CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEES ON LAND USE and HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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May 2, 2012

Start: 10:17 a.m. Recess: 2:35 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway

Committee Room, 16th Floor

B E F O R E:

LEROY G. COMRIE, JR., ERIK MARTIN DILAN Chairpersons

#### COUNCIL MEMBERS:

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Elizabeth Crowley
Lewis A. Fidler
James F. Gennaro
Robert Jackson
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Melissa Mark-Viverito

Rosie Mendez Joel Rivera

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# A P P E A R A N C E S

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Patti Hagan Prospect Heights Action Coalition

Linda Eskenas Vice President Preservation League of Staten Island

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Mitchell Grubler Chair Queens Preservation Council

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Jean Standish Bowery Alliance

Hilda Regier Save Chelsea

Edward Kirkland Self

Josette Amato West End Preservation Society

Cristiana Peña Landmark West

Batya Lewton Coalition for a Livable West Side

Hal Bromm Tribeca Community Association

Paul Graziano Self

Theodore Grunewald Self

Michele Birnbaum Historic Park Avenue

Raul Rothblatt Self

Paul Rubenfarb Historic Preservation Society

Michael Simeon Self

Gale Harris Chapter 41, Local 375

2	CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. Good
3	morning, everybody. We'll begin in a minute. I'm
4	pretty sure that you've been informed by the
5	Sergeant-At-Arms at this juncture, but just for
6	the purpose of making it clear, if there are any
7	cell phones, we would like the cell phones to be
8	either put on silent mode or shut off, and if
9	there's a need for conversations during the
10	hearings, if those conversations could happen
11	outside of the Committee Hearing Room.
12	Additionally, if anybody wants to testify either
13	in favor or against any of the agenda items today,
14	please see the Sergeant-At-Arms, fill out an
15	appearance card and mark your support or
16	opposition to any of the items on today's agenda.
17	Okay? Good morning, everyone. My name is Erik
18	Martin Dilan, and I am the Chairperson of the City
19	Council's Housing and Buildings Committee. Today
20	the Committee will conduct a joint hearing with
21	the Committee on Land Use, Chaired by my
22	colleague, Leroy Comrie, on a package of
23	legislative items in relation to landmarks and the
24	landmark designation process. As everyone here
25	nrobably knows the Landmarks Dreservation

2	Commission is the City agency responsible for
3	designating and regulating landmarks, portions of
4	landmarks, landmark sites, interior landmarks,
5	scenic landmarks, and historic districts. The two
6	legislative items before the Committee today are
7	assigned to the Housing and Buildings Committee,
8	the first of which is Intro 80, which is a local
9	law to amend the administrative code in relation
10	to regulating construction operations occurring
11	near landmarks. The second item is Intro 537-A,
12	which is a local law that also would amend the
13	administrative code in relation to the use of
14	green technology in landmarked buildings. Intro
15	80 would require the Department of Buildings to
16	approve a protection plan for each historic
17	structure adjoining a lot, where owner seeks a DOB
18	permit. In the cases where there are no historic
19	structures adjoining the lot, property owners
20	would be required to provide the Department of
21	Buildings with certification to that effect in
22	order to receive a construction or a demolition
23	permit. In cases where construction or demolition
24	is occurring within 150 feet from a historic
25	structure, the property owner must hire a

2	registered architect or a professional engineer to
3	serve as a preservation manager, and would be
4	required to do the following: conduct a pre-
5	construction survey of all adjoining structures;
6	draft a protection plan for each adjoining
7	historic structure to be submitted to the
8	Department of Buildings, as well as monitor the
9	construction or demolition operations to ensure
10	compliance. The protection plan will be subject
11	to review by the Department of Buildings and the
12	Landmarks Preservation Commission. The Department
13	of Buildings would then be required to submit an
14	approved protection plan to the property owner of
15	the adjoining historic structure and the local
16	community board. Lastly, DOB would also be
17	required to issue a stop work order if the
18	historic preservation manager or the owner of the
19	historic structure, or the community board reports
20	a violation of the protection plan or a worsening
21	of conditions. In a different vein, Intro 357,
22	which is also on the agenda, would allow green
23	technology to be installed in landmarked
24	buildings. Today the Committee expects to hear
25	testimony from representatives of the Department

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of Buildings and the Landmarks Preservation

Commission, as well as landmark advocates,

property owners, tenants, and other persons

interested on the matters before the two

committees. At this time I'd like to turn it over

to my colleague Leroy Comrie, my co-Chair, for a

brief opening statement.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you, Chairman Dilan. Good morning. I'd like to start of actually first by introducing the members of the Committee, Council that are here. We have Council Member Melissa Mark-Viverito, Diana Reyna, Brad Lander, Mark Weprin, Peter Koo, that are joining us so far. We expect other members to join us. We are hearing a few bills today that are coming through, dealing with issues regarding landmarking. Intro 220, which is a local law, which would amend the administrative code in relation to establishing a Survey Division within Landmarks Preservation Commission. It's asking that the Commission establish and maintain a Survey Division with staff who would have the responsibility to conduct periodic and ongoing assessments of improvements, architectural

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features, interior, and architectural features and landscape features or other features or improvements which have a special character or special historic and aesthetic interest. also looking at Intro 846, which is to amend the Administrative Code of the City of New York in relation to additional guidelines and procedures to the designation of the process for a landmark, interior landmark, scenic landmark, and historic district. We're also looking at Proposed Intro 12 845-A, which would amend the Administrative Code 13 of the City of New York in relation to allowing 14 owners of landmarked properties to use the same or similar materials regarding the maintenance of their property. We're also looking to add Proposed Intro 222-A, which would amend the 18 Administrative Code of the City of New York in relation to timely consideration of requests for evaluation by the Landmarks Preservation Commission; Intro 849, which would create an appeals process by amending the Administrative Code of the City of New York, requiring the Landmarks Preservation Commission to allow denied request for evaluation to be nominated to the

Landmarks Commission's entire body for a vote;
Intro 850, which would also amend the
Administrative Code, requiring the Landmarks
Commission to create a timeline for the designated
process, which would create a ULURP clock, so to
speak. We also have Proposed Intro 532-A, which
would amend the Administrative Code in requiring
the Landmarks Preservation Commission to maintain
a publicly available database for requests for
evaluation. We have many items before us today.
I just want to remind folks that you should turn
off your cell phones. If you want to testify,
please indicate so by filling out the form. I'll
ask the Sergeant-of-Arms to pull out the form.
I'll acknowledge for the record that we have
testimony from The Catholic Community Relations
Council. We've been joined by Council Members
Robert Jackson and Council Member Dan Garodnick.
We also have the Chair of the Subcommittee on
Landmarks, Brad Lander, that would like to make an
opening statement. Brad? You can take my mic. I
want to remind members that these new mics are
very sensitive, so even if you think the mic is
not near you, it is picking up your voice. So, I

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just want to remind folks and also the audience,
we found out that the new mics now--because we're
webcasting, are very sensitive. So, even if
you're not near an open mic, be very aware of what
you're saying.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: The antichit chat and gossiping movement has reached the City Council. Thank you to both Chairs for your leadership on this issue and for a hearing at this early stage, a package of bills on how to think about where we are on the Landmarks Law. I've had the honor of serving as the Landmarks Subcommittee Chair for the last two years, and in that time am very proud that the Council has affirmed the designation of over 2,000 buildings in many, many districts, and individual landmarks. During this time, many preservation advocates, civic group members and property owners have reached out to me to discuss the need for more transparency and timeliness in the landmark designation process. At present there is no requirement that the Landmarks Preservation Commission respond to request for evaluation, no timeline for consideration of those RFEs, no timeline for

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review and decision-making once the LPC has calendared a property. And indeed, some properties that were calendared in previous administrations have been left in limbo for decades, and no information provided to the public on the timeline or status of properties under review. Let me be clear. The proposals that I'm going to speak to here are not in any way an expression of concern or dissatisfaction with Chair Tierney or with the staff or the current members of the Landmarks Preservation Commission. I have greatly enjoyed working with them and have respect for their hard work and dedication. they've worked diligently to clean up the past docket of properties that were calendared in prior administrations, and have worked hard to respond thoughtfully to RFEs on many, many thousands of properties. At the same time, public processes inherently require transparency. Almost any application review process is better when the status of an item and the time to a decision is clear, both to those directly affected and to the public, and I believe that the landmarks designation process, while unique in many ways and

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extraordinarily valuable to the preservation of our city's unique cultural and architectural history, would work better with more transparency, clarity and certainty. And in that vein I want to speak briefly just to three bills on the agenda today. Council Members Dan Garodnick and Jessica Lappin have put forward bills, Intros 532-A and 222-A, that together would provide a timeline for providing responses to requests for evaluation, within four to six months, and make transparent to 12 the requester and to the public the status of 13 those RFEs. The LPC would retain the ability to 14 decide whether to accept the RFE and move it forward to calendaring, to reject it, or to reserve it for further study when they believe their resources allow. And then a bill that I've introduced, Intro 850, would provide a timeline 18 for the study and review process, just on those items that the LPC has accepted and chosen to move That review process would be 14 to 18 forward. 22 months for individual landmarks, and 24 to 30 months for historic districts. By the end of that time, the LPC would vote on whether or not to designate the property a landmark, and it would go

forward, as it does now, to the City Planning 2 Commission and the Council, processes which are 3 already governed by timelines. I believe taken 4 5 together those three bills would provide a clear and accessible process, provide certainty to 6 advocates, to the public, and to the owners and provide full flexibility to the LPC to continue to set their priorities, since it doesn't require any new work of them, and allows them to start the 10 11 clock still on the study and review periods. And 12 for this reason I believe the argument that some 13 have made that the LPC might choose to vote down dozens of districts rather than move forward at 14 15 their own initiation and discretion simply doesn't 16 make sense. So, I'm grateful to have the 17 opportunity to have those--to get a chance to talk 18 about those three amongst the dozen that we're 19 considering. And while I recognize that it's a 20 lot of information and that it's come on in a way 21 that some people have found not as much time as 22 they had hoped to review the bills, that I'm 23 really grateful that we're at the beginning of a 24 process of consideration, that there's no vote on 25 for today's hearing, and that we're starting the

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process of listening to what many, many New

Yorkers think about where we are in the Landmarks

Law in general, and I thank you very much for this

opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you. We've been joined by Council Members Rosie Mendez, Majority Leader Joel Rivera, and Minority Leader Jimmy Oddo. Did I get all the members that are here? I want to remind people that this is the first hearing, as Council Member Lander has said. So, the opportunities for input and discussion are--will be varied and open and profound. want to note that we also have testimony that has been submitted online, and that has already been noted into the record, and members all have that available for their review. It's a good thing we have online opportunities for testimony. Today's meeting is being webcast also, so we can watch it live. We also have an overflow room, because the landmarked building across the street is not ready for committee meetings yet. So, I would remind you that if you're leaving your seat, please let the Sergeant-of-Arms know, so that we can have someone from the overflow room fill the seat. So,

if you're leaving, please let the Sergeant-of-Arms know. Stephen Gottlieb also submitted testimony for the record. At this time we have the Administration that is up to testify. We have Jenny Fernandez from LPC, Mona Sehgal, General Counsel for the Department of Buildings, and Donald Ranshte, from Community Affairs, and Mark Silberman from LPC. I know Mark's name, so I didn't... So at this time I think we'll turn it over to you to present your testimony in whichever order.

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Thank you. Good morning, Chair Comrie and Chair Dilan, and Council Members. My name is Jenny Fernandez, Director of Intergovernmental and Community Relations for the Landmarks Preservation Commission. On behalf of the Commission we would like to thank you for giving us the opportunity to testify on the ten bills before you today. Since six of the bills deal solely or primarily with the landmark designation and pre-designation process, I think it's important to put these bills into context by reviewing the Commission's recent designation efforts. Under this administration, the

Commission has designated more historic districts
than any other administration. In the last ten
years, LPC has created 35 new historic districts
and district extensions and designated 227
individual landmarks in all five boroughs,
protecting a total of 5,962 historic buildings.
And as a result of LPC's five-borough approach, 20
of the 25 districts and district extensions
approved since 2003 are outside of Manhattan. In
2009, we designated the largest historic district
in almost two decades, and in Fiscal Year 2011, we
designated the most buildings since 1990.
Landmark designations are only one aspect of the
Commission's work. In addition, we currently
review more than 10,000 permit applications each
year, and investigate approximately 1,000
violation complaints. We believe the Commission
ably manages this large volume of designations,
permit applications, and investigations in its
current practices. Landmark designation are the
culmination of an extensive process of careful
review and outreach. All are preceded by an
exacting internal research and review process.
There are also public hearings and outreach to

property owners, the community and the Council.
All this follows internal agency surveys, reviews
of publicly submitted Requests for Evaluation, and
other requests to the LPC. The Commission
currently receives approximate 150 to 200 RFEs
each year. A staff RFE Committee meets every
month, and the Chair personally reviews every RFE
sent to the Commission. The Committee consists of
the Chair, the Executive Director, the Director of
Research, and other senior staff. Each RFE is
reviewed to determine its eligibility to be
designated under the standards in the Landmarks
Law. Packets of RFEs are sent to the
Commissioners for their review and comments.
Ultimately, the Chair determines which RFEs will
be brought forward for a calendaring discussion,
taking into consideration significance, the level
of threat, policies such as ensuring the
designations in boroughs other than Manhattan, and
Community and Council support among other factors.
In the past two years alone, the Commission has
received 38 RFEs for historic districts. District
proposals in particular require extensive review
and study, and surveys are usually necessary in

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order to determine the appropriate boundaries for a study area. In reviewing such a large volume of requests for historic districts, the Commission must consider eligibility and community support when setting priorities for future study. Once a determination of eligibility is made, the Commission decides what action will follow, depending on the Commission's priorities in all five boroughs. All of these processes, surveys, reviews of RFEs, research, report writing and designation, require judgment, time and expertise. In addition, the Chair and executive staff must set priorities based on significance, potential threats to the resource, location, staff and other agency resources, and the need to make efficient use of the unpaid Commissioners' time. is that our resources are limited and setting priorities is crucial. We believe the existing law works reasonably well at enabling the Commissioners and staff to navigate complex facts and situations, and is flexible enough to allow the Commission to adapt to changing circumstances. But these bills, taken together, would significantly alter the discretionary, flexible,

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and nuanced process that the Charter and the Landmarks Law left in the hands of a capable and expert agency. Establishing rigid timelines and processes with respect to RFEs would make it extremely difficult for the Commission to address changing conditions, set and adjust priorities, and respond to true emergency situations. of all these bills would adversely affect the Commission's ability to set and achieve rational priorities based on the factors just discussed. It should also be noted that some of the provisions in these bills with dramatically impact other city agencies. Like many regulatory systems, to be effective, the landmark process interfaces with and depends on other city agencies. Intros 20, 80, and 850, would require the Department of Buildings to audit all outstanding permits already issued when a building or district is calendar, to revoke all outstanding permits at the time of a landmark designation, to determine the qualifications of a new type of preservation professional, to stop properly permitted work without an inspection, and perhaps to stop processing permits during the designation

process. The workload of the BSA would be
dramatically increased by Intro 20, which would
require building owners to apply for a
determination that their pre-designation approved
work should be deemed grandfathered. Intro 846
would require the City Planning Commission to
greatly expand the analysis it currently
undertakes when reviewing landmark designations.
We will not presume to speak for these agencies,
but it's fair to say that the proposed changes
will have a significant impact on their processes
and workload. The Charter makes it clear that the
Commission is charged with a critical but delicate
task: to decide which of the almost one million
buildings in the city should be forever preserved.
Community support is important, but it's not
determinative. The buildings must merit
designation. Unlike the Zoning Resolution or the
Building Code, landmark designation applies to a
small fraction, less than 4%, of the buildings in
the city. Work on these buildings is carefully
regulated in order to preserve or enhance
architectural character for which they were
designated. These standards cannot, and should

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not, be applied to every building in the City. decide which buildings should be considered for landmark designation requires careful research, outreach to property owners, the community and their representatives, as well as flexibility and the discretion necessary to deal with the complex realities each designation faces. Inflexibility will make the process unwieldy and less effective. The Commission is constantly exploring ways to improve processes, efficiency and customer services, and has already implemented or will soon be implementing initiatives that address some of the issues contained in these bills. For example, we have promulgated rules to make it easier and faster to install various types of alternative energy technologies on historic buildings, as envisioned by Intro 357. Similarly, making RFEs available on our website, such as outlined in Intro 532-A is already underway. Now, let me articulate some specific thoughts on several of these bills. Although we haven't had sufficient time to consider all of the implications of each of the bills and how they might interact with each other, we do have some comments that I'd like to

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Intro 845 would significantly change the share. way Commission regulates designated properties. In all cases it would permit an owner to use inappropriate material to repair or replace an existing feature if that material is currently being used. One of the things that historic designation achieves is the improvement of the condition of the building or district over time, by ameliorating many inappropriate conditions when they need to be replaced. For example, if a house as aluminum siding at the time of designation, when that siding wears out and needs replacing, the Commission would require that the owner use a material that was used originally or historically on the property, or the owner could seek approval to use a better, more appropriate, substitute material. Under Intro 845, this would no longer be the case and would perpetually grandfather inappropriate or unsightly conditions on historic buildings. It is important to note that the Commission regularly approves the use of substitute materials that match the important details of the historic material. For example, cornices that were originally wood or metal can be

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replaced with new materials like glass reinforced concrete or fiberglass. The Commission's rules also allow for the replacement of wood windows with aluminum windows if the details of operation There are some situations where the are right. Commission does not approve substitute materials because the features are too important to the architectural integrity of the building. determination is and should be made on a case-bycase basis by the full Commission. The Commission believes the existing rules are fair, rational and effective way to protect and enhance the City's designated historic resources. Intro 846 would fundamentally change the way buildings are landmarked and would change the standards by which the Council may review a landmark designation. would significantly delay formal public consideration of a building or district, because it requires that a detailed draft designation report be created prior to calendaring. The time and effort necessary to create a draft report that sets for the style, details, alternations and significance of a building is substantial. Doing this for every building in a proposed 800-building

district is an enormous undertaking. Requiring a
draft report prior to calendaring will
unnecessarily slow down the Commission's process
and might make it difficult to save a threatened
building. For example, currently, if a building
under consideration is threatened with demolition
or serious alternation, we can calendar
immediately and use the time between calendaring
and the hearing date, a minimum of ten days, to do
the research and write a report. Requiring that
this be done before calendaring will significantly
hamper our ability to move quickly. This
provision might also conflict with other bills
that seek to make the Commission calendar and hold
a hearing within specified timeframes. Intro 846
would also extend the time for designating
historic districts by its requirement that the
Commission be prepared to promulgate special rules
for each district within 90 days of designation.
We seriously question the assumption that each
historic district needs special rules. We
currently have special rules for only certain
types of work in a few districts, otherwise
citywide rules apply and are appropriate to the

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building types in most districts. There should be a demonstrable need for special rules before the agency is tasked with the time consuming and labor intensive effort of creating them. We also question, given that the Charter grants the City Planning Commission only 60 days to compile a report, whether there is adequate time for the CPC to do extensive analysis set forth in section (g) 1 of this bill. IF the Council decides to explore expanding and specifying the scope of CPC's analysis, we would request that the benefits of landmark designation, including heritage tourism, increased property values and taxes, and the use of historic areas for film and the arts, be analyzed as well. As currently drafted, the inquiry is too focused on available floor area and development. And finally, section (g) 2 would overturn existing judicial case law interpreting the scope of the City Council's power to rescind or modify a designation and greatly expand such power. Given the checks and balances already in place, we question the need for such a dramatic amendment to the Landmarks Law. Intro 220 requires the Commission to have and staff a survey

department, notwithstanding that we already do
surveys as part of our regular research
activities. In fact, we've surveyed more than
20,000 buildings since 2006. Intro 220 mandates
that this new Survey Department report directly to
the Commission instead of to the Director of
Research, the Chair and Executive Staff, who
currently set priorities for surveys in light of
demands from all five boroughs. We believe the
agency needs the utmost flexibility to deploy its
staff and resources to accomplish agency
priorities. Given the current number of surveyed
properties, for example, we question the need to
use staff for more surveying instead of processing
permit applications or doing research on items
slated for public hearing. Intro 532-A mandates
that the Commission employ certain categories in
its analysis of RFEs. These categories aren't
currently used and don't reflect existing
standards, procedures, or policies. It is unclear
what benefit results from using these new
categories in the Commission's RFE process.
Finally, the Commission opposes the requirement to
post online the name of the person submitting an

RFE. The Commission's website will not post the
names of permit applicants, persons filing
complaints of illegal work on landmarked
buildings, or other public constituents
interacting with the agency, and does not see the
valuing in publicizing the names of RFE senders.
This requirement could chill the RFE process or
result in less information coming to the
Commission. Intro 850 sets forth timeframes for
determining the eligibility of resources submitted
as RFEs, and mandates a public hearing within
eight months of the agency determining a resources
is eligible. We don't see the need for
statutorily mandated timeframes. Each designation
is different and involves unique situations.
Moreover, the bill conflates determining
eligibility with being a priority, which are not
the same. Determining eligibility is a function
of applying the standards set forth in the
Landmarks Law to determine whether something is
worth for consideration as a landmark or historic
district. Eligibility does not automatically mean
it needs to be considered within any particular
timeframe, in light of the Commission's efforts

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pursuing other landmark designations resulting from other Fes and the 30,000 buildings surveyed by the Commission staff. Conflating the two will make it difficult for the Commission to set and achieve its goals and priorities for historic designations throughout the city. For example, the Commission has made it a priority to do designations in boroughs other than Manhattan. During the past ten years, we've achieved that. However, it is unclear whether we would have been able to do so if we had been required to hold hearings, do outreach and research on other RFEs simply because they had previously been determined to be eligible. With respect to section (c) of the bill, it is unclear what is intended by this provision. It contains an assumption that the Department of Buildings is not processing permits on buildings under consideration during the six to eight months that he Commission has to calendar and hold a public hearing. This is not the case under current law. Finally, the Law Department has advised us that the establishment of timeframes will limit the Commissions' ability to set its own agenda and thereby may constitute a

curtailment of the Commission's authority. Intro
849 would create a new appeal process when the
Chair has decided not to proceed with an RFE. It
would allow a single Landmarks Commissioner to
force the full Commission to consider an RFE for
calendaring, even if more Commissioners were
opposed to such an action. It would allow the
Community Boards and Borough Boards to mandate the
full Commission to consider specific RFEs for
calendaring. The volunteer Commissioners attend
full day public hearings and meetings
approximately once a week, in addition to site
visits, so the Chair must ensure that their time
is as productive as possible. At these public
hearing hearings and meetings, the Commissioners
hear approximately 500 Certificate of
Appropriateness applications per year, and
consider dozens of designation calendarings,
hearings, and votes. Hearings on high profile
permit applications and large historic districts
take hours, and sometimes span multiple hearings
and meetings. Allowing an unknown number of RFEs
to be brought forward regardless of the merits
would undermine our efforts to productively use

