CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

October 25, 2017 Start: 1:20 p.m. Recess: 3:11 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway-Committee Rm. 16th Fl.

B E F O R E: JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ROSIE MENDEZ

YDANIS A. RODRIGUEZ
ROBERT E. CORNEGY, JR.
RAFAEL L. ESPINAL, JR.

MARK LEVINE

HELEN K. ROSENTHAL
RITCHIE J. TORRES
BARRY S. GRODENCHIK
RAFAEL SALAMANCA, JR.

ERIC A. ULRICH

BEN KALLOS

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

Patrick Wehle Assistant Commissioner for External Affairs, Department of Buildings

Carl Hum Senior Vice President for Management Services in Government Affairs at the Real Estate Board in New York

Michael Wolfe Co-Chair of the Resident Management Council of The City of New York, Owner of Midboro Management

Bilgi Zoonan Resident of 51 Walker Street, 10013 and Member of Condo Board

Dale Frederick Resident of New York City

Kevin Dugan Director of Government Affairs for the New York State Restaurant Association

Andrew Rigie Executive Director of the New York City Hospitality Alliance

Rob Bookman
Council to the Alliance and Partner in Small Firm

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 3
2	[gavel]
3	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Good morning
4	everyone, I'm Council
5	COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: Afternoon
6	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Afternoon
7	COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: Afternoon
8	CC: I'm sorry
9	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very
LO	much for pointing that out, that's very… [cross-talk
11	COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: I'm just saying
L2	[cross-talk]
L3	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: It was good
L4	leadership speaker moment, I appreciate it.
L5	COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: Trying to help
L6	you man
L7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Good afternoon
L8	everyone, I'm Council Member Jumaane Williams, Chair
L9	of the Committee on Housing and Buildings. I'm joine
20	today by Council Member Kallos, Council Member
21	Cornegy and Council Member Ulrich. We're here to hol
22	a hearing on Intro Number 106, Intro Number 1241,
23	Intro Number 1389. Intro Number 106 sponsored by
24	Council Member Rose would require building owners to

post a sign that a portable ramp is available for

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access to the building at inaccessible building entrances where the ramp exists. Intro Number 1241 sponsored by Council Member Espinal would require that new or renovated buildings that contain places of public accommodation include diaper changing tables that are accessible to person's regardless of their gender. Intro Number 1389 sponsored by Council Member Kallos would create time frames for the removal of construction related equipment such as sidewalk sheds when there's no active construction and would permit the city to correct unsafe conditions of exterior walls. I'm going to allow Council Member Kallos to give his opening. I did want to ask Guillermo Patino how the weather is over there, how's it feeling, you alright? We lost Guillermo Patino and it's been DOB's gain, he was over on this side here, a wonderful addition to our Housing and Building staff but congratulations and I hope you're enjoying yourself. Council Member Kallos.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: First, thank you to Chair Williams for your leadership of the Housing and Buildings Committee, we've gotten so very much done under your leadership including hearing every single one of my bills other than this one but now

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this one is done so I appreciate it and you've been doing... you've, you've been keeping Guillermo and, and Megan very busy and, and now as we negotiate all those bills into passage you will continue to keep both of them busy. Scaffolding or sidewalk sheds are like the once welcomed house guest that just never leaves. While we need them for safety during construction that construction must happen immediately and then it's time for that sidewalk shed to come down. Unfortunately, that's not how it works, nearly 9,000 sidewalk sheds entomb over 190 miles of city sidewalks and there are no requirements for building owners to complete needed safety related construction work and then take the sheds down in a timely manner. Introduction 1389 imposes such requirements and with exceptions for safety forces the removal of scaffolding, so our pedestrians can use the sidewalks unimpeded, our local businesses aren't losing money because of their store fronts are obscured and people living and working in those buildings can rest easier knowing their building is fully up to code. Right now, residents and businesses have no other recourse than to make a 3-1-1 complaint if the Department of Buildings is even able to send

