CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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December 14, 2016 Start: 1:11 p.m. Recess: 4:53 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm,

14th Fl.

B E F O R E:

BEN KALLOS Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

David G. Greenfield

Mark Levine

Carlos Menchaca
Antonio Reynoso
Ritchie J. Torres
Joseph C. Borelli
James G. Van Bramer
Jumaane D. Williams
Donovan J. Richards

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Ryan Singer
Executive Director
Board of Standards and Appeals

Loreal Monroe General Counsel Board of Standards and Appeals

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NYC Department of City Planning

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Ethan Geringer-Sameth
Public Policy & Program Manager
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President
Zoning Advisory Council

Kevin Forrestal
President
Queens Civic Congress

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Henry Euler First Vice President Auburndale Improvement Association

Sean Khorsandi Representative Landmark West

Harry Bubbins Representative Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation

Lisa Paule Co-Founder Serene Green

Alan Sugarman Attorney

TRANSCRIPTION NOTE: Chair Kallos speaks foreign language at the following time stamps in the document: 00:14:23; 01:30:52; and 03:43:35.

[sound check]

[pause]

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[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Good afternoon and welcome to this hearing of the Committee on Governmental Operations. I am Council Member Ben Kallos, Chair of the Committee. As always, you can Tweet me @BenKallos.

We'll be holding a vote today on eight campaign finance bills heard by this Committee last May, as well as holding a first hearing for ten bills related to the Board of Standards and Appeals. We will begin with the hearing and when we reach quorum we'll pause to take a vote and then resume.

I would like to acknowledge the members of the Committee who are currently present: Council Member Carlos Menchaca, who gets the gold star for being here ahead of the opening.

The Board of Standards and Appeals was created to grant relief to property owners who allege hardships under the current Zoning Code. The Board

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contains five full-time commissioners appointed by

3 the Mayor and may grant use or bulk variances if the

4 property owner is able to demonstrate undue burden

5 based on the following five criteria: (a) the unique

6 physical conditions of the zoning lot create

7 practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship;

(b) that because of such physical condition there is

9 no reasonable possibility that the development of the

10 zoning lot will bring a reasonable rate of the

11 return; (c) that the variance, if granted, will not

12 alter the essential character of the neighborhood;

13 (d) that the practical difficulties or unnecessary

14 | hardship claimed as a grounds for a variance have not

15 been created by the owner; and (e) that the variance,

16 | if granted, is the minimum variance necessary to

actually provided by Citizens Union in 2012.

17 afford relief.

For decades, the BSA has been subject to criticism that it favors developers over the community and that high levels of variances granted, 97%, despite community boards' only supporting 79% have altered the character of neighborhoods and resulted in de facto rezoning. That figure was

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The concern here is that BSA is allowing developers to circumvent City zoning laws which restrict building forms, use, height, density, and more. We will also ensure that the BSA is the "relief valve" it was intended to be and not a rubber stamp for real estate.

Mandatory Inclusionary Housing Plan, developers are able to seek a waiver to avoid building the required affordable housing in neighborhoods that have been rezoned. This provision of the plan greatly expands the Board's scope, and without additional oversight, may threaten to undermine the City's ability to ensure affordable housing is built in exchange for taller buildings.

I've wanted to have a hearing like this
one since I was a member of Manhattan's Community
Board 8 in 2006. As a Board Member I was
disappointed when the BSA granted variances over the
objections of the Community Board. As a Council
Member, I have been concerned by drawings and
applications for variances in my district I have
reviewed that I felt were misleading or inaccurate.
Addressing the BSA was something I talked about in my

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 7 inauguration three years ago and was the major reason 2 3 why I wanted to Chair the Committee on Governmental 4 Operations. This hearing includes five of my bills as well as one bill from each of five of my colleagues 6 7 that speak to the impact that BSA has on communities 8 across the city. Int. 282, sponsored by Majority Leader Van Bramer, creates formal rules for the BAS to 10 11 consider arguments and evidence submitted by elected 12 officials and community members. Int. 418, sponsored by Council Member 13 14 Koslowitz, requires written decisions with 15 explanation of findings when the BSA decisions 16 contravene in the community board. 17 Int. 515, sponsored by Council Member 18 Matteo, Minority Leader, requires notifications to 19 building owners when variances are set to expire, 20 with penalties for continued use after expiration 21 date. Int. 691, sponsored by Council Member 2.2 2.3 Mendez, extends the time to appeal a variance from 30

days to four months, as is the standard for Article

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Int. 1200, sponsored by Council Member

Richards, requires notification to the Council Member

when an application to vary the Zoning Resolution or

5 an application for special permit is received by the

6 Board.

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The following introductions are legislation which I sponsor.

Int. 1390 requires the City Planning

Commission to appoint a BSA coordinator who will have
to attend BSA meetings and post their testimony
online.

Int. 1391 requires BSA to have a statecertified general appraiser and member of the Appraisal Institute who can review and analyze real estate financials provided by developers.

Int. 1392 imposes rigorous requirements on developers to prove why the zoning law should not apply in particular cases and impose severe penalty on professionals for falsifications in applications.

Int. 1393 requires reporting on hearings, approvals, denials, and time for applications and appeals.

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And Int. 1394 requires the BSA to create an online and searchable map of all approved variances.

Many of the bills that I submitted were inspired by a 2004 report of the Municipal Art Society, which was also based in turn by their 1976 report.

I'd like to recognize that we've been joined by Council Member David Greenfield, who also happens to serve as the Land Use Chair, for whom BSA is important, as well as Council Member Joe Borelli.

I'd like to now invite bill sponsors to make opening statements, beginning with Council Member and Majority Leader Jimmy Van Bramer.

COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much Mr. Chair for finally helping to bring us to this day where these bills could be heard, and I am grateful to you for your support and applaud your taking this on.

We in Queens, and certainly in my district, just like all over the city, have been really plagued by BSA rulings that have gone against the wishes of the civic organizations in the neighborhood, the community boards; all the elected

2 officials. And just as you were inspired, Mr. Chair,

3 by a situation, I was inspired by a building on

4 Woodside Avenue in Woodside, Queens where we knew

5 that the project was out of scale, out of character,

6 inappropriate for Woodside; every single elected

7 official wrote the BAS, every single elected official

8 attended a press conference, every civic leader, the

9 community board unanimous, all of us saying in one

10 voice this would be wrong for our community and yet

11 | the BSA ruled that that would be appropriate and that

12 | building moved forward and was built.

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And my bill, Int. 282, would create a structure for communities to have more input in the decisions of the BSA and allowing all of us to speak on these issues and present our evidence requiring that the BSA take those arguments into consideration, and when a final decision is made, putting in writing how it took those arguments and evidence into account. We need to make sure that the BSA is more open and responsive, transparent and require it to respond to community feedback, which is incredibly important. Right now it's too undemocratic and it is not always serving in the best interest of the community, so I'm hopeful that Int. 282 and all these

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other great bills will be able to be passed and we can reform the BSA once and for all and make it more responsive to the communities that it serves.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you Council

Member and Majority Leader Van Bramer, and we excuse

you to go chair your committee hearing that is

happening at the same time.

As mentioned in the opening, we have additional bills that will be voted out once we reach quorum, however, we've been joined by Council Member Williams, whose bill is subject to be voted and we'd like him to give an opening statement on his bill.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you Mr. Chair and thank the Speaker and all the people who were involved in this package of legislation.

My two bills in particular; one is just a -- I call it a cleanup of streamlining some of the activities -- basically now it makes the Conflict of Interest Board maintain a record of compliance with the annual conflicts of interest law for candidates who participate in the City's public matching campaign finance program. Currently, candidates are responsible to get the receipt and give it to

2 Campaign Finance -- a complicated step for no good reason.

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My other bill, 1001-A -- thank you -basically adds the names of entities with a 10% or
greater ownership stake in entities that conduct
business with the City to the "doing business
database" maintained by the City. Individuals with a
10% of greater stake in entities that conduct
business with the City are already included in the
database. I believe this just to be a cleanup in
making sure that we can really track who's doing
business with the City and make sure they're held
accountable.

Also, I believe this is a very good package of legislation. I know there's been some consternation and conversation about whether we should be doing this; my pushback -- I mean there may be valid questions about the quickness or maybe some processes, things of that nature that can always be better, but I firmly believe that the people who participate in any campaign finance probably know the best what's going on and I think it's not just the elected officials and incumbents, it's candidates who have ran races and not won; they too have similar

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complaints of the process they had to go through to get through the campaign finance; it's not probably activity that the general public will understand, as well as the people who are going through it, so we should absolutely make sure that there is a public voice in this discussion, but I believe we have a unique expertise here, as having run, as well as people who are not on the City Council and were not elected officials but are going through this process and found it as difficult as we have. The process at times has been arbitrary; the responses you get back change from month to month; there are a lot of different issues that I think we're helping to clean up, to clarify and make the process a little more streamlined. So thank you very much for the time.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you Council
Member Williams. We are also joined by Zoning Chair,
Council Member Donovan Richards to speak on
Int. 1200.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Thank you,

Chair and thank you to my colleagues for a great

package of bills for. And I'm sure many people have

said this today, or anybody who's had to deal with

the BSA -- and I've certainly had my battles in the

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past, even before my Council life -- transparency, accountability is something that we need to continue to move towards, with all agencies, but in the BSA, definitely making sure more transparency is happening.

My particular bill requires the Board of Standards and Appeals to notify the Council Member for the relevant council district when an application to vary the Zoning Resolution or an application for special permit is received by the Board. And we've certainly heard, even in my capacity as the Zoning Chair, have heard complaints from Council Members and community boards about the need to make sure that the timing is more efficient, that they actually know what's happening -- and I'm not saying BSA does not send applications to my office, but there have been some discrepancies that I've heard from other members and community boards on applications not being received, although we hear that it's rare, so I'm definitely interested in hearing a little bit more from the BSA on this process today and how we can tighten it up.

So thank you, Chairman and my colleagues for a great package of bills.

[pause]

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. I also want to take one moment to thank Brad Reid; he's come on as our counsel and since Brad joined in September, this Committee has met seven times, it has passed 14 pieces, or soon to be passing 14 pieces of legislation that expanded and improved on how the City collects demographic information to improve the distribution of services, expanding voting access for incarcerated persons, approved language access when interacting with the City, created a layer of protection for buildings with deed restrictions from being sold off for luxury developments, and strengthened our campaign finance system. As the Committee has been short-staffed, he's also done all of this without the help of a policy analyst. Brad, thank you and as this is our final meeting of the year, I hope you enjoy some well-earned rest and relaxation.

And to make matters worse, we also must bid ado to James Subudhi, who came on as our finance analyst and he continues to be promoted and promoted and promoted and promoted within the Council and together we worked on really taking a close look at the PMMR, the

Mayor's Management Report; we got the budget to be
placed online with the Speaker and the Finance

Division, Finance Chair Julissa Ferreras, and we even
reduced plan spending on judgment and claims by
hundreds of millions of dollars which can now go to
helping so many New Yorkers. James, you've done
great work [00:14:23] speaking foreign language and

great work [00:14:23] speaking foreign language and we will miss you as you move to the Policy Division and now Brad will become an expert on finance and policy as well, so thank you.

Director and General Counsel for the Board of
Standards and Appeals, Ryan Singer and Loreal Monroe,
[background comment] and we also have, from
Department of City Planning, Alison McCabe. My
general counsel will swear you in. And actually,
before you testify, we've just achieve quorum with
Council Member Antonio Reynoso joining us and now
we'll direct Committee Clerk William Martin to please
call the roll.

COMMITTEE CLERK: William Martin,
Committee Clerk, roll call vote Committee on
Governmental Operations. Chair Kallos.

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and we will begin hearing testimony.

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 18 2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Raise your right 3 hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole 4 truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? 6 7 RYAN SINGER: I do. 8 ALISON MCCABE: I do. 9 LOREAL MONROE: I do. RYAN SINGER: Good afternoon. 10 I am Ryan 11 Singer; I'm the Executive Director of the New York 12 City Board of Standards and Appeals. I want to 13 assure the Council that my job is exactly as 14 glamorous as it sounds; I've been quoted in the New 15 York Times before; they refer to me as "some city bureaucrat." 16 17 I'm here to offer testimony on ten bills before the Committee today. With me is Loreal 18 19 Monroe… [interpose] 20 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Ryan, I'm 21 sorry; point of clarification. When they quoted you, they didn't refer to you as Ryan Singer; they quoted 2.2 2.3 you as "some city bureaucrat"?

RYAN SINGER: I have actually been quoted as "some city bureaucrat" in... in... [crosstalk]

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2 takings claims against the City and its zoning

3 regulations.

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Over the course of the last century, we have been assigned additional responsibilities, including general city law waivers, multiple dwelling law waivers and special permits under zoning. We are a small agency, only 21 people in total work at the BSA. There are five board members, two attorneys, an executive director, a deputy direction and 12 staff members. We have grown a little bit recently and now that we have 12 staff members, we're thinking about following in the footsteps of the Fire Department and putting out an agency calendar. That's a joke. We have approximately 300-500 filed applications a year, so we're very busy too.

We certainly recognize people's perception that they have of the BSA, including the idea that we approve too many of the applications that we review. Denials by the Board are like my hair; conspicuous in their absence, but I would add the result of a deliberate process that I think that benefits everybody. The Board engages in an extensive pre-application review.

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2 Last year, in 2005 [sic], the Board staff 3 and Chair had 96 pre-application meetings regarding potential variances. Of those, only 27 were ever 4 filed. So essentially, we dissuaded 69 potential variance requests in 2015. In contrast, we had 60 6 7 filed variance applications in 2015. So we turned away more variance applications in pre-app than were 8 ever filed last year. We have a rigorous standard for granting variances, but we don't want to waste 10

time reviewing those things that are not viable.

The prior Chair and Executive Director had worked to develop standards and increase the rigor review at the Board and introduced application standards and guides that are available on our website. Chair Perlmutter and I have been on the Board for a little over two years now and we have continued that trend, with a focus on neighborhood character and rigorous environmental review.

First, I want to speak to Int. 282. And just note that the BSA takes seriously all testimony received during its public hearings. For each of its decisions, the Board issues written resolutions that itemize the relevant testimony received and how it weighed in the decision made. I think we would like

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2 to further understand the intent from the sponsor,
3 but we have some concerns as it is drafted.

The bill would potentially require the BSA to refer to every comment received during a hearing and describe how the Board considered that in how it reached its determination.

Like community boards or the City Council in reviewing legislation or land use matters, we have open meetings and we receive testimony from any who wish to appear, and we consider all it responsibly and carefully, but ultimately we have to incorporate what we believe is the most pertinent testimony to the findings. Some comments we receive are not always relevant to the findings or even related to the project at hand; we have received comments that invoke various deities, complaints about the weather, failure, in one case, for a neighbor to properly greet a citizen's dog. Because of the volume of comments we receive, we believe the result would be a resolution that is unwieldy and less straightforward and would require significant resources to draft.

Our hearings, as you can tell, can be colorful, but the resolutions have to stay on point to the relevant findings and testimony; to do

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

otherwise would dilute our efforts to make the Board rigorous and ineffective when we're challenged in

4 court, which we often are.

Int. 418, this bill requires written explanation by the BSA in response to community board recommendations.

The BSA addresses community board recommendations in its resolutions already, so we don't oppose the bill; however, we do offer a friendly amendment that would direct the Board to address the community board recommendations regardless of whether we concur or not -- I think this has importance.

Int. 514, this bill would require the BSA to notify individuals upon expiration of variances and then create the penalty for failure for an individual if they continue to use the variance.

We agree with the intent to greater transparency and to that end, we are actively working with DOB to incorporate BSA decisions into the next generation of BIDs [sic]. The intent is to have a one-stop portal for all land use and property information.

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And while we agree with the intent of the bill, as it's worded it would require prohibitive resources to cull through a century's worth of variance approvals and determine which variances have terms, because not all of them do, and then have a staff of possibly dozens that would research Department of Finance data for ownership and contact information.

Int. 691, this bill would extend the statute of limitations for appealing a BSA decision from 30 days to four months.

While this bill would not necessarily impact the BSA directly, we do have concerns about the potential unintended consequences for small applicants, including individual homeowners, schools, hospitals, and religious institutions who avail themselves relief at the Board.

These applicants would have to wait 120 days after receiving their approval to start construction or risk further expense should they lose at court.