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our volunteer Commissioners' time, and adding this process to the requirements in Intro 850 for calendaring and holding hearings on eligible resources, it will make it difficult for the Commission to control its agenda and efficiently and effectively achieve its priorities. Finally, the Law Department has expressed concerns that authorizing a Community or Borough Board to mandate that the Commissioners vote on a specific RFE would impermissibly restrict the authority of the Landmarks Commission. Intro 80 concerns construction protection plans for historic buildings within 150 feet of construction or demolition activities. Currently the Department of Buildings has a protocol, TPPN 10/88, which establishes when a protection plan is required. This protocol applies to structures within 90 feet of the worksite. We will let the Department of Buildings address the merits of this proposal, but we note that the current system is effective and has been in place for many years. We also think that the need for a protection plan in any particular instance should be more calibrated with the type of work being undertaken. We question

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whether a homeowner should have to hire a separate professional and incur an additional expense to draft a protection plan. The impact of this requirement on owners of buildings in historic districts, which will be surrounded by historic structures, should be studies. We are concerned that unless the scope of the bill is narrowed, it could significantly and unnecessarily increase the cost of working in a landmarked area. Finally, Intro 20 amends the Landmarks Law by changing the definition of which DOB work permits issued prior to designation are grandfathered and remain valid after designation without LPC review. Let me say that we work very well with DOB and they send us weekly reports on new work applications on calendared buildings. As previously mentioned, this bill will significantly impact the DOB and BSA. It would mandate that the DOB audit every permit already issued for a calendared building or district, and at the time of designation to revoke all permits issued prior to designation, regardless of the type of work. We have previously testified on earlier versions of the bill, and we believe that testimony in general is

still valid. We would add one additional comment,
the bill should not apply to all DOB permits, but
only to those that significantly affect a
building's exterior. As written, all work permits
would be revoked. That would mean, for example,
that a homeowner in the middle of a bathroom or
kitchen renovation with contractors on site would
have to stop work until they had applied to the
BSA and demonstrated that substantial performance
and substantial expenditures had been made in
furtherance of the permit. It could easily take
months for a final determination. We are very
concerned that this process will result in
significant delays and will cause a significant
increase in the cost of work; this will be the
first experience owners will have with the
Landmarks Law, and it will be a positive one.
Thank you for the opportunity to testify on these
bills. We are happy to respond to any questions
you have.
CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. We've

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. We've
been joined by some members, Council Member James
Sanders, Jr., Council Member Lappin, Council
Member Crowley, Council Member Vann, Council

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Member Dickens, Council Member Seabrook, Council

Member Fidler, Council Member Ignizio, and also

we've been joined by the Public Advocate of the

City of New York, who I will recognize for a brief

statement. Council Member Barron, yeah, and I'm

Council Member Dilan. We're strictly governmental

today, guys

PUBLIC ADVOCATE de BLASIO: you, Chair Dilan, and thank you Chair Comrie very much. And I wanted to say warm greetings to all my Council colleagues. It feels like old home week here. It's good to see everyone. just to ask support for my legislation, Intro 357. The purpose of this bill is to expand the use of green technology, create green collar jobs, and give flexibility to owners of historic buildings. And as of last year, New York City had 792 LEED certified buildings, and that's a good thing, except it's much, much less than we should have in a city with such a large building stock. are literally hundreds of thousands of buildings in this city, many more than 100 years old. Put it in perspective, the recent expansion of the Park Slope Historic District in my neighborhood,

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for example, was 600 buildings, just for that one district. So, in a city where only 792 are at the highest environmental standards right now, this gives an indication of just how far we have to go. The truth is, the current law allows those historic buildings that are in a landmarked area to have a central air conditioning unit on the rooftop, but forbids green technologies like solar panels or green roofs. And that doesn't make It doesn't make economic sense and it sense. doesn't make environmental sense. So, Intro 357 would allow the 29,000 buildings now in landmarked districts, in the 105 landmarked districts, to become eligible for green technologies. Again, solar panels, green roofs, energy efficiency upgrades, things that do not have to affect the buildings' aesthetics, but could mean great cost savings for homeowners, energy efficiency, a greener city. The Landmarks Commission, I would like to emphasize, would retain the right to deny any alteration that they deem specifically inappropriate. Finally, there's a big jobs impact. We all know that the construction industry and folks involved in building rehab, the

jobs have gone down recently in that industry
because of the economy. This is an opportunity to
create more of those jobs. We all know that we
need a massive increase in solar energy. This is
an opportunity to do that. I think Intro 357
really gives us a chance to address the jobs
crisis. And I know the members of this Council
here have focused on this so much. This is
another way to really put jobs in the hands of New
Yorkers while doing something great for our
environment as well, and a thank you to both the
Chairs for the opportunity to speak on this.

Public Advocate for your words and statement. I just want to thank all of my Council Colleagues for coming this morning, the Landmarks

Preservation Commission and community activists for attending this hearing. The designation of landmarks and historic districts is a critical process to our City. It's important not only because it considers the preservation of timeless architectural history of New York, but because it creates a wide reaching impact on residents, homeowners and property owners whose buildings are

designated a landmark or part of a historic
district. That is why we're here today, hearing
ten bills, all with the goal of enabling the
Landmarks Preservation Commission and the City
Council to better serve residents, homeowners,
property owners, and communities throughout the
City. I hope that everything that we hear today
will lead us to a place that we can get to where
we can figure out how to streamline the
designation process, mitigate any undue burden on
the community, and determine process and
methodology that balances both historical
preservation and the need for development. We are
going to be starting the questions. We have many
members that have questions. We have many people
that want to speak. We'll try to move through
this as quickly as possible. We'll keep members'
questions to five minutes, because we have itdo
you have an opening statement from the Department
of Buildings as well? I'm sorry. I did not see
your testimony. So, please. I'm sorry. You can.
You submitted it? Okay, you can. Please, go
ahead and start your testimony. If it's here,
we'll find it. Thank you.

2	MONA SEHGAL: Good morning Chairmen
3	Dilan and Comrie and members of the committees.
4	My name is Mona Sehgal, and I'm here today with
5	Donald Ranshte, Director of Community Affairs, and
6	other members of the Department. I am General
7	Counsel at the Department of Buildings. I want to
8	thank you for this opportunity to hear our
9	comments on bills concerning sites designated or
10	calendared for landmark status. The Department of
11	Buildings and the Landmarks Preservation
12	Commission have existing protocols and processes
13	in connection with calendared and landmarked
14	properties, and we work together with the LPC
15	staff on a regular basis. Specifically, the
16	Department has operating and Technical Policy and
17	Procedure Notices in place that in practice allow
18	LPC access to our Buildings Information System,
19	called BIS for short, so that calendared
20	properties can be and indeed are entered directly
21	into BIS by LPC staff as soon as calendaring has
22	taken place. This is also true with respect to
23	designated landmarked properties and properties
24	within landmarked districts. We believe the goals
25	that the proposed legislation in Intro 20 would

2	seek to accomplish are addressed by these
3	protocols and processes that exist. For example,
4	the proposed amendment to New York City
5	Administrative Code section 25-313 is already in
6	place, as is the proposed changed to Admin Code
7	section 28-104.9. As stated, Landmarks directly
8	updates BIS when a property is calendared or
9	designated. And moreover, we send regular reports
10	to LPC's staff indicating construction document
11	filings on calendared properties. The Department
12	of Buildings has staff, including personnel within
13	our Operations Unit and IT, that manage this
14	information on a daily basis and communicate it to
15	LPC. Other aspects of Intro 20 are also satisfied
16	by our existing practices and protocols. For
17	example, this bill would require that the
18	Department undertake a full examination of the
19	construction documents relating to calendared
20	properties. At this time, when the Department
21	receives an application for approval of
22	construction documents for a property that has
23	been calendared, no action is taken for 40 days to
24	give Landmarks time to act. This is in keeping
25	with our code provision that allows DOB to take up

to 40 days to approve or disapprove construction
documents. We believe this is sufficient to give
Landmarks time to consider designation, and is
also at the same time consistent with our
statutory requirements. In addition, Intro 20
proposes to create Admin Code section 28-
207.2.4.2, which would require a revocation of
existing permits that were properly issued to
properties that had complied with all existing
laws at the time the permit was issued. This
would not prevent a "rush to permit" on proposed
calendared or proposed designation sites, but
rather, we believe, could create an atmosphere of
rushed, shoddy and haphazard construction work,
and perhaps even create more dangerous situation,
where for example, necessary maintenance work has
to be done, or emergency work, or other needed
work is being performed on a building. Turning to
Intro 80, this proposed legislation would regulate
construction operations occurring around
landmarked buildings or buildings within a
landmarked district. The bill creates a
definition of an adjoining property to be within a
lateral distance of 150 feet of the landmarked

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property or historic district. Currently, under the Department's Technical Policy and Procedure Notice 10 of '88, the Department uses the distance of 90 feet. This was originally conceived so that it could cover the street width, which is normally around 60 feet, and a neighboring property lot depth averaging 30 feet. It effectively has created adjoining properties, as defined in the proposed legislation that basically includes adjacent historic structures that are on either side of the property that's being developed, at the rear, and across the street. The addition of the 60 feet in Intro 80 pushes the perimeter further out than our engineering experts in the Department feel is necessary. TPPN 10 of 88 also provides that the architect or engineer for the site institute a monitoring program for the buildings within this 90-foot perimeter, and create support for adjacent historic structures. Intro 80 also creates a new position of Historic Preservation Manager. The bill states that the position would be a registered design professional, which we would interpret to mean a New York State licensed and registered architect

2	or engineer; however, that is unclear in the bill.
3	Moreover, the bill proposes that such Historic
4	Preservation Manager have a minimum of two years
5	experience supervising work on major buildings.
6	It is unclear to the Department if that means
7	whether there would be another licensing or
8	certification designation for this position. And
9	by including the experience clause in the proposed
10	legislation, whether there would need to be some
11	level of an experience check involved in the
12	licensing or certification of this professional as
13	an Historic Preservation Manager. If this is the
14	case, it would create a category of licensing or
15	certification that would impose a heavy burden on
16	the Department to implement. It is also unclear
17	how we would even go about doing this. In
18	closing, I want to emphasize that the Department
19	of Buildings believes that preserving historic
20	landmark sites is an important goal, and we strive
21	to work with LPC staff on a routine basis in
22	ensuring that the processes are in place to
23	support Landmarks in meeting its goals. We have
24	and continue to abide by our protocols and
25	procedures that were put in place since the 1980s

to protect those structures, and we feel they have served the City well. Thank you for this opportunity to discuss these bills, and I would be

happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay. Again, we're going to ask members to stay to a five-minute window for questions. We have a lot of people that are interested in testifying today. We want to hear everyone, so we're going to start. Council Member--Chair Dilan, Garodnick, Jackson, Lander, and Lappin.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: And I'll be brief. And I guess the question, the first question is more pertinent for the Landmarks and Preservation Commission. Just for the record, if you could walk me through what currently happens if a structure is calendared for consideration by the Commission? Because of its architectural features and the structure, the owner gets a permit to remove these features. If the designation goes through, can an owner freely remove these features, and what prevents the owner from just perpetually renewing permits for later use, even if he or she isn't actually doing any

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permitted work?

My name is Mark MARK SILBERMAN: I'm Counsel to Landmarks, and I'll try Silberman. to answer your question. So, currently, if as Ms. Sehgal from the Department of Buildings mentioned, there is a protocol in place whereby if someone applies--if a building is calendared and let's talk about an individual landmark for a minute. If something is calendared for potential status as an individual landmark and they apply for a permit from the Department of Buildings, we're notified of that by the Department of Buildings. receive weekly reports from the Department of Buildings about work applications on calendared properties. So, we monitor those and we see what they are. Some of that is interior work we don't care about, but when there's something that comes up that we're concerned about, we are confronted with a decision. And as Ms. Sehgal described, under the Building Code, the Department of Building has 40 days to act. During that 40 days, the Landmarks Commission has to make a decision about whether the proposed work is something that will significantly and adversely affect the

character of the building for which we're
interested in designating. If it is, we can
calendar and designate in that 40 days. The
Commission has the ability to move that quickly.
We can designate something on ten days notice. If
we're talking now about a historic district with
600 buildings and someone comes in and wants to do
something, the Commission doesn't move to
designate those as individual landmarks, because
they're not worthy for individual landmark status,
they're instead a district level building. And
that happens on occasion where someone pulls a
permit to do something that we wouldn't approve
of. Under current law, that permit is valid
afterthey can do that work after designation for
as long as the permit is valid. And currently if
they do not do the work within that first year of
the permit being valid, the Landmarks Commission
can reach out to the Department of Buildings, and
does, and ask that they audit the permit, and the
permit can be revoked if no work has been done.
And DOB can talk about those standards if you're
interested. If no work or anything has been done.
So, they can't extend these permits indefinitely.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. And for
the Buildings Department, you mentioned that the
Historic Preservation Manager would be a position
that you would have to create as a new position or
a new line item in your agency. Do you have any
estimate as to how much it might cost builders to
hire these historic preservation managers, as the
bill requires?

MONA SEHGAL: The applicants are already registered, licensed architects or engineers that file with the Department of Buildings, so it seemed to us from what we could tell from the bill, from the face of the bill, that on top of that owners would now have to hire yet another architect or engineer.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: An additional person, right.

MONA SEHGAL: That would be considered this historic manager, who would separately have to have certain minimum experience. And we just don't know that area, you know, we don't know how we would assess whether an architect or engineer licensed by the State of New York would in addition have to have some sort of

2	minimum	two-year	expe:	rience	on	certair	ı kir	nds	of
3	building	work.	It's	iust,	we .	iust dic	dn't	kno	w.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: And the cost?

You wouldn't have an answer? Would you expect any need for new personnel by your agency if the bills were enacted?

MONA SEHGAL: Potentially. I mean, this is a brand new idea. So, we really don't know.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay, thank

you. Thank you, Council Member Comrie. I

understand and I'll give prerogative to the Public

Advocate as a Citywide Elected Official to take

prerogative and ask questions.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE de BLASIO: Mr.

Chair, having served in this body I will be really quick, because I know there's a lot of people with questions. Ms. Fernandez, just a quick question.

You say in your testimony, on my legislation, 357, that the Landmarks Preservation Commission has been working in a similar vein. Can I interpret that benevolently to mean that you think the legislation is complementary to your efforts, and therefore something you would be supportive of?

But from

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Thank you, Public

Advocate de Blasio. We believe, the Commission believes, we've already promulgated a rule and have made these changes whereby now we have expanded the definition of mechanical equipment to include these greener technologies, and so the Commission's position is one that describes the work that you would be expanding in your bill, is already done at the Commission. That's our position at this time. So, you could say that the

bill would be complementary, or as such.

is already doing.

our position it is something that the Commission

PUBLIC ADVOCATE de BLASIO: Thank
you very much. I'll conclude by saying that I
think this is something we often have grappled
with in the legislative process, codifying through
law is stronger of course than a rule that is
subject to change. I think a lot of homeowners
and businesses in this City feel that they would
like to see wherever appropriate some flexibility.
And obviously in the case of alternative energy
it's flexibility that comes with the other values
of the job creation and the environmental impact.

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So, I think codifying is a powerful step and a
necessary step to ensure consistency across
administrations going forward, and I'll simply
find common ground with you that we're both trying
to go in the same place with this

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Thank you.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE de BLASIO: Thank

you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: We've been joined by Council Members Brewer and Halloran. I had two follow up questions to both. The Council just passed a Zoning green text amendment, and that has implications on all buildings in the city. Has Landmarks reviewed that and seen how that would impact your purview or anything that would impact your authority or autonomy? And wouldn't it also speak to the flexibilities allowed in Public Advocate de Blasio's bill?

MARK SILBERMAN: We have not

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay, all right. And then also too on the Buildings

Department, when the Council does a zoning text change, isn't it true that there are stop work

analyzed that bill, Chairman.

Intro 20 as well?

s being done during that
ouldn't that also work to

MONA SEHGAL: With respect to that,

I mean, the bulk of the construction that's

affected are new buildings, and if the foundations

are already in, you don't have to go to--there's

no stop, and the applicant owner doesn't have to

go to BSA. But where the foundation isn't in,

they do have to go to BSA then to get the ability

to move ahead under the old zoning.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Right. But Buildings does have the autonomy to issue stop work orders in a general area depending on a condition, correct?

MONA SEHGAL: Correct. Here though it would be much broader, the kind of work, façade work, here the area, the universe of work is just so broad within the work that might affect Landmarks. It wasn't clear to us.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I had promised

I would ask my question at the end, so I'm going

to try and behave myself and not drill down into

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with some questions.

that. I'll come back to that. We've been joined
by Council Member Halloran and Gonzales, Sarah
Gonzalez. Brooklyn is very much in the house.
And now we will go to the order that I stated.
Council Member Garodnick, Jackson, Lander, Lappin,
Mendez, and Tish James. And then I'll follow up

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank-CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]
Try to keep it to five minutes each.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I certainly will. I will be sensitive to the fact that there's a long list. I just wanted to draw the panel's attention to 532-A for a moment, and for those of you who are following along, this is the bill which would require that LPC keep a list on its website of all requests from the public for evaluation of properties, districts, including the person who is requesting, the address of the property and the current status of the evaluation. And recognizing Ms. Fernandez, that there is a whole process that you all undertake to evaluate those questions, my first question for you is, putting RFEs online,

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2	that	itsel	f is	not	in	any	way	objectionable	to	the
3	Landı	marks (	Commi	issio	on.	Is	that	correct?		

JENNY FERNANDEZ: That is correct,

Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And so, you even noted that some of that was underway, perhaps not in the complete format that we are seeking, but that is something that you all do not object to.

JENNY FERNANDEZ: That is correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:

To the extent that you took issue with anything, it is the fact that we have created certain categories in the analysis of the RFEs. And I think what you may be referring to is the fact that we would be requiring here that the commission respond with one of four responses, either we've accepted this for further study; this is not recommended for further study at this time; that we need more information from the applicant; or that we need 60 more days to respond to this request. Obviously if you're considering that from the outside, and certainly from my perspective, the idea that the Landmarks

2 Commission would be saying something to somebody

3 who is asking them a question and giving one of

4 several possible responses does not seem

5 unreasonable. Can you help us understand your

6 more complete explanation of your view on that?

MARK SILBERMAN: Hi. This is Mark

8 Silberman, Counsel. The Commission--you're

9 absolutely correct. The Commission gives

10 responses, and what we are concerned about is

11 detailing the four possible responses in the

12 statute, and that in fact there are lots of--maybe

13 shades of gray here that we could use or come up--

14 for example, there may be issues that, buildings

15 that we think are eligible, that they've come in,

or buildings that are simply not eligible, not

17 | even at this time. I mean, we get things--I mean,

18 you can only imagine the kinds of things people

19 send us on occasion, you know, some house where

20 the only thing they're saying is that their mother

21 who came over from, you know, some place, grew up

22 and lived and is really important and they're

23 worried it's threatened to be demolished. And in

those cases, we say it's not eligible, we're not

going to do further research, we're just not

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doingyou know, it's just not eligible. And I
think thatso, your concern is simply that we
don't see the need to specify in the law how the
Agency analyses what by their very nature are
complicated and complex fact patterns and issues.
And so we don't see the necessity of it

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Is it the existence of categories or is it the way that we have defined those categories specifically?

MARK SILBERMAN: I think as a general matter, we don't see the necessity for defining the category, having categories, any specified number of categories for our response to these requests. By the very nature, we're responding, we're communicating with senders of RFEs, we're making decisions, we're moving these things through. We don't--it just seems an overly rigid view to try to codify in the law the certain number of ways we can respond to a request.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, with my 53 seconds I'll just take a couple of them to say that what it is aimed at doing, and we certainly will talk to you further about this, is to try to give some sort of formal response to the

public, people who are asking. Maybe it's for their mother's house who is about to be demolished, or maybe it's for any other potentially even meritorious reason, we want the Landmarks Commission to have a process for publicly saying where things stand, and that's what that's after. And we certainly will talk to you further and think about ways we can do that, but the reason why we're looking for a little more formality here is I think that people frequently feel like they put in requests and they don't necessarily know where they stand, and we want them to have that extra level of transparency.

Council Member Garodnick. I just wanted to point out, as it stands now, the Commission responds to every single RFE in writing. And as Mark just mentioned, yes, those categories can vary and there are shades of gray, and it could be we need more information, but it can also be, you know, it is eligible at this time, or the Commission found this to be eligible, but we're not necessarily putting in that particular document what the next

action will be. RFEs are a determination of

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Certainly,

eligibility, as we outlined in our testimony.
Once that's done, you know, it's a very complex
process for us to determine what Commission action
will follow. As it stands now, anyone can
request, you know, what the Commission's response
was to a particular RFE. It is a public document.
It's something we've sent out to the public, and
so therefore under a records access or a FOIL
request, you could get that information. As such,
we understand that that's not something that's
necessarily readily available to the general
public, and the Commission has taken steps to get
this information online. And so as we mentioned
in our testimony, it being underway, it's not
something that's there currently, but the
Commission, as we've mentioned in other venues
when we've talked about our technology upgrade, is
working right now to create information online
that would be able to give these sorts of feedback
pieces of information to the public. And so, we
just wanted to reiterate and clarify that yes, we
are underway with a project that will bring all of
this information forward. We still do have
concerns with the rigidity of how we respond to

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average timeframe?