an inspector to check this scallolding a line may be
issued but the fine and continual rental fees for the
sidewalk shed are actually often cheaper than paying
for the repairs, so some owners just choose to keep
the scaffolding up. The worst of these landlords
leave scaffolding up as a form of tenant harassing
often in rent stabilized buildings that's why we see
scaffolding remain in place with no construction work
ever being done for years and years and years. It's
time to change the city landscape by removing the
swarm of sidewalk sheds that blight our
neighborhoods. This legislation is good for business,
tenants and pedestrians and will improve our quality
of life in the city. In my district we had
scaffolding up for two years at 340 East 64 th Street
and 301 East 95 th Street and over three years at 349
East 74^{th} Street and those are just three examples in
one council district. A building in Harlem has had
scaffolding up for over 17 years and is almost old
enough to vote all without any work ever being done,
this needs to change. Since I started working on this
bill with Megan Chin I've had many conversations with
industry members about the cost of sidewalk sheds
versus construction, financial hardships from owners

and timelines tied to construction season. I'm
looking forward to continuing those discussions today
and coming out with a strong bill that is fair to all
parties but a bill that finally rids our sidewalks
from unnecessary scaffolding and just my personal pet
peeve, getting dripped on when you don't know what it
is that just dripped on you and it isn't even
raining. So, I think we can all get this done. I
think there's one other provision that's important
which is where a landlord needs to make the report
repairs but they can't afford it, the city would have
to step in and get it done and then arrange a payment
plan and I think that would actually ensure that our
buildings were in great condition and I'm not HPD but
I, I know this guy named Bill De Blasio who wants to
do affordable housing and if somebody needs to pay
for their repairs we might be able to say hey, we'll
cover that and maybe we can make some of the units in
your building that are vacant to affordable but
that's just an idea for somebody much taller than I
am. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: It depends on the hair style...

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: You're also much taller but it, it wasn't for you.

want to thank Council Member Kallos for his
leadership on this issue, it's one of those I guess
pothole type issues that, that, that don't, don't
generate enough attention but it's clearly something
that we should be addressing, I definitely support
the in... the intent of this legislation. The way I see
it now is it's just cost effective for people to keep
it up and that's unfortunate because there's a, a
bunch of ancillary effects that happen so hopefully
we can come to some kind of conclusion to get this
bill moving. We've been joined by Council Member
Espinal and Grodenchik and I believe Espinal has some
statements.

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: I mean I don't have an opening statement as witty as Ben Kallos but I'm... my, my bill is... yeah... my bill is to require renovated bathrooms and new buildings to have diaper changing stations, I don't have any kids, I don't plan on having any... one any, anytime soon but this, this came after idea after I saw on many occasions seeing fathers actually changing their baby's diapers

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on top of the bathroom sinks which I believe are unsanitary and I think that in this day and age when we're promoting equality across the board and all genders and dad should have that, that space to change their child's diapers as well. So, you know I, I think this will be very important legislation and I know that a few years ago President Barack Obama actually did a federal order that would require all federal buildings to have diaper changing stations and there was actually a big movement in Hollywood through some actors to, to, to push for this sort of change and, and action across the country. Thank you.

much Council Member, another I think very worthy
bill. I'd like to thank my staff for the work they
did to assemble this hearing including Mike Toomey,
my Legislative Director, Director; Kevin Fagan, my
Communication Director; Megan Chin, Counsel to the
Committee; Jose Conde, Policy Analyst to the
Committee and Sarah Gastelum, the Committee's Finance
Analyst. I'd like to remind everyone who would like
to testify today to please fill out a, a card with
the Sergeant of Arms. I just really, I'm looking over
here and two people over there next to Smith and

Gamble used to work with or for me... is it me, I just want to make sure... no, okay let me know if it is I don't want to lose anybody else to the other side.

[off-mic dialogue]

One of us might be able to change that very, very soon. We're going to hear from Patrick Wehle, AC over External Affairs from the DOB. Can you please raise your right hand, do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

PATRICK WEHLE: I will.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can begin, thank you.

PATRICK WEHLE: Doesn't Guillermo have to be sworn in?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: If, if Guillermo speaks Guillermo will be affirmed in. Are you... are you planning to speak, I don't know that's...