Int. 1200, this bill would require the BSA to furnish the appropriate councilperson with copies of applications.

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Currently the Board's rules require that applicants furnish copies and all the revisions to the application to the relevant City Council Member, community board and borough president. Proof of service is required to be sent to the BSA.

Access to our applications is important to us and we do check whether applicants have sent the applications as required. Recently an applicant failed to forward the revisions to the appropriate entities and I took them off the calendar, which our applicants really hate when that happens.

We are concerned that this legislation would require that the Board staff take on a task that is currently being done by the applicant. between 300-500 applications a year, we would need to dedicate at least one staff person to the task and that's not counting the postage.

We would like to better understand the issues though that are being raised the sponsor has experienced and discuss wither there's other ways to address this beyond legislation.

Int. 1393. The BSA has no issue with this proposal. I do have some clarifications and

suggestions.

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variances by type.

While we do have many different kinds of

This bill calls for disaggregation of

special permits, and we distinguish between them in our database, we really only have one type of variance; it's a variance.

Additionally, we hold multiple hearings on a single application, so a count of the number of applications for which a hearing is held would double and triple count these applications. I believe that a more helpful metric is the number of initial hearings held.

I've prepared a sample report based on my assumptions and suggestions, using data current as of December 8, 2016, and I have it here with me today; I can share it with you guys.

Int. 1394, this bill would require the BSA to publish an online map of all variance and special permits.

We are committed to increasing the transparency of the Board and we have been working to improve how we provide information to the public.

Our goal is to make information about our decisions easily researchable. However, we are a small agency

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easily.

and concerned that this proposal for an interactive map would be expensive to launch and challenging to maintain; therefore, we don't support the bill, but we'd be happy to discuss how we can better address this issue with the Council. It was suggested that we make subsets of our data available on the Open Data Portal, which I've discussed internally with staff and we think that we could do that pretty

Int. 1392. There's a lot to unpack here.

I'll start with the effort to ensure that materials submitted to the Board are true and accurate. We welcome these efforts; I'd like to further explore how enforcement would work before the bill is enacted. But I want to note, just because I have to talk to these people every day, that the applicant community at the BSA is by and large honest and careful, but we do think that having additional tools would be good.

Next I will address the portion of the bill dealing with the substance of the application and financial analysis.

We currently have standards and directions for various applications on our website.

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We can update and modify these as needed and are actually currently launching an effort to revise all of them; we want to bring them all up to current standards.

So we oppose putting them into law, the standards for the applications; the BSA staff and board members need the flexibility to change the standards for applications and financial analysis based on site and other consideration. For example, in Tottenville, where minimum lot widths are 35 feet and up, a 400-foot radius doesn't show much in the way of context; it's less than 11 lots, in some cases. On the Upper East Side, where 18-foot minimum lot widths are permitted, a 400-foot radius might be fine, and in fact, going beyond that might not be relevant to neighborhood character. So there's no one-size-fits-all when it comes to land use analysis.

What is relevant also shifts over time; for example, we now regularly ask for flood zone information and no longer inquire about urban renewal plans. Real estate finance norms change very quickly in New York City and we have to maintain the flexibility to account for changes in industry standards. Codifying these would make it challenging

2 to update them as times change. While these

3 standards are in line with what we propose now, in

4 ten years we may look back at them as hopelessly out

5 of date.

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Finally, I will address the direction to post on the BSA website each application and all written testimony and submissions.

While we do want to increase transparency in our process, the BSA opposes this portion of the bill. Applications include detailed written descriptions and plans for each of the projects considered; among them are many schools, religious institutions, residential buildings, private homes, and office buildings. For security reasons, these documents should not be on a public website. And additionally, the size of the files would prevent a significant technical issue.

Int. 1391. The BSA supports this bill in principle; however, I don't believe that we have enough applications requiring financial analysis to keep a full-time staff person occupied. Not all variances require it -- small homes and nonprofits, like schools and religious institutions have different criteria for evaluation. A part-time staff

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2 person or a contract with a real estate appraisal

3 | firm might be a better option.

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Int. 1390, this bill would require the Department of City Planning to designate a Board of Standards and Appeals coordinator who would attend all of our meetings and post on DCP's website records of the Board's hearings, where they testified, along with copies of any written testimony in a searchable format.

We discussed this bill with City Planning and they agree that it is important to be aware of and involved in BSA matters; however, DCP opposes the bill, 'cause they feel that their current practice actually accomplishes this goal and that a single BSA coordinator would not be effective. They further oppose the requirement to post BSA materials on DCP's website; such material should be available through the BSA and its record of proceedings.

BSA applications are currently received by the relevant borough offices, which have staff dedicated to and familiar with specific neighborhoods and they're in the best position to review and assess whether a BSA application poses any potential issues.

Τ	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 31
2	In addition, City Planning's counsel's
3	office and zoning division review BSA applications
4	and monitor BSA appeals cases that deal with zoning,
5	at least. They also monitor closely projects that
6	require both ULURP or other City Planning action and
7	BSA action which typically required a coordinated
8	environmental review.
9	I want to thank you for interest in my
10	agency and I'm happy to take any questions.
11	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you for your
12	testimony; I wish you had included some of your
13	really great jokes in [laugh, background comment] the
14	written testimony.
15	I'd like to recognize that we've been
16	joined by Council Member Mark Levine and ask
17	Committee Clerk William Martin to open the roll.
18	COMMITTEE CLERK: Continuation roll call
19	vote, Committee on Government Operations. Council
20	Member Levine.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: I vote aye.
22	[pause]
23	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Does DCP have its

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Does DCP have its own testimony or will you rely on testimony already provided?

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prior.

sample report ahead of being required to do so under

application meetings, and I would say that applicants

2 are free to ignore our advice at those meetings, so

3 we may say, we don't think that you have a hardship

4 in this case, and sometimes they do go ahead and file

5 and that is their right. And so essentially what I'm

6 reporting when I say that they haven't filed is that

7 we think that they went away after a year, so we

8 don't actually record -- we told them, you know, to

9 go away; it's not a denial; it's not an official sort

10 of thing that I can sort of track and say you know we

11 turned away four of these; I'm just saying they

12 | didn't file after a year.

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13 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: With regard to

14 | Int. 1390... [background comment] fair enough. Just

15 don't Tweet it out yet; we'll Tweet it out.

16 | [background comment] You got it. So... you can pass

17 | it around. Int. 1394, which was one of the

18 recommendations of the MAS report, is to just map the

19 | variances so folks can actually see it. The City has

20 | an Open Data Portal which has been created since

21 | 2004, which literally just means you create a

22 | spreadsheet with the locations and if it is more than

23 a point but actually lots, you just identify the lot;

24 | there's even Tax Map NYC and so all you would

actually need to do is just work with DoITT to say

website called Zola?

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minimum standards? 'Cause I believe there are... the goal here is just to make sure that applicants are required to provide the truth, the whole truth and

5 nothing but the truth...

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RYAN SINGER: Uhm-hm.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: and not rely on the community to have to come up with reasons why a site might not be unique... [interpose]

RYAN SINGER: Uhm-hm.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: or might not be in character; that is something that should be determined by their own application, and hopefully in doing that application somebody might realize you know what, this is going to be a really hard bar to meet.

RYAN SINGER: Uhm-hm. In terms of the truthfulness, like I said, we do support that aspect of this. In terms of minimum standards, I think we would want to see what is proposed in terms of language, 'cause I think there... it's fair to say... to have a floor somewhere; right, and I agree with that... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So this legislation just -- at Second 668 [sic](b)(1)...

security reasons; do you notify a school that might

be subject or a target of terrorism that this FOIL

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 41 request has been granted or do you deny FOIL requests based on that?

RYAN SINGER: We don't, but we keep a name. Someone has to tell us who they are when they give a FOIL request and then we have their name.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: There's a lot of information out there -- I think the Open Data Law already requires you to put this online.

RYAN SINGER: Our applications?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I think anything and everything; I think Open Data... Listen, if I can't make the tenant black list illegal; if a landlord taking a tenant to court is public information; if divorce proceedings are public information; if criminal proceedings, even when the person is acquitted, are public information; I think that an application is public information.

RYAN SINGER: It's public information and it's subject to FOIL requests, but we don't believe that it is required to be posted on our website and we're very, very uncom... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Well I think Open Data covers it, but either way...

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RYAN SINGER: and we're very uncomfortable with that.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. I think we will disagree, but I hope that those watching at home -- I think the good government advocates and anyone who cares about transparency will agree with us on

RYAN SINGER: We could discuss subsets of our applications, [background comment] whether it's a -- we have like a form, for example, that just lists the applicant and their... [background comment] and the application form, which has, you know, some basic data, those types of things.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I mean the good news is we have DoITT; they have an infrastructure for open data and you're not the one who has to host all the files, but -- and I'm going to let my colleague, Council Member Donovan Richards follow up on whether or not people get things, but the fact that if there's a BSA application, they have to send -- so a BSA application is coming, it's coming to the community board; the community board tells people they have ten days to look at it and they can't look at it online, they have to file a FOIL, which gives

the community can get to it immediately.

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them... they're not going to get the document in time; they can try to go to the community board to inspect it if the community board has it; they can try to go to their council member, but god bless; I've gotten like one or two in my entire time in office and most of the time I don't get them, so they don't... and that's why Donovan Richards' bill is so very important, but the key thing here is just that it needs to be somewhere so that somebody responding in

RYAN SINGER: They should be available at the community boards and I would say that we give the community board 60 days to hold a hearing and review these applications [inaudible]... [crosstalk]

about being in the 21st century where I want everything online and being told that the only time I can see a BSA application is through a FOIL request or showing up at a community board office between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., where most people are working, and we're very lucky that folks too days off to be there today, but... and honestly, the City Council needs to do a better job about doing hearings after hours for community. And one quick thing, for

2 anyone watching online, I'm sorry I didn't announce

3 | this earlier, or watching on TV, if you're watching

4 this on December 14th, 15th, 16th, or 17th, we invite

5 you to submit testimony; you can email that testimony

6 to [background comment, laughter]

7 | breid@council.nyc.gov; that's Brad Reid, our

8 | Committee Counsel; please don't send him spam, but

9 please just send him testimony. [background

10 | comments] I'm BKallos@BenKallos.com and you can

11 | email me your testimony as well and the record is

12 kept open for 72 hours after a hearing.

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I'm actually really, really curious about the 400 feet; we were trying to work together with our Land Use counsel and I want to thank Jeff Campagna, Julie Lubin, Dylan Casey, and Raju Mann, the whole Land Use team; we were working very hard on this and we were trying to figure out what is the right radius, because 400, like you said, might work in some places; not others. How do we make sure that there is a right sampling for uniqueness for character? What is it; is it based on the block and it's all the blocks surrounding the block in question, and that way we're taking it away from a

specific distance measure? What would you suggest?

2	RYAN SINGER: I mean the issue with
3	establishing uniqueness is one that is very specific
4	to the request being made, in many cases. For
5	example, we have oftentimes lot, corner lots in
6	lower-density districts that are narrow and because
7	of the way the zoning works on corner lots, they're
8	required to have big front yards and so their home,
9	if they were to develop as-of-right, would be like 1
10	feet wide, which is not a viable [inaudible]
11	[crosstalk]
12	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I believe they're
13	getting those on Staten Island now.
14	RYAN SINGER: They have them on Staten
15	Island; they have them in Queens, and sometimes in
16	Brooklyn; we've seen a few in Brooklyn [interpose]
17	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I'm just going to
18	defer to Council Member Borelli, who has a quick
19	comment on that.
20	RYAN SINGER: Sure.
21	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Borelli Council
22	Member; how wide was your first home, if you want to
23	say it on the record?

COUNCIL MEMBER BORELLI: [background

comment]... [crosstalk]

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2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Your mic needs to be

3 on.

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[background comments]

RYAN SINGER: Right. The standard for variances for single-family homes is contemporary living standard, so that they have to show that they can't have a contemporary living standard. But in terms of uniqueness, to get back to that conversation, what we've often said is that you need to show us that you are unique in the zone that you are in and the neighborhood that you're in, so we'll have them show us, like every corner lot in the R2 District in whatever neighborhood they're in, that they're either one of three or four in a pretty large zone, because if every corner lot is vacant in this R2 district; then they're not unique; then that's the character of the district.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. So I have a question on Int. 1390; I have questions from Council Member Gentile. [background comment] I'd like to acknowledge we've been joined by Council Member Torres and actually open it up for… reopen the roll.

items voted on today's Governmental Operations agenda, Intros. 980-A, 985-A, 986-A, 987-A, 988-A, 1001-A, and 1002-A are now adopted by 7 in the affirmative, 0 in the negative and no abstentions, and Int. 990-A is adopted by a vote of 6 in the affirmative, 1 in the negative and no abstentions. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you Committee
Clerk William Martin. After I wrap up my questions
we'll be hearing from Council Members Richards,
Greenfield, Reynoso, and Borelli.

With regards to Int. 1390, you mentioned that DCP is working with you on certain items. This year, how many items has DCP submitted testimony on before the BSA in 2016? [background comment] This is directed for DCP, if you are willing to...

ALISON MCCABE: Just again for the record, my name is Alison McCabe, Deputy Counsel at

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 48
2	City Planning. I don't have those statistics with
3	me… [crosstalk]
4	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay.
5	ALISON MCCABE: unfortunately
6	[crosstalk]
7	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Do we have it Ryan,
8	do we have it in the report that you gave us?
9	ALISON MCCABE: but we can certainly look
10	into [inaudible] [crosstalk]
11	RYAN SINGER: I No, not in terms of
12	[background comments] City Planning testimony.
13	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Do you happen to
14	know off the top of the head if DCP has [inaudible]
15	[crosstalk]
16	RYAN SINGER: Oh yes. [background
17	comment] I do know of several… I can think of
18	several cases. Every interpretive appeal case for
19	the Zoning Resolution, I believe that City Planning
20	and there's been I would say at least four;
21	right… [background comments] four sign cases at
22	least, and they comment every time on a sign case,
23	'cause there's yeah. And [crosstalk]
24	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: What is a sign case?
25	[background comment]

1 2 RYAN SINGER: Oh, a sign -- interpretive 3 appeal for what is a sign, which is a common, or not 4 common really, a very popular appeal for people to So DOB will deny an application for a sign -you won't find it on your report there. Every... 6 7 [interpose] 8 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: In terms of the 72-9 21 variances... [crosstalk] RYAN SINGER: Oh ... 10 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: that ... I believe 11 12 that's the ones I see in my district... [interpose] RYAN SINGER: I know of one that they 13 14 have commented on. 15 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So I guess... Do you 16 know why DCP hasn't commented on all 11 or... in favor 17 or against or? 18 ALISON MCCABE: I think we comment 19 infrequently, I mean we... as Ryan stated in the 20 testimony, we receive all BSA applications and they're distributed among our borough offices and 21 then within the borough offices they go to the 2.2 2.3 planners that liaise with those specific community

25 neighborhoods. And so they are in the best position

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districts that know those districts and that know the

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to identify whether a BSA application poses a potential problem or an issue and would flag something and it would rise up and then we would write to BSA if we thought warranted, but we... it doesn't happen very often, because we don't have the expertise that the BSA does in determining hardship and their financial analyses that they do.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: But you do have expertise in character, in zoning, in uniqueness and items... Sorry. You would have expertise on character and what the zoning intends and how much of a deviation from the zoning we're looking at?

ALISON MCCABE: Right, exactly.

Question, just because as Council Members and community boards, should we be bringing City Planning into the process more? I guess the reason for this legislation is, Council Members care about zoning, the community boards tend to care about zoning, residents tend to care about it, and I would imagine the City Planning Commission cares about defending the zoning that you've created, so I guess just trying to make sure that you are defined and in the process and that you are able to act as an ally on

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ALISON MCCABE: Well I think we respect and recognize the special role that the BSA plays and we don't want to interfere in their role and their process unless we feel it's necessary or warranted and the times that I'm personally familiar with where we have commented on, like a special permit application, for instance, is where perhaps the BSA is interpreting or applying the special permit findings in a way that we disagree with based on the legislative history that created that zoning provision. And so I think while we are keeping tabs on what they're doing, we really only intervene when we feel it's warranted within our purview.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And who is in charge of making sure that that happens at City Planning Commission?