2	these things, but this information is available
3	now if someone requests it. But we certainly see
4	the benefit of putting it in an organized way
5	online where someone can actually look at it, and
6	it's something we're working on doing right now.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: We'll
8	certainly talk with you about that further. Thank
9	you, gentlemen, for your opportunity to ask some
10	questions.
11	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you,
12	Council Member. Council Member Jackson?
13	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: Thank you,
14	Co-Chairs. Good morning, everyone. So, I would
15	like to ask questions of the Landmarks
16	Preservation Commission regarding Intro 850. My
17	understanding in reading 850 is to create a
18	timeline for the designation process. So, I have
19	a couple of questions on that. Can you please
20	explain to me or tell us what is the average time,
21	how long does it take to make a determination on a

MARK SILBERMAN: Just so we're clear, when you say make a determination you mean

property that is under consideration? Is there an

	HAND USE WICH HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	bring it to a vote to determine whether it's
3	designated or are we even talking now about
4	requests for evaluation and eligibility?
5	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: I'm
6	talking about to bring a determination on a
7	property.
8	MARK SILBERMAN: A final vote on
9	whether to designate or not?
10	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: Yes.
11	MARK SILBERMAN: We don't have the
12	numbers of how long it takes on average. It can
13	vary depending on a variety of
14	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON:
15	[Interposing] What about 25 years?
16	MARK SILBERMAN: There are things
17	on our calendar that the Commission has not acted
18	on for that period of time.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: Okay. And
20	25 years is considered a lifetime, you know. And
21	so in essence you're telling me that you don't
22	know what the average timeframe is, but 25 years,
23	you're saying you still have items on there for 25
24	years?
25	MARK SILBERMAN: We've had items

that were calendared and the Commission still considers them eligible or potentially eligible and the Commission itself has decided it did not feel comfortable--

## COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON:

[Interposing] In acting one way or the other.

MARK SILBERMAN: --in deciding they were not eligible or they continued to consider it.

COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: Okay.

What about do you have anything on there 50 years old?

MARK SILBERMAN: No.

in your opinion, as a Counsel to the Landmarks

Preservation Commission, what is the oldest

pending item within the Landmarks Preservation

Commission? Is it the property in my district in

West Harlem, in which the property owners want it

to be denied, and which the Community Board had

written a letter requesting that it be denied, and

everyone involved in the process wants it to be

denied because the community wants a mixed use,

and that is holding it up? What is the oldest

1	LAND USE with HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 62
2	property that's existingthat's on the Landmarks
3	Preservation Commission?
4	MARK SILBERMAN: I would have to
5	get back to you on that, Council Member.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: Okay, I'd
7	appreciate it if you do. Okay. With respect to
8	can an outsider such as an elected public official
9	like myself, request that the entire board
10	consider something, or must all matters come from
11	the Chair of the Landmarks Preservation
12	Commission?
13	MARK SILBERMAN: Currently the
14	practice is that the Chair of the Landmarks
15	Commission determines what items are brought
16	forward for consideration.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: Is there
18	any other way?
19	MARK SILBERMAN: The Commissioners
20	could by vote decide to calendar something and
21	move forward.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: By vote of
23	the Commission?
24	MARK SILBERMAN: Full Commission.
25	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: Okay. So,
	n

1	LAND USE with HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 64
2	MARK SILBERMAN: No, there's not.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: Why not?
4	MARK SILBERMAN: It's something the
5	Commission hasn't done to date. It's available,
6	that information, we could generate that
7	information for you, if you
8	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON:
9	[Interposing] Well, I'm requesting that you
10	generate that information on everything that's
11	pending and how long it's been pending and submit
12	that to both Co-Chairs, the Chair of the Housing
13	and Buildings Committee, and the Chair of the Land
14	Use Committee. I'm requesting that, Mr. Co-
15	Chairs. But also
16	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]
17	So noted.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON:I'm
19	looking at the response or with respects to Intro
20	850, and it says that the Law Department has
21	advised us the establishment of timeframes will
22	limit the Commission's ability to set its own
23	agenda and thereby may constitute a curtailment of
24	the Commission's authority. Let me just say to
25	you, I know you're the Counsel and you're the

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Director of Government Affairs. 25 years is too
long. Too long. And either you act or I'm going
to act. One way or the other, as a member of this
City Council. One way or the other. Because the
bottom line is, a Decision of the Landmarks
Preservation must be approved by this particular
body, and I'm not happy with the way you're
behaving in my particular district that's
negatively impacting the development there. Thank
you, Mr. Co-Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

## Council Member Lander?

Mr. Chairman. Thank you all for being here. And I do want to reiterate what I said, that I really appreciate the relationship that I've had with the LPC and the way that you have worked on many, many properties, and that many of the properties that have been calendared for decades, you guys have been looking to clean up. And I certainly understand why anyone would prefer not to have deadlines. I'd love to have no deadlines. So, but this is not the only expression of frustration that I've heard. And they've come on the one hand

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from advocates and civic groups who submit RFEs and either are waiting to get responses or get unclear responses, aren't really sure where things are, or have had their RFEs accepted, but then go into a process of study and review that they have no idea how long it's going to take, how hard they have to keep pushing, when it will be considered or even if it will be considered. And then at the other end, property owners whose buildings have been in a regulatory limbo for decades. So to me that adds up to enough reason to try to figure out how to get it right. Now, you've put some important information on the table. I think that it may be the responses in 532-A have to be adjusted to understand the difference between eligibility and priority, so that you'd have the ability to say this may be eligible, but we don't have the resources to move it forward at this time. So, I think we could easily work with you to figure out what the categories would be that enable you to keep flexibility, but enable the public to know what's going on, to have some sense of timeframe. And I guess with that in mind, I really want to understand better your argument

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2	that this would limit your ability to set your own
3	agenda or set your own priorities. If you could
4	decide how to respond to the RFEs, if that didn't
5	commit you to moving forward to study and public
6	review, and if you started the clock on the study
7	and public review process only on those properties
8	that you believed you had the resources to move
9	forward on, it seems to me you would still have
10	full ability to set your agenda to decide we can
11	respond to this RFE, oh, here's an important
12	matter that's just become urgent. So, help me
13	understand whyother than that you'd be on a
14	clock on a deadlinewhy you wouldn't still be
15	fully setting your own agenda and have the full
16	ability to set the priorities of the Commission?
17	JENNY FERNANDEZ: Thank you, Chair
18	Lander. Just want to point out that the way it's
19	being described sounds like it's a good idea. But
20	the problem here is that parts of these bills set
21	a timeline for the RFE process, and so we'll be
22	forced to set and respond to things in a
23	systematic way for something we have no control

over. So, we don't have any control over the

number of RFEs that the Commission receives. In

addition to the internal surveys and priorities
that the Commission has set, you know, to study
things in our own identification of potential
eligibility for different, you know, potential
landmarks. With that said, setting a timeline
then for the designation process really does
result in an inability for the Commission to set
its own agenda. Because we can be bombarded at
any given time with many numbers of historic
districts, and they can vary from, let's say
historic districts which are the ones that take up
the most time, and some can vary from literally a
ten-building district to an 800-building district.
And so, if the Commission was forced to act within
certain timeframes, we're going to have to be
scrambling in order to meet certain deadlines, and
the clock is ticking on things, then the
Commission is going to be very strapped trying to
figure out how they're going to meet all of these
timelines and deadlines and still trying to set
these priorities that the Commission has been
doing now for years.

MARK SILBERMAN: And so I think what's also important to think about when we're

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talking about timelines is that -- I mean, I think it's important that we're talking about this first of all in this context, in the situation where this administration has been designating things right and left, and then maybe there's frustration on someone's part that they haven't gotten to my thing yet, but the Commission has been extremely active and extremely involved in designation, so we're very busy. And the other thing I think I want to talk about is that even--as you've stated it, yes, we could so limit what we define. could define away everyone else's things and just look at a couple of things and move forward with those. I don't know whether that would satisfy people's concerns that things aren't moving fast enough, by the way. So you haven't really satisfied people who are complaining that their thing isn't moving fast enough. And more importantly, I think even when we've made the decision to move forward, things can take, you know, a lot of time, especially when you're talking about districts, especially when you're talking about things that are complicated. And I'll give you an example. Sunnyside Gardens.

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Sunnyside Gardens is, you know, forever been incredibly eligible for designation as a landmark. I mean, it's nationally significant in what it is. The Commission never moved on it. Why? It didn't move on it because it was under a special zoning district. There wasn't a lot of support in the community--some a little bit--to move forward for a long time. Eventually people began to be concerned that that zoning designation wasn't adequately protecting it. So there started to be a movement for people wanting to designate it. All right? Even then, the Commission spent an incredibly long time working with the Community, working with the elected officials, because there was a lot of disagreement about what to do in this district. And so it took a long time and a lot of adjusting, and it's a slow process. And eventually it was designated. It was not designated with unanimous or even overwhelming consent or affirmation by property owners, but the majority of people wanted to move forward and we Things take time. Things are complicated. Deadlines that make you move forward lockstep, once you sort of pass a certain point, I think

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that's what we're concerned about. And I think
that we feel that the law envisioned by the
Charter, envisioned by the law as it exists now,
recognizes that and really grants us the
discretion and autonomy and flexibility that we
really need to deal with these things in a real

world on the ground basis.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Mr.

Chairman, I'd like to continue this dialog. I'm happy to do it at the bottom of the list. There's a lot more to explore here. If I drop to the bottom, can I come back around and continue this conversation?

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I won't promise, but we'll try. I'll put you on there. But it depends on—we have a lot of speakers. And again, this is just to let everybody know, we're hearing, like, eight bills today. It's a lot of information to—11 bills, sorry. So, it's a lot of information that we have to go through. This is the first hearing, so this is an opportunity to have the bills on the floor, so we can have discussion and interaction between each other, not just today, but during the period that it will

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take between the hearing and the actual voting on the bills. We're going to hear, you know, Landmarks and Buildings be defensive and singular about their position--well, anyhow. We're here for discourse and for, you know, and to at least get all the facts out. I don't think we're going to resolve everything today, but at least we can get all sides aired. I think there needs to be, in my opinion, a general meeting or people meeting among themselves, people talking to Landmarks, but you know, this shades of gray stuff needs to be eliminated. And just from my opinion, if I have to meet deadlines and timelines and guidelines, everybody else should also. So, we need to work towards that. Anyhow. I keep saying I don't want to put my questions in, but Council Member Lappin has the next round of questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: Thank you. So, I'm going to first address Intro 220, my bill that would create a Survey Department within the LPC. You know, I put that bill in before you had surveyed 30,000 buildings, and in fact as you recall I put extra money into the budget at that time so you could hire additional staff and do

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this work. And I'm, you know, happy that the budget negotiating committee and the Council agreed to do that, and you did hire staff, so I would agree, I actually don't think that this bill is so relevant anymore, because you really have done a lot of that work. But I then want to move quickly to Intro 222-A. And this is something that grew out of the advocate community, the Citizens Committee for Emergency Preservation brought a lawsuit against LPC. I think Whitney Seymour North was the Counsel on that suit. one, I would like an update on that. But, two, before you provide that, I just wanted to say I stand very committed to creating transparency and accountability at the Commission. And what I was hearing prior to and during the lawsuit from both owners and advocates was, you put in an RFE, it goes into a black hole, it's in the abyss. don't get a response, you get an inconclusive response. The communities and the preservation groups and citizens were not happy about that, nor were the owners. So, I remain very committed to finding a way to bring greater transparency to this work. And as Ms. Fernandez said, by the way,

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this is just to determine eligibility, this is not
to designate. So, the concept that you don't have
enough time to respond to the RFE makes zero sense
to me, because we're not asking you and the
Commission to vote that day. We're asking you to
tell us where the RFE stands and if this is a
property that could be eligible. So, first, where
does the lawsuit stand, which I understand the
advocates won, at least the initial round?

MARK SILBERMAN: The advocates prevailed on the lower court, and the decision was reversed by the appellate division, and the Commission's discretion decision was upheld by the appellate.

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: And what were the grounds for that?

MARK SILBERMAN: The grounds for that was that the Landmarks Law grants the Commission the discretion to decide how to move these things forward in the manner it decides makes the most sense given staffing, priorities, and a whole host of other factors.

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: So is it your view that it would be illegal for the Council

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2 to pass this bill? That wasn't in your testimony,
3 so I'm just curious.

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MARK SILBERMAN: Would it be illegal? I think that the Law Department should opine on whether there's curtailment issues. I think—but, I think that's the best answer to your question. But I do think that Jenny would like to respond to the issue about responding to RFEs, because I think that there's—that the sort of experience and description of it isn't actually an accurate depiction of what actually happens at the Commission.

JENNY FERNANDEZ: For clarification purposes, so that is not correct at all. The Commission responds to every single RFE. And I think when--

## COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:

[Interposing] I didn't say--okay, let me just be clear. Because I do believe it's correct. I hear it from people consistently. And do you have--since you seem so resistant to have any kind of, as you said systematic way to respond, do you have a systematic way? Do you have a timeframe under which you respond to an RFE now?

2	JENNY FERNANDEZ: Yes. As I
3	described in the testimony, the Commission has an
4	RFE Committee. We meet on a monthly basis, and
5	all RFEs are reviewed personally by the Chair.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: Every
7	month.
8	JENNY FERNANDEZ: Every month.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: So why
LO	don't you then respond every single month?
11	JENNY FERNANDEZ: We respond to
12	every single RFE in writing to the requester, and
13	we give them a determination of eligibility at
L4	that time.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: Great. So,
16	I see no problem then with instituting a one-month
L7	timeframe for you to respond and put it online.
18	If you're doing it already then how is it going to
19	overwhelm you? I'm confused.
20	JENNY FERNANDEZ: Okay. With all
21	due respect, Council Member Lappin, I think we
22	need to make a distinction between determination
23	of eligibility and this black hole that's being
24	talked about, which we think is actually a concern

about what the Commission's actions are after a

determination of eligibility is made. We

3 consistently and constantly respond to RFEs, as I

4 just described, in writing, to the requester.

Now, some of the frustration that may be expressed

6 by these requesters may be that the determination

7 | that the Commission gives is not satisfactory, or

it's not what they want to hear, or the Commission

9 is--

## COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:

[Interposing] No, no. That's not my point and that's not what the bill says, and I've got 18 seconds, so I'm going to cut you off. I'm not sure why you're opposing the bill if you already have a systematic process in place under which within 30 days you respond to every RFE. So, we can discuss that further, but certainly I wouldn't see why we wouldn't move forward with the bill. I did want to ask, and I called the Chair a couple weeks ago, but he hasn't been kind enough to return my phone call. This computer system you keep talking about today, I heard about when I was Chair, which I haven't been Chair for two and a half years. So, what is your timeframe for putting up this new computer system that's going

25 COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: But you

that's just natural.

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		confident		time	you're	going	to	get	it
3	done	by July 1s	st.						

JENNY FERNANDEZ: I'm not sure what
the purpose of that questioning is--

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]
Council Member, you are over time.

JENNY FERNANDEZ: --but we certainly do feel confident that the project will be available soon online. Everything is coming to a final completion and the Commission is very proud of the work it's done, and we've worked really hard over the last couple of years to get this done. And I'm sure that the Council Member and the rest of this body will be very happy with the information that will be provided online.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I just want to note for the record, those are good questions, that's why I let it happen. It wasn't mentioned in your preliminary budget testimony, so I would hope that in the executive budget testimony give us a real timeline on the computer upgrades. I have a copy of your preliminary—the Chair's preliminary budget testimony. It wasn't mentioned. So, I would hope that we have a real

2	timelir	ne by	the	time	you	testify	at	the	executive
3	budget	on th	nat.						

JENNY FERNANDEZ: We certainly can do that.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I think that's a great question, Council Member. We've been joined by Council Member Steve Levin. And the next person is, the questioner is Council Member Rosie Mendez.

Mr. Chair. I don't know why that noise is reverberating. Yeah? Okay. Okay. It's a little distracting for me. My intro, Intro 20, is actually going to be around for six years. This is actually the third hearing on this matter. It had a different Intro number in the last legislative session. I'm glad Department of Buildings is here today. You didn't show up for the two prior hearings. But I also think that the comments about the bill are incorrect, because we have made changes to this bill based on those two prior hearings, and I think we cure some of the issues that you guys are raising today, but we certainly raised the issues that were raised by

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the public. At those hearings, public testimony really showed that there were areas of gaps, as opposed to historic districts, which now this makes an exception for historic districts and it's treated differently. And instead of automatically revoking a permit so that interior work on a bath when we're looking for an exterior landmarking, or interior landmarking of a ceiling and you're doing roof work. So that would not happen. And I think section 28-207.2.4.2 gets to that when it says the Department shall revoke all building permits and shall issue a stop work order for blah, blah, blah, when the construction documents for such permits do not include a certificate of no effect on protected architectural features. So, out of those hearings we realized -- and the Landmarks Preservation Commission told me it would not take an extraordinarily--a lot more work to go and to determine whether the work, whether the existing permit would have an effect on the landmark status and issue a certificate of appropriateness, thereby avoiding work having to stop in the middle, thereby avoiding a stop work order being issued immediately. And it would only happen in

2	those cases where we have seen that after
3	landmarking and where a permit has existed for
4	months and years, they go in and they tear up the
5	exact architectural features that are part of the
6	landmarking, which we saw in my district back
7	then. And we saw, I think, some buildings
8	actually be completely demolished, if I'm not
9	mistake, some years prior. SoCity and Suburban,
10	that's right. And Charas, the old PS 64 in my
11	case. So, there is a loophole. This legislation
12	tries to get to that loophole. I think we've
13	amended it enough. If you think this legislation
14	as written doesn't do that, I'd like to know how,
15	but I think your comments are wrong, and I think
16	these issues are taken care. In terms of DOB, you
17	say you regularly update BIS. Yes, you do that
18	now. I don't know that it was done back then.
19	And back then, landmarked properties weren't
20	showing up as landmark, and we had lots of
21	problems with work being done in landmarked
22	buildings because somehow the L or whatever you
23	designate was being dropped off in your system.
24	So, I thank you for correcting that. And I'd like
25	to hear why your comments say this. And I would

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like to be corrected. And if not, if what I'm
saying is correct, and I believe it is, what do
you feel about my legislation then, since it

doesn't cause what you're saying it causes?

MARK SILBERMAN: Council Member, you are correct. I've testified at both of your previous hearings, and this bill is different, and you have addressed some of the issues that were raised, and your new provision that talks about the ability to pull, to go to the Landmarks Commission as a calendared property, to get a certificate of no effect or a certificate of appropriateness, you know, and that would insulate that permit, is a significant improvement over the previous versions. I still think, and we are concerned that you're still going to have a situation where a lot of people aren't going to think that they have to do that, know they could do it, or think they're going to finish their work and the designation is going to happen, because you don't know. Again, a designation for a district can go on for some time. You may think you can pull a permit and everything is going to happen just nicely and all of a sudden your

contractors don't show up and you're starting
three or four months later, and all of a sudden
you're caught by a designation. So, we think, as
we said in our statement, we believe that the
scope or the type of workthe bill should be
improved by really narrowing down the kind of work
that you're stopping, you're revoking. And that
that would go a great distance to, you know,
ameliorating any sort of adverse impact on people
in the middle of construction on their bathroom
having to stop because they forgot, you know,
their expediter didn't come to the LPC to get
their certificate of no effect or whatever. I
mean, these are real world problems, real
practical problems, right? So, I think thatwe
think that we need to figure out a way to narrow
the reach of that overall statement that all
building permits will to be revoked. You know.
And figure out a way to do that based on type of
work. And working with the Department of
Buildings to make sure that's a workable system
for them.

MONA SEHGAL: Council Member, if I may also add that these are again buildings that

got their permits, as I understand, as we	
understood the way it was written, prior to the	
designation. So, and it would cover, again, a	
broad range. People that have emergency work,	
façade work that needs to be done under our loca	1
law requirements for making sure that façade wor	k,
repair and maintenance must be done on any sort	Эf
unsafe or other conditions that have to be	
repaired, sidewalk sheds go up as a result of th	е
lack of those repairs, and then the repairs go	
forward and now we're going to say stop, even	
though your permit was issued prior to the	
designation, and delay those potentially	
maintenance work that must be done. That's just	
one example. So, you know, we're grappling with	
this issue and trying tothe way it was written	,
again, it's very broad and we thought it would b	е
unimplementable.	

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Mr. Chair, if I could just have one second. I think we've tightened up the language. If there is any other recommendation, I'd like to hear it and I'd love to meet with you. However, particularly in the case in my district, where the permit had been in

place for over two years, the owner did no work
until several months after it was landmarked, and
tore off the dormers of the building. That is a
case where this legislation would have been
helpful and there would have been no prejudicial
effect to the owner. That was not emergency work,
and that landmark stands now with tarp covering
the exposed bricks of the dormers.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay. We're going to move on. I appreciate the back and forth, but unfortunately we have a long day. But I think we'll need to address that in writing at some point, Councilwoman Mendez. So, we need to-the next person that's speaking is Council Member Tish James, and I think I've covered everyone that's arrived and left so far. Council Member James?

COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Thank you.

So, first, let me thank LPC. 60% of my district has been landmarked. By the time I end my tenure here in the City Council, almost 70% of my district will be landmarked. My relationship with Landmarks has been a good one. The office has been responsive. The office has been timely, and

the office has been professional in their
response. But let me also say that some of the
proposed bills that have been put forth today
address some of the concerns about the Landmark
process, but some of these bills would
dramatically affect the way that neighborhoods are
protected in the City of New York, and cause me
great concern. And as someone who is a defender
of the Commissioner of Landmarks as well as the
Commission themselves, I would oppose any
legislation that would have an adverse impact on
the fine tradition of this Commission in
protecting the historic nature and the
architectural uniqueness of certain buildings and
of certain communities in the great city. 11
bills, and they can best be described as follows,
in I guess one word or one sentence. 849 deals
with due process. 357, environmental
friendliness. 533 and 532, openness and
transparency. 80 related to safety and the hiring
of a historic manager. 220 is now irrelevant,
thank you Council Member Lappin. 220 and 850 deal
with timeliness. And 845 and 846 deal with
procedures and similar material maintenance. And

20, which goes to my question, relates to the
coordination between DOB and LPC, particularly as
it relates to permits to demolish and alter. My
suggestion to the Chairs and to all the members
who are here, is one, there really should be an
omnibus bill which addresses some of the issues,
but not all of the issues that are included in all
of these bills. And I am on some of these bills,
but now want to reconsider my position because of
the testimony that has been provided today, and
because I recognize the economic restraints that
LPC is operating under, and because of the number
ofthe limited number of staff that they have
currently. And if in fact everyone wants to talk
about timeliness and making sure that applications
are dealt with in an expeditious fashion, we need
to step up to the plate as members of the City
Council and provide them with money. So.