PATRICK WEHLE: Good afternoon Chair
Williams and members of the Housing and Buildings and
City Council. I am Patrick Wehle, Assistant
Commissioner for External Affairs at the New York

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City Department of Buildings. I am happy to be joined by our newly minted Senior Advisor for Legislative Affair Guillermo Patino. I am pleased to be here to offer testimony on the bills before this committee today, Introduction Numbers 106, 1241, and 1389. Introductory Number 106 would require that a sign be posted at inaccessible building entrances indicating that a portable ramp is available when such a ramp exists. Since 2008 the New York City Building Code has required that all public entrances be permanently accessible to persons with physical disabilities thus buildings constructed under the 2008 and more recent 2014 codes are already required to be accessible and would not be permitted to utilize portable ramps as a means of compliance with the codes accessibility requirements. The accessibility requirements of the code also apply to buildings built before 2008 version of the code took effect whenever such buildings undertake certain alterations or changed their use or occupancy therefor buildings constructed after 2008 via 2008 code took effect and the pre 2008 code buildings that undertook certain alterations or changed their use of or occupancy thereby trigger the accessibility requirements of the code, it must be

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permanently accessible and are not permitted to use portable ramps. Additionally, the American with Disabilities Act requires that places of public accommodation remove barriers to access even when no alterations or renovations to such places are planned. The Department supports this bill as it would make it easier for persons with disabilities to access buildings that are not permanently accessible. We suggest that the bill be amended to specify that the requirements to the bill only apply to those buildings that are not otherwise required to be accessible by the code or any other applicable rule or law. Intro 12... Introductory Number 1241 would require that newly constructed assembly and mercantile occupancies both male and female occupants have access to at least one diaper changing station on each floor containing a public restroom. The Department again is supportive of this measure as it would ensure that these types of occupancies which include places like movie theaters and department stores are family friendly. The Department recommends that the bill be amended to reference ICC A117.1 Section 603.5 which states the technical requirements for installing diapers changing stations. Next, I

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would move... like to move on to Introductory Number 1389, this bill would require the Department to direct HPD or DCAS or another agency to perform or arrange for the performance of the correction of unsafe conditions of exterior walls where such conditions have not been corrected within 90 days or 180 days if the Department grants an extension such as through an emergency repair program. The bill also requires that sidewalk sheds be removed if the Department determines there has been no work at the site for seven days. The bill also requires bat ... requires barriers placed in the roadway to prohibit vehicular traffic be removed if there has been no work for a period of one or more hours. It also requires that contractor sheds or offices not placed on the street... not be placed on the street unless placement on the construction site is impracticable and such placement on the street complies with DOT rules. And finally, requires that temporary walkways for the public and barriers placed in the roadway to prohibit vehicular traffic be removed within seven days or one hour respectively if the Department determines that there has been no work at the site. In order to ensure the safety and structural

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stability of buildings owners must comply with Local Law 11 of 1998 which requires the inspection of the exterior walls of buildings which are greater than six stories in height. Owners of more than 14,000 buildings must submit the results of such inspections in five-year cycles. Following inspection which is conducted by a private qualified registered design professional an inspector assigns one of three categories to the exterior walls of these buildings; either they're safe which means that there are no problems and that the exterior walls are in good condition, or they're safe with a repair and maintenance program meaning that the building owner will need to conduct repairs to keep the façade from deteriorating and finally unsafe which means that there are problems or defects present at the façade that pose a threat to public safety. In cycle seven of the façade inspection safety program which ended in 2015 and which was the last five-year cycle that was completed there were 975 buildings in the unsafe category. So far in cycle, cycle eight which ends in 2020 there are 912 buildings in the unsafe category. Under this bill these building would be referred to HPD or DCAS for emergency repairs after 90 or 180

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days if they have not completed repairs. While the Department does not track the cost to owners to undertake façade repairs anecdotally we have heard that the cost is significant. In some cases, owner opt to postpone façade repairs and simply renew permits for their sidewalk sheds which protect the public because it is more cost effective to do so. While the Department agrees that there are sidewalk sheds in place for a period of time, longer than it is reasonably... that it reasonably takes to make the façade safe we do not support shifting the burden, burden of conducting the façade repairs from owners to the city. From the Department's perspective even, buildings categorized as unsafe do not pose a safety risk to the public once sidewalk sheds are erected. The city does not have a program to address façade repair and more importantly lacks the significant resources necessary to fund it. The city should continue to prioritize its limited resources to address immediately hazardous conditions. Turning now to the issue of sidewalk sheds, as of yesterday there were 8,843 active sidewalk shed permits citywide. Nearly 25 percent of those sheds result from local law façade inspections with another 25 resulting from