ALISON MCCABE: We rely heavily on the borough offices for that task, for the applications that are affecting [inaudible]... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So when a variance goes through that maybe shouldn't have or that brings question or that there's a lot of outreach around

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perhaps like Woodside, who do those Manhattan borough commissioners report to?

ALISON MCCABE: They would raise it to

Council's office and our general counsel would discuss those issues with our borough staff and we would determine whether or not to formally contact the BSA. But we are also in close communication with the BSA regularly, because we have sometimes sites that have dual applications, as Ryan mentioned, so you know those we're certainly very on top of and when there's a coordinated environmental review, we are often an involved agency and we're reviewing those chapters about neighborhood character and so we have the ability to weigh in on those. [inaudible]... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So I think the fact that DCP is as involved as it is is news to me. In all the BSA fights I've had as a community board member or even as a Council Member, I've never heard from DCP at all, and I think it's important as government for us to be transparent about what we're doing so that residents can actually see whether or not we're doing the work that we're doing. Would you support at least providing reporting and copies of

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

the responses from DCP on BSA items so that the public can see, oh, DCP is engaged, they're defending our Zoning Code?

ALISON MCCABE: Yes. I mean I think our written testimony and letters and correspondence should be available today at the BSA, it should be part of their administrative record.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Would you be open to having that online; are you concerned about any privacy concerns about your information being online?

ALISON MCCABE: Not if we're providing our final agency decision on... our final take on a BSA matter, but we do think it's most appropriate that the BSA manage its online content.

Would be happy to do that amendment if that would garner your support, and I guess the other piece is it sounds like your general counsel is the de facto BSA coordinator as we speculate working with the directors of each borough, making sure that things are being flagged and working with them on responses. So it seems like you've already got the structure, so this would just formalize that.

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ALISON MCCABE: Well we... our zoning division is also -- I don't want to leave them out -our zoning division is also heavily involved. Zoning and counsel weigh in more on appeals cases whereas the borough offices have more of an input probably on the variance and special permit applications that they think are important. So having a central coordinator, we don't see the additional added benefit to having that because we find it has been more effective and efficient to have our staff, who know the neighborhoods and know what's happening in them, to be the ones kind of with their eyes on things.

> RYAN SINGER: Also, if I...

ALISON MCCABE: Yeah.

RYAN SINGER: If I may; I was formerly the Deputy Director of the Bronx office at City Planning and actually, in that role I wouldn't have wanted to have someone who had to go through downtown. I recall a specific instance where there was a variance request on City Island and the Bronx office is the expert on the City Island Special District, uniquely, and so in my capacity at the Bronx office, I simply called the Executive Director

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at the BSA at the time and expressed... and you know, talked to him about what the case was, sort of where it was in the process and how we should sort of play a role, and we ended up, you know, sending them a letter saying this was... you know, what the intention behind the zoning was and how this was to work.

ALISON MCCABE: And one thing that I'd like to add also is that we actually in the past did have a central coordinator and the bill that would require this person to attend every BSA meeting and take notes and you know that's a significant...

[crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Only report on attendance; we can't actually compel.

ALISON MCCABE: So we did actually have someone with that role around the late 90s -- I don't have the exact year -- to the mid 2000s, and that person, when they retired, we didn't fill that position because we recognized that the efficacy of our coordination with the BSA was really through our borough offices and not through this central coordinator, so I just wanted to point out that we have tried that and we just think it's more efficient and a better use of City resources to use the staff

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 2 that we have and we think that we're coordinating 3 with the BSA to the extent that we feel comfortable. 4 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Had you engaged the BSA bills before our hearing was scheduled, the BSA 5 bills from Van Bramer, Mendez and others? 6 7 ALISON MCCABE: I'm sorry; could you... 8 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Sorry; I was... 9 [crosstalk] ALISON MCCABE: Oh. 10 11 RYAN SINGER: Actually, my understanding 12 is that yes, City Planning was aware of them and recall having sort of email exchanges with them over... 13 about [inaudible]... [crosstalk] 14 15 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I quess where I was going with the point was just, when you have to go to 16 17 a meeting and you're forced to engage on it and 18 report on your behavior at that meeting, it is human 19 nature to engage on what is assigned to you versus 20 items that may not require you to sit through the 21 meeting on it. So I guess my feeling would be, and I

believe you might agree, that if a person has a

then that person will actually be paying more

responsibility for and is attending those meetings,

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

2 attention to that than meetings that they don't attend.

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ALISON MCCABE: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So I have a question from Council Member Gentile, and this is for BSA.

Why have you continued to neglect defining [sic] the term, "community character"? Maintaining the character of community is an essential component in issuing variances to the Zoning Code, overlooking and not defining it leaves applicants and community members anxiously speculating as to how the BSA will interpret community character and the negative impacts it will have on the character of the neighborhood.

RYAN SINGER: Neighborhood character is actually a sort of hallmark of this Chair's tenure of the Board and she's an architect and she believes very strongly that neighborhood character is something that you can actually measure, you can measure the height of the buildings, can measure the width of the lots, the size of the buildings in terms of floor area, floor area ratio, but she also believes that it's something that is perceived so that you may not necessarily walk down a street and

say oh, all of these homes have .6 FAR; they might			
have a variety of FARs, but they may have all the			
same height. So there is a what we are working			
towards, especially in the materials that we're			
requiring for applications is sort of both a			
qualitative and quantitative analysis, so they have			
to show us the heights of the buildings in the area			
and the height of their proposed building, and then			
they also have to do things like streetscapement			
[sic] montages and photographs and sort of much more			
modern manipulations where they'll draft the building			
sort of rendering into a photograph to show us what			
it will look like. So this is something that I			
believe is important to this Board and we are			
actually wanting to put together materials that are			
part of our standards and guides that we would then			
put on our website that help better define			
neighborhood character for people. Yeah, so I'm			
working towards that, but neighborhood character is			
oftentimes in the eye of the beholder, so our			
previous Chair may have had a different view of it.			
CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Please feel free to			

follow up with Council Member Gentile as well as our

RYAN SINGER: Oh how long has that been?

2 COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: it's 97%.

[background comment]

RYAN SINGER: Well I can tell you that our Deputy Director Carlo Costanza has been with the Board for 13 years and he said that he felt that they were consistent back when he started; it was around that figure as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And that's why we're here today, because there has needed to be more oversight, more discussion. I know just within my own experiences at the BSA, my experiences have never been — and I'm not sure if you were the director back then; I'm getting old, forgive me, my memory's going...

 $\label{eq:RYAN SINGER: I've been only at the Board} % \[\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}} =$

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Alright,

because I have not had the experience with you, but

certainly your predecessors I've dealt with a lot and

has never been -- and I don't if it's changed -- has

never been a pleasant experience going to the BSA...

RYAN SINGER: Oh.

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COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Okay.

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right?

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 63
2	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: My teacher was
3	very upset at me when I would come to school without
4	my homework assignment done, so I I mean [crosstalk]
5	LOREAL MONROE: [inaudible]
6	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: did you not
7	know that this assignment was coming your way today
8	and that this question would be raised?
9	LOREAL MONROE: Oh that the question was
10	coming my way [interpose]
11	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Because you had
12	great comments on the bill, so I'm just a little
13	taken aback that you wouldn't know those numbers
14	[crosstalk]
15	LOREAL MONROE: No, that's that's
16	that's fine [background comment]
17	RYAN SINGER: the number. Well
18	LOREAL MONROE: Yeah.
19	RYAN SINGER: the problem is, is this
20	isn't something that we track and put in [inaudible]
21	[crosstalk]
22	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: You don't?
23	RYAN SINGER: No, we do not. If what we
24	do is we deal with it and you know [crosstalk]

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 64
2	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: But I'm just a
3	little upset because your testimony said this doesn't
4	happen and then you say you don't track [crosstalk]
5	RYAN SINGER: Oh I don't I wouldn't say
6	that it doesn't happen [interpose]
7	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Okay
8	[crosstalk]
9	RYAN SINGER: Yeah, I don't know if
10	[inaudible] [crosstalk]
11	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: so we can't
12	give a definitive reason on a definitive
13	[crosstalk]
14	RYAN SINGER: There are many reasons why
15	the may not do it and I don't want to hazard a guess
16	as to why. I think that let's just say that some
17	of the other provisions in the other bills that might
18	be helpful to this. So for example, the case where
19	we caught them most recently [interpose]
20	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: When you caught
21	them once?
22	RYAN SINGER: We caught them once just
23	recently… [crosstalk]
24	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Okay.

RYAN SINGER: they submitted to us their proof of service and the proof of service was from their original application two years ago, and I...
[interpose]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: So this

happened two years ago?

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RYAN SINGER: No, no, no; they... they... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Oh okay. Yeah.

RYAN SINGER: filed two years ago ...

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Oh they filed two years ago. Okay.

RYAN SINGER: then they filed revisions with... the revisions they didn't share with the proper entities. As part of that filing, they gave us the proof of service for their original application, when they gave it to the Board two years ago. We didn't notice this until later, when the community board was calling and saying hey, what's going on with this; we looked and said oh, they provided proof of service; didn't you get it? And then we look -- oh, that proof of service is from 2014...

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Hm.

RYAN SINGER: that's when we caught them.

could easily... [interpose]

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: we shouldn't get stuck there because, in all honesty, things have been done in the past a certain way... [interpose]

RYAN SINGER: Sure.

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COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: but this may be one way to supplement, you know, if you're going to have a hardship in paying for an additional staff member, this may be one way to do it. Just a recommendation.

RYAN SINGER: But then to get to the sort of sanctions today, I took them off calendar, which I know doesn't sound like a huge thing -- ooh, they don't have their hearing, but they hate that, 'cause oftentimes there are carrying costs to the properties and other things like that, and also, their attorney doesn't look that good when they have to tell their client... [interpose]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And how long does that informal sanction...

RYAN SINGER: Well I mean this gets to -we're just trying to work with the entities who
wanted to review the case, so we reach out to
community boards and ask them if we gave them a month
to hold a hearing, would that be fine and they said

yes and so we said okay, you're booted for another

I mean that's

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month [inaudible]... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: So I will just say a month is not long enough...

RYAN SINGER: Yeah [sic].

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS:

just my opinion; maybe they need to be taken off the calendar year; I mean we just had an issue that came before the Zoning Committee where a similar situation happened and they had to restart the process all over and I think it took another six months or so to get them back on the calendar, but maybe thinking in terms of that; a month seems like, you know... if it's the holiday season, I'm sure taking a month off is not a bad thing; right? [background comment] Alrighty... Alrighty, so I'm happy to hear that there's wiggle room here; I'm also interested in hearing a little bit more about -- and I think the Chair raised it -- and open database, which I think is a good idea because not everybody goes to their community board office; not everyone wants to come to their Council office, and people work -- you know in all honesty, if you live in Rockaway, you know you may not get home till 9:00 if the A train is not running right,

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Like Fox News.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 73
2	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: like Ben
3	Kallos' favorite TV channel, yes. Is it true that
4	you've programmed all your TV channels to Fox News
5	now; there's no other options in the Kallos
6	household?
7	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I don't actually
8	have a TV.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Oh. That'll
10	do it, so it's only your online subscription.
11	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: No Fox News in my
12	house.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Got it. Very
14	good. [background comment] [laugh]
15	Let's run through a few things, please.
16	So the applications per year, we said it was roughly
17	300 where was that little cheat sheet of ours?
18	Here we go. Total applications per year, roughly
19	[interpose]
20	RYAN SINGER: Oh, this is the first six
21	months of the fiscal year [crosstalk]
22	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yeah.
23	
	RYAN SINGER: that you have there, but we

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 74
2	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: 300-500 a
3	year. Okay. And we said 97% get approved?
4	RYAN SINGER: That is yes, it's around
5	that ballpark… [crosstalk]
6	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay. And
7	just to be fair, you mentioned that a significant
8	number of those don't even make it because you're
9	meeting with those applicants and tell them not to
10	submit it, so what was that, 60 or so…
11	RYAN SINGER: Right, we had [crosstalk]
12	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: over the
13	course of the year?
14	RYAN SINGER: we had 96 pre-application
15	meetings and then and this is just on variances;
16	the… [interpose]
17	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: For the year
18	or for the six months?
19	RYAN SINGER: For the year; this is a
20	2015 [interpose]
21	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Alright.
22	RYAN SINGER: these are 2015 [crosstalk]
23	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Alright, so
24	it's fair to say that an additional 20%, roughly 20%

it is high; I'm going to say 90-95% of variance

PCE special permit.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 78
2	ALISON MCCABE: We hear your opinion
3	about them
4	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Fair enough.
5	ALISON MCCABE: loud and clear.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I appreciate
7	that. Thank you. Yes, Ryan.
8	RYAN SINGER: Yeah.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: So the
10	question was, on a PCE we're just giving that as
11	an example so that's an example where you can't
12	really make much of a change… [crosstalk]
13	RYAN SINGER: Yeah, we
14	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: it's kind of
15	a yes or no.
16	RYAN SINGER: Yeah.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: So the point
18	that I'm making is that 90-95% of the applications
19	that come through, in terms of the ones that are very
20	discretionary in terms of exactly what you're giving,
21	which is a variance, which are the most discretionary
22	of your applications, are actually getting changed
23	and there's a very significant percentage of them

that aren't even being submitted because you are kind

do it or the elected official told you not to do it.

How does your agency work; are you maybe like a quasi

judicial agency; do you have like some sort of rules ...

25 [crosstalk]

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1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 80
2	RYAN SINGER: Yes, we are. Yes.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: or
4	regulations, like how does it work that when
5	community boards yell and scream and say do not
6	approve this, you have the nerve to then go and
7	approve an application [crosstalk]
8	RYAN SINGER: Right.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Will you
10	explain this to us, please?
11	RYAN SINGER: Yes [crosstalk]
12	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay.
13	RYAN SINGER: we are a quasi judic
14	[crosstalk]
15	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [inaudible], you can
16	testify on these bills.
17	RYAN SINGER: We are quasi-judicial
18	agency… [interpose]
19	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Putting on my
20	law professor's hat here, by the way [crosstalk]
21	RYAN SINGER: I will actually, I
22	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: those of you
23	who are in Brooklyn Law School, you can sign up for
24	my zoning and land use class; we do an in-depth class

basically won; the court... [crosstalk]

[crosstalk]

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 83
2	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Alright.
3	RYAN SINGER: we don't always have a
4	choice.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: This
6	concludes my defense portion of the BSA [crosstalk]
7	RYAN SINGER: Right.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: We're now
9	going to move… [interpose, background comment] We're
10	now going to move to some questions
11	RYAN SINGER: Uh okay.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: some
13	questions it couldn't have been all good, Ryan,
14	come on.
15	RYAN SINGER: I didn't expect that it
16	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, fair
17	enough. [background comment] So uh yes, exactly.
18	Okay.
19	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You're going to need
20	to fill out two of these slips, one in support; one
21	in opposition.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Councilman's
23	prerogative, my friend. You should be familiar with
24	the rules, Council Member Kallos; this we have

RYAN SINGER:

Yep.

2 COUNCIL MEMBI

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: right? BZ

cases 408 -- it seems like quite a while over there, right, 408 days is a long time to make a decision on

5 a... [crosstalk]

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RYAN SINGER: I mean...

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: What's going' on with that, Ryan...? [crosstalk]

RYAN SINGER: So these are averages, so I look to see... the longest case that we had around that was decided during this period was actually a single-family home enlargement that was around for 1,300 days, about, and the reason why is that they were in a property dispute with their neighbor, so we told them that we can't grant or decide on a special permit if we don't' know the zoning lot that we're deciding on, so we took it off calendar, they resolved the lawsuit with their neighbor and then they came back on.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: So Ryan, I'm not concerned about the exceptions, but 408 days is a lengthy amount of time; in fact, I actually was wondering, do you happen... could you split it up for me, the difference between the special permits and the variances; on average, how long does a special

administration, it has taken longer for the variances

2 to -- especially the variances to be processed than

3 | it has before; is that a fair statement?

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RYAN SINGER: I think that is fair for the first year and a half; I think things have gotten much better; as I said in my opening statement, we've hired some people. It used to be that we had roughly 75-100 cases per project manager and we've got that down to about 40-50 right now.

even a year -- honestly, just from feedback that I get, a year seems a little bit short on variances; seems like the variances are taking quite a while to get resolved. Why is that; why is it taking more time; is it... when you say you hired staff, as you know, we were supportive of the hiring of staff and you hired many more staff, so that's clearly not the issue anymore, so what is it about these applications that are taking longer? Are you asking more questions? What kind of questions are you asking? Are the questions directly related to the variances, for example? What's going on over there?

