we agree with that?

SUSAN AMRON: Yes, we do not know, and I don't think anyone knows precisely all the zoning lots that exist.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: The primary function of the Department of City Planning is to plan. It's just very difficult for me to understand how an agency responsible for ensuring some type of comprehensive continuity to the way we look at our city and what we expect in the future to not be able to take into account merging of lots.

It just feels very fundamental to the work that I think that you should be doing. So, for me, it's concerning that we just don't do that in a meaningful

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way. And I am concerned on whether or not DCP at some time and its existence, maybe that's something we should be doing more comprehensive data to make sure that we're taking into account what I think in some cases are very significant changes to all our unintended consequences of planning, I guess, right. Those are things that you don't account for, whether you plan for a building to be let's say 20 stories and because of a transfer of lots or purchasing of air rights. Then it ends up being 40 stories.

I don't think you planned for that necessarily, but if it does happen, I think you should account for it, but we're not accounting for that. So, I guess that's all a statement, not a question but my point being is, is it in your interest I guess to want to have this information available to you?

SUSAN AMRON: Well, you know, we have an as of right zoning structure in the city and so, if a property owner can comply with the bulk and the use regulations that exist, then our view is that, and they have an as of right. They can build as of right under the use and bulk regulations.

We don't regulate transfers, property transactions. We don't have the authority to

regulate property transactions and so, we just look at the use and bulk allowed by the zoning regulations and if property owners have agreements among themselves or buy and sell property, or a mass property and comply with the zoning regulation, we think that's appropriate.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So, because we can't control it or it's as of right, it doesn't matter.

SUSAN AMRON: No, the as of right, there's already been — a zoning resolution allows it. And so, if the zoning resolution allows something as of right, then a property owner is entitled to build what the zoning rights would be.

anyone here objects to that. I think what we're objecting to is not knowing. It seems like just a lack of information or not knowing is [inaudible 1:55:45]. Unless, those were your intended consequences, that in some cases, this area that we've rezoned in 1960, to allow for six story buildings can now have a building that's 30 stories because of a transfer of air rights and we accounted for that, then that's perfectly fine. But when it

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comes to planning, having that information I think has value.

And I just really feel like there is a dismissive nature in the Department of City Planning on things that they just feel that they have no influence in or can't control.

But the least that we can do is have information. And for me, the biggest concern is that you've never asked for this information or it isn't something that you've thought was important to have. And I don't know if you can plan without having that information.

Now, the legislation as we've written it, or as I understand it, especially the one I'm on, doesn't ask for us to stop the as of right development to happen. It doesn't ask for us to get information prior to a transaction happening. These are all happening afterwards, like just the way that it happens now. We wouldn't interfere with that in anyway shape or form. The process by which you merge lots will consistently — well, it will stay consistent. The only thing we would be doing is, we would be getting information about it now. Now we would know that these things happen after the fact.

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But I just don't understand I guess, in planning

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how this wouldn't be something that you would want

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prior to the City Council moving forward with it.

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SUSAN AMRON: Right, and we do support the goal

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of identifying zoning lots and changes in zoning

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lots, development of new zoning lots or going

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forward. Our concern is that looking backwards, it's

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just not possible to, given the history of New York

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City and the requirements that have been in existence

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really pre-1977 to create a citywide map.

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So, and I understand the

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history situation and I guess what I'm getting to is that you should have been doing this on your own if

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you're a planning department. It should have been

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something that you've wanted to do. It is just

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beyond me how that's not the case, but I guess, I

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want to end it by saying, I'm not nembious1:59:16 by

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nature. I respect as of right development; I don't

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challenge them. I can't challenge them, I don't have

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the authority to it, but I like to know that they are

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happening.

And, I am still having still having conversations

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regarding one of the pieces of legislation and don't

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want it to take on the effect of allowing for  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right)$ 

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 68 1 2 communities that might not want a development that is happening as of right to be able to challenge it. 3 4 And we're like in this ground, or I'm having this 5 grey area that I'm fighting with. Where I want to have the information, but I don't necessarily want it 6 7 to be used to stop what I consider as of right 8 developments. So, I'm trying to figure that out. I don't want 9 to encourage the nimbus in being able to do that 10 work, but I do think this is information we need, and 11 12 I don't know how to reconcile that just yet, but I'm trying to figure that out on my own. And that's why 13 14 even on the legislation that I'm a part of I have 15 issues with. But I do think this is information you 16 should at least want. So, I guess that's where I will close my 17 18 statements and I want to just thank the Chairs for giving me this time. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Yeah, by the way, I wasn't rushing you, I was looking at you because I was about 21 2.2 to interject on something. 23 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Don't interject Chair.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Okay, but I just want to

zone in a little bit more here. So, when we're

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- COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 69
- 2 | talking about somebody comes, had an agreement, two
- 3 | landlords transferring their air rights to another.
- 4 They go to DOB, at that point, can't we assign a
- 5 number moving here forward, identifying tax? Would
- 6 | it be that difficult to do that? It would seem to me
- 7 | it's not that difficult.
- 8 SUSAN AMRON: Going forward, I can't speak for
- 9 DOB. It might be possible; it wouldn't come to us at
- 10 | all. You know, an as of right development, we
- 11 | wouldn't see.

- 12 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Can you repeat that again,
- 13 | I'm sorry.
- 14 SUSAN AMRON: I said, I'm not speaking for DOB
- 15 | but for City Planning, if it's an as of right
- 16 development, it would not come to us at all.
- 17 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: So, let me ask DOB then.
- 18 SUSAN AMRON: So, we wouldn't be able to do that.
- 19 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: DOB.
- 20 MONA SEHGAL: So, to put this into context; when
- 21 | they come to DOB, they have filed the meets and
- 22 | bounds of the proposed zoning lot, or zoning lot that
- 23 | they're looking to develop on at the City Register.
- 24 | And at that point, it's been filed publicly

somewhere. They come to DOB and they submit it again.