[applause]

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: No clapping.

22 We don't have time for clapping.

COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Yeah, that wasn't an applause line; but thank you. Thank you.

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2 CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Your time is moving, Councilwoman.

COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: question. Just one question. And that goes to something that is happening in my district now, particularly on Lefferts Avenue, where there is an individual who has submitted a permit to demolish what I consider an historic building. And the neighborhood, the Avenue, we have submitted an application for consideration. And the question is, and my suggestion is, is whenever there is an application to demolish a building in a neighborhood or on a block which is under consideration, the question is, can DOB flag that permit and put that permit under greater scrutiny, particularly if it's a permit to demolish or significantly alter a building that's under consideration for landmarking? That's my question.

DONALD RANSHTE: Councilwoman, what we would do when someone comes into the Department for a permit, we would check the application for its compliance with all the laws at the time. If the building has been calendared, of course

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bill--

there's the interchange between the two agencies that would cause us to wait 40 days before an

4 approval of that permit. That's the process

5 | that's currently in place.

So, my COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: suggestion, particularly as it relates to Intro 20 is that, again, given the fact that it's really a race to build, there is a time factor involved, and I'm really concerned because a number of individuals have rushed into DOB, recognizing that a building or a neighborhood is about to be landmarked, and it's just a rush to demolish. there needs to be better coordination between DOB and LPC, and there needs to be some sort of system in place when you see that a number of individuals have rushed into your office to get things done because they recognize that a neighborhood is about to be landmarked. So, 20 I'm very much interested in. But again, to the Chairs, 11 bills is a lot. Some of them are in conflict with one another. I would hope that we would do an omnibus

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]

We can't--I wanted to--

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## 2 COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: --and

lastly, I would hope that you would move expeditiously Lefferts Avenue application along to Landmarking, and I thank you for all that you do. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Again, as I said earlier, this is a hearing on everything. It's a technical hearing. You're not next, Council Member. We have some Council Members ahead of you. This is -- the omnibus idea will hopefully be considered. I just want to remind the Council Member that we have tried to fund these agencies. It's the administration that has been consistently cutting their budget, not the members. I know Council Member Lappin, when she was chair, tried hard to put more money into LPC, and we did \$1 million one year. Since then, I remember Council Member Avella was trying hard to put more money into LPC, but it's the administration that has been cutting their budget, not the members. If it were up to members, both the Buildings Department and LPC would have more personnel and more access, and definitely a little more leverage, because Buildings Department we

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know needs more personnel. But again, it's the administration that consistently cuts their budget with the more with less theory. Just to--no, I'm not going to let you respond; we're going to move forward. We're going to move forward, because that's the facts. We've been trying to put more money into both agencies. Next is Council Member Halloran, then Council Member Brewer.

COUNCIL MEMBER HALLORAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm actually finding myself in this Twilight Zone episode where I'm agreeing with all sorts of people I would never agree with. Jessica, you did a great job. Thank you for asking those questions and putting them on the spot. Jenny, you know, as I sit on the Landmarks Committee, I have consistently voted no on things which I should absolutely have voted yes on, simply to make the point that your Commission languished in my district and refused to move forward with landmarking in areas that we've asked you time and time again to move forward on. fact, this year, as you're well aware, we were in a dialog where I was supposed to get an answer in September. It became October, it became December,

it became January, it became March. And my
Chairman asked you if there had been any movement,
and was told at a hearing that I wasn't at, oh,
we've already made a decision, the answer is no.
But nobody told us that that was the case. So, I
hear you telling me that there are schedules that
you keep, that there are rules that you follow,
and I don't see them being followed. So, I'm
completely in agreement with Council Member Lappin
when she asks you questions about you announcing
you have timelines and then not wanting to have a
rule that requires you to follow the timelines
you're announcing you maintain. Can you explain
to me how it is that you can say that you're
engaging in this constructive process with
timelines when those timelines aren't met? It's
easy for you to explain them away, but you don't
want rules to make you follow the timelines you
claim that you're keeping.
TENNY FEDNANDEZ: Council Mombor

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Council Member

Halloran, yes, it is true that we have been in a

conversation for quite some time about one

particular district in your district, which is the

Broadway Flushing area. And suffice it to say

2	that certainly the Commission has responded,
3	numerous times, over and over again to that
4	request, and had already made a determination that
5	the district or the proposed district was not
6	eligible as a New York City Historic District.
7	That said, I think we want to differentiate what
8	we're talking about here. So, certainly the
9	Commission did its due diligence and surveyed,
10	looked at, and made a determination on the
11	eligibility of that proposal. Since that time,
12	there was a discussion about whether or not there
13	was a potential smaller, or something else, you
14	know, potentially out there. And I believe at the
15	hearing that you referenced, our Chair made a
16	comment and said that we had already made a
17	determination. And we think there washe
18	misspoke. At the time he was referring to
19	COUNCIL MEMBER HALLORAN:
20	[Interposing] The prior determination.
21	JENNY FERNANDEZ: Right. The prior

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Right. The prior determination. So, to clarify, that particular discussion, which was very vague in terms of what may be or what may not be out there, is something that—so, we certainly haven't received an RFE

further clarify.

particularly for that, so I want to separate those issues. An RFE has not been submitted, you know, for an alternative district or smaller district, so we wouldn't be necessarily talking, you know, Council Member Lappin's comment about a timeline wouldn't necessarily apply there. As such, what would have to happen at that time is either we receive an official request or the Commission would have to undertake an internal survey and study itself.

COUNCIL MEMBER HALLORAN: I thought our understanding was that you were going to tell me what a sufficient range would be for me to make that request before we wasted everybody's time in doing something you were just going to deny again. You can't tell me on the one hand you're going to explore the possibility of allowing me to propose a smaller district and then tell me I have to propose it, when you're the ones who are telling me the criteria that you need to fulfill the requirements to get over your initial determination that there shouldn't be.

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Okay, just to

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER HALLORAN: Okay.

JENNY FERNANDEZ: We certainly,
we're not asking that you, Council Member, submit

5 an RFE to us. I just wanted to point out that in

6 order for us to go forward with potentially

7 looking at something else, it would have to be an

8 internal thing that the Commission would have to

9 do. We have not received--I just wanted to

10 clarify that. We have not received--and we're

11 certainly not asking the Council Member to submit

12 that at this time.

understand that. But I'm in office now two and a half years, and I think I made this request when I started. So, it's two and a half years. When do we get to say there is a timeline for you guys to do things? I think the whole problem that we're having here is, yes, some of these bills are problematic for a variety of reasons, but the overall emphasis is we're trying to do what our constituents expect of us, have reasonable timeframes for answers. I don't see how that that should be a problem, given what your testimony has been here today.

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JENNY FERNANDEZ: You know, we

maintain the position of course that the imposition of timeframes and timelines are very problematic for the Commission. With that said, we certainly recognize when a Council Member makes a request to the Commission, we try to work really hard with the Council Members, as many of the Council Members present here today know, to make these--you know, set priorities, look at where we need to go, what's next. As Council Member Halloran, as you know, the Commission has much higher demand for designation than there is a capacity for us to move forward. And so certainly that dictates a lot of the priorities that we set forth. We certainly, we've not outright said no to the proposal that the Council Member, you know, to the discussion that we had had about looking at something else, but given the fact that, you know, we've not gotten anything necessarily from the community for a specific little thing, you know, a smaller district, we have not prioritized that to move forward for a study, because it does require diverting resources from other projects and such. But I will take your comments back to the Chair

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2 again, and certainly express what you've told us 3 today.

4 COUNCIL MEMBER HALLORAN: Mr.

Chair, I just want to make two quick comments. First, Jenny, I appreciate that and the work that the Commission has done. You know I've even backed off when there were close votes and voted despite my conscientious objector status, when it was necessary to protect character and integrity of neighborhoods. But at the same token there has to be flexibility here. There has to be dialog, and we're not getting it. I mean, I have a district in Douglaston which doesn't want to be designated, you know, 80% of the homeowners don't want it, and they're on the list. I guess they joined Council Member Jackson on the 75-year waiting list as well. So, we just need to talk about these things. And hopefully we'll get something done in my district before I go to Congress. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay. We've been joined by Council Member Reyna and Palma,
Diana Reyna and Annabel Palma. I need to make a general announcement that we're going to have to

move to the 14th Floor. There's Priest Committee

Meeting that has to start here at 1:00, and so we

need to move a little faster. And we have 53

people that have signed up to testify. So, it's

going to be rough. So, we are going to--we have

Council Member Brewer who is next, and then

Council Member Dickens, who hasn't asked a

question before, and Council Member Lander said he

has a one-minute question follow up.

very much. I also want to thank the Historic
Districts Council, because everybody is walking
around with your download in terms of the email on
the 11 bills, so thank you, HDC. I have two quick
questions. One is, do any of these--first of all,
thank you to Landmarks Preservation Commission.
You're always responsive. I can't say enough good
things about you. That's my opinion, and I love
Donald Ranshte. That's DOB, partially. My
question is, the pre- and post-designation within
LPC, to me that's where some of the challenges
are. I know you talked to Council Member Mendez
about sort of the pre- situation. And obviously
if an area is historic and there are individual

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buildings that are not up to par, I just don't
think there's enough staff to be able to deal with
all of those issues. So, my question is, is it
just staffing that could address some of the
issues that Council Member James was talking
about, pre-designation? Or some of the issues
that I find post-designation? Or are any of these
bills or any other bills able to deal with that
issue?

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Thank you,
Council Member Brewer. Was that to us or to
Donald?

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: We'll start with you and then pull Donald.

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Okay. I just wanted to thank Council Member Mendez, of course, her overwhelming support for Landmarks, as well as Council Member Brewer. And her bill, of course, and we've said in previous testimony is very well intentioned and we know what she's trying to do. She's trying to protect historic districts and features on historic buildings, and so it's a valid and very--it's a commendable effort. With that said, you know, our task today is really to

analyze. And I know we haven't had sufficient time to really look at them and every little single implication. Even though, you know, her bill was introduced some time ago, we haven't gone back to look at it. We need to reiterate that what we're really talking about today is the impact, that the way the bill--you know, the way the bill is written, what the impact is.

understand that. I just didn't know if there was some other approach to the pre-designation or post-designation issues, or is it just a staffing problem. In other words, is there any legislation that could deal with those issues or any collaboration with DOB--this is a horrible mic--or is it just a staffing issue?

JENNY FERNANDEZ: It's not just a staffing issue. Because it's written so broadly, and I don't know that that's necessarily going to address the issue. Again, as Mark had mentioned before, is that particular legislation was, you know, tightened or redefined, certain provisions in it, it may be useful and DOB would be able to look at it and maybe it's something that they can

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2 actually handle.

3 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: All right.

4 JENNY FERNANDEZ: But I'll let Mark

5 and Donald.

DONALD RANSHTE: So, Council Woman, I think at the heart of the matter, it's not quite analogous as it is in an instance where there's going to be a rezoning where there's a rush to permit before the rezoning. Again, we get the heart of the matter and we understand then that's been the basis for the intense cooperation between the two agencies, at the time of calendaring, and then our process on one side and communicating back and forth. I think what we can't have is sort of this moving target for compliance with the law before calendaring. I mean, at calendaring is when we hold our approval for the 40 days. If the Council were to designate a different time for that, we would certainly enter into that conversation. That's the time that we have right now, that's the target. Anyone who complies with the law that are existing before that calendaring would be able to get an approval and a permit from us because they are in compliance with the laws

2 that are in place at that time.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: All right.

MARK SILBERMAN: I guess what I would say is I think the Commission, you know, recognizes that depending on the threats to resources we need to move quicker. And working with Buildings we certainly, we're getting really good sort of information as it's coming in and it's allowing us to move quickly. For individual landmarks, I think the system works really well the way it currently exists. And I think it's for the districts, the big districts—

## COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

[Interposing] The Districts.

MARK SILBERMAN: --I think it's a problem. And it's precisely because they're big districts that it makes it unwieldy to try to do a blunderbuss kind of dealing with what do you do with these permits. So, I think it's a very complicated situation.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Well, I appreciate that and I appreciate the acknowledgement that it's an issue and that we're all going to work to try to address it, and thank

you for the big districts. Don't get rid of them.

Thank you.

3 Thank you

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay. We've been joined by Council Member Eric Ulrich and Council Member Jumaane Williams. The next questioner is Council Member Dickens, then Council Member Lander and Council Member Levin.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Thank you,
Chairs, and thank you LPC and to Donald from DOB
for coming in this morning. If Council Member
Mendez were to consider any further revisions to
Intro 20, of which I am signed on to, and looking
at Jenny Fernandez's testimony that you would like
to see that Intro 20 should not apply to DOB
permits unless the scope of work significantly
impacts a building's exterior, what are you
suggesting on buildings with interior landmarking,
understanding that LPC would not recommend all DOB
permits be included in Intro 20?

MARK SILBERMAN: I think that, as I just responded to Council Member Brewer, the current system for individual landmarks, which an interior landmark is, works really well. Because we have plenty of time when notified by DOB under

the current protocol, again, it's approximately 40 days, to designate if the proposed work is deemed by us to be inappropriate or would threaten sort of the inherent designatability, if that's a word, of the resource. So, I think for interior landmarks the system works really well now. There hasn't really been a situation where we have been actively considering something and someone has moved to, you know, do something to stop us from designating it. It's really the districts are the bigger issue, I think.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: And I want to thank you also for, LPC, for considering the fact that in today's economy and the society and the way we are thinking now about green technology and about heating, the cost of heating bills and water, that you are looking at alternatives for buildings in historic districts in lieu of just plane wood framed windows, which allows heat to escape drastically. And so, you know, I speak about that because of what has occurred in St.

Nicholas Historic District. So, I thank you for that. But now the other thing is unsafe building designations within a historic district. In St.

Nicholas we had a building that was designated by DOB as unsafe, and needed to be torn down. The owners who had a permit pending to do a gut rehab at the building, and was waiting for all approvals for that, and no one really found out until the eighth hour that the building was deemed unsafe and was about to be destroyed. Has that been addressed so that that does not happen again? And what do you do in that case? For a building that has been designated by DOB as unsafe, yet it's within an historic district?

MARK SILBERMAN: Well, I think that we work very, very, closely with the Department of Buildings in these situations and the Landmarks Law has an exception for buildings that are in imminent danger to health and safety. The DOB can, if they make that sort of very extreme and very unusual designation, that someone does not have to get a permit from us to address the unsafe conditions that buildings has identified. Those are very, very rare. Most of what the DOB is issuing is for much lesser—they're concerned about a wall, they're concerned about a window or bricks, it's open, there's a roof off—it's

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something like this. And then you have to come to the Landmarks Commission and deal with it. so, we work closely--when they've found a building that has unsafe conditions, we immediately reach out to owners to make sure that they're coming in to us and getting permits and doing the work that they need to do to address the concerns, because over time if they don't address them, eventually it could reach a situation where the Department of Buildings says it has to come down because of an imminent safety issue. But the Commission--these are very intensive regulatory issues, because a lot of time with buildings, if DOB says oh, this building is vacant and open and accessible, we start the process and it turns out the owners live far aware, or it's in the middle of an estate dispute, or there's a very ugly divorce, and ownership, the people that are using it--it's complicated. We have one case that we've talked about many times where a homeless person owned a building that had been, you know, was in a very dangerous state. We found out only because John Weiss, Deputy Counsel, traced through the social security number where the shelter where the guy

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was living. So, it's complicated. But I think
that what you should know is that we work very
closely with Buildings, and once Buildings has
identified or we've identified a building that has
a problem, we reach out and try to contact owners
and get owners. And if need be, we bring a
demolition by neglect lawsuit in. And at any
given time we probably have 30, 40 or 50 open
items that we are working on. Most of them,
thankfully, are resolved because people get their
permits and fix the problem. On occasion we have
to bring an actual lawsuit to address the problem.
COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: All right.

just want to note for the record, we received testimony from Community Board 8, the Height 75

Owners Corp in Brooklyn, and the New York State Senate. I'm not sure what—oh, Senator Bill Perkins' office. I guess they had to leave because of time. Next we'll hear from Council Member Levin.

Well, thank you so much.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you Mr. Chairman. Just very quickly, in regards to

Intro number 20, sponsored by Council Member
Mendez. It seems that there's justthat the
administration, both Department of Buildings and
LPC see the merits in points of the legislation,
and obviously the intent of the legislation is to
remedy real problems, problems that actually
exist, and as Council Member pointed out, kind of
a loophole in the current law. And what I was
wondering is if we could maybe get a commitment
from LPC and DOB today to work with Council Member
Mendez on ways in which the legislation could be
clarified or amended or, you know, worked on in a
collaborative fashion so that a piece of
legislation could be agreed upon by LPC, by the
City, and could move forward. I was just
wondering if we could get that commitment from you
guys that there could be, you know, that you guys
could come together with Council Member Mendez and
her staff to move something forward.
JENNY FERNANDEZ: Absolutely. The

JENNY FERNANDEZ: Absolutely. The Commission always works very closely with Council Members, and we think that a partnership between the Commission and the members to which, as we even testified earlier, is required. We need to

2	have a very good working relationship in order to
3	move a lot of things forward and be able to get
4	things done. And we certainly, we're happy to
5	continue to work with Council Member Mendez if she
6	would like to discuss the bill further and such,
7	we'll certainly be willing to do that.
8	Absolutely.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Good. Thank
10	you very much. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
11	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I look forward
12	to
13	DONALD RANSHTE: [Interposing] Yes,
14	Council Members. I noticed that Council Member
15	Mendez wanted to make sure that we go on the
16	record. We're always open to conversations with
17	Council Members concerning any of the legislation
18	in your current session. As you all know,
19	oftentimes we get pulled into bills that we don't
20	even have any effect on, so we'll certainly talk
21	about ones that affect our operations on a daily
22	basis.
23	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you,
25	Donald.

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Lander.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: We're going to
wind up with Council Member Lander. I just want
to note for the record that I didn't ask my
specific questions, so I have like 18 questions
that I wanted to ask. I'm going to run through
them at the end. All right? Council Member

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: So, just responding to your response before, I think what you said was we've done a lot of designations. And you have done a lot of designations, so this isn't about volume. And second, you said people will never be happy. And people may or may not ever be happy, but these bills would not require you to make people happy. They wouldn't require you to prioritize one application over another. You would decide what the RFE responses were, and I think there's clear flexibility to work with you. Maybe we could even do it by rule making, rather than in the Law, what the responses would be. And they wouldn't require you to start the clock on a study and calendaring process. So, I didn't hear an answer to my original question, which was how would this limit your authority to

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set the agenda. You would still have full authority to set the agenda, you would just be-and I think you heard, I think it was interesting, from just members of this Committee, one Council Member trying really hard to get a little district considered, who has waited a couple of years with no response, and one Council Member with something that's been calendared for 25 years, with no ability to figure out when the end is, and that's just on our Committee, so you can imagine members of the public. You won't make them all happy, but with answers, with clarity, with timelines, and with some public information. But I do think that you would address these core issues of transparency. So, I guess I still don't understand how this would affect your ability to set the agenda and to set your own priorities.

MARK SILBERMAN: Well, let's talk briefly about the timelines that have been proposed. Okay? So, under the timeline, at some point during the RFE process, when a certain designation has been made that something has been accepted for further study, your bill kicks in and says, okay, you have 18 months to make a decision

1	LAND USE with HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 113
2	on eligibility.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: If you
4	chose to give the response we've accepted this for
5	further study at this time.
6	MARK SILBERMAN: That's right.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: But you
8	always could say this is potentially, is eligible
9	or potentially eligible, but we can't move forward
10	to study at this time.
11	MARK SILBERMAN: Okay, so
12	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER:
13	[Interposing] So, you would start the clock.
14	MARK SILBERMAN: Right, so that's
15	correct. And my comment before about, well, so if
16	we did that, we're not satisfyingwe do that now.
17	Right? So let's be clear, right now we say to
18	people it's not a priority, it's under further
19	consideration as an RFE. It sits out there.
20	Okay? So, the idea
21	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER:
22	[Interposing] So then we don't have a disagreement
23	there if we just would do that within a couple of
24	months and provide the answers to the responder
25	and the public. That's exactly what we're asking.

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2	MARK SILBERMAN: But many people
3	who are frustrated with the Commission are
4	frustrated with the fact that that answer has been
5	given and they don't see that thing moving. So
6	then my comment, people aren't going to be happy
7	with the answer if we do what you're proposing we
8	dorightwhich is just put more people, to
9	control the agenda, just put more people in the
10	not a priority under consideration
11	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER:
12	[Interposing] Not more, just be clear that you're
13	doing it.
14	MARK SILBERMAN: Also going to be
15	unhappy.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Publicly
17	and to the responder. Just make clear.
18	MARK SILBERMAN: And then secondly,
19	once we have made that determination, your bill
20	would create a situation where we must make a
21	determination of eligibility, having determined it
22	eligible, we must hold a hearing, which would put

us in a situation with Council Member Jackson,

determined it eligible, but maybe it's not a

where we've held a hearing on something that we've

	priority.			sits	out	there	in	this	quasi-
3	regulatory	limk	00.						

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: What if
there was some flexibility either in Council
Member Garodnick's bill did it by rule making so
that you didn't have to say eligible or
ineligible, you could say eligible or potentially
eligible, but, you know, either not a priority or
not a priority at this time, or resources don't
exist to move forward at this time.

MARK SILBERMAN: Or that there—are you also saying that there wouldn't be a hearing or there would be a hearing?