RYAN SINGER: I would say there are two things that are happening and sort of happened with the changed administration at the Board. The

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applicants will... even if we got them to hearing and if we got them to hearing in two months or three months, very quickly you know on the staff end, oftentimes the board members will ask questions and have revisions and those can take a long time to change things, so we'll give -- we'll say the first hearing, you have to totally redesign your building and the applicants themselves will say, I need three months to do that and so that adds another, you know 90 days to the whole process. And I also will say that there was a learning curve on behalf of the applicant community in terms of what the new chair and new board members were looking for and I think that we have gotten up that learning curve, I think people are now more responsive when they come to the Board and know sort of what the issues are going to be better now than they did in 2015, when it first started, the Board.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: We've been hearing from applicants as well that some of the questions that are being asked -- and I think this is sort of part of what slows down the process as well is that the review is more thorough, and we're all for more thorough reviews obviously, but some

questions, you know you want to expand your building a little bit and it becomes a whole question of we

4 need a parking study and know exactly how many cars

5 are coming and going because your building is going

6 to be a little bit larger. Seems like we've gotten

7 | into a whole new level of questioning; is that

8 possible? Is it possible that we may have gone a

9 little bit too far when it's come to the questioning

10 of some of these variances, maybe issues are not

11 | directly related to the application at hand; is that

12 a possibility perhaps, Ryan?

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RYAN SINGER: I would say that in many cases where we're asking for say an additional parking study or something like that is when a community board member or community groups come out and say, parking's a disaster in this area; this is going to make it worse, and so the Board says to be responsive to you... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I mean... I mean, but there's discretion, Ryan; if the building is going to become 10 feet longer, that's not necessarily going to make the parking worse.

RYAN SINGER: But I have bills before me that want me to itemize each and every thing that we

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hear in our hearings and respond to it; we have to have a study... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: But Ryan, you can't have it both ways; you can't tell me you don't like the bills, but I'm doing it anyway, right? So it's either that you like the bills and you're okay with the bills or maybe... [crosstalk]

RYAN SINGER: [inaudible]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: maybe we're going a little too far. Maybe you're going' a little too far. My only point is that -- I'm all for asking questions and answer questions... [crosstalk]

RYAN SINGER: Sure.

that I think that there's a very serious problem of just timing of these cases, especially the variances, especially the variances -- and I think you would agree the variances are the lengthiest projects that you have before you -- have become very, very long; you know in some cases it's almost -- you know and we're getting to the point -- and I'm warning City Planning, that people are just going to say heck, I'll just go for a rezoning, 'cause the rezoning could actually be faster, in some extreme cases, some

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cases [background comment] rezonings can be faster than the BSA process -- we don't want to have, and so what I'm encouraging you to do is that perhaps when the question is not directly germane -- I understand you know, you wield these awesome great powers; you can ask any questions you want, you know such as what will the weather be like in three months and what do the weather patterns have to say about the raindrops that will fall on your building and how much water will... will come... [crosstalk]

 $\label{eq:RYAN SINGER: We've... We've never asked} % \end{subarray} % \e$

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I'm joking,

I'm joke... come one; you know you're not the only one.

The point that I'm making is that I do think we should try to have the questions be a little bit more germane to the project, 'cause I think that a lot of the times -- what I've seen, and I can give you a dozen examples on parking, just as an example, on parking or traffic patterns or pick-up and drop-off times, in the cases of schools or things like that, where it's not really directly related to what the application is or we've even had questions about sizes of closets or storage facilities or things like

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 92
2	that you're smiling Ryan 'cause you know I'm right
3	that it may be possible for the BSA to be a little
4	bit more focused on the issues at hand. Is that a
5	fair criticism perhaps…? [crosstalk]
6	RYAN SINGER: I will I will pass along
7	your concerns to the board members who ask those
8	questions.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay.
10	RYAN SINGER: Alright?
11	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Alright. I
12	certainly appreciate that. Okay [interpose]
13	RYAN SINGER: Would it be helpful, since
14	we're looking at this, to break out the variances
15	from the special permits; would it? And [crosstalk]
16	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I think it
17	would be helpful; I think it would also be helpful to
18	have some of the historic times as well [crosstalk]
19	RYAN SINGER: Sure. Yeah.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: if you could
21	go back five years and tell us hey, you know here's
22	how long it took… [crosstalk]
23	RYAN SINGER: [inaudible] be done very

quickly, so yeah, we could... [crosstalk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: here's how long it has taken. I think you would agree it's probably taking a little bit longer; maybe the last six months we'll see the times...

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD:

RYAN SINGER: Sure.

But I think it's important and I think improved. this goes back to your point -- and I hate to do this to you, but you did mention it -- you know when you said that when you punish someone, what did you do; you told Chair Richards, you said that, "I punish them by taking it off the calendar and they're going to have to spend an extra month waiting." Well you know, it's pretty... you know that's punishment, but it takes on average 30% or 40 or 50% longer to get your application through; that's also a punishment, and I think that it's important for the folks who are coming to the BSA -- and I actually like your tagline; I'm going to put it on bumper stickers --"Keeping zoning constitutional since 1960" -- and I think it's also important that it happens in an expedited manner and that there are resolutions as quickly as possible, and while I understand certainly that it's well within the purview of commissioners to ask any questions they want, they're not council members; they shouldn't just ask random questions about you know... if you want to be a quasi -- we're a legislative body, so we're having a good time over here, but if you want to be a quasi-judicial agency, you want to wrap yourselves in the cloak of -- well we do this because this is the way we are and we

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don't necessarily have to listen to a community board or to an elected official -- I'll respect that, but then we expect the same level of professionalism when it comes to the questions that you're asking and we shouldn't be pulling out measuring sticks for the size of people's closets, in terms of deciding whether to approve a special permit or a variance.

RYAN SINGER: Understood.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you, sir.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [01:30:52] speaking foreign language. [background comment] I said we serve with happiness and with singing [sic], which is, I guess, what would describe the questioning from the three of us; this is how much we care about it. Council Member Reynoso.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Hello, thank you guys for being here this afternoon; every important issue, obviously; we have many Council Members here present with concerns. With the BSA, I represent Williamsburg and Bushwick in Brooklyn and Ridgewood in Queens, so the BSA knows Williamsburg very well, 'cause they pretty much rezoned the entire district solely through your office. So I want to be clear that your agency is responsible for, outside of the waterfront, a good portion of what Williamsburg looks like in its gentrified form and displacement-based policies that you guys put forth, so I want to speak to that in hopes that, moving forward, you don't do that and that that doesn't become what your role is.

What ended up happening in the manufacturing areas in my district; the BSA slowly

2 started eating away at its edges and then using the changes that they made as a reference to continue to 3 push the edges back and moving the goal post further 4 and further back. An example is: we have a street that has -- 90% of it is manufacturing; by the time it got to the end of the block and we only have 10% 6 manufacturing after you guys changed everything 7 around; the last person on the block says: well this is a residential district; I shouldn't be here as a 8 manufacturing district and then they change. 9 then the next block says well you know what; the 10 block in front of us just changed and became all 11 residential; it doesn't make any sense that we would be manufacturing, and you kept that process going for 12 quite some time. We needed to invent something 13 called IBZs, or industrial business zones, to protect against the BSA, specifically and it's encroachment 14 on industrial business zones, almost completely 15 oblivious to the fact of the impact that it was 16 So let's talk about what the BSA does and 17 how your planners and your experts -- 'cause we speak to planning and experts in your agency -- how they 18 So do they not take an entire district into 19 context or do they just look at a property individually, or do they do both, and if they do 20 both, how does my, I guess, what do you call it, my ... 21 well how does my concern get addressed?

RYAN SINGER: Okay. I think in terms of neighborhood character, this chair, her approach, and the other board members echo this, is to look at the entire neighborhood and to -- as I said, she believes quite sincerely that there is an element in

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2 neighborhood character that you can measure and use, in terms of manufacturing use especially, is 3 something that you can measure and get a sense of. 4 Is there an active manufacturing core here? have taken I would say a harder line on residential 5 in a manufacturing district than perhaps previous 6 boards have done. We have had applicants -- pre-7 applicants, let's call them -- come in and say oh, I want to put an apartment building on this block and 8 actually, one of the things that we've started to do, 9 when sharpening out pencils on this, is to make them 10 show us that an office use wouldn't work here, and as 11 you know, in Williamsburg, office use is something that's pretty viable, and so that has stopped many of 12 our applicants to come in. So understood that the 13 Board doesn't have the best sort of legacy on this issue, but that this current Board is aware of that 14 concern and is taking a harder look at those. 15

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Financial hardship -- how do you determine that in a real way? So in Williamsburg, again -- and by the way, we had a staff member that solely worked on BSA variances in our office -- just think about the absurdity of that, that we've got so many applications coming into the office that we need one person working on it fulltime to talk to the BSA and do you know how many of those we won? About 3%. So I want to be clear, we spent all this time to pretty much lose at the same rate that you guys were succeeding, right? So maybe we shouldn't have wasted City dollars in trying to find somebody to do that work. If the BSA could've just done its part, I think we could've spent better.

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But when you look at financial hardships, 2 what the owners are doing, they were selling their 3 properties for ... or trying to rent out their 4 properties for let's say \$30 a square foot in manufacturing districts when the going rate was about \$19 or \$20; of course, their land laid vacant for 6 five years because they were asking for prices that 7 just didn't make sense for the building that they were using and then they said oh, we can't find a 8 tenant, and you approved it; you actually said we 9 agree. And then, when we complained about it, you 10 said this community, that the community had to prove 11 the comps, so we had to go find comps. So I had a staff member actually walk around the district 12 looking at empty spaces, or places that actually have 13 businesses in them to look at their comparable rates and send it to you. So I had to do what I think was 14 the BSA's job of trying to find comps so that we can 15 stop the nonsense of financial hardships that didn't 16 really exist. So I want to know; what do you do in 17 those cases; do you guys do that do that research in making sure that the financial hardships are real? 18

[background comment]

RYAN SINGER: Yes. Currently the current practice is that we -- if we get a financial analysis that has comps, we do our own look and thanks to sort of the internet now, anyone can go and look and see what the going rate is for square footage in any neighborhood or for residential unit, and so we do that work now ourselves and we will say to the applicant, look, you clearly cherry picked your comps; go back and do something more rigorous.

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 2 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay. I'm just saying that because that was what was most used ... 3 [crosstalk] 4 RYAN SINGER: Sure. 5 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: as an argument for the variance to be accepted by the BSA and how 6 they were still approved at an above 90% rate... 7 [crosstalk] RYAN SINGER: Yeah, I would say that we 8 don't expect neighborhoods and community groups or 9 City Council people to do that research themselves; 10 of course, if they submit sort of things -- I mean 11 anyone can go on Zillow and say look at this listing -- that is useful and helpful and is taken into 12 account. Yeah. 13 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okav. I hear what you're saying; I'm just letting you know that 14 that's not happening, that is not true -- to me it's 15 not happening... [crosstalk] 16 RYAN SINGER: No, it happened... it 17 happened -- I understand it has happened in the past ... [crosstalk] 18 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Maybe moving 19 forward, but you know at this point, Williamsburg is 20 what Williamsburg is... [interpose] RYAN SINGER: Yeah. 21 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: we can't take it 22 back...

The next thing is -- [interpose]

Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: well we could if

RYAN SINGER:

we could, but we can't.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And one follow-up [sic], Council Member Reynoso, just on your point and on your behalf. So you just agreed to actually respond to Council Member Reynoso's providing evidence and I think that Council Member Van Bramer and Koslowitz' bill would mandate that and that's I think what people are looking for; if his office does all of that great work, would you support this legislation that would actually force BSA to respond to when Antonio Reynoso comes back to you with all these different listings that say that \$30 a square foot isn't possible?

RYAN SINGER: I think if it was... My unders... I mean just to... we're getting off sort of topic in terms of we're back to the bill. That wasn't my reading of the [inaudible]; I think if we can -- like I said, I want to understand the intent and perhaps we can sit down and sharpen the language in terms of what is intended and how then it gets interpreted by the Board and by the Court you know ultimately would be important; I'd want to have that discussion. But yes.

[background comment]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: It's alright; it's okay. The next thing is -- those variances in our office happened very quickly, by the way; they actually got passed within a one-year timeline in the BSA, so it's great for developers and folks trying to build, but then we have a not-for-profit applies to the Board of Standards and Appeals, because they have a building that they want to -- they have gym inside of it for children; it's called... it's Settlement

House; it was put there; it was how the Italians,

when they came to Williamsburg and assimilated into

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American culture and so forth, and it's an important building, but the building itself, we wanted it do more, especially for new incoming families from all over, and they asked I think for an increase, a slight increase regarding a basement issue that they had and also they wanted to go up a little bit so they could have a higher gym ceiling so they could shoot the basketball and not hit the ceiling every single time. You had a couple of people from the block oppose it, and because of that, you delayed this application for years and years and years on end -- so while an entire community, a community board, elected officials can fight or try to fight what we consider a false statement regarding financial hardship, that goes through nine months to a year, but one person on a block complains about a community center being built in the community and that delays the process for three years. So explain to me how that one person has the same... holds... no, no, holds more weight or more clout in your process than an entire community board, an entire community -children, schools -- everyone writing letters of support for this to happen, but that takes three years and the other one takes one year, how one is delayed and the other is not. Explain to me how you take public opinion, I guess, and how you navigate its importance, I guess, or it's value... [crosstalk] RYAN SINGER: So... I mean I... I think that there's -- one, I want to... my understanding is that

the variances by and large for the manufacturing

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district sort of erosion were done prior to this Board, but that's an aside. I think that...
[crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: That's a true statement.

RYAN SINGER: yeah, but I think the complaint that the Settlement House took too long is a valid one, and I actually want to acknowledge that. However, the Settlement House project was trying to do something that was somewhat unique; it didn't have a very good physical hardship on the site -- it has a fairly regularly shaped lot; it said it had a high water table, which is not really a unique hardship, and then the applicant did something, which I thought was clever and good. They said that they were trying to achieve educational deference because they were contracting with schools in the area, and they were essentially doing a hybrid of a variance, where some of the floor area was receiving educational deference and some of the floor area was relying on a hardship. And it actually took us a long time working with the applicant to figure out how best to sort of parse out all of that; acknowledging that it took too long because this is an important -- and understand that this is an important resource in this community -and I would say that I don't know that the neighbors' opposition necessarily slowed things down as much as us trying to figure out the technical issues with this application did.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So I guess what I would say, outside of the voices, let's say it's not the public opinion... [crosstalk]

Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: or it's not

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RYAN SINGER: Yeah. Alright.

Understood. Thank you.

> COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you.

RYAN SINGER: Yeah.

RYAN SINGER:

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: the owner... the homeowners across the street that were complaining and just speak to why the lack of confidence and trust by a community like Williamsburg, where the BSA -- well we believe -- rubber stamps and pushes through projects that changed the context of our neighborhood but then holds us back when we're trying to do something for a community center.

> RYAN SINGER: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: It's just like there's no balance, there's no real understanding as to how we're supposed to be moving. frustrations with the BSA are extremely clear and while I'm reading a lot of these reports and comments by like even REBNY, for example, and a lot of them are -- they make some good cases as to what the concerns are, but when you come to Williamsburg, there's no way that BSA stands on two legs on what it's done to the community, and you might be changing it now, but I would push as many pieces of legislation that allow for us to get more transparency and more justice and equity in our communities. So I quess that last part is a statement. Not happy with BSA, obviously... [crosstalk]

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So we're going to do a second round because we didn't get to ask enough questions on the first round -- David Greenfield's already signed up for it; Antonio, you're welcome if you wish... [background comment] And I just want to thank all the members of the public for being here and standing with [sic], especially our advocates and just folks who took the day off.

So in your testimony you said the Board staff and chair had 96 pre-application meetings regarding potential variances in 2015; of those, only 27 were filed. I think I just want to take a moment and just talk about transparency. So beyond reporting on it, I think we would welcome working with BSA to create a transparent process so that at the moment somebody is coming to BSA for preapplication the community should be notified, the Council Member should be notified; the community board should be notified, because you're engaged in a lot of the items and as Council Member Greenfield colorfully went into, you're getting some concessions but the community doesn't see it, the community's not a part of it; it's all happening behind closed doors in private and that isn't how a, as was discussed, a quasi-judicial entity should really be working -- you don't get to be judge, jury and executioner, so it's one of those situations where -- I guess first questions; do you think that there should be more transparency around the pre-application process?