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Now, in terms of assigning a number, I guess, I'm just not sure how that would work in my agency. It feels like, I don't know. I just can't guess to how that would work.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Maybe both of your agencies could work, the department could work together and try and figure that out. Look, I'm trying to find the easiest way moving forward, because if we keep doing what we're doing we're going to end up with the same results. I'm a firm believer in systems and what I see is that we have a system in place right now that is just repeating history over and over again.

And, ten years from now, there's going to be another Chair here asking the same question about something that we could have an impact already that is going to be helpful to our constituents and to everyone who is trying to get this type of information that is going to save time. It saves you time as well, from people knocking on your doors, looking for answers, asking questions. There I would see that it will be profitable to you as well.

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And so, it would seem to me that it is logical and reasonable, and it doesn't take a lot of effort.

As a matter of fact, let me go a little deeper.

Every time that we have, and you will have to identify what that is, anything that they come to you for, not just in that case, you know, the situation that it would make sense whenever it is feasible to assign the number.

So, that way we can start moving forward and be — hold on one second....

What about using the City Register? Would that be whenever something is filed, Department of Finance, anybody here from the Department of Finance, I think Annette Hill.

Annette, how are you? Can you please come I will move this real quickly.

COUNCIL CLERK: Please raise your hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony and to respond honestly to Council Member questions and if you could please identify yourself.

23 ANNETTE HILL: Annette Hill, City Register.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Okay, my wise council behind me had really identified maybe a process and

right here in this panel. Years that actually

proceeds me is my estimation. And I know we can figure this out. My concern is the way we are doing it right now, we're going to keep getting the same result with the same frustration coming year after year and we're going to get the same answers.

Please help me figure out in a collective way right here, to all the panelists here representing the administration, how can we make this happen moving forward? It would just seem to me that you know, I'm a big believer in systems. I'm more of a believer in systems then golf. Because you can never get to where you are going unless you have a system in place.

So, is there a way and you don't have to come out with a magic answer right now, but can you help?

Let's work together identifying a process to make it happen. I know I'm putting you in a spot, asking right now to come up with something that's never done before and I know there's always this hesitation of committing to something, right.

But I'm coming in good faith here to try to figure out, not to get this I got you kind of attitude. How can we come up with something that

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2 really works for everyone, including all of your
3 agencies?

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ANNETTE HILL: Okay, well it's something we would have to explore some more conversation with Council as well what's in the finance of how we could make that happen. I would need further conversation on it.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you, thank you for all of you being open minded. Let me give it back to my Co-Chair.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you Chair Cabrera, I want to recognize that we've been joined by Council Member Yeger and Council Member Yeger, we will give you five minutes.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Thank you Mr. Chair and Mr. Chair, good morning. First, I just wanted to ask DCP, I actually agree with some of your objections to the retroactive recordation, understanding that it's complicated because so many of these zoning lot changes are either by private agreement or have been recorded in the City Register and there's no kind of master book that you can go to without actually doing years and years of research to go through every single lot and see what it currently is linked to.

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So, I understand that and moving forward, I think it would be a good idea to have a master list. But I do have a question about your second to last paragraph of your testimony and I apologize that I've been in and out, but I have another hearing next door.

You indicate that, you represent to us, that

Intro. 1691 would change the City Charter in such a
fashion that it would be required to have a
referendum.

My understanding of the Charter and the limitations on the Council to amend the Charter, we do it all the time here, is that we can't curtail on authority that the Charter has given to the other branch of government. But we surely, I believe, can assign a task to an agency whether that agency likes it or not. Notwithstanding particularly in light of that section then currently numbered eleven in the section that you are referring to says, perform such other functions as or assigned to him or her by the Mayor are the provisions of law.

We have the ability to assign you a task. If you don't want to do it, I guess that's okay, you don't have to. Most agencies don't do what we tell them

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE 76 COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 1 2 anyway, so that cool. But I would just respectfully differ with your legal interpretation of the 3 restrictions on this Council to assign a task to a 4 5 City agency. That's not a question, that's just a statement 6 7 and I'll move on from there. But I do agree that retroactive recordation and creating this master list 8 is problematic and I understand the conundrum that 9 you find and how it would be difficult to comply if 10 it's meant to go retroactive. 11 12 I have a question for the Chair of the BSA. good to see you again Ma'am. During you conversation 13 14 with Councilman Powers, you indicated something which 15 I've heard before. Is that by rule of your agency, 16 nobody can talk to any commissioner during anytime. 17 MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Not anytime, once an 18 application has been -COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Once an application, what 19 20 does that mean exactly? Does that mean that I can't pick up the phone and call a member of the Board of 21 2.2 Standards and Appeals? 23 MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Correct. 24 COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: By whose authority do you 25 promulgate a rule that says that a government

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 77

official paid by the City of New York can't be call

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by a legislator here in the City of New York? Or by the Commissioner of the Police Department in the City of New York, or by anybody else?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: By whose authority do we promulgate a rule?

assume that you believe that the rules is promulgated by the Board are enforceable, but do you know of any other agency that has a rule that says that other government officials — I'm not saying that the guy on the number four train can knock on the door of your house and start asking you questions about an application. I don't know if he can or can't, I'm not talking about that. I'm talking about your colleagues in government.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: So, do I know of any other agency? I used to be a landmarks commissioner; we were forbidden from speaking to anyone about pending applications. If someone came to us, we were instructed to advise the Counsels Office or the Press Office, that someone reached out to us and that person in those offices would respond to the questioner.

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So, the reason that we created that rule was really to formalize our existing practice, which was to not allow any commissioners to speak to anyone outside of our own agency about a pending application. So, as to keep their review and opinions purely focused on the record before them, as opposed to influenced by anyone who might have had ex-parte communications, because all of our review is based on the testimony that's either submitted in writing or given to us at a public hearing.