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Well, I guess I think once you count--

MARK SILBERMAN: [Interposing] Your bill creates this momentum for certain types of things, correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Absolutely, because then once you have accepted things and you say we are moving them forward, then there should be a timeline. So, to me there's two different issues here. One is responding to the RFEs in a timely and clear way, and then there is once

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you've said we're moving forward, having a
timeline to do it. You mentioned Sunnyside
Gardens. I went and looked. Your timeline from
designation on Sunnyside Gardens to designation
was from March 6th to June 26th, 2007. You did it
in three and a half months. So there should be a
timeline

MARK SILBERMAN: [Interposing]

There was tremendous--

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: --study period before, but this is the whole point, that once you start a real public regulatory process which has an impact at the Department of Buildings, and that people in the community are saying when is it happening, you know, how much do we have to keep pushing? So, I agree with you that there is a window in between those two periods. We could not possibly say you must study and declare eligible every RFE you get and carry it through on a timeline without, you know, multiplying your budget by 20. And I might be willing to do that; I've also fought hard to make sure you have the resources. So, these were crafted to be realistic and appreciate that you

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can't move them all forward. But at the same time, respond to the public demand for a clear answer, some timeframes, and once you start a review and regulatory process, that it's got a timeline. If it needs to be a little longer we'll look at it, but I think the argument that we can't even be held to clarity and basic response timelines, and once we start a regulatory process even 25 years isn't too long. I just, I mean honestly, you sound like my pre-teen son who just wishes there were no deadlines in the world. I'm sympathetic. We'll work with you. got to be a way to address the core desires of people who want to see that transparency and timeliness in a way that also preserves the Commission's flexibility and ability to do its job. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you,

Chair Lander. I'm not sympathetic to your

position at all. I'll just be up front with you.

We all have timelines and deadlines, and once it's

calendared--I can understand Council Member

Jackson's frustration. His community is trying to

get something done, either positive or negative,

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but move forward. And I know there are many other examples of people that have that same problem. S o, I really am not that sympathetic to that position at all. I think that that's insular and it needs to be opened up, and that's why we're having these hearings today. I wanted to speak to a couple of things. In your testimony regarding 845, I think it's misdirected. You know, one of the things we need to consider is that materials and the ability of materials to look like historical pieces are changing. So, if a person has an aluminum siding on the side of their house and they want to do an upgrade, there's aluminum that doesn't look like aluminum anymore; it can look historic. I think that having all of that being done in minutiae by Landmarks is ridiculous at this point in time. A person can send a picture of what the issue looks like and get the thing done without having to go through waiting on a Landmarks hearing or waiting on a ruling from Landmarks on every piece of minutia. I don't agree with that position at all. I just want to be clear about that. On Intro 220, also, there were some issues that you brought up that I

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fundamentally disagree with, and I just want to put that out there as well. The other issue on the economic impact analysis, I think that there's some things that we have some discussions on. would like to send you some questions about it so that you could get back to the Committee so that we can meet on it and talk about it as well. not going to ask all my questions, because we still have 53 people that want to testify. We've been joined by Council Member Jim Gennaro, and I think we've had almost every member of both Committees here today at some point. And I would want to just emphasize that what we're trying to do here is eliminate the shades of gray that frustrate people that are trying to do the right thing. And also, we want to eliminate the ambiguities of people that have something that is already existing, their building was landmarked with that preexisting condition, and they want to be able to maintain that condition in the style that it was as it was designated, especially if it's not a significant threat to the landmarking liability of the building. With that, I want to thank all of you for being here. And now we're

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going to move to a panel. You notice that I didn't ask you for a response, because we're moving late and I know you don't agree, so we're just going to move forward. Pardon me? We have some other testimony. Okay. Right. First off we're going to hear from Andrea Goldwyn from the New York Landmarks Conservancy, Christabel Gough from the Society of Architecture of the Architecture from New York City, Ronda Wist from the Municipal Arts Society, Bessie from Senator Tony Avella's Office, Corey from Manhattan Chairman and Community Board--I think they submitted their testimony--Manhattan Community Board 4, and Michael Adams is going to--you already submitted the testimony for Bill Perkins. Do you want to read it, do you need to read it? You can come up and read it now.

## [pause]

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: You can start, since you're at the mic, because we're pressed for time. Oh, I did get an update. We will not have to move if there's still an overflow room, we will not have to move downstairs. We will be able to stay here. We were able to convince the other

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Committee to go. Yes, three minutes, yes. Yes,

Ms. Wist, three minutes. And all the panelists

know it's a three-minute clock. Just turn on the

mic. It's--thank you.

ANDREA GOLDWYN: Good day, Chair Comrie and members of the City Council. I'm Andrea Goldwyn, speaking on behalf of the New York Landmarks Conservancy. Thank you for the opportunity to speak about the policies and procedures of the Landmarks Preservation Commission. Overall the Council has had a good record or Landmarks issues. However, we've found the large volume of bills and quick timing of this hearing to be a surprise. It has likely prevented all interested parties adequate time to respond, and we will not be commenting in depth on the entire agenda. Several of the bills address an ongoing debate about the transparency and timeliness of the landmark designation process. We believe that these bills are well-intentioned, but unless the City increases the LPC budget both substantially and permanently, many of these items would be very difficult to undertake, and there needs to be much more discussion, as mentioned

2	today, before any specific timelines are
3	implemented. Intro 533 calls for the LPC to
4	provide a list of energy efficient windows, but it
5	does not specify energy efficient standards, or
6	consider that in some cases treatments less
7	invasive than window replacement, such as repairs
8	to weather stripping or installation of new
9	glazing, can create higher levels of energy
10	efficiency and sustainability. We have very
11	serious reservations about Intro 845 and 846. 845
12	would go against the spirit of the Landmarks Law.
13	Currently there are circumstances in which the LPC
14	allows non-historic replacement materials; but we
15	rely on the staff's guidance to judge proposals
16	for such uses. This bill would bypass their
17	experience and expertise. And 846 is the most
18	worrisome. Of the hundreds of thousands of
19	buildings in the City, only about 3 to 4% are
20	designated landmarks, that leaves 96 to 97%
21	available for development opportunity. The LPC
22	should not have to become an extension of the
23	Economic Development Corporation in order to
24	designate landmarks. And we believe that any
25	economic analysis would be incomplete without also

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addressing the positive economic activity that landmarking generates, from tourism and jobs, stable or increased property values, and tax credits. In enacting the Landmarks Law, the City recognize the value of its architectural heritage. This law has served the City well by encouraging local jobs, tourism, and sustainability, and it is very popular with the dozens of neighborhood groups and thousands of citizens who request, advocate for, and welcome landmark designation. But the proposed bill would place too high a value on development. New York has never been, nor is it currently development deprived. Even during a Mayoral administration that has nurtured a development-friendly atmosphere, there have been more historic district designations than ever before, because building owners across the city want to protect the character of their neighborhoods. There should be additional time to discuss any of these bills, all of these bills, more thoroughly before they're brought to a vote. No City agency is perfect, but we believe that the Landmarks Commission performs an extraordinary task in carrying out the Landmarks Law and

protecting the remarkable architecture of our city. And we hope that the most damaging bills proposed today do not prevent them from fulfilling that mandate. Thank you for the opportunity to present the Conservancy's views. And I'll just add that the statement we passed around also contains information on some preliminary economic research we've been undertaking for your review. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

CHRISTABEL GOUGH: Good morning.

I'm Christabel Gough, speaking for the Society for the Architecture of the City. Thank you for the opportunity to appear. It was possible to enact our Landmarks Law and keep it until now, because it is inherently fair, recognizing the public interest in restoring and stabilizing neighborhoods of special character and preserving historic buildings, while also providing reasonable accommodation for legitimate concerns of real estate investors. The carefully calculated system of designated checks and balances, hardship provisions and the relief provided to investors through extended transfer of

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development rights have led the courts to uphold this law against challenges from extremists in both camps--preservation and redevelopment. It's a challenge to evaluate nine or ten amendments in three minutes, so let's just be clear about the big picture. Few bills under consideration today will advance the cause of historic preservation in any way, and several are calculated to undercut existing protections, eliminate necessary checks and balances, and cripple the Landmarks Preservation Commission. I'd like to speak about the past for a moment. On June 29th, 1988, the Real Estate Board of New York took an advertisement in the New York Times in which they opined; running a stopwatch on the Commission's designation activities is a worthwhile step in the right direction. At that time the Real Estate Board also advocated for what has been called Reverse Landmarking, that is, creating a roster of buildings and areas that could never be landmarked. One way to do this is to mandate a stopwatch timetable for action on requests for evaluation, force the LPC to make a final yes or no determination on an artificially affixed

schedule, and then degree something which hasn't
been discussed yet, "Any determination by the
Commission in opposition is a final action."
That's in 849. A negative determination is final,
or as someone from the community put it, it means
you can't come back. A related gambit is in the
survey. In the past, the LPC had a Survey
Department. It was discontinued because it was
judged to be an inefficient use of scarce
resources. Why resurrect this obsolete
administrative mechanism? Well, in 1988 the Real
Estate Board, steering the Cooper Committee
Report, recommended that the entire City must be
surveyed at a breathtaking rate, and all eligible
buildings designated, followed by a moratorium.
Designations that could not meet impossible
deadlines of unfunded mandated were expendable.
It is to the credit to the City of New York that
none of these proposals was adopted in the past.
They deserve to remain tabled forever. In the
words of the 1988 counter-initiative, and I am
wearing a button from that time, because I
participated in it: Let us save the law that saves
landmarks. And I have 20 copies of the testimony

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CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: The Sergeantof-Arms will pick it up from you as soon as he
can.

CHRISTABEL GOUGH: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Next person? MICHAEL ADAMS: Good morning, or rather, good afternoon. My name is Michael Adams, and I'm here representing State Senator Bill Perkins. "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it, " wrote Santayana. During the Koch, Dinkins, and Giuliani administrations, and now near the end of Mayor Bloomberg's tenure, efforts have been made to weaken our exceptional Landmarks Law. Just as earlier attempts to emasculate the statue failed, I hope that reason will prevail now. Complaints that the Landmarks Preservation Commission's process is cumbersome and time consuming are not new. Nor is the illogical proposal to remedy of prescribing the process within strict time limits. Even now by asking this small, modestly funded agency to consider a vast array of buildings spread out over

a far-flung area--among all potential landmarks, 2 only a tiny number of buildings are evaluated in a 3 given year. Artificially limiting the time 4 5 available for appraisal will no doubt have the effect of further reducing this number. In some 6 neighborhoods, New York's richest neighborhoods, this wouldn't matter so much, since so much there 9 is already protected. But in Community Board 10 10 in my district, for instance, very little is 11 designated. The Board's jurisdiction contains 28 12 individual landmarks and two small historic 13 districts, which collectively make up only 3.6% of CB 10. Comparatively, 10.6% of Manhattan is 14 protected as historic districts. Community Board 15 16 2 in the West Village is the most designated area 17 in the City, with 45% of its buildings included in 18 historic districts. Similar in age to Community 19 Board 10 on the Upper West Side, 26% of the area 20 is designated as a historic district on the Upper 21 West Side. Apart from tax and financing 22 advantages available to landmarked buildings, the 23 bottom line is that such buildings provide more 24 tax revenue and sell at a premium over unprotected 25 buildings. So my position is the same now as when

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I served on the Council. How can a great law be strengthened? How can citizens be empowered to better benefit from the law? In other great cities, the Council is on par with the Mayor. They, and in some cases even ordinary private citizens, are able to compel the landmarking agency to calendar buildings for protection. nowhere is this effort undertake wherein you have the conjunction of deadlines and conditions that set limits on future designation, effectively eviscerating the very outcome of preservation sought in the first place. Instead of diminishing our famed City ordinance, we must strengthen it, above all, until every community has equality in terms of landmarking. The Law must not be further diluted. And Chairman Comrie, I just would like to add, if I may, that when my Council Member, Council Member Jackson, said that everyone was for the dedesignation of this building, the Mink Building, the former Bernheimer Brewery, he was not speaking for an entire community. Because even though recently the Community Board did vote for that outcome, for ten years, that building was a part of the 197-A plan to be protected in CB 9,

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and moreover, the Community Board had voted over
and over again that that building should be
designated. So, it's for that reason that Senator
Perkins, amongst many others in the community feel
that that building should still be protected by
landmarking. And opposition to

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]

Again - getting some resolution at some point or another, not for it to be hung up for 25 years.

So, at some point a resolution has to come.

MICHAEL ADAMS: But sir, he, no he said--

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]

I understand what you're saying. But what I'm

saying is, at some point things have to--there has
to be a finale to things. That's all I'm saying.

There has to be a finale. Ronda Wist?

RONDA WIST: Yes. Good afternoon
Chair Comrie and Committee Members. I am Ronda
Wist, Senior Vice President for Policy and
Advocacy at the Municipal Arts Society. Thank you
for allowing us the opportunity to speak on these
10, no, 11 bills. I believe that in this room
many, probably most of us, are friends of historic

preservation, knowing that without it we would
have no SoHo, no Edgar Allen Poe House, no
Brooklyn Heights, no Louis Armstrong House, and no
Alice Austen House. In other words, a very
different city. Many can also agree that the
Landmarks Commission could function more
efficiently and more transparently, as could a
variety of other city agencies. We assume that
these bills reflect a sense of dissatisfaction
with the process and outcomes. We invite the
Council Members to a meeting of the MAS
Preservation Committee. The next one is May 31st.
We offer to work with you to better understand the
exact nature of reported problems that motivated
these bills, and talk through the range of
solutions that might address these issues. It is
impossible to thoughtfully evaluate so many intros
of such great magnitude in just the few days
allotted before this hearing. We recognize that
the LPC calendaring and designation process could
be more transparent and timely. We acknowledge
the Council's efforts behind Intros 20, 222, 532
and 850, however we would want to ensure that the
timelines are appropriate and that LPC staff is

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not left so overburdened with reporting functions that they can't get to their substantive work. For Intro 80, relating to the Department of Buildings, it would be helpful to first determine whether DOB could further work with Landmarks to update its technical memo, if necessary, in a way that resolves the underlying issues without requiring that every applicant for a building permit hire a preservation consultant. Intro 357 relating to energy efficient mechanical equipment is very important to MAS, because we are actively working as part of our Preservation and Climate Change campaign, to promote the energy efficiency of the City's older and historic buildings. fact, we are working with the Landmarks Commission and Terrapin on a manual, Greening New York City's Landmarks: A Guide for Property Owners, to encourage investments in the energy efficiency and sustainability of the City's historic buildings while meeting preservation standards. Because we commented on City Planning's Zone Green amendments, and know that LPC promulgated a rule that expanded the definition of rooftop mechanicals, we also are concerned about whether

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this intro would supersede those efforts. Several of the bills are extremely problematic, and two in particular would undermine the effectiveness of the Landmarks Commission. Intro 846 requires that a draft designation report be prepared in advance of calendaring effectively stopping the work of the research department. And if City Planning will be required to analyze any theoretically unfortunate economic impacts of designation, shouldn't they also analyze the increase in property values that often result from designation? Regarding the request for district rules 90 days after designation, we note that LPC already has many rules which allow property owners to receive staff, not commissioned permits, for work on their landmarks. Intro 845 would allow building owners to continue to install asphalt shingles, white vinyl single-paned windows and the like in perpetuity. No owner is ever required to improve their building. This bill would completely abnegate the Commission's credo that over time the buildings will improve as the work is done sensitively. Just one last thing. think that these proposals require additional

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study by all stakeholders, and MAS would be happy to be part of a taskforce or some other committee to assist the Council and the Commission. We would like to ensure that any proposed solutions are not worse than the problems these bills are intended to address. Thank you very much.

BESSIE SCHACHTER: I'm Bessie Schachter, who has sore throat, reading a statement on behalf of Senator Tony Avella. Chair and Council Members. Unfortunately I'm unable to attend this hearing in person, as we are presently in session in Albany. However, I felt compelled to speak on this raft of bills being proposed by the City Council. In the eight years that I sat as Chair of the Zoning Committee of the City Council, I can't remember a situation where 11 related bills that had questionable benefits at best, and extremely negative consequences at worst, to the general welfare of the City, are being pushed through in such an undemocratic fashion. It does not serve the interest of the public to limit discussion on so many important topics that pertain to the Landmark Preservation Commission's role in shaping the future of New

York City. Clearly, several of these bills were 2 directly influenced by developers and the powerful 3 real estate lobby that are looking to destroy the 4 5 ability of the Landmarks Preservation Committee to do its job, to protect the architecture and 6 heritage of the City of New York. Intro 845 will turn the Landmarks Law on its head by demanding an 9 economic and development discussion about each 10 potential historic property or district, which is 11 clearly at odds with the goal of protecting and 12 preserving important buildings that have no 13 quantifiable value. Intro 846 will remove one of 14 the most effective tools in restoring the look and 15 feel of the building or historic district over 16 time, which clearly is the intent of the bill, by allowing existing inappropriate coverings and 17 18 materials to remain, as long as they are replaced 19 in kind. Why landmark something if it has to be 20 restored at all? Intro 357 will water down the 21 ability of the Commission to incorporate green 22 improvements to a building tastefully. Since good 23 design is of paramount importance to the LPC, 24 removing their mandate of design review, even for 25 something potentially laudable, is a slippery

slope that will effectively compromise their 2 agency's mission. Intros 222-A, 532-A, 849 and 3 850 will have the ultimate effect of increasing 4 5 the rejection rate of potential landmark buildings and historic districts throughout the City. 6 LPC's track record has to take more time, not less, when carefully considering whether to 9 designate a property or historic district. While I've personally been impatient with the speed of 10 11 the Commission's actions or lack thereof, imposing 12 extremely tight time limits on them is not the 13 answer, it will have a deleterious effect on those 14 neighborhoods and individual buildings that 15 deserve designation, but they just haven't gotten 16 to it yet, due to a lack of staffing and budgetary 17 constraints. Intro 220-A is a laudable goal, 18 however, with the long-term budgetary constraints, 19 it is unlikely that a survey unit will ever be 20 permanently funded. Unless a funding stream can 21 be guaranteed, it will only burden the LPC by 22 having an unfunded mandate. I do support Intros 23 20 and 80, which both help the LPC further their 24 mission of monitoring and better controlling construction at and near landmarked sites and 25

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buildings. However is that is the tradeoff for the other bills to be passed, it's not worth it, as the other bills with gut the agency both financially, and its mission. In summary, most of these bills are extremely detrimental to the future of the Landmarks Preservation Committee's role of protecting New York City's history. I urge the City Council and Mayor Bloomberg to oppose all these bills, except Intros 20 and 80. Furthermore, I find it disturbing and dangerous that these 11 bills, each of which have substantial effects on Landmarks Preservation in New York City are being rushed through Committees with very little notice and too little opportunity for public input. These proposals deserve to be fully reviewed, analyzed and deliberated, not rushed through an expedited process. Sincerely, Tony Avella.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

Next we'll hear from--any members? No? No one indicates questions. We appreciate Mr. Avella's politicizing of the issue. We'll hear from Sylvia Gustino [phonetic], Michael Slattery, Andrew Howard [phonetic]. The other room. They're being

unbehaved in the other room. Are any of these folks here? Michael Slattery? Andrew Howard? Sylvester Gustino? Sylvester Gustino? He left? Okay. Well, they did--I think that--Mr. Gustino left? And that... Okay. And we did receive testimony from him, I'm told. Okay. Then we'll call some other people in for time. Al Butzel from CECPP. Is Al here? He left? Jonathan Piel, 558 East 87th Street. Okay. Margaret Wellington, Friends of Upper East Side. Other room. If they are in the other room, if you could come in, please. Tara Kelly from Friends of Upper East Side, and Jacqueline Peu-Duvallon.

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay. We have another person submitting for the record. Peter Bray. I believe the Community Board 4 submitted for the record also. You can start.