RYAN SINGER: I think we would be open to ways to make the process more transparent; I don't have an issue with that. In terms of: (1) reporting,

to come back to us with specific proposed timelines

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3 regulation or through legislation?

RYAN SINGER: I think we would want to take that back and discuss it internally before we... before talking about it... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So there...

RYAN SINGER: This is sort of an idea of like ULURP where the community board has 60 days [inaudible]... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: It would be nice to know if we've won, we've lost or if we're in limbo, so let me give an example... [crosstalk]

RYAN SINGER: Sure.

Of applications before my board and so we have a school for people on 5th Avenue who are able to pay in excess of \$40,000 a year in tuition and they'd like to move from 5th Avenue into a residential block in East Harlem, which I also represent, and they would love to just block off any light and air for the NYCHA folks across the street and they're currently perhaps violating some other laws, and so I guess we... that... they were in pre-applica... like what's the status of that? I don't know; we... [interpose]

RYAN SINGER: Right.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 108
2	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [inaudible] ahead of
3	time.
4	RYAN SINGER: So
5	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: should we just
6	assume all of them are with your support [sic]?
7	RYAN SINGER: So the… the advice at pre-
8	application meetings is not nearly as formal as all
9	that; I think we say things like oh, this seems a
10	little tall; why don't you take a look at that and
11	oftentimes they come to us with schematic sort of
12	drawings, and so we don't really have a good sense of
13	what they're doing. And I said, you know, that it
14	seems a bit tall is often the level that we get to,
15	so that's
16	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I appreciate that.
17	So they have an application, we've put in a letter in
18	opposition; the community board has voted against
19	this and now what? How long ago did I put in my
20	application their application was when?
21	RYAN SINGER: So I do not recall when
22	they when they mken they filed [interpose]
23	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: This was like in the
24	summer.

1 2 RYAN SINGER: I will tell you I know this project intimately. We sent them a notice of 3 4 comments; I believe it was in July, it was in the summertime; they had 30 days to respond -- there were 5 many issues raised in the notice of comments; some of 6 7 them, I will just be frank, were things that we noticed that had come to us from other parties --8 from your thoughts on it and others that got passed along in our notice of comments of things that we 10 11 wanted them to address and they, let's just say are 12 struggling to address those [inaudible]... [crosstalk] 13 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So they had 30 days 14 to respond? 15 RYAN SINGER: Well they... Here's what our... [crosstalk] 16 17 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: There's no timeline. 18 RYAN SINGER: We send a notice of 19 comments and we say please respond within... I think 20 it's 30 days. We actually have... We do not have the 21 ability to say, for example, to dismiss them without 2.2 a public hearing for lack of response until a year 2.3 has lapsed.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That's something we

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can change for you.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 110
2	RYAN SINGER: Sure.
3	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So
4	RYAN SINGER: Actually, I think it's
5	something
6	LOREAL MONROE: It's in our rules.
7	RYAN SINGER: It's in our rules, yeah.
8	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So perhaps either
9	you can change that in rules or that's something we
10	[crosstalk]
11	RYAN SINGER: Yeah, we [inaudible]
12	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: we can change, but I
13	think just having a timeline to know because like,
14	if that was July; it's December… [interpose]
15	RYAN SINGER: Right. They have submitted
16	several letters to the record asking for extensions;
17	I can share those with your office, but.
18	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And so I guess but
19	it's one of those things where this is a fight and we
20	still won't even know the results in 2017, and I
21	think just having some sort of transparency around
22	the process, around the applications and if the… I
23	didn't even know that you sent a notice; did you send
24	a copy to me; does [crosstalk]

RYAN SINGER: Oh ...

order to be an applicant you have to agree to

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e-filing; you upload all the system -- and this is all available, it's all free and open-sourced, and you could have the applicant upload the PDF into a system and then the system could actually just send to the parties and it's farfetched technology from the 90s that we could use [laughter] here today in 2016.

RYAN SINGER: We have explored e-filing and actually, City Planning has a very, I guess -- I don't know how many dollars contract; lots of zeros -- to do that for their applications. One of the things I wanted to go back to and address is that I think it's fair to look at the pre-hearing process at the BSA as similar to the pre-certification process at City Planning, which, as I can say, that can take many years also to resolve things. Oftentimes we will be asking people to do environmental reviews and things like that. They actually do take a very long time... [interpose]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So I've been through pre-application -- and I'll turn it over briefly to David before I take it back to just follow up on -- but I've been through pre-application and we actually filed something for pre-application; there was public

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 113
2	notice; people knew what we were doing; we were
3	pretty descript in what we were pushing for. Does
4	that happen with your pre-application?
5	RYAN SINGER: Are you talking about at
6	City Planning [interpose]
7	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That's correct.
8	RYAN SINGER: you filed a pre-
9	application?
10	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: There's a formal
11	pre-application [interpose]
12	RYAN SINGER: Yes.
13	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: process; there's
14	[interpose]
15	RYAN SINGER: Right.
16	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: a timeline; there's
17	a certain number of meetings; it sets a timeline
18	[crosstalk]
19	RYAN SINGER: That is That is very new
20	at City Planning I would add and then, as a
21	[crosstalk]
22	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So yeah, but I filed
23	a pre-application for the land use item which I now
24	filed an application on I think a week or two ago.

RYAN SINGER: Right.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So I think to the extent we could do that... and so if you wanted to follow up on... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I just wanted to add that... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: that on the

RYAN SINGER: [inaudible] there was a [inaudible] change at City Planning.

City Planning side we've also requested more transparency when it comes to pre-applications, and we're waiting for progress on that front as well. this is pretty consistent across the board that we in the Council, and we understand that there is a judgment call that needs to be made and our judgment, at least, and certainly we always have the ability to FOIL; I think the Manhattan Borough President has been availing herself of that option over the last few years in some cases, especially in City Planning, but we don't think that's the better way to do it; we think the better way to do it is to be more transparent so that communities do have more information rather than less information and I understand that there are struggles within all of that, but in the end of the day our judgment comes

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 2 down on the side of more transparency is better, even 3 though it sometimes does muck up the system and we 4 recognize that, but that certainly is the judgment of this Council. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And I quess just one 6 7 quick think for City Planning; do you currently have an RFP out for this software or have you awarded a 8 contract or where? ALISON MCCABE: I believe we do have a 10 11 vendor... [crosstalk] 12 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. 13 ALISON MCCABE: I'm personally not 14 involved in that contract, so I don't have 15 [inaudible] information about it... [crosstalk] CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: The federal courts 16 17 have PACER; it belongs to the federal government and 18 I'd be more than happy to ask -- I've worked with the 19 clerks of the court when I was an attorney and I'm 20 happy to get free software for the City to use if it

means saving us millions; if we already have a

vendor, I'm also happy to connect and maybe we can

see how much it might cost to allow BSA to have a buy

off that license or an item like that, but if we can

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wanted to follow up.

please?

actually just had some technical questions that I wanted to follow up on. I wanted to chat just quickly about some of the additional responsibilities that you've acquired since we changed the law regarding Mandatory Inclusionary Housing and Zoning for Quality and Affordability. Can you talk to us a little bit more about things like the special permits and hardship waivers and how you've been staffing up

on that front and what are your plans for that,

RYAN SINGER: So we have added four new positions in our office since sort of the last time, you know, sort of in the last year or so. And in terms of the Mandatory Inclusionary Housing sort of waiver, we haven't seen any applications for that, and in fact, because of the way that that works, we don't anticipate seeing any; currently it's only mapped in East New York, still only, and so we don't anticipate a lot of folks wanting to waive the inclusionary housing requirement in East New York.

Although there is a provision that would mandate that

any City Planning Commission or some subset at City
Planning special permits then also have MIH applied;
there we feel like, you know, working with City
Planning we would get a heads up before anything were
to come out way on that.

And then in terms of the Zoning for Quality and Affordability special permit, we have started to see some inquiries; and in fact, I believe we have one already filed to waive existing parking to permit new affordable units to be built, so we're starting to see that and we will have I think a dedicated pipeline for those types of projects that, you know get... Currently I have one staff person who's dedicated to Build It Back, but now that that is winding down, I think that I will have one staff person who is dedicated — that same... I'll just switch that person over to working on all things sort of affordable housing related.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, great. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you for your testimony, for addressing our questions, for supporting some of the legislation, for being open to legislation you didn't initially support, for this

legislation we look for

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legislation we look forward to working with you. We may send additional questions that we may receive from Council Members and my Committee Counsel will reach out to you folks, but at this time I'd like to

7 | excuse you... [interpose]

RYAN SINGER: Alright. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Our next panel will include Municipal Art Society and Citizens Union, who have previously provided testimony and reports, which were the basis for some of our legislation. The next panel after that will include Sheldon... [background comment] perfect... will include Sheldon Lobel as well as others, and so we will keep going, and thank you all. But we... sorry, we have everyone... if you filled out one of these, we have it; I just wanted to give some of the folks a heads up on what's coming up, so next will be MAS; we have Landmark West, Greenwich Village, Sheldon Lobel, Queens Civic Congress, Auburndale Improvement Association, and more.

So we now have Thomas Devaney from

Municipal Art Society and Ethan Geringer-Sameth from

Citizens Union; if Municipal Art Society could please

lead.

recent BSA study by MAS indentified clear problems

with the variance process.

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First, with a shift from "bulk" to "use"

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variances in recent years, the BSA has taken on a planning role theoretically reserved for the City Planning Commission (CPC). Use variances that permit residential units in manufacturing zones or institutional uses in residential zones for example, typically engender more significant changes to community character and composition. Second, the clear clustering of variances in certain communities threatens community character while simultaneously inviting precedents for further variances that often lead to eventual zoning changes. Third, an extremely high variance approval rate called into question the scrutiny applied to applications. Just want to point out that in the 1976 study, 84% of the variances were approved and in 2004, 93% were approved. Finally, the report noted the lack of expertise at the BSA to deal with the extremely complicated financial reports

With these concerns in mind, the 2004 report included the following recommendations:

often submitted with variance applications.

A. Improve the application of the five findings through rulemaking.

Set forth better guidance for the BSA through rulemaking. Common urban hardships, such as proximity to subway easements and rail lines, should not form the basis for variances; an exhaustive list is not presented in these recommendations.

Construction on historic fill or the presence of aged manufacturing building is common in New York City; it can hardly be claimed as a unique physical hardship. Furthermore, the pursuit of a variance immediately following a purchase of property must be discouraged by creating a rebuttable presumption that the recent purchase accounted for existing hardship. Physical hardships and zoning limitations that exist at the time of a property purchase are clearly best addressed at purchase and should be reflected in the price. Finally, when considering community impact,

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{B.}}$ Provide better oversight of the BSA and the variance process.

adjacent areas that support the application.

the third required finding, the application should

present a uniform study area, and not just a study of

Aside from the courts, the BSA and the variance-granting process receive little direct oversight. At a minimum, the BSA's special permits,

appeals and variances should be analyzed each year in
the Mayor's Management Report. BSA itself might be
charged with compiling annual statistics on its
workload. This review would provide a basis for
year-to-year comparisons of the variance process and
help identify trends that require the attention of
the CPC or the City Council. To this end, the BSA
should be required to map all variances, similar to
what was done in the 2004 study, in which the report
showed mappings of variances at the time. Such maps
should be displayed prominently on the BSA website,
in the BSA offices and at hearings. Rulemaking
should empower and require the CPC to draft a report
that considers the underlying zoning in a community
district upon the filing of the eleventh variance in
a twelve-month period for that district. This
"density alarm" would prevent the slow erosion of
underlying zoning that the variance process can
cause. Furthermore, a staff member at DCP should be
assigned as the BSA coordinator. This person should
be responsible for reviewing BSA variances and
overseeing the comments submitted through the borough
offices of City Planning These recommendations

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would permit greater government and public oversight of the process.

C. Add expertise to the BSA.

If the courts are to defer to BSA as an expert body, the BSA must have the expertise to deal with the modern variance application. Legal and financial expertise are the most critical resources for dealing with the applications. With hundreds of calculations, the potential for manipulation is great. Financial and real estate expertise needs to be added to the staff. The chair and commissioners of the BSA also need to have some planning background and familiarity with the City's planning process. Additionally, since the BSA is not composed of attorneys, training in case law and the interpretation of the findings should be required for staff and commissioners. For example, courts are constantly interpreting what a reasonable rate of return is and the requisite level of detail required in administrative decisions.

 $\ensuremath{\text{\textsc{D.}}}$ Strengthen the variance application process.

Cross-referencing other local variances should be limited to prevent what is called "boot-

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strapping" in changing communities. This occurs when an applicant relies on previous variances, either directly or indirectly, to establish grounds for the latest one. If mentioned, other variances must be related to this unique hardship of the applicant. The minimum variance requirement can be better enforced as well by stipulating that all relevant lower use groups within a zoning category be addressed. For example, in M3 Heavy Manufacturing Zones, applicants should be required to calculate return on lighter industrial uses permitted in M1 and M2 zones before seeking radical changes. Renewal applications should prove that the original variance conditions were complied with as a factor in whether a new variance will be granted. Compliance history is relevant to the impact of the community and the "C" finding. Furthermore, mandatory penalties should be imposed for intentional submission of erroneous financial information. And the final recommendation:

E. Create a commission to study the creation of a zoning administrator position and new standards for area variances.

MAS believes that rapid implementation of recommendations A and [sic] D would significantly

1 2 improve the variance process. However, given the 3 persistent problems that have been identified in the 4 study and throughout BSA's history as well as the increasing use of zoning administrators nationwide, a 5 study of the position of zoning administrator and its 6 7 usefulness in New York City is in order. One of the first tasks of such a study will be to consider the 8 experiences of other municipalities and the role the zoning administrators play in the variance processes; 10 11 MAS' study has begun this work. This will identify 12 what options are available to the City and how they 13 operate elsewhere. The official can serve in an 14 administrative, advisory or adjudicatory capacity. 15 The zoning administrator in New York City might 16 simply improve the relationship between City Planning 17 and the BSA by providing oversight and advice. 18 making this recommendation, MAS does not assume that 19 a zoning administrator would improve the process or that such an official could function better than the 20 21 BSA.

So in light of the amendments before the Council, MAS has these comments and recommendations.

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We're generally pleased to see that some of the amendments introduced by the Council reflect

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

2 the recommendations from our 2004 report. In

3 particular, Intros. 1390, 1391, 1393, and 1394

4 respond to our concerns about BSA oversight.

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We support Int. 1390, which would designate a BSA coordinator within DCP and be required to post on the DCP website a record of the coordinator's attendance at BSA hearings as well as any written testimony from that representative at DCP.

MAS generally supports Int. 1391, which would require the BSA appoint a state-certified general appraiser and member of the Appraisal Institute with expertise in analyzing and auditing real estate investments. However, MAS questions whether an appraiser provides the comprehensive financial expertise required to evaluate all of the aspects of a financial analysis provided by applicants. In addition, the bill does not reflect our full request to provide annual training for commissioners and staff in application of the five findings and the latest case law on variances for added legal expertise.

We recognize Int. 1932 as the most farreaching proposal in terms of addressing the five

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS criteria considered by the BSA for determining hardships for granting variances and special permits, and feel it responds to many of the concerns expressed in our 2004 study. Although we value the importance of requiring notarized certifications for supporting documentation in applications before the BAS, MAS believes the proposal does not address the larger need for better quidance on what is considered

"unique" as the basis for granting variances.

As before, we insist that applicants be held to a high degree of scrutiny with regard to claims of site condition uniqueness that in actuality are common throughout the city. Many sites in the city are constructed on landfill. Many sites are within close proximity to subway easements or contain levels of contamination that are typical of previously developed sites. These conditions should not be considered unique in their own right and should be carefully vetted through the BSA preapplication process.

Consistent with the 2004 study, MAS maintains that owners of recently purchased properties who seek variances for alleged unique site conditions that were known at the time of the sale

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should be discouraged from pursuing variances based on these conditions. MAS believes these are self-created hardships. For the most part, costs connected to physical hardships and site zoning limitations that are present at the time an applicant purchases a property should be reflected in the purchase price and not serve as the basis for the variance application.

