CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

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July 25, 2012 Start: 11:17 a.m. Recess: 11:56 a.m.

HELD AT:

Committee Room

City Hall

B E F O R E:

JOEL RIVERA Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Joel Rivera
Christine C. Quinn
Leroy G. Comrie, Jr.
Elizabeth S. Crowley
Inez E. Dickens
Erik Martin Dilan
Lewis A. Fidler
Vincent J. Gentile
Robert Jackson
James Vacca
Karen Koslowitz

James S. Oddo

APPEARANCES

Richard Stabile

Kyriakos P. Tzanides

Glenn Newman President New York City Tax Commission

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2	CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Ladies and
3	gentlemen, my name is Joel Rivera and I will be
4	starting the Committee on Rules, Privileges and
5	Elections. Before we begin, I'd like to introduce
6	the members who are here with us today. We have
7	Council Member Robert Jackson. We have Council
8	Member Jimmy Oddo, Council Member Leroy Comrie,
9	and Council Member Karen Koslowitz. We also have
10	Council Member Jimmy Vacca, Council Member Liz
11	Crowley. We are also joined today by Glen Newman,
12	the president of the Tax Commission and the Rules
13	Committee staff as well: Charles Davis, Emerson
14	Sykes, Yasmin Vega, Alycia Vassell, Diandra
15	Johnson, Merline Denis and Julius Caranda.

Today, the Rules Committee will consider two candidates for reappointment to the Tax Commission. Before us we have Richard Stabile, a resident of Queens, who is being considered by reappointment by the Mayor to the Tax Commission. If Mr. Stabile receives the advice and consent of the Council, he will be eligible to serve the remainder of a six-year term that expires on January 6th, 2016.

We're also joined by Kirk P.

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that expires on January 6th, 2016.

Prefect, thank you. I have a good general counsel over there. A resident of Brooklyn, who is being considered for reappointment by the Mayor to the Tax Commission. If Mr. Tzanides receives the advice and consent of the Council, he will be eligible to serve the remainder of a six-year term

Welcome, Mr. Stabile and Mr.

Tzanides. Will you please raise your right hands to be sworn in?

EMERSON SYKES: Do you swear or affirm that you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Perfect.

Before we go into the testimonies, I'll begin with a brief description of the Tax Commission. The Tax Commission is responsible for reviewing and correcting all assessments of real property within the City of New York. The Commission has a president and six commissioners, all of whom have at least three years experience in the field of real estate or real estate law. The president receives an annual salary of \$192,198.

2 Commissioners receive an annual salary of \$25,677.

Mr. Stabile, do you have an opening statement and do you want to present it? Just press the button and state your name for the record and you may begin.

RICHARD STABILE: I've been honored to serve on the Tax Commission since 2004 and I will be honored to continue to do so, should I be confirmed by the committee.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Perfect. Just state your name for the record.

RICHARD STABILE: Richard Stabile.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you very much. Next, we have Mr. Tzanides. Just state your name for the record and continue.

KYRIAKOS TZANIDES: My name is Kirk Tzanides. May it please the committee; I am honored and privileged to be here. I have served on the Tax Commission since 2001. I would hope with your support that I will continue my work at the commission. Public service is very important to me. I have been involved in public service for many years since becoming an adult. I have with me, and I'd like to let the committee know, my

Thank you very

family today. I'd like to instill the bug in them as well that public service is very important and a noble cause. So thank you for taking your time to consider my reappointment. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA:

much. Welcome to your family for joining us here at City Hall. Does anybody have any questions on behalf of the committee? Council Member Dickens, we've also been joined by Council Member Dickens.

Anybody have any questions? Council Member Vacca?

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: I first want to thank you both for your service to the city, of course. I know that you take your responsibilities so seriously. But I wanted to talk for a second about the appeals that you've received, since both of you are incumbent members

Several constituents of mine--I shouldn't say several, I should say many, many constituents are concerned about their taxes.