So, it's to keep the review process very clean and that's something that the Board has practiced for I actually don't know how long, and this was just really to formalize it by rule making and that's why.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Are the commissioners banned from reading newspapers?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: No, of course they are not banned from reading newspapers.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Why not, we do that with jurors during the pending deliberation -

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: They're not banned -

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Well, that would be a

great idea.

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MARGERY PERLMUTTER: But that's different, so that's more similar to public testimony, so when we know a community is opposed to a project, they come and they give testimony usually quite detailed and more than that, they also submit testimony.

So, that's quite a different thing than a personal phone call where we don't know what the contacts of the phone call is. Where it might be a threat, it might be something else and so, we just want to avoid that entirely. It makes it just a lot cleaner.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Do you have a list of streets that commissioners are not allowed to drive down on a regular -

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Why?

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Just in case.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: No, so, site inspections and so on are something that's done regularly by commissioner.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: But that's not part of the public record unless you decide to enter it into the public record.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: No, it is actually part of the public record.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: I said, the second part of my sentence was it's not part of the public record unless you decide to enter it into the public record, but if one of the commissioners decides to drive down East whatever street and take a look at a building, it's only if that commissioner decides to enter his or her observations into the public record that it becomes public record. Otherwise it's just what he or she saw, and she goes to the movies.

So, my point is that you're attempting to limit one and wisely, it's a broad limitation but you're attempting to limit one method by which people may affirmatively reach out but you're not locking off the board from receiving extraneous information.

Perhaps it's not affirmatively being reached out with this extraneous information, but you can read newspapers, you can read websites, you can read articles, you can drive down streets. None of which is part of the public record, why is it such a big deal if a colleague in government — I'm not saying that — by the way, I don't want anybody whose watching this to think that that's because we've had an issue where I tried to call, and you hung up on me. That's not what occurred, it never happened.

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I'm not taking personal offense by any way. I really am just trying to understand the legal basis by which an agency says, nobody can talk to us.

And I do believe you are the only agency that does this.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Well, we're also arguably the only agency that often gets — we may be the only agency that is often accused of being affected by call — we're often accused of being affected by calls from for example, the Mayor's office and so on. And so, this was our way of demonstrating that in fact, no, we're not affected by that. But I do want to say that site visits are not extraneous. Site visits are very much a part of our understanding of an application.

So, it's actually part of the standard review process for us to go and visit the sites to understand better how the building situates in the community and so on.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: I don't want to beat this down, but you know, the notion that and I'll make this my final point on this topic, but the notion that an agency and a number of commissioners can set themselves back and put up a brick wall and you know,

it would be to me, similar to the Police Commissioner saying, no Council Member can ever call me.

And I think there are — well, some Council

Members hate the Police Department but except for the ones that don't, I don't think that that would be an issue and I think that well, I kind of made clear what I think.

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: And I just want to finish that. We're more similar in our thinking to the way a court operated where it would not be proper for judges to be approached by appellants or plaintiff and so on during the course of proceedings.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: I want to ask a question about Intro., I know you support it and I'm actually; I don't really care either way. I assume most people tell the truth and I don't know why we bother swearing people in here in the Council, I think that's ridiculous.

But do you find, with regard to Intro. 1723, do
you find a lot of lying going on in your agency?

People come to you and they just lie right and left?

MARGERY PERLMUTTER: I would just have to say it
depends. And my counsel just showed me that

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 83 1 2 administrative law judges are also prohibited from ex-parte communication. 3 COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: They have that funny word 4 5 in their title, right, judge. MARGERY PERLMUTTER: Well, we're a quasi-judicial 6 7 agency. COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Quasi, also funny word. 8 MARGERY PERLMUTTER: There's the quasi part, 9 10 that's the judicial part and that's what we go on. COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Right, with your 11 12 commissioners. MARGERY PERLMUTTER: But in terms of the - so, we 13 14 do now swear most of the people in who come appear 15 before us and in that process which I've found quite 16 helpful frankly because they actually right at the beginning of their testimony raise their hands and 17 18 swear. And then I can say to them, you're under oath, are you sure you want to hold to that 19 20 statement, and we have caught actually applicants in misstatements. Whether they were lies is another 21 2.2 subject, but let's just say misstatements. 23 When we've caught them, we've tried to get them 24 to change their position and when they don't change

their position and we believe they are

misrepresenting, we report them to the Department of
Investigation. And we say at the hearing that we
believe we have some issues with the veracity and may

5 take this up further.

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So, does it happen a lot? It actually depends on the type of application.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Alright, thank you very much.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you Council Member. I just have one last question and then we're going to go on to the next panel.

Department of Buildings, alright, and I'm trying to get a straight up answer and I feel like I'm not getting it from this hearing. If a developer comes into the Department of Buildings today to pull a permit on a zoning lot that is comprised of a partial tax lots, okay, that's comprised of partial tax lots alright, with an S. Will the Department of Buildings approve or disapprove that permit assuming that no individual tax lot has enough FAR to build that building?

MONA SEHGAL: So, this is again, I appreciate the question, and this is again -

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: What would the Department of

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Buildings do, would you give them that permit, or you won't give them that permit? That's the answer that I'm trying to get from you.

MONA SEHGAL: Let me just answer it in this way

Chair. In light of the ongoing litigation, we have not revised our existing memos on this and so, we would have to take a look at an issue if it were to come to us but at this point, because of the litigation, I really can't speak any further on that point unless I have a specific matter.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: So, all future applicants that are trans legal to this process, you are putting them on hold because of this pending litigation?

MONA SEHGAL: I would need to know if there is a future applicant in place today. I just can't speak to it hypothetically.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: So, you don't know if there is any future applicants. Do you have applications on hold because this pending litigation matter?