While we agree that the proposal to require a uniform study (400-square-foot radius) to be evaluated for variance request applications -- as it is consistent with the guidelines outlined in the CEQR Technical Manual for projects subject to environmental review -- we suggest that a larger area, such as a quarter-mile radius, be considered based on guidance from BSA when a project involves a large site that would have a greater potential for significant impacts on a particular community.

While we favor the BSA requirement that applicants provide as much information as practicable with regard to adjoining sites as part of its review process, we are concerned that access to environmental studies of adjoining properties may be problematic. For example, conditions described in

the proposed amendment are typically identified and

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3 evaluated in Phase I and Phase II site assessments

4 and site investigations and geotechnical reports

5 completed by private sector consultants for

6 developers. These documents are often not readily

7 available online and are frequently only accessed

through FOIL requests with the agency responsible for

 \parallel reviewing and approving them.

while we support the proposed specifications under Int. 1392 pertaining to economic analyses in BSA applications and the increased level of applicant accountability regarding market studies, hard and soft costs, sources for financing, and documenting attempts to obtain financing for applicants who claim they cannot afford to develop a site based on existing site conditions, we feel that these are the basic components that should be expected of a rigorous economic analysis provided by an applicant seeking a variance or special permit before the BSA. The larger issue is whether the requirement proposed under Int. 1391 for the BSA to employ a state-certified appraiser fully addresses the need for a financial expert on the BSA staff.

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2 This was a critical recommendation in our studies and

3 an issue that still requires further clarification.

We commend the proposal under Int. 1392 for requiring all information presented in BSA applications, including at public hearings, to be made available online.

We support Int. 1393, as it would require the BSA to report information about applications for variances, special permits and appeals of decisions regarding variances and special permits to the Council twice per year. The proposal specifies dates for submitting the report as approximately one and a half months prior to the mandated due dates for the Preliminary Mayor's Management Report and the Mayor's Management Report.

MAS supports Int. 1394 with the following recommendations. We welcome the requirement under the bill for the BSA to create and post on its website an interactive map displaying the location of the variances and special permits approved by the Board since January 1, 1996. The map would allow a user to filter by borough, council district; community district type of variance, active and inactive status. In addition to the proposed online

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platform, however, we recommend that the map should be made available as a downloadable file in a format that facilitates further analysis. Poorly designed websites, disorganized spreadsheets, and un-editable PDF files are common obstacles that limit examination of such materials. And the database should be made available through the open data portal in formats that facilitate evaluation, such as a CSV file or Excel spreadsheet.

MAS supports Int. 282, which would require BSA to establish rules for the consideration of arguments and evidence submitted by parties, and to refer to such arguments and evidence in final determinations. The City Charter requires the BSA to grant equal rights to the CPC, borough boards, lessees and tenants, and property owners for submitting arguments and evidence related to their submissions. However, the City Charter does not specify a procedure by which those rights would be granted. Int. 282 would expand that section of the City Charter to require the BSA, at its own discretion, to promulgate rules that will establish a formal procedure by which it would consider arguments and incorporate them as part of their decision-making

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process. Although the recommendation in the previous MAS report does not address this particular issue, we believe that Int. 282 represents a positive step towards strengthening BSA application procedures.

I'm almost done.

MAS supports Int. 418, which amends the City Charter... [interpose]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You waited ten years for this, so you can take your time.

THOMAS DEVANEY: [laugh] I grant you, it won't take that much longer for me to finish.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Or 40 years in the desert [inaudible].

THOMAS DEVANEY: Again, 418 -- this is a reasonable requirement for the BSA, since other City agencies perform this function in similar ways. For example, lead agencies in the CEQR process, such as DCP, are required to provide a summary of all public comments in final EISs and a summary of findings in the Statement of Findings for EISs. Furthermore, according to testimony in 2002 [sic] from a former BSA executive, BSA resolutions already identify the recommendations of community boards, borough boards and project modifications, discussing the reasoning

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behind its particular decision. This bill simply formalizes an existing BSA procedure.

MAS supports Int. 514. Although this section of the City Administrative Code specifies penalties for violators or owners who fail to comply with the Board's orders or requirements, the City Code does not require the BSA to notify owners when a variance is about to expire. Moreover, the City allows violators with unpaid penalties to receive extensions from the Board. We feel that Int. 514 would resolve these issues, and this bill would expand the Administrative Code to require BSA to notify the person holding a variance at least six months before the variance expires.

MAS supports Int. 691, which extends the period for BSA decision appeals from thirty days to four months. Generally, we think that this is consistent with what is prescribed for Article 78 proceedings, which is the legal relief for environmental review projects. We also feel that by extending this period would not lengthen the BSA application process since appeals occur after the Board makes its resolution.

We support Int. 1200 with the following

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recommendations. The City Charter describes the procedure in specific ways in which the community boards and borough boards review zoning variances and special permits within the jurisdiction of the BSA. This section of the City Charter also grants the CPC the authority to judge and have standing to challenge the granting or denial of a variance. However, this section does not require BSA to inform Council Members about applications for variances or special permits in their districts, nor does it describe

review procedures or grant them the authority to

Int. 1200 would also improve oversight with regard to the variance process by requiring BSA to send a copy of each proposal or application for a zoning variance or special permit, within five days of receipt, to the local Council Member representing the district in which the property is located.

Despite this improvement, MAS believes that without giving the Council Member the opportunity to comment on applications, the mere action of informing them is not likely to result in substantial improvements regarding BSA oversight in the variance application

process. Int. 1200 should be expanded to include procedures describing the review process, including the incorporation of recommendations made by local Council Member examination of applications.

In conclusion, MAS has long advocated for transparency and improvement in the City's various land use processes. MAS believes the amendments before the City Council begin to address the problems we identified in our previous studies. We are hopeful that the Council will incorporate our current recommendations identified herein to provide a necessary level of improvement with regard to the BSA application process and the role the BSA plays in making important planning decisions in the city.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Please continue.

ETHAN GERINGER-SAMETH: Good afternoon

Chair Kallos and members of the Committee on

Governmental Operations in absentia. My name is

Ethan Geringer-Sameth and I am the Public Policy and

Program Manager at Citizens Union. Thank you for the

opportunity to testify today on the package of bills

related to the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Citizens Union brings New Yorkers

together to strengthen our democracy and improve our
city. We are nonpartisan and independent and our
goal is to build a political system that is fair and
open to all, one that values each voice and engages
every voter.

In 2010, we released a report on charter revision entitled Increasing Avenues for Participation in Governing and Elections in New York City. In that report and reemphasized in testimony before this committee in April of 2012, we supported measures to expand the structure of the BSA to include members not only appointed by the Mayor, but also by the Public Advocate and Borough Presidents. While we support a strong mayoralty, which we believe has improved the effectiveness of city governance over nearly the past three decades, we believe that such an expansion of the BSA would better ensure that community concerns are adequately represented.

In our charter revision recommendations of 2010, Citizen Union advocated for two significant measures that would alter the structure of the Board and the makeup of its members in a way that promotes community interests and input more directly within

1 2 the process by which the BSA makes determinations. 3 Specifically, we recommended that (1) the BSA be 4 expanded to include one appointee from the Public 5 Advocate and one appointee from each of the five Borough Presidents. For a given ruling, the voting 6 BSA members would consist of seven members, five appointed by the Mayor, one by the Public Advocate 8 and one representing the borough impacted by the ruling, as is the practice with the Franchise and 10 11 Concessions Review Committee. Secondly, we 12 recommended that members of the BSA from the mayoral 13 appointments now be required to possess professional 14 expertise, suggesting that two of the five appointees 15 be architects, and one of the five be an urban 16 planner.

While a proposal to expand BSA membership has yet to be introduced as legislation by the Council, we are pleased to see Int. 1391, which places a professional accreditation requirement on BSA staff. Citizens Union supports this bill conceptually, but would like to see BSA membership; not just staff, comprised of individuals with stronger relevant professional credentials. In order to impact BSA determinations, be believe that the

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legislation should go further, not only to require staff to have certain professional expertise, as this bill does, but to ensure that all mayoral appointees to the Board be equipped with relevant professional expertise in lieu of the knowledge of, and sensitivity to, the needs of neighborhoods and communities that an appointee of the Public Advocate and Borough Presidents would bring.

Several of the other bills under consideration today reflect a similar but small push towards more meaningful community representation. support them philosophically, but have not taken a position on any in particular. We support the spirit of improving opportunities for community input and wish to emphasize that Citizens Union feels serious advances toward public accountability cannot be achieved through legislative measures short of expanding and making more inclusive the membership of the BSA.

I want to thank you again for seeking Citizens Union's testimony on the matter of improving community input in BSA decision-making.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I want to thank the first group of advocates for your testimony, given

the short turnaround on notice, two weeks of notice for forty years of work, or in some cases, ten years or five years.

With regards to I guess concerns brought by Citizens Union, I think the focus of this hearing is on legislation and what we can accomplish short of a charter revision, and we welcome Citizens Union to continue the advocacy around charter revision, and should we have, at the next charter revision, making sure we can do that and ultimately just figuring out what we can do in each case. One moment.

[pause]

With regards to Municipal Art Society, I
want to thank you for the guidance, your 2004 report
was my inspiration and I was reaching out to many of
the members who were involved in that; sadly, Vicki
Been did not provide much advice beyond her
participation in the initial report, but a lot of the
other folks were incredibly helpful.

With regards to Int. 1393, it was originally our intention for it to be included in the PMMR and the MMR, and the A version should hopefully reflect your request that it be updated, so 1393 for the A version will specify the PMMR and MMR; it was

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just an issue in drafting an introduction that did not happen in time.

With regard to adding professional
expertise -- which is something both of your groups
testified to -- the BSA has now testified they do not
have enough work for somebody with financial
expertise and would prefer to outsource it. What say
you?

THOMAS DEVANEY: I was surprised by that. I mean in terms of -- you know I mean, in my experience as a planning practitioner, and now in this capacity at MAS, BSA -- you know, applicants -the number one goal of an applicant is to show the numbers based on, for example, comparing what it would cost to construct a building on a site as-ofright and then compared to what -- essentially, how much money they would be losing by constructing without the variance, and we feel that, in the amendment, that an appraiser, their job is to do appraisals and show the value of property, but it's only part of the financial analysis. So we were surprised that that wasn't sort of front and center in consideration from the BSA as a part of reform and 1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 142 2 the financial analysis is really the main part of an

3 application.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Citizens Union; [background comment] is part-time good enough or do you want full-time?

have a position at that level of detail on the issue.

Our main goal is for the professional expertise of
the membership itself to be increased. So you know,
we really support the spirit of improving
professional expertise within the BSA, but don't have
any comments on that particularly.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: We were trying to find the right level of expertise and the right certification that would indicate financial expertise; we ended up going with a general appraiser's license and then certification for the state and then bolstering that with making sure that they were a member of the Appraisal Institute, which is quietly guarded; that did not seem to raise to the requirement. What specific certification degree or experience do you think would be necessary for the financial expert at BSA to meet your threshold?

THOMAS DEVANEY: I am not a financial

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advisor or a financial analyst, so I'm not really

privy to what the certification would be, but we can

5 certainly get back to you on that and provide some

information on this -- what we think is sort of like 6

7 the second half of that analysis. But I do know in

8 my experience that, you know, working with

developers, that the financial analysis is more than

just the appraisal; it's a complicated analysis and 10

11 it's often -- during BSA hearings, it probably takes

12 the most time and it's sort of the back and forth

13 between the BSA and the developer's team; it's a

14 significant part of it, so.

15 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Just please provide

-- I think you may be satisfied with the general 16

17 appraiser when you have more than two weeks to take a

18 review, but if you can suggest exactly what ...

19 [interpose]

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THOMAS DEVANEY: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: we will take that

under advisement, as can anyone who's going to be 2.2

2.3 testifying or online, we would just be interested.

With regard to 1392, we're trying to make

sure that as much as we can gets into the

everywhere on the block?

THOMAS DEVANEY: Well I mean it's really

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incumbent upon BSA to better define that, but I think I can speak from experience in that I've worked for developers as a private planning consultant on sites that had specific soil conditions that were not unique. You know, for example, a lot of developers will -- in applications before the BSA -- soil conditions, for example -- if the site is partially within landfill and partially on regular land, that it requires extra costs for foundations or deeper foundations, and it goes before the BSA under the premise that it's a unique condition, but in actuality there are a number of sites in the city that have those conditions, especially a landfill on the west side of Manhattan, for example. So I can say that in some instances I was surprised that the BSA accepted that level of uniqueness knowing that there were many other sites that had similar conditions. So and in the city, you know, it will be hard-pressed to find a site that doesn't have some degree of environmental conditions -- site contaminates -- and these are typical of most city properties; very rarely are you going to find a city property that was never developed. So I think the

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the lang... [crosstalk]

THOMAS DEVANEY: And we... we will be happy to work with them in looking at that.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So I think if we can get that done, hopefully before the new year or very soon, in terms of either our legislation could require that they define uniqueness as well as perhaps character, but if there's specific language that we can set as a minimum floor, that would be amazing.

With regard to the 400-foot, BSA felt it was good in certain places, bad in others; it seems your testimony is very similar in that that some places 400 is great; might be too much in others, so could MAS provide us a threshold of on the block in some places; around the block in another and quartermile if it's a multiple dwelling unit with than ten units or something like that?

THOMAS DEVANEY: Well we think that... I
think we're generally pleased that some of these
proposals are consistent with the City Environmental

THOMAS DEVANEY:

Sure.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: might want to

capture somebody who's in a 200- or 100-unit building that happens to be on a tenth of an acre. So if you can help us with that. And I guess -- we shared your concern with regards to having as much information as practical with regard to adjoining sites as part of the review process specifically aimed at getting to the Environmental Site Assessments and site investigations. What is the best way for us to get to that information, given the fact that the applicant might need to FOIL it; is that something they should have as part of pre-application because it'll be in the application and they'll see it? How do we set it so that we're getting the information we need without setting it so high that it is impossible

THOMAS DEVANEY: Yeah, and that's a concern of ours. I mean I think we both can agree that we don't want to bottle up the works, as it were. But I do know that the various websites that are mentioned in the amendments don't necessarily make these documents available and that they are usually accessed through a FOIL request process. So I guess it gets into the issue of how much... what is

to [inaudible]... [crosstalk]

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available from these websites and you know doing... and I think the spirit of your suggestions in the amendment were that this information should be readily available and it should be provided as part of the application, but in actuality, like I said, geotechnical reports -- Phase I's, Phase IIs -- are usually documents that are not necessarily available online and have to be FOILed, so it's a challenge. I mean if we limit to what is available online, then you're probably not going to get that level of technical reports that support the application, so.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So is requiring applications where they're already spending 403 days or a year to start FOILing that information so that they have it for their applications to be complete; is that something that is feasible?

THOMAS DEVANEY: I think it's feasible; I think it gets into your suggestion that the information that's provided in applications is made available online; if the geotechnical reports and environmental reports are part of the application, then perhaps if they are available online through the BSA website, then one wouldn't have to FOIL them or...

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 150 2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Any other questions 3 that I haven't had a chance to address? And I just 4 want to just say; we will take this testimony and all 5 the testimony and really use it to make sure we get the best possible drafts possible and... and... 6 7 [crosstalk] Sure. And we'll be 8 THOMAS DEVANEY: 9 happy to get back to you with our suggestions and ... 10 [interpose] 11 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And just please 12 continue to engage the process. So want to excuse 13 this panel. I want to thank the BSA for staying; 14 that is not something that agencies usually do; I 15 want to acknowledge that Executive Director Ryan 16 Singer is in the audience and is paying attention. I'm going to recess for five minutes and then our 17 18 next panel will be Sheldon Lobel, Kevin Forrestal, 19 [background comment] Henry... Henry E from Auburndale 20 Improvement Association, Sean from Landmark West, and 21 Harry from Greenwich Village Society for Historical Preservation. So we'll be back in five. 2.2 2.3 [gavel] [pause] 24

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[background comments]

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Bring this committee out of recess. We have Sheldon Lobel; we have Kevin Forrestal of the Queens Civic Congress; we Henry...

[background comments] well no, we can... if you want to just pull your chairs up or if you prefer to go

separately. No, no, you stay. [background comments]

Yep. [background comments]

[pause]

[gavel]

We have Henry; we have Sean? Perfect.

And Harry? Perfect. I've said everyone's names?