MICHAEL SLATTERY: I'm Michael

Slattery, Real Estate Board of New York. I hope
my time, Christabel Gough's recitation of our
position 25 years go doesn't eat into my three
minutes, but I do note that there is some irony
there that one of the items that she does cite

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about having time limits in terms of making a response to proposals would have addressed Council Member Jackson's concern, so there is some fitting irony that we're still, some 25 years later, still talking about positions we've raised then. currently though, we'd like to comment on a number of bills that are before you today. We support reforms to Landmark Law that will make the designation process and the regulation of designated properties more open, transparent and user friendly. Intro 845 that permits the replacement with in kind materials present at the time of designation reaffirms the important aspect of the Landmarks Law, namely that the designation is of the existing conditions, and that restoration is not require. We have seen the troublesome expansion of the law, which goes beyond preserving a property or a district and attempts to impose a new standard of restoration, in the case of minor work such as window replacement. We need to provide clear direction to owners and to the LPC that replacement in kind is acceptable. We favor those bill such as Intro 846 that provide property owners with complete

comprehensive and timely information about the
basis for any proposed designation and clear
guidelines and direction about what renovation
work or alternation will be permitted. The amount
of information now available to property owners
concerning the basis for the designation of their
property, especially in historic district
hearings, is in adequate. Typically the
designation report, which contains this
information is only publicly available on the eve
of the vote to designate. This is much too late
for property owners to question the soundness of
the designation. This information should be
available at calendaring, and certainly well
before any public hearing. Once designated, the
property owners is provided no written, district
specific guidelines about what work, renovation,
enlargement, or new construction will be
permitted. This is especially important in
historic districts, where the range of styles, the
conditions of the properties, and a property's
contribution to the character of the District can
vary widely, given the enormous size of these
districts and extensions. Unlike land use

controls which can change over time, landmark 2 designation is permanent and effectively prohibits 3 the demolition or significant additions to the 4 5 vast majority of existing buildings in historic districts. In fact, once designated, landmarked 6 properties are subject to a higher standard of upkeep. Given these additional requirements, 9 these owners should be given guidance about what 10 work can be approved at staff level and what work 11 will require more time consuming and expensive 12 public hearings. Excuse me. The Landmarks Law, 13 particularly historic district designation, has 14 been misused to address neighborhood quality of 15 life and development concerns that should and would be better addressed by zoning laws. 16 17 has distorted the original intent of the Landmarks 18 Law, to preserve the architectural, cultural and 19 historic fabric of our city. You only have to 20 look at the scope of the proposed Upper West Side Extension, especially as it compares to the 21 22 original districts, to see that the application of 23 the Landmarks Law has changed. Just to summarize 24 a couple things. The issue about economic issues, we think the Council should be able to balance 25

2	questions of landmark designation with the other
3	issues, whether it's planning considerations,
4	economic considerations, or others in the City
5	when they make a designation. Also, and it's part
6	of our testimony, we do have concerns with Intro
7	20, which have been cited, as well as also Intro
8	80. In conclusion, we think it's critical for
9	landmark preservation efforts to be fairly
10	administered and provide clear guidance for owners
11	and be balanced with other concerns of the city
12	for the good of the city. Thank you.
13	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.
14	Can you give us a copy of that so we can put it in
15	the record?
16	MICHAEL SLATTERY: Yes, yes. Yes,
17	we do. I handed it up to the…
18	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.
19	Next person?
20	JONATHAN PIEL: Thank you, Mr.
21	Chairman. Is this mic live?
22	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Yes.
23	JONATHAN PIEL: Okay, Good. My
24	name is Jonathan Peel, and I urge you to protect
25	New York's historic buildings and historic

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neighborhoods. They're as important to the City of New York as Wall Street, the communications industry, or tourism. New York's historic neighborhoods draw thousands of tourists to our city every year. I know, because I see them almost every day, wandering the streets of the Henderson Place Historic District in Yorkville, where my wife and I live. Several times a year, our historic district and many others serve as a set for Law & Order and other TV series, as well as for feature films, key industries which Mayor Bloomberg has wisely promoted as part of a diversified city economy. Speaking of the economy, we are all concerned about jobs and economic growth. We hear about the best use of real property defined as maximum dollar yield per square foot. But there is another way to look at best use, small buildings and the neighborhoods they create are business incubators. A chef with a bold idea for a new restaurant can afford space on East End Avenue or Columbus on a ground floor, but not in a 40-story glass tower. New York supports a thriving software and internet telecommunications industry because these business

can rent in the older office buildings not so far 2 from here in what is now called Silicon Alley. 3 Cross the river to Red Hook. Artists, composers, 4 5 musicians, singers and dancers who can no longer afford Manhattan have turned this part of Brooklyn 6 into a hot, trendy neighborhood. They export their work back across the river to theaters and nightclubs in Manhattan. Check out the scene in 9 the Meatpacking District, another major tourist 10 11 destination, and a see and be seen magnet for 12 celebrities. How long will either of these 13 neighborhoods last if the S's in Best Use are 14 spelled with dollar signs? And finally, there is 15 public safety. In The Life and Death of American Cities, Jane Jacobs asserts that the greatest 16 17 public safety asset that we have are eyes on the 18 street in neighborhood communities where residents 19 live in small buildings, shop in local stores and 20 send their kids to school. Some of the bills 21 before you constitute a genuine danger to the 22 future of the past. Two set a deadline on the 23 time that can elapse before an application to the 24 Landmarks Preservation Commission expires. limitation could create an impossible burden on 25

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2	the Commission, unless its resources are expanded
3	dramatically. Another bill grandfathers materials
4	and other features that are in place in a
5	landmarked building. This bill grandfathers
6	decay. True, owning a landmarked building can be
7	very expensive. Why not create a tax break or
8	some other form of fiscal relief where the expense
9	of restoring isn't an unbearable burden to the
10	owner? Again, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr.
11	Chairman, for your consideration and attention.
12	You have the future of our city in your hands.
13	Your fellow citizens count on you to shape it
14	wisely. Thank you.
15	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.
16	Can we get a copy of that please?
17	JONATHAN PIEL: Yes, I will.
18	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.
19	TARA KELLY: Good afternoon. I'm
20	Tara Kelly, Executive Director of Friends of the
21	Upper East Side Historic Districts. Thank you for
22	the opportunity to speak today. But first and

foremost, the Preservation Committee at Friends is

deeply troubled by how little time has been

provided for an analysis of these bills by the

community. These are complicated ideas to parse,
and they necessitate a thorough review by all
parties involved. While we have long lobbied for
a reform at the Landmarks Preservation Commission,
important policy changes require careful
consideration and should not be made in haste.
Lest we forget, the purpose of this agency is to
and this is quoted from their missionsafeguard
the City's historic, aesthetic, and cultural
heritage, help stabilize and improve property
values in historic districts, encourage civic
pride in the beauty and accomplishments of the
past, protect and enhance the City's attractions
for tourists, strengthen the City's economy,
promote the use of landmarks for the education,
pleasure and welfare of the people of New York
City. The crucial nature of the LPC's work cannot
be overstated. Preservation of our City's
landmarks and historic districts of utmost
importance to the vitality and stability of New
York City's great neighborhoods. Historic
preservation is an essential part of the City's
economy, providing jobs for skilled laborers,
increasing property values, and enticing visitors

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from around the world. Some of these bills before you today have been proposed with the best of intentions, attempting to resolve community concerns about the efficiency and transparency of LPC. We ourselves have shared these concerns. However, we feel that creating additional departments, setting strict timelines, and mandating complex procedures will only prevent the Commission from performing its mission, particularly with its very limited resources. Certain of the other bills before you, however, do not seek to improve the Landmarks Law, but to dismantle it. Intro 845 would allow for inappropriate materials to be replaced, quote unquote, in kind with inappropriate materials. Intro 846 requires that the LPC provide a draft designation report at the time of calendaring, adopt rules for any historic district within 90 days of designation, and submit an economic impact analysis to the City Council within 60 days of designation. The City Council may modify or disapprove a designation based on the information supplied by this analysis. The radical reforms proposed are not merely procedural amendments to

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the Landmarks Law. In seeking to divest the LPC of its autonomy, these bills would effectively undermine the Commission, which is charged by the Legislature with determining and safeguarding the City's historic resources. Requiring non-expert oversight over expert opinions flouts 50 years of Landmarks jurisprudence, as well as broader principals of agency deference, and cannot be Similarly, compelling the Commission sanctioned. to draft designation reports that would require statements of specific value as well as predeterminations with respect to alterations or other matters that might later come before the Commission rob the Agency of its ability to consider each matter before it on an ad hoc basis, as is its charge. We respectfully request another hearing in due time, permitting additional public testimony before the Council takes action on any of these 11 bills. Furthermore, we ask that the Council work with us on reform of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, and not against us. Thank you.

JACQUELINE PUE-DUVALLON: Good afternoon Council Members. My name is Jacquie

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Pue-Duvallon. I am a historic preservation consultant with a Masters Degree in Historic Preservation from Columbia, and a former employee of the Landmarks Commission. Because my time is short, I will only focus on two of the bills, both of which seek to cripple the Landmarks Law. I am also appalled that this Committee would call this hearing with such short notice to the public when so many of these bills can have far-reaching and even detrimental effects to the Landmarks Law. But maybe that's the point. Maybe certain members of this Committee are more concerned with the interest of the real estate development lobby than the interests of the public welfare and our City's heritage. I urge the Committee to reject Intro 845, the replacement materials bill. It would remove the LPC's regulatory mandate. The Agency would no longer be able to ensure that truly restorative work is done, which is how the historic character of a building and a neighborhood is brought back over time. this bill would disregard sound preservation practice and the expertise of the professionals that currently implement the law. Corrugated

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metal and vinyl siding could be replaced in kind ad infinitum. It could also lead to increased abuse by people destroying historic architectural fabric in the hopes that they could do whatever they wanted in the future. Would City Council presume to tell people at the Buildings Department what type of steel should be used to frame a building? Would they tell the Planning Commission how to calculate FAR? I think not. The staff at the LPC are trained in building materials conservation, and architectural history. have Masters Degrees and their work deserves no less respect than those at other agencies. Furthermore, the bill is in and of itself unnecessary, since LPC rules already allow for the installation of new replacement materials where appropriate, and in matching the quality and characteristics of the original material. These materials are often much less expensive than the original. The LPC already allows for cheaper alternatives while maintaining architectural integrity. Regarding 846, the so-called economic argument bill. I urge the Committee to reject this bill because it is predicated on property

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being used only for development and discounts the public welfare. It also discounts the economic benefits that do come with historic preservation. The people of this city want certainty and protection. They want to know the character of their neighborhood will not be altered in ways that are unsympathetic to historic building stock. Also, the economic benefits of historic preservation have been shown in numerous studies, including a 2003 independent budget office report, which showed that buildings in historic districts consistently maintained higher property values than similar buildings that are not in historic districts, even in economic downturns. There's also the business of restoration to consider. There are architects and contractors in this city that specialize in restorative work. People are being trained in building crafts that give them a unique skill to market. In considering 846, please ask yourself how many neighborhoods in this city would have the same character and cache had they not been designated historic districts? many of those neighborhoods have become economic engines because of designation? Why have they

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become tourist attractions and chic places to live and to film movies? Because the LPC ensures the integrity of their architecture and original character. Tribeca, South Street Seaport, SoHo, Brooklyn Heights, Park Slope, Cobble Hill, Upper West Side, Upper East Side, are but a few of the areas I can think of that have become hot because of historic designation. I'll wrap up. In '78 the City argued for the validity of the Landmarks Law in front of the Supreme Court and stated, regulating private property for historical, cultural or aesthetic values, if it is done in accord with a comprehensive plan that provides benefit to all, is in the public interest. I urge this Committee to uphold that public interest and reject these two bills. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I thank the panel for coming. I see no questions. I'm really not understanding the issue of the timeliness of the hearing. This is a first hearing. There was a two-week notice for this hearing. I don't get that argument, but it seems to be a recurring theme today. It doesn't make sense to me, when this is a first hearing and there will be plenty

1	LAND USE with HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 15
2	opportunity for discussion and discourse. Nizjoni
3	Granville, Community Board 8, Brooklyn. Oh, for
4	the record? She left already? Okay. Suzanne
5	Spellen, Crown Heights North Association. Is she
6	in the other room? She's coming? Claudette
7	Brady, Bedford-Stuyvesant Society for Historical
8	Preservation. Ms. Spellen? Go right to the
9	table. Judy Stanton from the Brooklyn Heights
10	Association. Okay. Judy left. Okay. Perri
11	DeFino, Bedford-Stuyvesant HD.
12	CLAUDETTE BRADY: She's coming.
13	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: She's coming.
14	Okay. Brook Stanton, Vinegar Neighborhood
15	Association. Is that you sir?
16	BROOK STANTON: That's me.
17	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay, thank
18	you. And Doreen Gallo from DUMBO Neighborhood
19	Alliance. Anybody know her? Is she here? Okay.
20	We'll end it there for now. You can start.
21	[off mic]
22	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: You've got to
23	touch the mic.
24	SUZANNE SPELLEN: To the
25	distinguished members of the City Council and all

concerned New Yorkers. My name is Suzanne
Spellen, and I live in Crown Heights North,
Brooklyn. I come here as a Board Member of the
Crown Heights North Association, Inc., and as a
concerned citizen. I am not a lawyer or a policy
maker, but I am very involved in my community.
I've lived in Central Brooklyn for almost 30
years, and during that time the two communities
I've lived in, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Crown
Heights North, have gone from feared ghettos to
desirable communities. Today we are real hot real
estate prospects, as the rest of the city has
finally realized what we've known all along, we
live in beautiful communities with great
architectural and historical provenance. By
owning the homes that make up these communities
generations of hardworking families have kept
Bedford-Stuyvesant and Crown Heights from being
destroyed like so many other lower income
neighborhoods in this city. My communities are
not wealthy, but we are rich in beautiful
streetscapes and architectural beauty and we want
to protect it. Landmarking is not just for the
rich, it is for everyone, and we have worked hard

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to get it. We now have a growing Crown Heights North Historic District. In Bedford-Stuyvesant, tremendous community support is behind the LPC's work in designating part of this very worthy area. We owe this to an organized an enthused community, the invaluable support of Councilman Vann and Councilwoman James, Community Boards 8 and 3 and dedicated volunteers, and we owe it to the Landmarks Preservation Commission, which has worked tirelessly, with reduced staff and budget, to get the job done. We are but one area of a large city and there's so much yet to be done, and so we come to the bills. Intro 845 and 846 do nothing for creating communities. They ensure that real estate value alone is the consideration for growth. We are not real estate, we are neighbors and communities. Our homes have value, not just because they sit on precious land, but because the homes have become precious to us, because of what the people had to do to obtain them, in spite of redlining, racist predatory lending, a lack of city services, bad schools, people worked two or three jobs, sacrificed, saved their money, and invested in their future. We

2	come from different nations, different
3	backgrounds, have had different educational,
4	employment opportunities, but we all wanted homes
5	for our families and we persevered. I don't want
6	to see that tossed out for the good of real
7	estate. These bills before the Council need time
8	to be properly debated, not swept across the table
9	as if they don't really matter. They matter very
10	much as they affect us all, and will have a great
11	impact on the kind of city we live in. I urge you
12	to give these bills that time. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

Next person?

CLAUDETTE BRADY: Good afternoon.

My name is Claudette Brady. I am one of the cofounders of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Society for

Historic Preservation. I come here today to

request that, one, we have more time to discuss

this bill, for us to get this information out to

our community residents, as we are in the process

of looking to designate two additional areas in

Bedford-Stuyvesant. Of great concern for us right

now is bill 446, which values buildings based on

their development and not on their assets of an

integral part of our lives in the community. I
wish the members of this Committee could review
the hearing of the residents of Bed-Stuy for our
designation hearing last October. Our buildings
are not commodities; they're were we live, they're
places that have been in our families for years.
They're the bedrock of our lives. We don't place
value on them by their highest use, but what they
mean to us as family members, as community
members. And how the landscape that we live in
allows to interact within that neighborhood. I
plead with you to hold these hearings again and
give us time to let these hearings, give us time
to allow us to educate our constituents about
these hearings so that they know how this will
impact them going forward. Thank you very much.

PERRI DeFINO: My name is Perri

DeFino and I'm here along with Claudette for the

Bedford-Stuyvesant Society for Historic

Preservation, and I'm also a Committee member of

CB 3 Landmarks Committee, and very briefly, I just

want to say that of course I support historic

district designation in New York City, and I back

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

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the LPC's position on the bills presented. $\it P$	And
wish that we had more time to consider the	
possible merits in some of the bills and not	let
any of the detrimental parts of the bills go	
through. Thank you.	

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Next person.

BROOK STANTON: Good afternoon. My name is Brook Stanton. I'm the secretary of the Vinegar Hill Neighborhood Association in Brooklyn, New York. And on behalf of the Historic District of Vinegar Hill in Brooklyn, the elected representatives of Vinegar Hill Neighborhood Association are her today to express solidarity with the New York Landmarks Preservation Commission, in its concerns about the 11 items of legislation under consideration at this hearing. Specifically, we would ask that action on the legislation be postponed and a reasonable timeline be established to allow adequate public consideration of, and comment on the bill. hereby join the LPC in its unequivocal opposition to the following six bills that in their present form would adversely tax the Commission's resources impose unreasonable timeline on its

activities, and unduly restrict its appropriate functions. Those are Intro 222-A, Intro 532-A,

Intro 849, Intro 850, Intro 845 and Intro 846. We appreciate your continued commitment to New York's architectural heritage and to all those whose dedication helps to sustain it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you. I guess I have to keep repeating myself, but this is the first hearing. This is the opportunity to open up discourse, not to close discourse. So, and it's interesting you want timelines on one end, but no timelines on the agency. But, next person?

Gallo. I'm here for the DUMBO Neighborhood
Alliance. The DUMBO Neighborhood Alliance opposes
this blatant attempt by the City Council to
seriously damage the Landmarks Law and by proxy
destroy the integrity of existing landmark
buildings and historic districts as well as future
potential designations. While several of the
bills will help enforce rules on permits and
construction at or near landmark properties,
Intros 20 and 80, the other bills either weaken

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the ability for the LPC to enforce better design for rooftops or demand specific products for appropriate green replacement products -- Intros 357 and 533--and create additional bureaucracy or mandatory timelines, Intros 220, 222-A, 532-A, 849 and 850, that we believe will hamper the ability of the LPC to do its job, as they do not have the staff or resources to meet their current mandates, let alone the ones called for in those bills. The two most damaging bills, however, are Intros 845 and 846. The whole point of historic districts such as DUMBO is to take off layers of siding, brick face and other inappropriate materials when buildings finally come under some sort of restoration program, which can take decades -- not to allow the same inappropriate materials to be replaced over and over again which Intro 845 would allow. Even worse is the wholesale creation of an economic zoning and development argument under Intro 846. That would place a chilling effect on all new designations. That sort of study would also have no bearing on what the actual value of an historic building or district is. For example, 15 years ago, manufacturers, small businesses and

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artists still mostly occupied DUMBO. Today the
value of the area has exponentially increased due
to the conversion of most buildings to residential
and the historic district, which clearly helped to
add value to the buildings, not to the land.
These proposed bills are wrong-headed and damaging
to the future of New York City's neighborhoods,
including DUMBO. DNA urges you to oppose all of
these bills, except for Intros 20 and 80.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you for coming and speaking. Can you give your testimony to the Sergeant-of-Arms? I'm not sure--did you guys say Perri DeFino left? She spoke? Did I miss that? I'm sorry. Okay. All right. Next group is Simeon Bankoff. I can't read this. Howard? Is Howard? Is this your handwriting? This is bad.

## [laughter]

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I'm sorry.

It's worse than mine though. Cathy Wassylenko

from the New York Preservation Alliance? Is Cathy
here? She left? Thank you. Lo van der Valk from
Carnegie Hill Neighbors. Thank you. Daniel

McCalla from Four Borough Neighborhood

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Preservation Alliance. Okay. Jeffrey Rossler

[phonetic] from the Citizens Emergency Committee

to Preserve Preservation. He's in the other room?

Thank you. Glenn Van Bramer. Is Mr. Van Bramer

still here? Okay, Simeon, we can start with you.

7 Is Mr. Van Bramer still here?

SIMEON BANKOFF: Good afternoon, Council Members. I am Simeon Bankoff, Executive Director of the Historic Districts Council. Historic Districts Council is a not-for-profit community service organization that works with over 500 neighborhood groups to preserve New York City's historic buildings and communities. Since 1971 we have worked with, for, and against the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission to achieve this goal. We have been directly involved in the designation of over half of the currently 107 historic districts, as well as countless individual landmarks, and we regularly monitor and participate in every public meeting and hearing of the agency. It is fair to say that outside of the agency staff, HDC probably spends more time thinking about and interacting with the Landmarks Commission than any other group in New York City.

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To the extent it's been possible, we have studied the multitude of bills currently before City Council and assessed them with the goal of encouraging the best preservation practices for This statement will focus on two New York. aspects, the imposition of a timeline to LPC's consideration of potential designations, and Intros 845 and 846, which we feel to be a direct assault on the integrity of the Landmarks Law. My written statement has detailed analyses of each. The current timeline proposed by the combination of Intros 222-A, 532-A, 849, and 850 would seem to answer the longstanding complaints about a lack of attention to community requests. In truth, if these bills were adopted in tandem as written, it would risk overwhelming the LPC's scant resources. Currently there are literally thousands of buildings and potential historic districts across the city, which would request attention for the Landmarks Commission. If the Commission had to make decisions and designate all these requests in 33 months, they simply couldn't, even if they wanted to. This would result in thousands of buildings being rejected based on a mandated

schedule rather than merit. One must keep in mind 2 that it's easier for a City agency to do nothing 3 than to take positive action, and this proposal as 4 5 written seems ensured to produce negative results. It is also important to note that there is no 6 funding attached to this scheme, and it would be incredibly difficult for Council to guarantee such 9 funding would be delivered. If this timeline was 10 currently in place, one could easily imagine the 11 Crown Heights North, the Park Slope Extension, the 12 Grand Concourse, Douglaston Hill and other historic districts would have never been 13 designated since all those designations took 14 15 longer than 33 months to complete. This is 16 clearly a case of an attempt to legislate around a 17 concern where the cure is much more damaging than 18 the problem. Intro 845, the replacement materials 19 bill undermines the basic premise of LPC oversight 20 in helping to gradually return areas to a more 21 historically appropriate condition. With the 22 advent of new material technologies and the 23 increased availability of skilled local building 24 artisans, it's cheaper and easier than ever before 25 to replace failing building materials with

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appropriate replacements of high quality. What this bill would result would be an endless replacement of white vinyl windows in designated historic districts with more of the same. 846 deliberately misconstrues the economic value of the landmark designation by emphasizing the false value of property strictly as development. By enabling the sole criteria of economic value to be the highest use of a site, the bill strives to denigrate the economic value of landmark designation to property value. The most highly valued and most desirable property in New York City falls within historic districts. There are a number of factors why these areas are so successful, and one of them is their landmark protection. People want to live where there is certainty and surety and protection. Under this bill, the current Park Slope Extension would have been found to have negative economic effect on the neighborhood because it could potentially affect the FAR of row house blocks, whereas commonsense and actual real world data will show the opposite to be true. If an economic analysis of landmark designation is truly deemed necessary, then it

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2	must be a robust onelast sentencewhich takes
3	into account all the costs and benefits of
4	designation, such as increased property values,
5	tax incentives for rehabilitation and development,
6	added flexibility under the
7	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]

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SIMEON BANKOFF: Okay. I was trying to stay within my time limit. Kind man. Added flexibility under the zoning resolution, increased ability to transfer development rights, accessibility to public and private funding for development, maintenance and the like, otherwise this bill is just a pig in a poke.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Well, let's keep poking on here. Next person?

LO VAN DER VALK: My name is Lo van der Valk. I'm president of Carnegie Hill Neighbors. I too want to express what has been expressed before, that these are far reaching bills being proposed and that the time period available has been very short and we would reserve the opportunity to give fuller testimony at a later time. I do want to highlight our agreement

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with much of the testimony just given by Simeon
Bankoff of the Historic Districts Council. We
agree with many of the points that he has made,
and I also think that the earlier mention of an
omnibus bill that would incorporate all aspects as
a unity might be a worthwhile approach. But by
and large, there are so many issues and so many
detrimental aspects to the bills being proposed
that their overall impact is very much contrary to
the Landmarks Law, and to really the great
benefits of the operation of the Landmarks
Commission for the City in the last, well, since
1965. So, we would say it may be like the
Hippocratic oath, the first commandment is to do
no harm. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

Next person?

HOWARD YOUROW: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I'm Howard Yourow of the HDC Board and of the Four Borough Neighborhood Alliance Board.