MONA SEHGAL: Not that I'm aware of.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: I just want to ask you, is it typical for people to have these applications? Do

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 1 2 you get like one a year, ten, twenty, thirty? general question. 3 4 MONA SEHGAL: I don't know the answer to that 5 personally. 6 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Can you get us that answer? 7 MONA SEHGAL: Yes, we will. 8 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: I know you have very good data people. 9 10 MONA SEHGAL: Get you a general answer on that. CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Appreciate it, thank you. 11 12 CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: And can you get us the number of permits that are pending for these mergers? 13 14 Do you have that information? 15 MONA SEHGAL: I don't have it with me, but I can 16 certainly ask if we can get that information. 17 CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Okay, alright, and then -18 MONA SEHGAL: I'm being asked to ask you if I may for a clarification. Are you asking specifically for 19 20 permits that maybe pending, applications that are pending that involve parts of tax lots and zoning 21 2.2 lots, is that your question? 23 CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Yes.

MONA SEHGAL: Thank you.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Yes, yes. Okay, and then, I promise this is the final one. When a zoning lot is merged, when does it take effect? When it is recorded in ACRIS or when the buildings apart or when the owner pulls a building permit to build on that lot?

MONA SEHGAL: So, the zoning resolution allows for declarations to be filed or it requires these documents be filed in the City Register and at the time they are filed, they can in fact constitute a zoning lot. However, development cannot proceed on that zoning lot until they file with DOB. And to the extent that you know, if there's an issue, certainly we would raise it but if there is no issue that technically speaking it could happen at the time of filing on ACRIS.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Okay, well, I want to thank the panel for testifying today. I really appreciate it and we're going to bring up our next panel.

We're going to start with the Manhattan Borough President, Gale Brewer.

COUNCIL CLERK: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 88 1 2 testimony before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions? 3 GALE BREWER: Yes, I do. 4 COUNCIL CLERK: If you could please identify 5 6 yourself. 7 Thank you very much. I am Gale GALE BREWER: Brewer; Manhattan Borough President. I want to thank 8 Chair Cabrera and Chair Salamanca and all the Members 9 of the Land Use and Government Operations Committee. 10 These are very special Committee's to me, so I 11 12 appreciate being here. And I am simply here to express support for 13 14 Intro. 1701, and I want to thank Council Member 15 Kallos and all the other sponsors. 16 In my office, we have seen developments crop up 17 in residential neighborhoods as you can imagine. 18 Many which are out of scale heights that destroy the community fabric. And often, the question is how did 19 20 this building get so large, so big? Leaving aside those developments that use zoning loopholes, which 21 2.2 you have discussed and could in fact be an issue for 23 another hearing, the answer is almost always that the 24 developer purchased developments rights, also known

as air rights from an adjacent property.

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The legislation before you has a simple focus: it mandates that the local Community Board, Council Member, along with the Borough President and the Office of the Speaker are informed every time a transaction for the sale of development rights takes place. I think this empowers communities, this law. Too often developers purchase their development rights and their building plans are well underway by the time the community even becomes aware of the development.

But when communities get an early sense of what developments are coming to their neighborhood, they have the opportunity to better engage the developers, ask them the right questions, and get them and everyone to understand what the concerns are. In essence, it gives communities an opportunity to shape what the development looks like and I think it gives a positive predictability to the owner.

In the worst-case scenarios, when a community feels it has to mount a challenge against a development, whether it is at the Department of Buildings or the Board of Standards and Appeals, which you heard about earlier, advanced notice can be critical.

So, I have long advocated for community planning and a pre-ULURP effort in order to allow communities an opportunity to have an early say in how their neighborhoods grow and build. However, not a lot of that came through in the Charter Revision 2019 despite our best efforts. But I believe this legislation will offer an analogous benefit for as of right developments. I support the legislation; I urge the Committee to support it and I thank the Community Boards that are considering it. I know Board 12 and Board 8 are here and the other Boards in Manhattan are all taking it up.

Thank you very much.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you. I just have one quick question. Can you just briefly explain your pre-ULURP process?

GALE BREWER: Ah yeah, we tried. I mean with the larger rezoning's, which you are only too familiar with, we would have liked to mandate something similar to what maybe you did at Jerome or what we did in East Harlem, which was we had in that case, two years, a year in a half before the clock started ticking at the City Planning Commission.

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We obviously did it with East Midtown, with Council
Member Garodnick. So, in stead of having you know,
50, 60 days at every juncture, you have a good time
period legally to state we would like to have
community input. So, you have more time and you have
a better process.

We tried to get that through the Charter 2019,

Jim Caras was then our rep. We were not successful;

the Mayor's Office reps did not want it.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Interesting, alright, Council Member Kallos, you have a question.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you for coming out in support and for your patience.

GALE BREWER: Thank you.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Folks have been critical of introduction 1701 calling it a nimby bill. Do you feel that it would be nimby or what tools would it provide?

GALE BREWER: Well, what I tried to say is that we feel that predictability is important for the owners and I know that's what they want, but I think at this point, at this juncture in our city, we need to know when buildings — we know so many religious

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institutions for instance. The owner gets a call of the building, the religious institution could be the faith-based leader or the owner of the faith-based building and their told, do you want to purchase?

We'll buy your air rights. Nobody in the community has any sense that this is taking place.

So, I think, I don't believe it's nimby. I believe it's better planning and I think obviously, it's these community boards, elected officials have become quite used to trying to figure out how to work as a group, as a committee, as a community. But with absolutely blind sited, particularly I have deal with hundreds of applications up here with the faith-based situations. We lose your building; you have no sense that it's even taking place. All of a sudden you have a new building going up right next door, across the street, wherever the air rights allow you to go.