[background comments] And we have Kevin from Queens

Civic and I believe almost all of you are in favor,

except for Sheldon. Sheldon, if you want to start

with opposition and then... [background comment] and

make sure to press the red light button so that you

are on the record and uh... [crosstalk]

SHELDON LOBEL: Okay, thanks.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: please take your time and then we have one more panel left, and I want to thank those who took time off to be here today.

SHELDON LOBEL: So Council Member, thank you for giving me again the opportunity, because I've testified at a number of hearings over the years.

2 | I've been doing land use work since 1972 and I'm also

3 the President of the Zoning Advisory Council, and

4 often I find is this knee-jerk reaction against the

5 Board of Standards and Appeals. My father-in-law, I

6 must say, worked for the City 51 years and was a

7 Commissioner with the Board of Standards and Appeals

-- he retired; he died many years ago and he was

9 really an outstanding civil servant.

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And first of all, let me correct something that people keep talking about -- this uniqueness. For a bulk variance, a bulk variance, an area variance, the uniqueness finding is not required, although the Board seems to -- I don't know if they understand that, but -- Council Member's a lawyer; I'll send you a copy of the Pantelidis case, which says -- Judge Schlesinger, as other judges have said -- there's a difference between uniqueness which you don't need in a bulk area variance; you don't need a finding of uniqueness, you just have to show practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship.

And then another thing is; they talk about these financial people. You know we only have two people who will prepare financial analyses for our Board cases; that's why we're filing less and

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less cases, and they get paid \$10,000, but they don't -- we have two people, one is Friedman; another one is Barbara Cohn [sp?]; we can't get people to do So and we're filing less cases now because also, the Board -- and people are here and they say the Board does this and this -- we find the Board is taking -- and I think Council Member Greenfield spoke to this -- we find that filing applications at the Board are very, very difficult, time-consuming; you can't get paid as much as the time we spend. Mostly we represent -- I think 75% who file cases at the Board are small businesses, are small homeowners, are small whatever who, faced with a 3,000-page resolution -- originally in 1916 it was 16 pages -and now the architects; engineers, they have a very difficult time; they get approvals -- I have a case on Ocean Parkway, 265 Ocean Parkway, someone built a building, I think 32 apartments; at the end of the process the Building Department said wait a minute, there's a rear yard requirement in part of the property, and they won't give them a Certificate of Occupancy. So this is eight years later and now they have to go to the Board to show hardship and all this other stuff and that's going to take a year, but we

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have to file the case because there's no other way for this builder-owner, small operator to get that building functioning to get any kind of income. we see every day the problems that people have dealing with the resolution, dealing with objections of zoning and the necessity to go to the Board. don't want to go to the Board usually; they have to go to the Board. Now we understand -- I don't want to get into the constitutional question -- but the Board is a safety valve from this Zoning Resolution, from this onerous resolution. Every time something comes up, put it in the resolution; every time there's a new district -- 3,000 pages -- and that's why, without a safety valve, there's no zoning. also, I find that all of this stuff that we're talking about I like to say clogs the safety valve and makes it difficult for people to survive and build or own businesses in the city.

There's been a recognition that some -years ago, and probably even today, it's very
difficult to get a variance for a one-family house,
except in certain zones where City Council, at the
request of City Planning, adopted the special permit
section for enlargements to buildings in three

you wanted to say in wrapping up?

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you. Whoever wishes to go first from the supporting side.

KEVIN FORRESTAL: Okay. I'm Kevin... [crosstalk]

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you all for your patience.

KEVIN FORRESTAL: Okay. I'm Kevin Forrestal; I'm the President of Queens Civic Congress, which is an umbrella organization for over 100 civic organizations in Queens and of the Zoning Committee at Council Member 8 and have had Mr. Lobel represent clients in hearings.

I'd like to do with transparency to say something that; my first child was born in 1976, and I did not read the 1976 report.

We would like to echo what you said at the beginning, Chairman, about many of the concerns

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about the BSA, which we sometimes euphemistically call the Board of Standards and Approvals, and we are very concerned about many of these issues where unbelievable requests have come in, particularly a lot of times with religious freedom issues and what the Board has approved is outrageous, in our view.

We're also very pleased to hear the testimony today of the BSA, the Executive Director being largely supportive and open to reconsider some of the goals and objectives that these bills call for. I believe the Queens Civic Congress Board is in full support over the intent of the ten bills. In particular, 1392, I have heard testimony many times where the applicant not only leaves out key information, but blatantly lies, and having that become illegal and punishable would be, while hard to enforce, I think a worthwhile undertaking.

I would also like to state that there's one other type of ruling or bill that I would like to have you consider in the future, and that is that I believe that -- or actually, I know that in many cases our enforcement of various rules and regulations, whether they be environmental violations of the Building Department or whatever, is that the

Henry Euler; I'm First Vice President of the

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Auburndale Improvement Association. My civic association serves the Auburndale-Flushing sections of Queens as well as western Bayside. We have over 500 members and we've been in existence over 100 years. I'm also a member of Community Board 11 in Queens and a Vice President of the Queens Civic Congress. I'm here representing my civic association today.

We approve all of the ten proposed pieces of legislation to make the Board of Standards and Appeals more accountable and transparent. We go very frequently to the BSA when there are variance cases and special permit cases that come up within our area and I must say that the Board commissioners are very confident and they do listen to the issues many times, but they also sometimes do not listen to the community voices that appear at the BSA, which is very troubling.

Recently we had a case in Flushing where there was a religious facility proposed to be constructed and they needed four variances in order to be constructed. They chose a very small lot and they needed more height and side yard variance as well as an FAR variance and they didn't want to have

any parking on-site, and all of those issues created problems for the community. The community came out strongly against it, they had no objection to the religious facility itself; they just thought they should be choosing a larger site. The community board turned it down unanimously, as did the borough president, and the BSA approved it and they approved it enthusiastically.

That's why I'm very much in favor of Int.

418, which was proposed by Council Member Koslowitz,
which would require written explanations when the BSA
approves an application that a community or community
board or borough board or borough president reject
it, I think that's very important. In fact, I don't
think that goes far enough. I think that that
particular instance should trigger an automatic
appeal so that the community, civic association and
the community members do not have to go through an
Article 78.

We're also very much in favor of

Int. 514, which was introduced by Council Member

Matteo. It's very important that when variances are

about to expire that notices go out so that the

applicants can come back in a timely manner to renew.

1 2 We had a case within our area where we had an auto 3 dealership whose five-year variance expired and it 4 took them another five years before they actually came to reapply for that variance. It was outrageous and this particular auto dealership was causing lots 6 7 of problems in the community. We also had a gas station in the community that did not reapply within 8 two years and I sent a letter to the former executive director of the BSA and he did write a letter telling 10 11 the applicant they had 60 days to apply and they 12 never did, and there were no consequences. And so we 13 felt that was very unfair to the community, 14 especially since that particular gas station was also

We are very happy to support all of the other bills; we think it's very important that they are passed.

causing problems in the area.

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I would also suggest that a bill be set forth that would increase the membership of the Board of Standards and Appeals so that there are representatives from the different boroughs and the Public Advocate.

In the end, I just want to thank all the Council Members who sponsored and co-sponsored these

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you.

SEAN KHORSANDI: Good afternoon Council Member Kallos. This is Sean Khorsandi for Landmark West; I have a brief statement I'd like to share.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you for your partnership on so very many issues.

SEAN KHORSANDI: And more to come. The Board of Standards and Appeals plays a crucial role in regulating land use development and construction, they serve as a necessary function of providing relief from the Zoning Code when extenuating circumstances exist; in theory, ensuring that we live in a safe, healthy, pleasant environment, with non undue burden placed on any single property owner.

That said, the BSA is not a methadone clinic; its work has increased, however, as developers, lawyers, lobbyists, and designers have intentionally sought out and assembled complex deals, eyes wide open, and manipulated designs and financial findings for greater profit. When this becomes the

normative condition, it defies the unique hardship
requirement for zoning variances by its very
definition. The result is a chaotic urban
environment where citizens have no sense of what to
expect beyond excess and a process where regular
citizens are left to defend their property rights at
great financial and emotional cost against developers

often civically untethered to the sites they seek to monetize; for them, it has become a gamble worth

11 taking.

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In this way, the BSA indirectly overrides the Department of City Planning, incrementally sanctioning changes that collectively generate great impact. Landmark West has great recent experience with the BSA involving projects impacting our historic neighborhoods on the Upper West Side.

In the case of 361 Central Park West, an individually landmarked, internationally recognized historic church by the same architects of the main branch of the New York Public Library on 42nd Street, a developer sought six variances in order to create a 39-unit luxury condo conversion. During the five public hearings there were unchecked instances of misinformation by the applicant, such as forgetting

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to include restoration costs, abatement and appliance costs, proof of evidence withheld at prior Landmarks Commission hearings and community board hearings, such as the Providence of the artistic stained glass, as well as an imbalance of standing. In one instance, the opposition's lawyer sought to respond to an applicant's claim he was stymied, informed by the Vice Chair that the applicant could continue uninterrupted because "it's his hearing" -- it should be a public hearing. To their credit, the BSA ultimately denied this application after a nearly ten-month process at their agency alone, but that came with a six-figure legal bill to neighbors and private citizens forced to defend their property interests against developer greed.

Our organization applauds the City

Council efforts to reset the balance at the BSA and to make sure that zoning variances are not a rubber stamp. Agency capture is a serious concern at the BSA and in other City agencies as well. We stand ready to work with this committee in further documenting our various recent and direct experiences. Thank you.

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HARRY BUBBINS: Great. Hello. I am

Harry Bubbins with Greenwich Village Society for

Historic Preservation, the largest membership

organization in Greenwich Village, East Village and

NoHo.

And I do want to state my personal experience. Though all the BSA staff are great, but based upon years of experience, we would say that the BSA variance process is nevertheless indeed in need of reform. All too often the process appears to be driven by the applicants who provide data and projections to make their case, which too rarely seems to be checked or disputed. In many cases, we have seen variances granted based upon data and projections provided by applicants which simply turns out not to be true -- and unsurprisingly, the projections always seem to skew in favor of the applicant's request.

It is critical that the Board be required to only grant the minimum variance necessary to afford the applicant a reasonable return. The reasonable return should be more clearly defined, and the Board should exhaust all option which are in greater conformance with existing zoning before

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granting any variance. Int. 1392 would be
particularly helpful in addressing this issue by
establishing standards for uniqueness and by
discouraging false statements in applications by
applying a substantial monetary penalty for doing so.
And I would suggest to the Council Member who's not
here, as far as the lengthy time; having the needed
swearing and notarization of statements would
preclude the applicants from providing potentially
false information, which then leads them to have to
come back to the Board many months later and
themselves delaying the application process.

Extending the time frame for appealing BSA decisions would be both helpful and warranted, as required by Int. 0691. The extension from 30 days to four months would allow a more reasonable amount of time for concerned parties to take up appeals and bring the time frame in line with Article 78 appeals.

The Executive Director noted that would be perhaps an onerous length of time for small homeowners or small businesses to have to wait 120 days before proceeding. I would note that some applicants before the BSA -- as my colleague indicated, this is a gamble for developers to take --

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some of them are building and constructing and excavating for complying developments even while they're awaiting a variance, indicating a reasonable rate of return is expected on a compliance development, but they're taking the chance at the variance hearing at the BSA anyway in the hopes to go higher and bulkier and out of context.

Requiring notification to Council Members of applications, a state-certified general appraiser on the BSA staff, provision of regular reports to the City Council, and an interactive map on the BSA website, all of that is obviously needed and essential to the public integrity of the process.

We would note -- and I know that one of the intros mentions an allocation -- this could create more work for the BSA and one of the Council Members had an idea as far as greater resources that might be needed to increase the staff and expertise there.

We support ways to add further expertise to the BSA, both in terms of staff and commissioners, so that more of the financial and structural calculations which are the bases for variances can be fully reviewed or rebutted by the Board, rather than

2 simply relying upon the experts hired by the applicants.

You asked before about specific language; here's some.

Current BSA instructions indicate that the Board expects to see certain data on all properties that includes "market-based acquisition costs." To better determine the actual return on investment by the property owner claiming economic or other hardship, we would suggest that the real acquisition cost and acquisition date should be part of the application, regardless of the time frame. The conditions are often indicated by the price purchased and knowledge therein.

Finally, we would recommend that the BSA be required to regularly review how the rate of return and other projections which are the basis for approved applications match up with the real rates of return in those cases. The results of those analyses should be published regularly. This will show us if the BSA is being overly generous in their granting of variances, and if the bases for those approvals are in fact regularly skewed in favor of the applicants.

Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: If you don't mind filling the empty seat and we'll just have a panel of four in support. I want to thank all of you for -- please stay -- thank you for participating in what is perhaps a lengthier hearing than may have been expected, but actually I had hoped more members would come out; I'm glad with how many did; the BSA is one of the least popular agencies amongst community

I wanted to just note that there is an Introduction 810 which became Local Law 47 of 2016, which I authored, which requires City agencies to account for repeat violations when granting new permits and we'll take a look at whether or not it applies to BSA and work with BSA to include that.

boards, borough presidents and City Council members.

I think all of us have had the "uniqueness" sham and had to go up against that. I think the same as what I said to Municipal Art Society; to the extent you have some specific ideas or language on how to deal with the "uniqueness" and how large a survey area. Is it whatever the size of your block is, plus all the surrounding blocks? Is it your community district? Is it your borough? Is it your city? Or is it different standards for

SEAN KHORSANDI: Sure. There was... In some of our instances there's -- in the Upper West Side, it usually comes to play in historic districts and individual landmarks and it seems to be accepted as a rule, even though it's not written anywhere, that a landmark already is a hardship because this building is on this site I can't build the tower I want or whatever I want. So I would love to clarify that a landmark is not an inherent hardship; if that could somehow be worked into any of the initiatives [sic]... [crosstalk]

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Accepted. We will work on it; my counsel will note it and hopefully we can add that. I think to the extent that Landmark

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West can just assist us with whatever legal research.

One of the frustrations I've heard repeatedly from people testifying is: why can't we just change the makeup; why can't we transfer some of that expertise into the Commission; and why can't we change the makeup of the Commission, and it's because that might require a charter revision, which is a larger fight than what we have here where we're trying to change the BSA without voting a vote of the public, though I am sure that the public, after being educated on what the BSA was, and if they stayed awake through that

Does anyone else want to comment?

education, would be in favor of any revisions.

absolutely, thank you. Good suggestion.

HARRY BUBBINS: I will mention; the legislation that you introduced I believe that indicated the compilation of all of the applicants' engagements with the other City agencies might be more inclusive if possible to state; federal -- for example, the DEC requires water withdrawal permits for construction and that then could be used as a basis for a hardship, but sometimes the representations made to one agency is not to the other, so being more inclusive to figure out how

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state and federal agency applications could be included in that.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So you are suggesting that a developer before the BSA might value their property in one way for the BSA and another way for the IRS?

HARRY BUBBINS: I am suggesting that more comprehensive information allows greater evaluation and even financing, sometimes agency financing is provided by the State Housing Financing agency and applications are made to them and the public doesn't have that information but only what the BSA has and they might not always link up.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So I believe the legislation does require that any applications for financing that have been denied are included; we did not include that they should all applications for financing, but their financing documents and then I would imagine that any appraisals that they've done, whether they're tax appraisals or others. So I like that; keep 'em coming; this is great brainstorming and exactly what hearings are meant for. Anything else in terms of that? There's more.

HARRY BUBBINS:

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I wanted to also speak to -- tell me about the difference between market-based acquisition and real acquisition costs; tell me what -- I'm not familiar if real acquisition is a term of art.

[laugh] Well you're

indicating a direction. Actual costs should be presented; whatever other term of "art"; whatever other evaluation; whatever other estimation may indeed play a role, but if the market rate one month is five million and then there's a crash and the next month it's one million, is the BSA going to evaluate projects every week; every month; every year; every ten years? What if a property was purchased ten years ago at one million dollars and now, ten years later, the value has skyrocketed, perhaps due to upzoning, and they're already making a wonderful rate of return and yet they're asking for more bulk or So being able to say this is how much the height. applicant paid for it at this time and this time; over a period of time they may have already made that cost back and yet the market acquisition costs at that period of time, which is not the real cost already paid, reflects a number much higher than might seem to be included in an onerous development

'cause this was a case where someone bought it, sold

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it to their sister and then was partnering with another developer and there was nothing recorded; there were no taxes and any other further transactions, in this particular case on 96th Street.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So we want to see full disclosure of all parties involved and all transactions... [interpose]

SEAN KHORSANDI: Verification of where this number came from. Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. And we would also I guess like to see who the partners are; identifying the human beings behind the corporations, so that if LLC One sells to LLC Two, we can find out even though the Supreme Court believes that a corporation is a person. If I am Ben Kallos and I have LLC One and LLC Two and LLC One sells to LLC Two, sure, they're separate and distinct entities under law, but at least the community should be able to see who's behind it and who owns more than a 15% stake in the companies or if it's closely held who the partners are. This is helpful. Any other great ideas? These are all helpful.