I'm also Chair of the Friends of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, the Stanford White masterpiece on the campus of the Bronx Community College. I apologize for my handwriting. I'm

1	LAND USE with HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 168
2	part of
3	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]
4	Don't apologize.
5	HOWARD YOUROW:the New York City
6	public school system, PS
7	[laughter]
8	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I am also.
9	HOWARD YOUROW: But I don't know
10	what happened. I don't know where things went
11	wrong. It wasn't with my teachers, it must have
12	been with me. But thank you for the opportunity,
13	sir, and I can do no more than to second the
14	remarks of our distinguished Executive Director
15	Simeon Bankoff on the issues before the Committee.
16	And I'm sure I speak not only for myself but for
17	my fellow board members, many of whom will also be
18	before you this afternoon. Thank you.
19	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.
20	DANIEL McCALLA: Good morning,
21	Councilman Comrie. My name is Daniel McCalla of
22	the Four Borough Neighborhood Preservation
23	Alliance Corporation. I'm here to testify in
24	support of Intro 20 and 80. It's been too long
25	since these bills have been introduced. DOB is

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one of the most dysfunctional city agencies in the country, changing commissioners have not improved Intro 80 is important, because when Councilman, I think it was Gerson, introduced this, the building that their foundation was destroyed on, I think it's Remsen and Broadway, has now become a tourist attraction in front of the Department of Buildings. I testify in opposition of 845, 846, and 357 for simple reasons. 845 creates unrealistic regulations. 846 is more appropriate for the Board of Standards and Appeals, where owners always use Economic Hardship for variance. I mean, if you're going to pass it, you would have had to pass Councilman Gioia's tax credit for the LPC or designations in landmarked districts. And it's been so many years since that's been done, but we all know the opposition. 849, 850 and 220-A would have been appropriate if the Council could find a legal way to expand the city agencies' budgets. If you can, I'd be welcome to support those bills, but I don't think it's reality. In closing, I would like to thank Councilman Comrie, Housing and Buildings Department Staff, Council Staff, and for this

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hearing. I thank you for your time and patience.

3 CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

4 JEFFREY KROESSLER: Good afternoon.

Councilman Comrie, it's nice to see you again. My name is Jeffrey Kroessler. I am representing the Citizens Emergency Committee to Preserve Preservation, CECPP. We formed the Citizens Committee in 2006 to address what we considered three issues concerning the LPC, independence, transparency, and funding. Our intention was to pass out of existence one the emergency was passed, but here we are, still addressing the independence of the LPC, the transparency of its processes from designation to regulation, and funding. The LPC has more of a portfolio than ever, yet staffing and resources remain tight. Since 2006, we have lobbied members of the City Council to introduce bills to strengthen the LPC and reaffirm the Landmarks Law. Imagine our disappointment in what is being proposed today. Rather than strengthening the law, some of these proposals aim at gutting it. Pardon our naiveté,

but we believe that our city had reached a

consensus on preservation, namely that historic

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districts benefit our city culturally, socially
and economically. Designation stabilizes
neighborhoods and improves property values. We
thought that was a good thing. Preservation has
created destination neighborhoods, magnets for
tourism locally and internationally. Weakening
the LPC adds no value to our city and is
predicated on a false assumption, that the only
value a property has is its developmental value.
Such faulty reasoning ignores the new investment
that is other than new construction. In Sunnyside
Gardens, where I am a homeowners, new homeowners
are putting hundreds of thousands of dollars into
their properties. Where is that number in the
Real Estate Board's calculus? And it goes without
saying that they bought there precisely because it
is an historic district. They want their
investment protected. On the specific bills
before us, I will give merely a yes or no in the
interest of time. Intro 20, yes, closing a
loophole. Intro 80, yes, to protect our
resources. Intro 220, no. Intro 357, really no.
Green technology masks all sorts of inappropriate
changes. 220-A, no. 532-A, yes, no, maybe, who

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2	knows what's in the exact language where. On two
3	bills I will say that we are absolutely opposed.
4	Intro 845, no, no, a thousand times no. Intro
5	846, no, no, a thousand times no. I have my
6	testimony and our reasons. I hope we can discuss
7	them personally as to why these bills are
8	inappropriate. Thank you.
9	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you for
10	being here. Thank you, panel. I look forward to
11	taking an opportunity to engage in a more in-depth
12	session at somewhere else to work on all of these
13	issues. I need to take a five-minute break, to
14	allow me to do something. Peter, but Peter Bray,
15	if he's here. Patti Hagan, Linda Eskenas from
16	Linda, yes. Henry Erler [phonetic] from the
17	Auburndale Improvement Association,
18	HENRY EULER: Euler.
19	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Euler, sorry.
20	And Mitchell Grubler, from Queens Preservation
21	Council. And I'll be back in five minutes.
22	[pause]
23	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Are any of the

folks that I called for the next panel in the

house? I know Linda is here.

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## [pause]

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Are we ready to restart, Sergeant? Okay. Great.

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I'm sorry. I didn't want you start and not be attended to, so you can, if you don't mind, start now, thank you.

HENRY EULER: Okay. My name is Henry Euler. I'm First Vice President of the Auburndale Improvement Association. represented over 600 members in Western Bayside and Auburndale Flushing. I'm also a Board Member of the Bayside Historical Society and a Member of the Queens Preservation Council. I come here today to represent my civic association. My civic association supports the positions of the Historic Districts Council on all of the bills that are being spoken about today. We feel that we support the HDC in opposing bill 845 and 846. We feel that those bills will hamper the LPC in designating and regulating. We support Intro 20 and 80, and we have mixed feelings about the other bills. And hopefully as time goes on, those bills will be looked at more carefully and perhaps some

of the better aspects of them can be adopted as			
well. We feel in our civic organization that the			
LPC needs to be more effective, efficient, and			
accountable. And in order to do that, they have			
to be funded properly. We also have a bone to			
pick with the LPC in that we feel that the Outer			
Boroughs of Queens, Brooklyn, Bronx and Staten			
Island have not had as many designation as they			
should have over the years. We know that there's			
been improvement in the last couple of years in			
regards to that respect, but more work has to be			
done in the outer boroughs. As an example, in my			
area of Queens, we have Broadway Flushing. That			
community should be landmarked. And we also have			
Richmond Hill, that's another community that needs			
landmarking attention. We have individual			
buildings in our borough that should be			
landmarked, including the Bound Street Church in			
Flushing, and the Ayles House in Bayside. I hope			
that as we continue with the discussion of these			
bills, more progress can be made to make the LPC			
more accountable and more efficient. Thank you.			
CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.			
PATTI HAGAN: Do I just hit this			

2 button?

3 CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: It's on.

4 PATTI HAGAN: Oh, okay. Good 5 afternoon. I am Patti Hagan from the Prospect Heights Action Coalition and the St. Mark's Avenue 6 Prospect Heights Community Garden in Brooklyn. Thank you for holding a hearing today, the first 9 of many, I hope, to strengthen the invaluable New 10 York City Landmarks Preservation Law. I have just 11 come here from the Prospect Heights Historic 12 District, where I am fortunate to live. Three 13 minutes to weigh in on 11 bills, one of which only surfaced yesterday is absurd, therefore I ask that 14 15 you shelve all of these bills at this time, 16 pending further thoughtful public study and discussion. We, the people of New York City, hold 17 18 the Landmarks Preservation Law dear. I give 19 thanks every day that I can live in, walk through, 20 New York History saved--some of it. We need an 21 LPC independent of the Mayor. Bloomberg, 22 Giuliani, whoever, and their developer cronies, 23 because in New York we have government by and for 24 developers who regularly buy off our lawmakers,

especially in Brooklyn, see Kruger. We have lost

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2 the history [off mic] bread bakery to uber
3 developer--

4 CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]

5 You turned it off. When you put the--

PATTI HAGAN: Sorry. --to uber developer Bruce Ratner's Ratlantic Yards and his destructive scheme, so that Ratner can operate the biggest parking lots in New York City at one of the City's major mass transportation hubs, of course. In Manhattan, at the very end of the 20th Century, we lost the exquisite cottages and gardens in the East 70s. Mayor Giuliani forbid Jennifer Raab, the head of the LPC during his reign, to even walk through the cottages and gardens, so that his developer pals, AB Rosen and Trevor Davis could build the empire. The roster of lost landmarks is heartbreaking. So, in brief, on the 11 bills being shotgun considered today, yes, to Intro 20, yes to Intro 80, yes to Intro 220, no to Intro 357, no to Intro 533, no to Intro 222-A, no to Intro 532-A, no to Intro 849, no to Intro 850, no to Intro 845, and no to Intro 846. When is the next hearing? And thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE:

Thank you,

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2 Patti. Next person?

LINDA ESKENAS: Thank you. Eskenas, the Four Borough Neighborhood Preservation Alliance, Preservation League of Staten Island, and the North Shore Waterfront Green Belt, and West Brighton Restoration Society. Protecting our historic heritage through landmark designation is what protects New York; it's our identity. It brings people from everywhere here. It is these buildings and sights that people come to be a part of, they want to part of the energy that combines those who came before us with our present and a great future. The Landmarks Law must be protected because it protects New York. Intro 20 we support. LPC must intervene when unused building permits are still active. 80 we support, better monitoring of construction sites near landmarked buildings. Intro 220, creating an LPC survey department, this has no funding and is not mandated by New York City. There is no way to implement this in an already financially strained agency. Intro 357, this would allow green rough mechanicals to be put anywhere on a roof of a historic building, etc.

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It should not be visible from the street. This is what Landmarks does; it's already doing that. It's obviously important that it remain this way. Also, this should not be supported. Also, the greening of buildings puts an extraordinary building burden on the small property owner, and it has been likened to the taking of their home or their building. With no funding for this great expense, this is what it is. Additionally, roofs are very sensitive and can be easily destroyed, especially in buildings over 100 years old, and the expense is staggering. We support Intro 849, which would be--allow a request for evaluation that has been denied to be appealed. We do not support the following legislation. The following proposed legislation would completely overwhelm Landmarks if adopted. Landmarks is the least funded New York City agency with a small staff, and even with an expert small staff, it would be impossible to deal with the thousands of proposed designations in districts. The results would be that thousands of historic buildings would not be designated and would be destroyed. Intro 222, Intro 532, and Intro 850 are all part of this.

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Preserving our historic buildings and sites is preserving New York. Yes, it is our identity, it's the respect for our heritage that constantly renews us and brings us a great future. It is why the world wants to come here and be part of what we have. It brings a great economy. This is a great economy. This is what bring a great economy. Intro 845, sadly, is destructive to the purpose of landmarking. It says that only buildings that -- it just proliferates the blight of aluminum and vinyl siding, which are also carcinogenics and fire hazards. We're not supposed to be perpetuating blight, but restoring buildings. There are new and cheaper materials now available that Landmarks approves. ultimate purpose must be to restore our buildings over time. And the enormous benefits this brings. 846 seems to dismantle the Landmarks Law, which preserves the identity and spirit of New York City in favor of developers. It would require City Planning to decide what the economic impact of preserving our heritage and our historic buildings is. Landmarking increases the value of a neighborhood. These are the most desirable places

1	LAND USE with HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 180
2	to live, shop, dine, places
3	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: [Interposing]
4	I hate to interrupt.
5	LINDA ESKENAS: Yes. Thank you.
6	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: And we go way
7	back, but we're kind of over time.
8	LINDA ESKENAS: Right. Thank you,
9	and obviously this has been said before. And I
10	mean, landmarking, preserving our heritage, is
11	economic development.
12	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.
13	LINDA ESKENAS: Destroying our
14	future is not a good idea.
15	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you for
16	coming.
17	MITCHELL GRUBLER: Good afternoon,
18	Chairman Comrie. I'm Mitchell Grubler. I'm here
19	representing the Queens Preservation Council, as
20	its Chair. We're composed, we're a coalition of
21	history-minded organizations, historical
22	societies, civic organizations in Queens. While
23	some of these proposed bills are well intentioned,
24	the Landmarks Commission is a tiny agency relative
25	to most other city agencies. And whether its lack

of funding is a result of the Mayoral 2 administration, the City Council or whatever, the 3 reality is that these mandates and time 4 5 constraints that would be put into law would be impossible for the Commission to carry out in an 6 effective manner without sufficient staff and funding. The Landmarks Law is approaching its 9 50th anniversary. It was upheld by the Supreme Court and has been used as a model for Landmarks 10 11 Laws in cities throughout the country. Leave it 12 alone. Now, I just want to speak about two individual proposed bills. One appears as though-13 14 -they're two bills that you propose, Chairman 15 Comrie, but they look as though they were authored 16 by the Real Estate Lobby. Intro 845, just look at 17 some of our well-established historic districts, 18 Greenwich Village, Fort Greene, Brooklyn Heights 19 or Cobble Hill. Over the years that they've been 20 landmarks, they've become the most desirable 21 neighborhoods in the city to live. Their property 22 values that result in taxes have benefitted the City of New York, and that is because when someone 23 24 wants to change a building in a historic district, 25 they do it to enhance its historical integrity.

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Intro 846, the very heart of the Landmarks Law is that buildings are designated because of their architectural, cultural, and or historical significance, and that should be the only criteria for designation, not what the land is worth or what a teardown might bring economically. The benefits are not measured, but they are increased quality of life. These are the neighborhoods and buildings where people want to live, where they want to work, and where they want to visit. These are the neighborhoods that generate millions into the City's economy because film studios and TVs want to film there, because people want to visit as tourists. Just one example, in Brooklyn Heights, we recently learned about the sale of a building for \$12.5 million, and that's because it's in a historic district. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

Did Peter Bray? No? No Peter Bray? Oh, okay.

Thank you all for coming and testifying. Is Peter Bray here? No, no. I'm not finished. I'm not throwing anybody out yet. We're going to do the next set right now. That's okay. Andrew Berman?

Andrew left? Leila Bilikans [phonetic]?

1	LAND USE with HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 183
2	Bibelnieks? She left. Thank you. Amanda Davis?
3	[off mic]
4	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.
5	Leo Blackman. Come forward. Jean Standish,
6	Bowery Alliance? Jean, is that you? Thank you.
7	Okay. Edward Kurlanis [phonetic]?
8	EDWARD KIRKLAND: Kirkland.
9	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Kirkland.
10	Kirkland. Okay, if you say that's Kirkland.
11	Hilda Regier? Is Hilda Regier here? Did I hear
12	yes? You can come forward now. And is Josette
13	Amato here?
14	JOSETTE AMATO: Yes.
15	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: You can come
16	forward now. Is there anyone else that wanted to
17	testify that didn't fill out a testimony? You can
18	see the Sergeant-of-Arms and give him theget a
19	piece of paper from him. Get the Council, we'll
20	listen to everyone that's here that wants to be
21	heard. Sir?
22	LEO BLACKMAN: Thank you. Dear
23	Council Members or dear Council Member, I guess,
24	at this point. I'm Leo Blackman, an architect.
25	My practice is focused on historic schools and

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churches. Today you've chosen to introduce 11 bills, all targeted at the operations of the Landmarks Preservation Commission. These arrived with virtually no notice and a very limited opportunity to comment. I'm really glad to hear, Chair Comrie, that you're extending the comment period, because a meeting like this is not the most effective way to improve policy. Oddly, three of these bills were introduced by Council Members years ago, with good intentions and community support, but have been buried in committees since. These include Intro 20, Mendez, which would freeze building permits while LPC studies a district; Intros 80, Koppell, for safety monitoring of construction adjacent to landmarked properties; and Intro 220, Lappin, requiring LPC to maintain a Survey Department. Most preservationists see these three legislative items as long overdue. And in fact since we've been talking specifically about Rosie Mendez's Intro 20, we recently found out that a historic along the Bowery was denied because once owners found out it was being considered they stripped all the detail off three significant buildings in the

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block. So, that need is still very present. of the bills, 357 and 533 seem to encourage green improvements to landmarked buildings. The former would allow visible rooftop mechanicals and the latter would require LPC to pre-approve a list of energy efficient windows. I believe strongly in reusing existing buildings and minimizing heat and air conditioning losses, however, these bills, like the newly passed green zoning code, are just red herrings. They institute no standards to measure the effectiveness of these improvements, so it would allow landmarks to be saddled with ugly mechanicals and cheap windows, whether or not they actually benefit the environment. Energy retrofits would require smarter policy. bills try to impose a timeline on LPC deliberations. Intro 222-A, Intro 532-A, Intro 849 and Intro 850. While all of us are at times frustrated with the pace of designations, these proposals tellingly make no mention of increasing the LPCs staff or budget as a means to accelerate their workload, and I appreciate, Chair Comrie, that you mention the fact that the Council has made an effort to increase the budget and the

Mayor rejects that. But unless there's some	
serious method about funding such improvements,	
these bills would appear disingenuous. The last	
two bills, which you introduced, impose	
restrictions on the Commission's powers. Intro	
845 allows an owner to maintain inappropriate	
material on a landmark if they were present at t	he
time of its designation. I have to assume that	
one of your constituents is very passionate abou	t
vinyl siding. Intro 846, 846 is more insidious.	
it requires the City Planning Commission to	
analyze the economic impact of designation on th	e
development potential of a proposed landmark and	
instructs the City Council to strongly regard th	is
analysis in their deliberations. Clearly	
experience over the time the Landmarks Law has	
been in effect proves that designation actually	
increases property values. And I the rest o	f
the testimony.	
CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.	

JEAN STANDISH: My name is Jean

Standish, and I'm giving this testimony on behalf

of the community and the Bowery Alliance of

Neighbors. First of all, I know this is

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repetitive. First of all, I would like to preface my testimony with my concerns in regards to the sheer number of bills being contemplated by this Committee, and that the City Council is hearing all these items with almost no notice. allotment of three minutes to each member of the public allowed to cover this extensive agenda is inadequate. It is essential that any time the workings of a City agency are being considered, there should be a thoughtful, in-depth discussion about each one of these bills, and there should be public feedback regarding these deliberations. Ever since the egregious demolition of Pennsylvania Station, the Landmarks Preservation Commission has been protecting the culturally and historically important buildings and districts in this city, many of which are especially vulnerable to demolition by real estate interests. Because of this agency and the outreach of the community, icons such as the Ansonia and Grand Central Station were saved from the wrecking ball. would like to show you this poster--sorry, Leo. would like to show you this poster, which is an example of no landmarking protections in place.

This out of context building totally destroys and
fractures the sense of place in the community, and
is the poster child of inappropriate development.
Thank you. There are a number of bills in this
agenda that are highly problematic. The rooftop
mechanicals that would be allowed in Intro 357
should be as minimally visible as possible. The
strict timelines imposed in intros 222-A, 532-A,
849 and 850, if adopted in tandem would risk
overwhelming the LPC's scant resources and would
result in thousands of potential buildings being
rejected out of hand. Intros 845 and 846 are
egregious and would inhibit the LPC's power to
designate or regulate properties. These and many
other concerns should not be taken lightly or
given only a cursory attention. The concerned
public of New York City's neighborhoods deserves a
real opportunity to discuss the issues raised by
the bills presented in this agenda, and thank you
for hearing us, Chair Comrie.
CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay, thank

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay, thank

you. I just want to reemphasize for the umpteenth

time that this is the first hearing on all of

these bills. Pardon me? On some of the bills.

Actually, the third hearing on some bills. This
is an opportunity to have discussion, to have
meetings, to lobby members, to talk to the
administration, to talk to each other about what
it is. Because I've heard in my time here from
the advocates that LPC needs improvement. I've
heard from homeowners that LPC needs to give them
some relief. I've heard from advocates that they
need to have more preservation done. This is
putting all that out on the table for, hopefully,
discussion and discourse. Not that we are
limiting the opportunities for conversation. This
is to hopefully stimulate the opportunities for
conversation, and frankly, stimulate the advocacy
community to do a little bit more too, because
frankly in my time in office I've yet to hear the
advocacy community ask the administration for more
money. I know the Council has, but I have yet to
see the advocacy community ask the administration
for more money for LPC to back them up. I have
not seen that, Simeon. You might show up, but the
rest of the community has never stood at City Hall
steps to advocate for more money for LPC.

SIMEON BANKOFF: We'll send you

2 [off mic]

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I would be happy to see them. But this is to stimulate discussion and to move things forward so that things can happen. So I think that we, you know, we have a lot of work to do to vet all these bills. This is not going to be done quickly. This is going to be done after conversation with everyone. Next person?

EDWARD KIRKLAND: Edward Kirkland.

I live in Chelsea. My qualification is that I actually went to the first meetings of the Landmarks Commission, and I've been watching them ever since, off and on. And in response to you, Council Member Comrie, I am—I have been a member of Community Board 4 in Manhattan, and we have continually regarded—asked for in our statement of needs, more funding for the Landmarks Commission, and sometimes even pushed it very hard. And I think more of the advocate community has actually done so then you perhaps realize.

We've all tried to work between Members, even between Chris Quinn, who is our Council Member.

But, this is not the issue. Most of the things

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that I was going to say have already been said, so that I will only refer to some of them. sorry to say, Council Member, that I believe your bill called Original Materials is a misleading The name is. Things can be done with the one. materials at time of designation, that is at least 30 years after the building was built, and it most cases it's nearer 100 years since the buildings were built. These materials may not be available. And in the case they are, they may not actually go with the building as it presently stands. think this idea of -- I think it's seen of for homeowners, is mistaken in its mind because it's going to leave those buildings staying mostly ugly forever, ones that don't go with them. think it probably, it's undoubtedly, well intended. I agree with the statements that have been made on 845, 846 and so on. I think these are--the idea that--and I think that the time limits on the Commission, I think it's good to have time limits on the Commission, but they need to be studied. But some of them are obvious. cannot designate a large historic district in the time that is allowed. It just couldn't be done.

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And it's a way--if you put that in, that it would prevent historic districts of any size to be researched and designated. And I think that 846, that the changing the review of designation at City Planning is an unwise idea. This is a - this is how the Landmarks Law was done. It's a review of the process of designation -- just a second. One sentence. The process of designation is like a ULURP one, except it doesn't have the same time limits. To try to--and it should be left to the, as it always has been, to the judgment of the City Planning as to whether -should go through. And that's what it is, and that takes the care of needs of development and so on. And to put these down is to load the dice as it stands, with whatever intentions. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

Next person?

HILDA REGIER: I am Hilda Regier, a board member of Save Chelsea, an association dedicated to preserving the very character of our neighborhood, enhancing its historic attributes, and ensuring that Chelsea continues to be open to a diverse range of ages, races, income levels, and

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ways of life. It is the direct descendent of an earlier organization, Save Chelsea Historic District. As such, our association has a vital interest in landmark designations and protections, and is particularly concerned about threats of overdevelopment. And before you admonish me about saying what's already been said, I think it would be useful for the Council to understand how an association such as ours operates. We learned of this hearing only a few days ago. Such short notice makes it extremely difficult for us to comment on the 11 proposals that are the subject of this hearing, 11. Our board meets monthly, and the proposals came to our attention after our April meeting, therefore we have not been able to address them in a discussion that would enable us to formulate positions on the viability or desirability of the proposals. Undoubtedly, Save Chelsea is not the only community group in this position of being unable at such short notice to address intelligently the matters that are the subject of this hearing. Would it not be better to adjourn this hearing without any action, and schedule further consideration of these proposals

at a later date or dates to obtain more informed public testimony? Some of the proposals appear to cluster around particular issues and could be made the subject of individual hearings. Finally, one point, if someone wanted to comment on all 11 of the proposals within the three-minute time limit, they would have 16.36 seconds per item.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Very good. We never expected anybody to comment on all 11 though. Everybody has their own particular issues, so.