Many of them do appeal to the Tax Commission. So my question revolves around the number of appeals you've received--we're still in 2012, of course, but I'm interested in knowing if there are more

who are seeking reappointment.

2	appeals than before, because perhaps that would
3	give us insight into why people are questioning
4	their real estate tax assessment, specifically one
5	and two-family homeowners who I think[off mic]
6	I don't mean to take up too much of the time
7	speaking, but they've been hit[off mic]not
8	raised. It's often the Department of Finance, but
9	you at the Tax Commission do hear individual
10	appeals. So I wanted to broach that issue with
11	you and see where this is at, at this point.

GLENN NEWMAN: Councilman, this is Glenn Newman, the president of the Tax Commission. If you don't mind, I'll take the first shot and then if my colleagues have anything else--

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA:

[interposing] That's fine.

GLENN NEWMAN: --because that is a question addressed to the commission itself. In 2011, we got 50,249 applications for correction. Those applications covered 184,000 tax slots, because for example, one condominium building can file an application and it would cover 200 or more tax slots.

This year, in 2012, we have 52,100

or so, so we have seen an increase in the number of applications. Every year, we get between 5 or 6 percent more applications in each year, for the last ten years or so. Although many of them, the vast majority, we have fewer than 2,500 Class 1 applications, that's the one, two and three-family homes. We get very few of those. There are more than 700,000 Class 1 properties in the City of New York and we're only getting about 2,500 or so applications for correction. That's because of the limitations on assessment increases that are in place under state law.

assessment cannot go up more than 6 percent a year, or 20 percent over five years. But there is an inexorable increase in the assessed value of properties. I think part of the problem is that people don't understand that they are not paying tax on the estimated market value that the Finance Department places on their property but the effective market value, which is because of these limitations on assessment is less. The tax rate, though, in Class 1 is now 18 percent, which is a very high tax rate as compared to Class 2 and

2 Class 4 that are about 13 percent and 10 percent.

But because of the assessment limitations, there are differences.

In general I think we've gotten more protests in part because the economy has been bad. The real estate market was very bad in the years 2009 and early 2010 and people are still feeling the effect of that. And also that people are just paying more attention to their tax bills and are filing the appeals because of their hardships, the individual economics.

We only have the authority to review the assessed value. So that hardship or inability to pay is not something that we can take into account. We do tell people about the exemption programs that are in place for those low income, disabled homeowners, veterans, senior citizens. But frankly, the Class 1 property owners have not been filing very much.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: I know this is a topic for an oversight hearing rather than for today's meeting. I just question whether the Class 1 homeowners know of their right to appeal. Then I question whether or not many of the Class 1

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2 homeowners know what's on the bill because it's so

3 complicated to understand for them.

fair points. We do information sessions in each borough right after the assessment notices come out. We do those jointly with the Finance Department so that people can come in and meet with an individual and look at the notice of value that they get and explain things to them. We also tell people how to file their applications.

We will be glad to, the Tax

Commission, and I make this statement to every

Council Member here, if you want us to come to

your neighborhood and explain the process or

explain how to file appeals, we'll be glad to do

it. We've done something in Councilman Comrie's

district and a few other places around the city.

But if we can get together—and we did something

in Staten Island with Councilman Oddo, along with

two of his colleagues, so that the three Council

Members would be able to get—I would say a very

reasonable audience.

COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: It was. It was actually surprisingly good.

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GLENN NEWMAN: So that we can

explain to people. Come out with the forms, help

them fill out the forms and get those appeals

5 heard.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Thank you.

Just quickly, for the record, when a person

appeals, who hears the appeal? Does a member of

the Tax Commission hear the appeal or does a

hearing officer appointed by the Commission? Who

do they go to for an appeal?

GLENN NEWMAN: We have about 24 people who hear cases. They are in basically three groups. There's myself, as president of the Tax Commission and my fellow commissioners, who are part time, and they hear cases. We have a staff of 12 full time appraisal and hearing officers who are former assessors with the Finance Department and we have five or six attorneys who are with the Tax Appeals Tribunal who now hear cases.