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[crosstalk]

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SEAN KHORSANDI: I don't want to monopolize, so this is going to be my last comment...

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You... You... No, this is good [sic]... [crosstalk]

SEAN KHORSANDI: I'd invite you to join us at the BSA in January, at the first hearing; we're looking at another case where there's varying sets of documentation; I was looking at your language about the fine of \$25,000 for false information and there's a question of -- we have one site; it's one block and one lot, yet there's different information being presented to the community board to the opposition argument versus what was filed with the DOB versus what was shown at the LPC and then it's an incomprehensive set of documents, so in each case the applicant has curated the narrative and they're picking and choosing from the story and the set of facts. So I guess I would want some clarity in the definition of, you know how do you impose this fine and what defines misinformation, and I would say if you file an office building with the Department of Buildings, full ready; willing to build it and then

go back to the BSA for a school building, that would
classify misinformation.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you...

SEAN KHORSANDI: There's no real

6 definition of what that...

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I appreciate it. To the extent you can help us determine what the full set of documents was; what they handed to each group, that will help us have a specific.

I guess another piece I'd just like to ask of all of you; we've had a little bit of trouble with getting attention on this issue and I think the reason being; generally when you're trying to tell a story and you have a hundred words or 30 seconds to tell a story, you want to be able to visually stand in front of a place where something went wrong and we've had trouble finding the "list of horribles," as it were, and your case at Landmark West, you actually won your fight at the end of the day, but if we could have that list of horribles — there's a building that's 10 feet wide on Staten Island — but ultimately, in order for this legislation to really gain attention in the public discourse, we're going to need one or two horrible situations where the

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 178 community was right, bad things did happen and what 2 3 have you, and I guess I think this is a theme 4 throughout all, but just if folks could reply in the 5 affirmative. Have you in your experience on the community board or as an active advocate felt that an 6 7 applicant before the BSA was not truthful in their representations before the BSA or the community 8 9 board? 10 [background comment] 11 SEAN KHORSANDI: We have proof. 12 [background comment] 13 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And so hopefully 14 this \$25,000 fine would do so. And I guess the other 15 piece is, and one question is: should everyone 16 involved be subject to this \$25,000 fine, so should 17 the lawyers, the architects, the financial folks all 18 have to be on the hook for what they put in the 19 application? 20 KEVIN FORRESTAL: To the extent you can 21 prove culpability by any of the representatives. 2.2 you as an attorney, I lie to you as the client and

you're acting in good faith; going to be hard to ...

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[interpose]

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Lawyers have a duty to due diligence.

SEAN KHORSANDI: I think in the case if you have architects on record speaking or in drawings filed, that would qualify as two, if it's on a statement and drawing form and in spoken form at a hearing.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: One question that we had internally and within the BSA and -- but for those of you on community boards -- one question was, and what I've seen in my community board, is that the drawings are not reflective of the items that have been certified. Should drawings have to be certified and do people really make their decisions based on the drawings they see at community boards? Anyone is free to answer.

KEVIN FORRESTAL: Certainly you're right; the drawings do not [inaudible]... [crosstalk] CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Can you make sure your...

KEVIN FORRESTAL: The drawings frequently do not represent what is being done or [sic] represent the application. The applications themselves, it's a farce, they have multiple zoning

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-- in the same application they have different things; the numbers don't add up. So if the Department of Buildings or the BSA were ever graded on the ability to get a clean application, they would fail.

And the other thing that's going on now, and actually, you made a comment -- I picked it up before when you're talking about the maps -- people are asking for changes and dividing lots into two different tax lots; then they use the words back and forth and the words "tax and zoning" disappear and they start using the word "zoning" and people are getting confused in applications as to what the zone is and things are getting by also.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Yeah.

HENRY EULER: Recently we had an application for a medical facility in my community and the drawings were very badly done, and thankfully, the BSA noticed that; they said that this is wrong and your side lots are wrong and everything was wrong about it, and they are being forced to go back to redo the whole plans. But they presented this at a zoning committee of the community board as if this was, you know everything was fine, and so it

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was really not very honest of them to present those plans to us when in fact they had a lot of flaws in them.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you very much;

I'm just... [pause] In the testimony for Greenwich

Village, it says: "exhaust all options which are in

greater conformance with the existing zoning before

granting a variance." How could we institute that as

part of the application?

HARRY BUBBINS: Well I know -- that's a great point. Oftentimes -- and again, a lot of these... it depends on, as your colleague mentioned, someone going from Rockaway to testify from Bayside to be there in person to represent a community board's opposition or concerns in the first place for it to rise to some point of greater oversight. A lot of times the BSA will require an applicant to provide a different scenario, a different development scenario that should provide for all the possible complying development scenarios; not just one with a different setback or one with, you know, take off a few inches, which might be occurring in the pre-application process behind closed doors. If they want to verify that they cannot provide a reasonable

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rate of return for any complying development, they ought to provide a series of drawings or views or financial schematics for all of them, and that would take out the kind of discretion that applicants might not feel sure about and know that this is what they have to do if they really want to prove their case.

all for joining us for three and a half hours of testimony and thank you for your service and hundreds of hours on community boards you do not get paid.

Thank you to the preservation community for coming out; we need all the preservation groups all over the city, anyone with a historic district, we need them all to come out and let their Council Members know how important this is and really start mobilizing anyone and everyone who's ever had a problem with the BSA to get this package through so we can get the conversation started and with one victory under our belts, hopefully we can get a charter amendment that will get what we really need. Thank you very much.

Our last pane is Robert Altman from the Queens and Bronx Building Association, also we have Lisa Paule. I want to thank Lisa; she represents Serene Green as well as her neighborhood where she

lives, at the intersections of 84th and East End
Avenue. And I just want to thank Lisa; we have been
working together following the results of a BSA
application and she has worked with the community on
making sure that new construction was kinder and more
tolerable for neighbors, and working with her we've
actually made sure that other expansions on East End
Avenue respected their neighbors -- you can grab one
of the chairs. Feel free to move over to one of the
swivel chairs. And last but certainly not least,
Alan Sugarman...

ALAN SUGARMAN: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Perfect. And do we still have Robert Altman here? We do not, so this will be a panel of two. If you wanted to give testimony, please make sure to fill out this card. If you are watching on TV and you are watching somewhere between December 14, 2016 and December 17, 2016, you can email your testimony or even just what you feel or a video or whatever you would like to BKallos@BenKallos.com and I will forward that on to our committee counsel. And with that, whoever would like to go first, we'd like to hear from you and you've got five minutes.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: If there is a red light, it is on.

Okay, hi. So my name is LISA PAULE: Lisa Paule and I'm representing neighbors who live primarily on 84th Street around East End Avenue. Our experience stems from going in front of the BSA to oppose The Chapin School request for four zoning variances last year, 2015.

I wanted to just mention a couple things; I did provide a written report that has details, but I found it extremely interesting that in 1916, New York City adopted its first comprehensive Zoning Resolution in which it said: "The Board of Appeals shall have power in a specific case to vary any such provision in harmony with its general purpose and intent so that the public health, safety and general welfare may be secured and substantial justice done." Well the reason I mentioned that -- which is in the documented provided by the City Council today -- is that our experience with the BSA shows that they did exactly contrary to that and we were absolutely appalled by the way the BSA handled the request for four zoning variances and our takeaway from that -which is in my report -- contains a little bit of

discussion on several topics which have to do with:
(1) accountability we feel that as a city agency
where the commissioners and the agency personnel are
paid in part by taxes raised by residents of the
city, they are therefore accountable to the needs of
residents and the city neighborhoods; (2) the right
to oppose we feel that we were not given the
platform to oppose in an organized format that we
prepared, which was unacceptable; (3) there was
minimal scrutiny of our evidence, which was quite
vast that we provided. We provided numerous letters,
fact-based testimony, statistics and illustrations,
statements by experts, a PowerPoint presentation, and
results of an online petition that garnered over 300
signatures of neighbors very appalled by what the
school was doing; we felt this was not given proper
scrutiny; there was a lack of care by the BSA about
our community experience; we felt there was an
inherent bias toward the developer, and also, a pre-
determined decision. We noted that in Ryan's earlier
testimony he mentioned it can take a year to get a
zoning variance approved, yet surprisingly, the four
variances got approved in five months and in fact,

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they seemed to be approved prior to the end of the five months.

The BSA failed to heed a major decision by the community board that opposed the zoning variances and in fact opposed the "as-of-right" expansion of the school, and the BSA failed to recognize the severity of the expansion; vis-à-vis the contextual angle of the request for variances.

These were each really major aspects of what we experienced and we feel are relevant to the support, particularly of Resolution 282 and 418, and we feel a comprehensive written decision absolutely should be required and is essential to make sure that all the points raised by opposition are covered and noted.

Lastly, I want to mention that one of the proposals was to have, in addition to the commissioners, a representative from each borough of each petition. As well as -- I forget, one other person -- I feel that does not go far enough because that amounts to seven people, which means even a majority of the five commissioners could therefore approve a variance when in fact the person representing the borough on behalf of, for example,

the community, would have no voice. I therefore would suggest it would be essential to have something like at least a dozen people, you know, the five commissioners, plus more, so that a majority would be able to effect the decisions and recognize the rights of the community.

And lastly, I want to say that we do this to ensure quality of life and respect for the Upper East Side community we live in, which has a lot of charm, period charm and that was also not recognized by the BSA. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you very much. Please stay.

LISA PAULE: Yeah.

ALAN SUGARMAN: Good afternoon. I'm Alan Sugarman; I'm an attorney. I have been fighting a variance proceeding before the BSA since 2007; it was approved by the BSA in 2008; we did an Article 78, went to the Supreme Court; the Appellate Division Court of Appeals denied the appeal. Obviously, the variance was granted. Then the applicant then waited for several years to get everything done again and they came back with change plans, and we're now back before the BSA -- in fact, I filed a 40-page brief

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and 600 pages of exhibits just one week ago today, and this is the Congregation Shearith Israel project on West 70th Street -- Sean from Landmark West was alluding to that. The land there was purchased, and they carry it on their books at \$79,000 bucks, and we just got an appraisal for \$35 million bucks, and now I guess they'll claim and unless they get, you know, all of that back plus a profit, that they're somehow losing money.

I'm going to file a statement subsequently; I hope you can give us a few more days if it's late -- I just heard of this. There's so many issues you've raised, including -- I was so happy to hear you mention the ECF of the court system, the federal court system, which I've been using since 1999, and the state finally got its act together with its own thing. I do not understand what the BSA is doing. And let me tell you something -- and I wish Mr. Singer was here -- they now finally, and this is an improvement, require a digital filing, PDF filing, so anything you file with them has to be filed by email or with a CD. You then have to go down within 24 hours and file a paper version, which by the way could really be a problem

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if you live many places in the city. But -- and Sean can verify this -- he went down a couple months ago and asked to get a CD of what they had in the system with his case and they refused; they said, "We don't do that." So they're sitting there with electronic copies; they won't give you the electronic copies; you have to do a FOIL; you may not even know you want to do a FOIL until weeks after stuff happens, and then they give you paper copies and charge you for it. And I just do not understand -- let me tell you, and I've had websites for over 20 years -- all they have to do is create a folder on the web and people can click onto that for the case and download any document they want to; they don't need anything fancy, nothing fancy, you don't put an index file in the folder; that's the way it works. I could get that working for them in like five hours. I'm also, in addition to a lawyer, an electrical engineer and taught computers to lawyers since 1982.

(1) BSA should require that any of the spreadsheets they get from Freeman and the other "appraiser" should be provided in Excel format with

things based upon my computer knowledge.

Okay, let me give you some specific

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the formulas. The SEC has been doing this for years, for years. This is so simple, so when you get these spreadsheets, you have to spend all your time keying in stuff and trying to figure out how they computed stuff; this is just so easy, so... just almost brainless.

The other thing; back in 2007 I commissioned a SketchUp drawing -- do you... SketchUp is a three-dimensional public domain program that Google has and you can see the property, you can put it on Google Maps or Google Earth; you can see the project in the location and every single big project in the city is done by architects who do it maybe in a higher end CAD program, but they could easily provide a SketchUp version of this, or even provide the CAD version, so you don't get the perspective from the nicest spot on the street. So that's just two little details on... and I can see I have 23 seconds to go. I agree that the Article 78 time period should go for more than 30 days; the problem is, if you don't have an attorney representing you before the BSA, it's going to take them 45 days just to find the documents from the BSA through a FOIL and there's no way [bell] they could do it in 30 days.

LISA PAULE:

Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS:

2 ALAN SUGARMAN: other comment on

3 something... [crosstalk]

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Yeah, sure.

ALAN SUGARMAN: you said before about the pre-application meetings? Those are terrible...

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Uhm-hm.

ALAN SUGARMAN: terrible; they're private; they don't keep minutes; they don't keep a recording...

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Yep.

ALAN SUGARMAN: to me they're an ex parte contact or a meeting and a quasi-judicial proceeding; on my appeals the City has tried to say they weren't quasi-judicial, but it's just so offensive and what happens there -- let's just look at the human part of what goes on -- the BSA staff sits there [background comment] with an applicant and they say okay, yeah, do this and do that and it'll get through. So they basically already approved it; it's very hard for three and four months later for that same BSA staff, a senior to say, oh you know, now that I know more, think about it or we've gotten all this opposition from the community boards and people that we -- I've

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human level... [crosstalk]

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And I think that the record for this hearing now, and I think you've all -- you've spoken truth to what came out of the record of this hearing. So Lisa, I guess I wanted to just hit on it. So I think what we're trying to do through this legislation is address a lot of the issues that you may have had concerns about, so [background comment] have you had a chance to look at

> LISA PAULE: Yeah.

any of the bills at all or?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. So I believe Jimmy Van Bramer and Karen Koslowitz' bills around evidence and making sure that they actually have to speak to and [inaudible] deal with the issue of their minimal scrutiny of your evidence... [crosstalk]

> LISA PAULE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: as well as experience. I think throughout the hearing you heard us talking to them about their bias and hopefully out of this legislation we'll be able to talk a little bit about creating some more framework around the pre-application process and the whole idea of it

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being predetermined, and I believe I even asked them; can you at least tell us; can you show us your cards about whether or not or it's a done deal or not, whether they've pre-approved or what have you. Under Karen Koslowitz' bill, whenever they make a decision that contravenes a community board, they're going to have to deal with those situations. We're trying to get more of a written decision, so I think varying levels of the testimony have gotten at this issue one way or the other, but right now they kind of put out like 20 words, which can be very hard to appeal from. We were hoping to actually get a real item and I'm sorry; I only got elected in 2013 to get this done in 2014 and I'm sorry it took so long to get this hearing, but hopefully, with your help and the help of others, we can get these bills passed and heard, and if there's a way we can make the hearing process a little bit less painful and easier for the community to come out for. Thank you and I think to the extent you have specific issues with a list of horribles or specific sites where we've seen trouble and if you don't mind sharing your appeal with us electronically, we'd be interested in seeing it so at least we can start sharing stories and putting media

time before 72 hours from now.

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I want to thank everyone who came out today. I want to thank our preservationists. I want to thank MAS and Citizens Union for their overarching work. I want to thank BSA for really engaging and being open to a lot of the changes. I want to thank so many Council Members who came out, from our Land Use Chair, who stayed for much of the hearing, to our Zoning Chair and so many others and hopefully with the serious amount of leadership from the Council and the fact that so many committee chairs have this issue and that 51 Council Members all have their BSA nightmare, that we can try to get something done in 2017. So [03:43:35] [foreign language] at the BSA. For those watching, that is next year at the BSA. hereby conclude this meeting of the Committee on

[gavel]

Governmental Operations.

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



Date December 21, 2016