Chair Comrie. My name is Josette Amato, and I'm speaking today on behalf of the West End Preservation Society, or WEPS. We are a non-profit organization created in 2007. Our mission, designation of Manhattan's West End Avenue. We support any proposed legislation that strengthens and revitalizes the designation process and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, as is the case with Intro 20 and Intro 80. We are concerned, however, that some of today's proposed legislation will erode the process we seek to strengthen. A timeline is a commendable goal to

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make the designation process more efficient in theory. However, as written in Intro 222-A and 850, these goals seemed destined to fail. Without additional funding and sufficient staff, we could see landmarks or districts eliminated, not due to merit, but due to technicalities and an overburdened staff. It is worth noting that WEPS currently awaits LPC's designation vote on the proposed Riverside West End Historic District Extension 1. Had these proposed timelines been in effect our districts would not have made the cut. Our concern gives rise to opposition of Intro 845 and 846. A standard already exists within the Preservation Commission for replacement materials, and we've seen this used successfully in our neighborhoods. We do not believe Intro 845 as written will achieve the desired result, but rather encourage mediocrity as the rule. proposed changes in Intro 846 contain language that would give the City Council cause to modify or disapprove almost any designation on the basis of potential for development. What building, especially the smaller to mid-sized buildings, what neighborhood in the five boroughs could not

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be viewed as a potential development site for the
future? These additions will skew the focus of a
designation hearing, and are harmful to the very
foundation of preservation. WEPS was born out of
community concern for our neighborhoods. Our
members want to see West End Avenue's designation.
Our communities want and continue to ask for the
benefits that preservation offers. We believe
there are changes that could improve the
designation process. We would like the time to
discuss these proposed changes with the
Committees, to make our city the best that it can
be, representative of all. Thank you for the time
and the opportunity to speak.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you. I want to thank the panel for coming, and thank you for your insights, and remind you that this is just the first opportunity to start discussion.

And I'm sorry that some people got the notice late, as one young lady said. But there is still plenty of time to impact all of the 11 pieces of legislation today.

Next panel is Cristiana Peña, from Landmark West; Batya Lewton, from the Coalition

look to our recent past, in particular a series of

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oversight hearings convened by the City Council's subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Siting, and Maritime Uses, to examine the functionality and purpose of the Landmarks Commission. From October of '04 to May '05, citizens, advocates, preservation and design professionals, historians, former Landmarks Commissioners and of course members of the City Council participated in these oversight hearings. 60 plus organizations representing neighborhoods in all five boroughs helped shape the conversation, underscoring the importance of a transparent, well funded, public serving Landmarks Commission in the ongoing efforts to safeguard New York City's historic resources. The findings of the hearings included, but were not limited to, increased agency transparency and responsiveness in the landmarks designation process, the need for public access to agency information, and the reestablishment of a survey department. On the surface, the proposed legislation today seems to be an attempt at responding to these and other concerns brought to the table by our communities in 2004-2005, and since in the more recent time. But, as other

organizations have testified today, conducting
thoughtful review, discussing any emergent
concerns, coming to consensus on what's in the
best interest of our community, even at this early
stage, is not possible in the amount of time
that's been afforded. Landmark West concurs with
our colleagues that these initiatives merit
further exploration. We cannot allow this
important work to be done in haste. Doing so
risks overlooking consequences of the local laws
that would in actuality do more damage than they
would good. The advocacy community is prepared
and welcomes the opportunity to work
collaboratively with the City Council and the
leadership of the Landmarks Commission to identify
opportunities for improved performance. Landmark
West works tirelessly every day to assist Upper
West Siders in navigating the regulatory process,
and in doing so brings together a dedicated roster
of professionals who volunteer their time and
expertise to the benefit of the larger
neighborhood. Together, we protect a sense of
place that attracts so many to our historic west
side neighborhood. Because of our vigilance,

people stay and invest in our properties and their community. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

BATYA LEWTON: Thank you, Chairman Comrie, for holding the hearing. I'm going to be very brief. Batya Lewton, Coalition for a Livable West Side. We fully support the statement that was submitted by the New York Landmarks

Conservancy, and we are in awe of the Landmarks

Preservation Committee Staff. They do an unbelievable job with limited resources, and I have a suggestion. If Mayor Bloomberg really wants to leave a legacy, since education in the City is not going to be his legacy, he should immediately ask his foundation to donate at least \$100 million to the Landmarks Preservation

Commission.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Next person?

PAUL GRAZIANO: Hello? My name is

Paul Graziano. I'm an urban planning and historic

preservation consultant. While I wish I was an

architect, I am not one, but thank you for

mentioning that, Council Member Comrie. I'm the

former president of the Historic Districts

Council, from 2007 to 2009, and the Landmarking
Chair for the Queens Civic Congress. I justI am
actually not going to speak from what I wrote. I
am going to mention a few things though. A
comment about HDC, about the preservation
community advocacy groups going out. We've
actually had almost on a yearly basis rallies for
more money for the Commission on the steps of City
Hall. So, that's one thing I just wanted to
mention. I also want to mention that just in
terms of the bills, very quickly, Intros 20 and 80
are fine, the other bills really should be
rethought and pulled from discussion to start.
One of the things that I wanted to say was that
there were about a dozen other people who were
supposed to come with me today, but they didn't
come, because they're very angry and disappointed
that their neighborhoods have continuously been
turned down for landmark designation by the
Commission. And this is something that I know
thatcorrect me if I'm wrong, but Addisleigh Park
is in your district, correct?
CHAIDDEDGON COMPIE: [off mig]

PAUL GRAZIANO: That's right. And

2 the initial proposal for Addisleigh Park was, I believe, about 12 houses, and ultimately it turned 3 out to be about a 300-building district. So, 4 5 there's a lot of things, and there are other 6 examples. Broadway Flushing I actually wrote the 7 nomination for Broadway Flushing for 1,330 buildings. In 2004, in 2007, and in 2009, the 9 Commission were forced to come out and walk the neighborhood. The whole idea that it was rejected 10 11 and that we were supposed to come back with a 12 proposal, it is absurd. Because they never came 13 back and said to us, hey, you know maybe you want to change the boundaries. Normally the Commission 14 15 comes to you and says, you know, we're not happy 16 with these boundaries, but maybe we should try 17 these. So, it seems very just--lies, frankly. 18 Suburban districts in the city; there are about a 19 dozen. There are over 100 districts in the City 20 of New York. 50% of New York City is suburban. 21 Why are there only a dozen districts? 22 clearly are deserving ones in Queens, I can name a 23 few, all of whom are in favor. Broadway Flushing, 24 85% of the neighborhood literally, a vote went out 25 to every single person who lives in the district,

1,300 buildings. 85% were in favor. So, this
isn't an issue of neighborhoods that don't want
it. Richmond Hill, Parkway Village, these are all
neighborhoods that wanted it. Hollis Park
Gardens, etcetera. And I just want to make one
quick note about REBNY's statement, which is that
zoning should take care of these things. As
someone who co-authored a number of texts that are
now in the City Planning CommissionI'm going to
wait. I just want to tie this up. Zoning, I've
personally co-authored zoning in Queens that
changed the zoning of over 100,000 properties in
Queens in the last seven years. And while it's
helped make sure that new development fits in
better, it's taking care of the envelope, not the
skin. And that's what we're talking about, is the
skin. We want certain areas protected for the
skin. So, I just wanted to let you know those
things. Thank you.
THEODODE COUNTRY D. Cood

afternoon, Chairman Comrie and Councilperson. I am not a preservationist. My name is Theodore Grunewald, of New York. As I said, I am not a preservationist, yet today the heavy-handed

introduction of these bills has made me one. 2 While the Council can be commended for wanting to 3 address the public's concern over perceived 4 5 problems at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, of the 11 bills proposed, 6 only two of these, Intros 20 and 80, will actually have a positive effect on our city. Of the 9 balance--of two bills, Intro 220 and 357 have inherent flaws, which if passed in their current 10 11 form, will net negative results. Of the balance 12 of the seven remaining bills, four of them, Intros 13 222-A, 532-A, 849, and 850, will disastrously 14 paralyze the workings of the Landmarks Commission, 15 and the three others, Intro 533, 845 and 846, will 16 disastrously effect the responsible stewardship of 17 our city's architectural, historic, interior, scenic and district treasures, which taken 18 19 together, are one of the wonders of this world. 20 As they stand, these nine bills will effectively 21 hollow out the Landmarks Law from the inside out, 22 impinging both designation and stewardship of our 23 city's heritage to the point of complete 24 dysfunction. As a private citizen and resident of 25 New York City for over 33 years, I, together with

2	the thoughtful members of the general public and
3	members of our city's arts and preservation
4	communities, urge the Council to vote against all
5	of these bills, except Intros 20 and 80. To a
6	hammer, it is said, everything looks like a nail.
7	We call upon the City Council to use its gavel
8	constructively. Build better bills. Convene a
9	panel of experts, consisting of the public,
10	building owners, the preservation community and
11	the Landmarks Commission staff and Commissioners.
12	Equitably balance the interests of the
13	stakeholders. Give the discussion of these issues
14	the time and the thorough thoughtful study and
15	public discussion that they deserve. Please, do
16	not pass these bills as written today. Once
17	again, to a hammer, everything looks like a nail.
18	Please do not let your gavel be the hammer that
19	drives the first nail into the coffin of 47 years
20	of achievement embodied in our city's present
21	Landmarks Preservation Law, thank you.
22	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.
23	Mr. Bromm?
24	HAL BROMM: Good afternoon, Chair
25	Comrie. Thank you for holding this hearing.

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Landmarks Law is an attempt--oh, I'll start by saying Tribeca Community Association supports the statements and agrees with the statements of Historic Districts Council, the Landmarks Conservancy, and Landmarks West, all of which cogently address the bills before you. The Landmarks Law's intent was to stabilize and improve property values, to protect and enhance the city's attractions to tourists and visitors, and to support and stimulate business and industry provided by those groups. To strengthen the economy of the city was an understood mission. The Council should further the law's original intent by enacting legislation that improves the Commission's ability to carry out the Landmarks Law by ensuring that the agency have sufficient funding with which to do so. Most of these bills, as you've already heard from many, many people, are not particularly good. To summarize, Intro 20, yes; Intro 80, yes; Intro 220, no; Intro 357, no; 222-A, yes; 532-A, no; 849, yes; 850, no; 845, no; 846, no. The Council might also consider that 97% of our city's structures are not designated and that 3% of the historic properties that are

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protected carry higher real estate valuations, producing higher tax revenue for the city than those neighborhoods that are unprotected. an economic argument that I haven't heard anybody mention today, particularly those who are opposed to preservation. Visitors to New York City value that 3% of protected New York, and they flock to historic districts and landmarks in record numbers to see the real New York. These facts illustrate how highly both property owners and visitors value historic neighborhoods and landmarks, and how important our historic resources are to the City's financial and physical well being. In closing, I'd like to make a suggestion. As you know, many who've signed up to speak today have left, missing their 16 seconds to speak on each of 11 bills. However, if the Council Members were willing to work after normal business hours, those of us who actually work for a living all day and take time out of our jobs to testify here or to try to testify here, would be able to speak. And the voices of New York Citizens could really be heard. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: I would love

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to come to an HDC meeting to talk about some of these bills, so send me and set it up. You know? So, and I would also, you know, again emphasize that this is the first hearing. You have a chance to lobby members, as you can see from all the members that are here now, there are many opportunities and a need to lobby members about There's an opportunity for having your own public meetings about these bills and discussions, and either a public discourse or an open discourse, to hold meeting within your communities or within your neighborhoods, or to-especially also talk to members about what they are interested in and the different aspects of the bill. So, there's plenty of opportunity for discussion about this. So, I think that we don't have to--we're not voting on anything tomorrow, we're not voting on anything today. So, there's plenty of opportunities for interaction and discussion. I'm a native New Yorker and one thing I know about New Yorkers is they like to have their opinions heard and they like to debate. So, I like to debate and exercise my opinion, so we can definitely do that at other forums. The next

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2	pa	nel	is	Michele	Birnbaum	from	Historic	Park
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3 Avenue. Okay. Barbara Ann Rogers from--herself.

4 Raul Rothblatt, representing himself. Mercedes

5 Narcisse. Is Mercedes still here? I think she

6 | left, right? Paul Rubenfarb from Historic

7 Preservation Society. And Anthony Wood.

[off mic]

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: He left?

10 Thank you. Okay. Brad Taylor? Also, I want to

11 remind folks, you can submit testimony online.

12 All of the Council Members' emails are online. My

email goes right to my BlackBerry. I just saw

14 that the New York League of Conservation event.

15 Michael Simeone? I don't know. We've got five?

Okay. No? Okay. Gale Harris? Is Gale Harris?

17 GALE HARRIS: Yes.

18 CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

19 You can sit at the table, Mr. Simeone. Is there

20 anyone here that wanted to testify that has not

21 testified? Did we cover everyone in the room?

Okay. So then this is the last panel, unless

23 there's somebody in--the other room is cleared

out, right? Okay. Again, if anyone that didn't,

25 that had to leave today, there was people from

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first.

both sides that left because of the long
engagement with the administration. You can
provide your testimony online. You can email any
of the Council Members. It will be entered into
the record. Okay. Whoever would like to go

MICHELE BIRNBAUM: I'm Michele Birnbaum, Historic Park Avenue, which is an organization that was formed to extend, include Park Avenue, the rest of Park Avenue that's not yet designated in a historic district. I echo the comments today of Historic District Council and Friends of the Upper East Side Historic Districts, so I won't be addressing each of the intros individually, and I will submit written testimony after this hearing. But I just wanted to say this, that in terms of process and procedure, I think that a lot of these bills wouldn't have been necessary had the LPC gotten sufficient funding. And I would submit that they would be the best authorities to regulate themselves from within. Ι think they recognize that there's a time issue. Ι think they probably wish that they could get to things more promptly, in a more timely fashion. Ι

2 have an RFE in front of them right now, so I understand the frustration of the applicants. 3 Everybody wants to be treated immediately, 4 5 however, they are very short staffed, and rather than impose regulation and legislation from the 6 outside in, written by people who are not necessarily preservationists and don't necessarily 9 have the same insight into the workings of the Commission I think is a dangerous thing to do. 10 11 think the whole timing issue would be solved if 12 they had enough money and if they had enough 13 staff. I, having an RFE before them, I am very 14 happy that it's going to be looked at by 15 preservationists and by professionals trained in 16 that field, and that at the present time that they 17 do not have any outside constraints on them either mandating materials or, you know, mandating 18 19 anything that could undermine just dealing with 20 the history, the uniqueness and the merit of the 21 application. My feeling is, you know, we in the 22 United States, we don't have a Coliseum, we don't 23 have 2,000- and 3,000-year old buildings. Our 24 buildings here that are 100-years old, 75-years 25 old, 125-years old, these are our Coliseum. This

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is our history. This is what we want to preserv	re
and this is what we want to maintain. And I wou	ıld
like all that left in the hands of the	
preservationists and the professionals. And I	
don't want to see outside regulation imposed	
that's unreasonable. So, my feeling for today w	as
I think most of this should be tabled. I'm very	r
happy to hear though, Chair, and I thank you for	•
letting me talk today, that you have been very	
forthcoming in saying that the dialog will	
continue. And I know that the Council Members	
have all expressed that they're willing to	
continue the discussion, and I certainly look	
forward to doing that on behalf of my organizati	on
and my community. Thank you.	

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

Next person?

MICHAEL SIMEONE: Good afternoon.

I'm Michael Simeone. I'm an architect practicing in New York for about 20 years. And actually, my boss received the HDC email yesterday and sent me down here today to meet with you. We support the HDC's position on all the intros and I'd like to go into some of my experiences with LPC. I've

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been working in New York primarily in my practice doing alterations in buildings in Riverdale, Fifth Avenue, Park Avenue, Clinton Hill, Brooklyn Heights. I am a resident of Brooklyn Heights for about eight years. I lived in Clinton Hill, where I went to Pratt. And I lived in Manhattan for a while. The green initiatives, 357, seems kind of odd to me, because if you look at the New York City and New York State Energy Code, just because your building is in a landmarked district does not mean it's exempt from the requirements of the Energy Code. So, green initiatives and energy efficiency is partially covered under the Energy Code, which is part of the DOB's purview. In my experience, LPC has replaced wood windows with aluminum windows that are more energy efficient, or steel windows with aluminum windows--in two jobs of window replacements I've done in Brooklyn Heights, one on Remsen Street, one on Clark and Willow. So that seems kind of odd, the idea that we should not allow them to do their job, which they do, in substituting materials that are appropriate to the building, to today's technology, and to energy requirements. I'm

boss?

working on a project in Clinton Hill where the
homeowner is renovating a historic building in an
historic district, and it was approved by
Landmarks as well as DOB, finally, and they have
solar panels on the roof that are not visible.
And we did run into a hiccup at DOB, because of
zoning, which I understand is being addressed
currently under other initiatives. But these
things are going on, so these intros seem a little
heavy handed or misplaced or in some way awkward,
since the agency is addressing these kinds of
issues. We need to preserve the historic
character inarchitects are educated in history,
and one of those things is the Landmarks Law from
1965. This is a very important thing. We must
not undermine it. It's what makes New York
special. There are tourists who flock all overI
see them in Brooklyn Heights all the time, on the
sidewalks with their litter guidebooks, looking at
beautiful old buildings. Not all the tourists go
to Times Square or Rockefeller Center. They are
all over Brooklyn now. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Who is your

1	LAND USE with HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 215
2	MICHAEL SIMEONE: Pardon?
3	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: You referenced
4	a boss.
5	MICHAEL SIMEONE: Oh, my boss is
6	Stephen Varone of Rand Engineering and
7	Architecture.
8	CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Okay. Thank
9	you. Next person?
10	PAUL RUBENFARB: I'm Paul
11	Rubenfarb, and I've been working with the
12	Greenpoint Historic District. I want to say to
13	Councilman Comrie, I congratulate you. We need
14	change, the right change now. I disagree with
15	some of the HDC people who want to preserve the
16	status quo. It's not working. Paul Graziano hit
17	the nail on the head. He said that there is
18	elitism under the present practice. The elitism
19	consists in no objective prioritization, so that
20	his districts in Queens will wait five or ten
21	years and be stalled, whereas another district in
22	Manhattan is designated perhaps in three years.
23	320 should be passed so that the LPC does
24	surveying, prioritizes all the historic proposed
25	districts according to their merit. That's never

2 been done. What's happening now is that less meritable, less eminent historic districts, 3 because they have powerful community wealth and 4 5 influence, have been able to push themselves ahead of the line. And if we have the LPC do an 6 objective ranking of the merits of the architecture, they will be prioritized according 9 to the merits of the architecture. So 320 should be passed. Some of the other things I disagree 10 11 with, but 320 especially. 320 should also be 12 extended so that the LPC not only does surveying, 13 but in non-residential districts, they would be 14 the sponsoring lead group to proposed the 15 designation, which would be because in non-16 residential districts right now, with no community 17 group, LPC is telling people like myself--18 including Simeon, who went to them regarding the 19 south of Midtown, the 20s and 30s--he told them, 20 nobody lives there, therefore nobody is going to 21 sponsor designation, therefore it's never going to 22 be protected. That is orphaning non-residential 23 districts, so that 320 should be passed, and it 24 should be strengthened with giving the LPC its 25 independent power itself to initiate districts.

Now, I think that change has to happen in peoples
lives. 50 years is too long for the status quo.
We have to wise changenot any change. Some of
those bills will weaken preservation. I only
advocate those bills that strengthen it. 320 is
one of them. A couple of other things should be
looked at. In the city of Pittsburgh they got
people into the Council, and I'm not trying to be
elitist, electricians and plumbers. My dad worked
with his hands all his lifeI'm not trying to be
elitists. But they got into the Council and they
revoked the finest historic district in the United
States, which was the Pittsburgh Triangle. I
think that there should be layersso that if a
revocation is proposed, it should need more votes
than just a single vote of the Council. Maybe it
should require a city referendum or state approval
or governor's approval. So, thank you. 320 is
important. It should be strengthened.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you.

Next person?

GALE HARRIS: I'm Gale Harris and I represent the landmarks preservationists and the archaeologists at the Landmarks Preservation

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Commission. I'm the Chapter President, Chapter 41 of Local 375, which is part of District Council 37. We will be submitting written testimony because I haven't had a chance to go through all of the bills with my members. We're the people that are going to have to implement this stuff. It's going to impact us the most. And I want them to carefully look at the bills and we'll be commenting on them. One thing that I'm authorized to say and have the support of both my local and District Council 37, is that the Landmarks Commission is now severely understaffed to do the mission that we have now in terms of designation and regulation. There just aren't enough staff members to do the job. Adding all these additional mandates, I just can't see how this is going to work. Also, I've been a member of the research staff since 1984. There have been things that we've known are designatable. Sometimes the Commission can act quickly, sometimes they need political support. City Council people don't want to support something if they don't have community support. Sometimes it takes time to build that community support. You don't want to get out

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there in advance of your community members and get backlash for supporting something. The Commission doesn't want to spend its money on having me spend weeks writing a report and then not be able to move on something, and that's part of the realities of the situation. It's not--sometimes--the stock exchange for example, they always knew that that's a landmark. The Woolworth Building. But in both cases it took more than 20 years to get that political moment to get it designated. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON COMRIE: Thank you. Is there anyone else that wants to say anything? All right. Well then I want to thank all of you for coming and expressing your opinions today and having your 16 seconds as it were. But I would remind you that you can submit testimony. You can lobby Council Members. You can hold public hearings on your own and discuss all of these bills. We look forward to hearing from you and talking with you as we try to move forward to make our city a better place. With that I would say that this hearing is closed, and thank you all for attending. I want to thank the Housing and

- 2 Buildings staff and the Land Use staff for
- 3 everything they did to make today possible.
- 4 Hearing is closed. Thank you.

I, Erika Swyler, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

that the

Signature

Date \_\_\_\_5/17/12\_\_\_\_