So, I think better planning is what I would call it, similar to what the earlier discussion was. How do we plan better for the city and I think this would be part of it.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: If there's public notice around the transfer of air rights, do you believe that people in the community, at religious

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE 93 COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 1 2 institutions, or even just living in some of the buildings, whether owners or tenants would make their 3 decisions differently knowing that it was part of an 4 5 air rights assemblage versus just a typical 6 transaction? 7 GALE BREWER: Yeah, I mean, I think a little bit of a leading question Council Member, but I do think 8 that what I'm trying to say because I know there is 9 owners and there's community and sometimes there's a 10 difference of opinion, but I do think we all need to 11 12 plan better together. And this would be an example of how it could happen, we are really getting blind 13 14 sited by the air rights. 15 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you. 16 GALE BREWER: Thank you, thank you very much. CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you Borough President. 17 18 Alright, so, we're going to bring up our next panel and my apologies if I mispronounce your name. 19 We have George Janes, Sean Khorsandi, Andrea 20 Goldwyn, Thomas Devaney, come up Thomas and Olive 21 2.2 Freud. 23 And we're going to ask the Sergeant at Arms to give them two minutes each. Yes, you can begin. 24

Yeah, we can start from the right, yes.

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GEORGE JANES: Okay, I'll go first. My name is George Janes; I'm an urban planner, I am here to support 1691, 1692 and 1701. I prepared testimony, I have a lot of testimony written that I've given to the Sergeant at Arms to pass around, but I'm going to actually break from it to respond to some things I heard today.

Council Member Reynoso asked if it would be in DCP's interest to have this, and I will answer this definitively, it would absolutely be in DCP's interest to have this. Whatever you do in EIS, I'm going to just pick one. Whatever you do in EIS, you have to do a reasonable worst-case development scenario. You know, so you have to go through and look at what's going to happen in the area just as of right and so, for instance, in the Sutton Place rezoning that just happened recently, there is a soft site that is in the reasonable worst-case development scenario that has a 500-foot building on it.

You know, it had sold all of its development rights 50 years previously, but it went through certified by DCP, went through public review, and you know, made it to law. And that building should not have been in the environmental review.

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Council Member Cabrera asked how common the parts of tax lots were. They're very uncommon. It doesn't happen very often at all. During the 200 Amsterdam BSA hearings, the attorney's on both sides did research and as I recall in my head, the number was — one side came up with nine, the other side came up with 17 over the past, since 1977.

So, fewer than one a year in all cases. But we have to do this, we have to build the database of tax lots and I see I'm out of time, but I just want to show if you have my testimony, the picture, this is the picture of the 200 Amsterdam tax lot. They have a map; I have the full size one and then a detailed. You can't read the numbers on the map, right, you can't read these numbers. We have to actually start building this database right now, because if we don't, we're just going to end up in a complete administrative nightmare.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you for your testimony and for your presentation.

SEAN KHORSANDI: Good morning Chairs, Council Members; Sean Khorsandi for Landmark West.

Landmark West finds the proposed legislation to daylight the transfer of development rights a welcome

change to an unnecessarily opaque procedure, one that too often a neighborhood only learns of when a development creeps far above its surrounding context, months and sometimes years into the construction process.

By alerting the impacted community within five days, this legislation will bolster transparency and allow communities to make informed decisions on how best to pool, save and expend their resources. Or in other words, triage and plan in the absence of an organized city-lead approach to planning and zoning which results in the haphazard skyline defining our city today.

It will also provide opportunity for neighbors to evaluate comparable sales of TDRs when in negotiation with a developer who is hoovering unused rights from any given block, assuring them a level footing for fair negotiations.

Further, sharing this information will then make individual community boards stewards of the records, so they may better be able to trace and track any future movement of sold air rights, to make sure they are not realized and resold again elsewhere.

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Ascribing a simple forward in a nominal expense is a nominal expense of time and digital age and comes at no cost of postage. There is no hardship imposed by this legislation to any party but rather a pure benefit to the public.

Added breadth to this legislation would impose a penalty for noncompliance, as such there is not one listed. Landmark West supports Intro. 1701.

ANDREA GOLDWYN: Good day Chairs Salamanca,

Council Member Kallos; I'm Andrea Goldwyn, speaking

for the New York Landmarks Conservancy. For nearly

five decades, the Conservancy has been dedicated to

preserving, revitalizing and reusing New York's

buildings and neighborhoods.

The Conservancy supports Intro. 1701. This bill will increase transparency in real estate transactions and give fair warning to elected officials and residents when unused development rights are being assembled.

For too long, owners have been able to subvert the intentions of the Zoning Resolution and use loopholes to create out of scale, out of context towers. The Department of City Planning has started to address the problem of mammoth mechanical voids,

but there is more work to do, as we've heard time and time again today, we've seen absurdly small lots used to evade contextual building requirements. We've seen developers pull together FAR from stray, unbuildable lots to create zoning lot polygons that defy planning logic.

Intro. 1701 won't solve all of these problems, but it's an important step in the right direction.

New York will always grow and change, but this process need to be fair and equitable.

We thank you the Council Members who sponsored this bill in conjunction with the Manhattan Borough President and we thank you for taking this deep dive today and unfortunately, encountering some of the frustrations that we've all felt when agencies can't seem to provide the answers, we're all looking for.

While the administration has been slow to respond, we're glad to see this branch of government take up these issues and we urge you to vote in favor of this legislation. Thank you.

22 OLIVE FREUD: My name is Olive Freud.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: I'm sorry, the microphone.

Can you help her there, yeah, just the press the -

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OLIVE FREUD: My name is Olive Freud; I'm

President of the Committee for Environmentally Sound

Development. We're the ones in litigation over 200

Amsterdam Avenue.

Before I read what, I have to say, I want to say that up until now, you've been asking this question, how do we put a limit on height. One of the ways and it's been all through history, is that you take the number of stories and you multiply by ten. And then that's the way you get the height, until now, until a few years ago.