The part time commissioners and the attorneys at the Tax Tribunal hear cases from professional representatives. They hear a different kind of calendar. The individuals, we

do hearings in each borough and those are staffed
by our appraisal and hearing officers, the full
time people who are very competent and expert in
finding comparable sales, which is the method of
valuing Class 1 properties.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Thank you.

8 Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you very much. We also have a question by Council Member Oddo.

COUNCIL MEMBER ODDO: Thank you,
Mr. Chair. I know today is about Mr. Stabile and
Mr. Tzanides, but I just want to follow up on what
Council Member Vacca started. You're right. The
reason that folks don't protest is because they
absolutely don't understand their bills, let alone
the appeal process.

Just as an example for my colleagues, after the last year of the two bills of increased property taxes where the constituents automatically blame the City Council as if we voted for the rate, I went to the Finance Commissioner and said there's got to be a way to simplify the billing process so that average

homeowners understand. I mean it really is a
disgrace when we love to throw the word
transparency around. We have a transparency
resolution on the docket. We have a transparency

bill in HPD. And \$18 billion in revenue and NewYorkers don't understand anything about the

8 property tax.

Listen, you can't dumb it down, it's very complex. But we asked the commissioner to come up with a pamphlet, take a shot at coming up with a pamphlet, a plain English pamphlet. To his credit, he said he would do it, but he needed several months. We asked him in the beginning of the year. He said by the fall.

We all need to do--and I ask you to join in--we have to educate New Yorkers. It's just too easy to say the Council or some politician somewhere raised my property. We haven't raised the rate in this body--and some of us voted no by the way--since we added the 7 percent back. Yet, every year constituents get, sometimes twice a year, get increasing in bills and they say the City Council raised their rates.

So if we're to expect folks who

don't even understand the process to come and

believe you can't fight City Hall.

protest their bills, only the die hard, only the

folks who really have had it show up, because they

record, the event that we had, that I had with my

colleagues Council Members Rose and Ignizio, at

night, where you attended and the commissioner

event was during the day. Originally planned

attended, it was in part because the information

during the day where most of our constituents, you

I would just say, just for the

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specifically asked, and you guys came and you guys, for those in the audience that night, I think they walked out understanding the process a

little better, and I give you credit.

know if they have a job, they're working.

planned for during the day, and all that did was feed the cynicism of our constituents who say my property taxes have essentially doubled and the time that you're going to explain to me what this

But understand, you know, it was

process is, is during my workday. I appreciate

you attending that night. You did a great job.

Anyway, one last thing before I end

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my rant. I know, Kirk going back to the days when
I first got elected and I represented 40,000
people in Brooklyn. I know of the great work he
did on the community board. He is a gentleman.
He is a professional. He's a public servant. He
is a family man. I would ask all my colleagues to
show him that support.

CHAIRPERSON RIVERA: Thank you very much. We've also been joined by Council Member Fidler and Council Member Dickens has a question.

question I have is what was the difference the proceedings for a one to four and a multiple dwelling? That's number one. Number two, on what basis do you use or is generally used in determining whether you will reduce the assessment and if so by how much? It seems to vary, even in similar sized buildings with similar assessments. So I didn't know whether it was an arbitrary decision based upon the hearing officer.

GLENN NEWMAN: Once again, that's a question for the Tax Commission and its structure. One, two and three-family homes are assessed at 6 percent of their value. This gets to Councilman

Oddo's point as well. It's complicated when you tell someone you're not paying taxes on what you paid for the property necessarily but 6 percent of the market value. But that market value is based on comparable sales. So a one, two or three-family home is based on what other property,

similar property in the neighborhood would sell

9 for.