Thank you so much for looking into the operation of the Board of Standards and Appeals and Zoning Lot Mergers. My organization, the Committee for Environmentally Sound Development, is in litigation.

In contention is whether a zoning lot can consist of two or more tax lots or can consist of two or more lots plus parts of additional tax lots. The minority report of the BSA, their June report, June 25<sup>th</sup>, supports our contention that a zoning lot can only consist of tow or more tax lots. This has never been a question before because mergers have always been two or more lots.

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I shouldn't have said never, I think it's seven cases over the years that were not and this one.

The Developer of 200 Amsterdam Avenue submitted a brand-new interpretation of mergers which has led to the 39-sided zoning lots shown on page two.

If you have my thing that I handed out, you could just turn it over and see what happens when you don't do two — yeah, I see the picture there, just turn it over. That's it, the little yellow is their lot and the thing in red is what he managed to fool them into buddy handed in. We cannot allow this to set a precedents, allowing our parks and green areas to be used as parts of mergers. That's going to happen all over the city if we allow this to go on.

The language has been clear to all developers.

That is, there are lots of developments going on in this city that do it the way they should do it. Two lots, no partials. Nobody bothers them and they go ahead and put up their building.

This is your opportunity to erase all ambiguity in the zoning regulations. Zoning regulations have to be a factor in determining the heights of buildings. We would also like to make the point that manipulation zoning regulations allows for increased

height and bulk. Once you get a bigger height, you get a tremendous bulk. And that's what's happening with these tall buildings and terrible shadows and it's detrimental to the surrounding community.

So, nobody cares about us, it's only the developer that counts.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you.

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THOMAS DEVANEY: Good afternoon; Thomas Devaney Senior Director of Land Use and Planning at the Municipal Art Society.

The transfer of development rights is a frequently used, yet clandestine as of right mechanism that has had a significant impact on development in New York City. Since 2013, when the Municipal Art Society released its first Accidental Skyline report, over 300 million square feet of development rights have been used citywide, the equivalent of nearly double the size of all planned development in Hudson Yards. However, the amount of TDRs used is not known because there is no way of tracking them.

Although individual development right transfers are currently recorded on the Department of Finance's ACRIS website, this information can only be accessed

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if a user has a reason to look at a specific address or tax lot. There is no way to be notified of a recorded TDR agreement, nor is it possible to find transfers on a map. Therefore, any comprehensive analysis of TDRs is virtually impossible. The timely series of bills being introduced by the Council should go a long way towards bringing TDR process into the light.

MAS has long advocated for increased transparency, accountability, and availability of public information in the city's as of right land use decisions. In our 2017 update of the Accidental Skyline report, we noted that existing resources are all too often deficient in informing the pubic of important real estate transactions and land use decisions until the development process has been completed.

As noted in our report, the City lacks an online platform that provides clear and comprehensive information about TDRs and zoning lot mergers. Even when information is provided, as it is on the ARIS site, navigation is often an exercise in futility. In Accidental Skyline, MAS pushed for the City to make all information pertaining to Zoning Lot

Development Agreements and other real estate transactions accessible by notifying the local community boards and elected officials.

The bills being introduced today represent a big step forward in addressing these deficiencies. With that being said, MAS believes that they can be strengthened further. We recommend that the interactive zoning map under Intro. 1692 should be a layer integrated on the City's ZoLa and DOITT map formats, not as a stand along map.

Consistent with the recommendations in Accidental Skyline and MAS's recent CEQR report, Tale of Two Rezoning's, the city should update CEQR methodology to require the evaluation of an alternative development scenario that factors in potential transfer development rights in a rezoned area. This would provide a more accurate picture of impacts of potential future development under large scale rezoning's.

The time is right for increased transparency in the TDR process. We commend the Council for the bills being introduced and look forward to more progress on this important issue.

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CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you, thank you all for your testimony. You have — sorry, you have a question.

Alright, just three minutes for Council Member Kallos, I'm sorry.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you very much for your patience and for being here. Do you think that it would be helpful if this legislation also covered not only the transfer of development rights when they are being recorded, but also, as the practice appears to be that developers will actually collect options to purchase those development rights. That's what we saw in the filings with Sutton during the bankruptcy.

GEORGE JANES: So, DCP wasn't wrong when they said this is going to be hard. Right, it's going to be hard; there is no doubt about it, but they still have to do it. When you add in another complexity of options, that may never be realized, right, those options can expire and then would never happen.

Then you've got to constantly update. I think it would be great if it were there, but I also think it would be just another impediment on something that is already going to be very hard.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, that's it, thank 3 you.

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CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Alright, thank you.

Alright, so, we're going to bring up the next panel.

We have Harry Bubbins, Sheila Kendrick, Richard

Lewis, and Alida Camp.

HARRY BUBBINS: Thanks for the opportunity to speak in support of Intro. 1701. My name is Harry Bubbins; I am representing Village Preservation, also known as Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation. We're the largest membership organization in Greenwich Village, the East Village and NoHo.

I am here today to express my strong support for the bill introduced by Council Member Ben Kallos regarding the community notification requirements for transfer of development rights.

We feel this legislation could be incredibly helpful and is unfortunately quite necessary. There is nothing inherently wrong with transferring development rights. However, too frequently the stacking of development rights from multiple lots is used to facilitate the construction of super tall towers or other structures which are woefully out of

scale or character with their surroundings. This too is not necessarily illegal or unethical. However, with alarming frequency, such projects involve some sort of zoning chicanery and manipulation which should not withstand the scrutiny of the light of day.

By giving communities notification of these plans as early as possible in the process, this legislation allows them to give these plans the thorough review that they often do not get from city agencies and pursue challenges when necessary.

It's a potentially important tool in the ongoing fight of New Yorkers to protect the character of their neighborhood and prevent both overdevelopment and the abuse of zoning regulations.