Other properties, residential properties from four units up are valued based on net income to which a capitalization rate is supplied and it gets a little complicate. But it's basically the income less the expenses divided by a percentage, which gets back to the complications of what an investor would expect to get as a return on property. The theory is if you have a multiple dwelling it's not necessarily your owner occupied residence. It is considered more of an investment property.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Now, if it's based upon income, when a building is under rehabilitation, gut rehab or new construction, in the middle of it, the assessment goes up significantly. What is it based upon then?

2 GLENN NEWMAN: The appraisal

methodology of an income method attributes income even if there isn't any. So, for example, if a building has 20 units and there are 5 or 6 vacant, and we know in this housing market, housing is hard to come by, vacancies aren't not to be there very long, unless there's rehabilitation or construct going on.

The law requires us to fill up that building to give them a vacancy allowance or collection loss as a percentage of income. We do allow for something called temporary relief. If there is an unusual situation in a particular building, like construction or damage that was done by a hurricane or a storm or even the Second Avenue subway, we take that into account and can provide temporary relief to a taxpayer, reducing their taxes for a year or two.

Every one of our determinations has a backup work paper that has the analysis of the hearing officers, whether it's Mr. Stabile or Mr. Tzanides, we have to come to a number that makes sense based on their years of knowledge, the income, the expenses of a building.

Once again, we normalize expenses.

I always use this example. I think Council Member Oddo and Council Member Comrie may have heard this before. If my wife insists that I put my brotherin-law on the payroll of my building as a super and insists that I pay that person \$100,000 a year, that doesn't mean their services are worth \$100,000 a year. So we do normalize expenses.

But each determination we make has a backup sheet with the income and the expenses and the basis for that income and expense and we arrive at a number that we think is reasonable. There are no restrictions, no quotas. We're allowed to reduce. We have in fact reduced properties by 75 or 80 or 90 percent when warranted. That's not the usual.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Where are they? I'd like to know where they are?

GLENN NEWMAN: I'm sorry, what?

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: I haven't found those. The reason I'm raising this issue is because where buildings are under gut rehab, the assessment I should say, which in essence means that the tax bill goes up, the assessment is

quadrupled frequently. Now I'm understanding that it's based upon anticipated income, which, by the way, could change depending upon the market at the time the building receives its C of O.

GLENN NEWMAN: That's true.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: So I think that needs to be changed and taken into consideration.

will. We usually give temporary relief. We look at these things. Normally what would happen in that situation of a gut renovation, Finance would reduce the assessment based on a demolition, a physical decrease if the building has been altered. For the period of time before the new construction goes on then they would in effect reduce the assessment based on demolition and then raise the assessment as the improvements go in.

reduction in no way correlates to what the assessment goes up at 50 percent of completion of the rehab. You're at 50 percent and things could occur that may slow down the second half of that construction.

that negatively impacts upon small developers that

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COUNCIL MEMBER: We should get back to raising taxes.

after they realize that their taxes have gone up.

they get mad when they see us in the community

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1	COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 22
2	[Laughter]
3	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: I vote aye.
4	[Background noise]
5	WILLIAM MARTIN: Fidler?
6	COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: [off mic].
7	WILLIAM MARTIN: Jackson?
8	COUNCIL MEMBER JACKSON: Aye on
9	all. Congratulations.
10	WILLIAM MARTIN: Gentile?
11	COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: I'm sorry
12	I was late, Chairman, but it's good to see that a
13	constituent of mine is not only active in our
14	community but also active on the citywide level.
15	So it's my honor to vote yes on both, but
16	particularly for Kirk Tzanides, who has been an
17	upstanding member of the Bay Ridge community for
18	many, many years and certainly someone that we
19	look forward to working with on both levels for
20	many, many more years. I vote aye.
21	WILLIAM MARTIN: Dickens?
22	COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Thank you
23	for taking my questions. I hope that you will
24	take some of it at least under consideration. I
25	vote aye, and congratulations.

been joined by the Speaker of the New York City

Council: Speaker Christine Quinn.

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aye.

I, Donna Hintze 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.

Signature			Xmaa Lentre
_			
Date _	_August	8,	2012