Where city agencies like the Department of
Buildings, Department of City Planning and the Board
of Standards and Appeals doing their job and ensuring
the plans which bend or break the rules are not
allowed to move forward, such a measure might not be
necessary. But as Justice Brandeis said, sunlight is
the best of disinfectants, and this bill would shine
much needed sunlight upon this process.

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We therefore urge you to approve this bill as soon as possible. Thank you.

SHEILA KENDRICK: I'm Sheila Kendrick with Save
Central Park NYC. We work with advocacy groups
citywide as we face challenges that impact Central
Park and other precious open spaces.

Many are startled when plans are finally released to find that proposed towers are completely contrary to what was expected and out of context with their neighborhoods.

This bill, which we support, requiring public notice of TDR's within five days, is long overdue. Whether you're an advocacy group, a property owner, a potential buyer, a resident or a developer, all should have access to this information that will allow for informed decisions. It will further limit the secret transactions that have been all too frequent in real estate development to date.

Numbering tax lots of record, and proving interactive maps of available air rights, will also provide clarity and transparency to all stakeholder.

Thank you.

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RICHARD LEWIS: Richard Lewis; I'm Board Chair of Community Board 12 in Washington Heights and Inwood to the top of Manhattan.

We enthusiastically support this in package of legislation 1691, 1692, 1701. In fact, the entire Board I was say, 40 members have voted unanimously.

So, I am going to keep my statement as briefly as possible; you have it on the record and I sat here listening to the testimony of the three agencies DCP, DOB and the BCA. I was a little bit dis-concerning to know that they did not know all the city lots and there's seemed to be great resistance of going backwards and there's some slight enthusiasm going forward.

It seems that developers have greater rights of going backwards and putting us in this predicament that we are. This has to change, and I think as an IT professional, I can tell you that it may be problematic to get this information done. It is not impossible. It must be done, the sooner the better and the sooner we can enforce with more deliberate speed, this legislation, it helps the public and that's what we like to know. We need to have this information.

Thank you very much and I applaud the Council and it's members for doing their hard work and getting us to this point. Thank you, thank you, thank you. Do you have any questions?

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ALIDA CAMP: Hi, good morning. Thank you, Chair Cabrera, Chair Salamanca and members of the City Council. My name is Alida Camp; I serve as Chair of Community Board 8, Manhattan. I am testing on behalf of 1701, the legislation proposed by Council Member Kallos that would require rapid notification to Community Boards, Council Members the Speaker and the Borough President following the sale of development rights. Thank you for hearing my testimony.

Buildings change neighborhoods. Buildings build through the transfer of air rights, because they are larger, taller or more expansive change neighborhoods even more. Not only light, air and center effected. These buildings alter communities including the size and nature of retail. The extent and make up of affordable housing and all manner of diversity. Neighborhood preservation is lost.

As prices go ever hire to support the prices paid to buy the development rights and the construction costs to build the larger buildings the rights allow,

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the financials of the neighborhood change. As more affluent residents move in, the restaurants, shop offerings, athletic facilities, community spaces, community groups and community make up change.

Furthermore, these high-priced buildings attract far in investment, possibly money laundering. The investors do not live in or contribute to the neighborhood, do not support the local businesses and are not in engaged community members. Physically, the not fully occupied buildings detract from the neighborhood.

Community subject to these changes and often not wanting them, should know what is contemplated. We need a head start to evaluate land use proposals; this bill would give us that opportunity. Council Members, CBA urges you to support this bill. It wouldn't give us new rights or greater review, it would give us more knowledge of what others are planning for our communities, what could be wrong with that.

I'd also like to remind you of the Saint Monica's transfer 1000,000 square feet in development rights to the Extell development project on  $1^{\rm st}$  Avenue between  $79^{\rm th}$  and  $80^{\rm th}$ . The idea was that they would

buy air rights from the tenement buildings that were along that street and some of those buildings would be retained while Extel built is building. Instead, when Saint Monica's sold those 100,000 square feet of air rights, all of the tenements were tore down and now the lot is laying vacant for a year or two or more while Extel develops its plans. So, that block is just gone and that piece of community and the affordable housing it might have retained and the small businesses that were in every single building along that street are gone as well.

This could help prevent that. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you for your testimony. Council Member Kallos. Three minutes for Council Member Kallos.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: There have been concerns about nimby, would this force Boards to be more nimby if they receive this notice or how would your two Boards use this tool?

ALIDA CAMP: I don't see what's wrong in evaluating planned proposals. There is something wrong with saying yes to everything which is the yimby approach. Nimby is saying no to everything.

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This would give us the tools to look at and to see

whether it makes sense for the community.

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Right now, developers run the show and it shouldn't be that way. People who live here, people who pay taxes, people who run businesses small or large deserve to have a say in their community as well. All this is, is giving us information. It gives us no new rights to say no, no new opportunities to put up obstacles. Really a chance to be able to evaluate and analyze.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Richard.

RICHARD LEWIS: As you know, we do conduct hearings, just like you do, and we'd like to have the information available to us. We do hear testimony from the public. We also hear testimony from the developers. If we don't have that in advance, that puts us at a serious disadvantage. So, the tools are becoming better and better in zoning and both individually as well as other kinds of data and this, I think, will be very helpful. I don't believe it's going to create a nimby approach. I think this helps to avoid a nimby approach. Thank you.

ALIDA CAMP: I would just like to add that growth, economic growth is not the only thing that

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matters in the development of a city and the increase in the fabric of the communities. It's also neighborhood preservation, retention of affordable housing, retention of small mom and pop businesses and so, this again would just allow us the tools to evaluate, to ask questions and to help for the community to decide what really makes sense and potentially to work with the developers.

No one is saying no to reasonable developments, but the kinds of projects being built at 20 Amsterdam and contemplated on West 66<sup>th</sup> and 67<sup>th</sup> street and billionaires row and on the upper east side as well are inappropriate and out of context for the communities.

example, you had a hearing with Extel on 79<sup>th</sup> Street about what the community needs were. My office when Extel bought up 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue between 94<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> street, I was actually able to approach the developer and say, we need a school and we're not going to give you anything for it and they said, okay, we'll put up an as of right building. We paid cash, market value to build I believe, 90 pre-k seats that we desperately needed. They now built a second school

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 114 1 and now we're working on hopefully building a 3<sup>rd</sup> 2 school. So, I think that is an opportunity where 3 folks can actually come to the table, work with the 4 developer and having the knowledge of those zoning 5 lot transfers and mergers is incredibly helpful. 6 7 And then, just to the other two to save Central Park and to Village Preservation, what are you 8 thoughts on Fernando Cabrera's bills relating to 9 10 actually being able to see the zoning lot mergers on 11 a map? 12 I think elementary information is HARRY BUBBINS: always good and I'm a consistent user of ZoLa myself 13 14 and the open data is a less clear data set, at least 15 for me to navigate. 16 And so, to the degree that the information that 17 exists is shared moving forward especially as was 18 mentioned today seems easy and doable. CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Alright, thank you very much 19 20 for your testimony. 21 PANEL: Thank you. 2.2 CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: So, we're going to call up 23 the last panel. We have Stacey Shub, Geoffrey Elkin 24 and Ray Rogers.

Alright, you may begin.

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STACEY SHUB: Thank you, Stacey Shub from the
Seaport Preservation. We at the historic south
Seaport enthusiastically support anything that will
encourage transparency and inform us of these
transfers of building rights and changes to owners
ability to build as of right earlier in the process.
By the time, we the stakeholders find out at the last
minute, we feel like we're playing a never end game
of whack a mole.

We've limited time and resources to be fighting to protect our neighborhoods from out of scale super tall skyscrapers that not only eternally change the face of our skyline but stealer like cast shadows on the less fortunate, overwhelm our infrastructure in schools and contrary to what some may believe, do nothing to create affordable housing. Quite the contrary, any arguably affordable housing including these structures are quickly off set by displacement of long-term residents and skyrocketing rents in the surrounding area.

An example of this type of surprise in my neighborhood is 80 South Street. Even today, two years later, most stakeholders have absolutely no idea that because of transference of air rights from

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Howard Hughes Corp to Chinese company that purchased this assemblage, they can now build as of right a super tall, that will be taller than the World Trade Center, let that sink in. 120-foot tower without any notification and no stakeholder input.

We would only be involved if they want to trade neighborhood needs for an even larger structure that will fit in nicely with the leaning tower south street, the off kilter building nearby under construction that's leaning three inches to the north.

Almost all of the 40, 50 and 60 plus story structures erected on the very narrow Fulton Street between Water and Broadway had been a surprise to our neighborhood. As we watch four story buildings being swallowed up and air rights bought and sold under our noses.

I fear we may be setting up for yet another fight within our protected historic district if as expected, Howard Hughes Corp will reveal their plans tonight for a pencil tower at 250 Water Street this evening.

I'd hope that the Extell tower nearby, the hated half empty behemoth looming over the Two Bridges

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neighborhood would have served as a warning. No body can honestly look at that 80-story building and say it fits within the intention spirit of the original zoning.

We support anything that would help to prevent these types of surprises in the future. Thank you.

RAY ROGERS: Hi, I'm Ray Rogers; I represent my organization Corporate Campaign. The importance of passing Intro. 1701 introduced by Council Member Ben Kallos and 1691 and 1692 is to help prevent those real estate tycoons often referred to as billionaire bullies and racketeers who run Rebny, the real estate board of New York from continuing to run rush yard over New Yorkers.

For those of you who don't know who some of the most influential leaders in Rebny are, let me name a few. Rebny's current Chair Bill Rudin turned Saint Vincent's Hospital into a billion-dollar luxury condo complex. Former Rebny Chair, Rob Spire of Spire illegally deregulated thousands of rent stabilized apartments in Stuyvesant town and Peter Cooper village in the scheme to steal millions of dollars for more than 27,000 tenants and turn apartments into high priced condominiums.

Tax cheat Steven Ross of Related Companies worth \$7.6 billion thinks New York City construction work is at Hudson Yards are pampered and over paid.

Slumlord Daniel Brodsky and Extell's Gary Barnett who created the outlawed poor doored entrances and is fueling hypergentrification by populating the city with super tall luxury high rises that block the sunlight and cast a shadow over gardens, parks in communities like Chinatown.

Political leaders, not in the pocket of Rebny,
must fight to pass legislation like that being
discussed today and like the small business job
survival act which continues to languish before the
City Council while small businesses remain in crisis.
With proper legislation and proper enforcement, we
can, we can and must prevent Rebny from further
turning New York City into Rebny Ville. A place
known for slumlords, homelessness, mass evictions and
displacement, empty store fronts, dilapidated public
housing, warehouse buildings, bulldozed
neighborhoods, ridiculous super tall luxury
skyscrapers, lack of affordable housing, union
bashing, corporate criminality, construction work or

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 119

fatalities, massive corporate welfare and political corporation.

Let's remember what Martin Luther King remind us of. Martin Luther King said injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

So, I wholeheartedly support the legislation we're talking about today to bring greater justice to all the residents of New York City. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Thank you very much for your testimony. Council Member Kallos, no questions, alright, thank you very much.

PANEL: Thank you.

CO-CHAIR SALAMANCA: Is there anyone else in the public that would like to testify that did not fill out a form with the Sergeant of Arms. Alright, well, we're going to take a two-minute recess.

Alright, so we're back. I just want to recognize that we've also been joined by Council Member Mark

Treyger and with that, I would like to thank all staff and the public and Council for today's hearing.

This hearing is hereby adjourned. [GAVEL]

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## ${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date April 1, 2018