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building construction and the remaining 50 percent resulting from general maintenance. The primary purpose of a sidewalk shed is to protect the public for that reason we do not support the provision in this bill that requires that sidewalk sheds be removed within seven days... the seven-day time frame if no work has occurred at the site. The bill provides an exception for keeping the shed in place if removing it would pose ... would pose a risk to pedestrians, in nearly every case that exception would apply. If a sidewalk shed is up at a site, it is because the owner of the site has not proved to the Department's satisfaction that the building no longer poses a safety risk to the public. From our perspective it benefits the public for the Department to assume the safety risk is still present until a building owner proves to us otherwise. The Department understands that sidewalk sheds can have an adverse impact on the quality of life of building residents and for business owners and would like to work with our partner agencies and the city council to mitigate these issues. In fact, last year the Department performed a sweep of all 7,700 buildings in the city with active sidewalk shed permits, permits. As a

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result of that sweep the Department issued hundreds of violations to address quality of life issues associated with sidewalk sheds including accumulated garbage, dim or missing lighting, graffiti and so forth in an attempt to make their presence more tolerable for New Yorkers who have to live with them on a daily basis. The Department determined that 98 percent of the sidewalk sheds with active permits needed to remain in place to keep the public safe. Finally, the Department believes that its outside the... our purview to require that contractor sheds not be placed on a street unless such placement complies with DOT rules and to ensure that temporary walkways and barriers placed, placed in roadways be removed in a time frame laid out in the bill. Currently DOT regulates the placement of contractor sheds on, on the street, temporary pedestrian walkways and the temporary closing of roadways. Additionally, the permits issued by DOT can last 30, 60, or 90 days renewable as needed therefor the time frames laid out in the bill would directly conflict with DOT's permitting scheme. Thank you for the attention and... your attention and opportunity to testify, we welcome any questions that you may have.

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much for your testimony. I'm seeing that this is more of bills hearing than an oversight hearing, I'm actually going to allow my colleagues who have bills to ask questions first. I'm going to put five minutes on... for their first round and then I will ask questions after. Council Member Espinal if you have questions... no questions, alright. Oh nice. Alright, then I'll go to Council Member Kallos who I, I presume will have some questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, just to be clear... so, so just to quote from your testimony, the Department agrees that there are sidewalk sheds in place for a period of time longer than it reasonably takes to make the façade safe?

PATRICK WEHLE: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: However in your testimony you do not provide any, any, any methods or, or suggestions or solutions for taking this problem on.

PATRICK WEHLE: That's also correct. So, certainly we understand that there are situations throughout the city where there are sidewalk sheds in place for longer... for a longer period of time than it

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reasonably takes to, to correct the situation on the façade. We recognize this is an issue and we are going to work with agencies and the council to find solutions to this problem however safety comes first and we don't think in an emergency repair program or removing sidewalk sheds from site... from the locations that have unsafe conditions is the way to, to, to solve that problem but we're actively looking into this issue, we recognize it's a serious concern and we look forward in the coming weeks and months in sharing with the, the city council some ideas to address this problem.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, in your testimony you indicated there are four... approximately... owners of more than 14,000 buildings must... are... Local Law 11... okay, sorry, I'm doing a new thing where I'm trying to use less jargon and more language that somebody watching on TV who didn't fall asleep during our various opening statements and testimony will be able to follow so... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: I'm falling asleep now though, go ahead... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: It's, it's true. So, Local Law 11 requires folks to inspect the

outside of buildings and, and you may see those folks out looking at the brickwork, right, that's a fair characterization...

PATRICK WEHLE: Yeah, certain types of buildings, seven stories or greater.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Great, so there are 14,000 buildings that need to have their brick work on the outside of their building inspected?

PATRICK WEHLE: Once every five years, yes. It's based on a five-year cycle so once every five years those buildings, those 14,000 buildings within that universe require inspection.

testimony you indicated 8,843... there are 8,843 active sidewalk shed permits citywide, so when I did the quick math on that that comes out to about 63 percent so, so roughly two thirds of all the buildings that are... have to have their brickwork inspected because they're taller than six stories have a sidewalk shed up?

PATRICK WEHLE: To be clear it's, it's not... that's not exactly right so there's a universe of these Local Law 11 buildings which is one issue and then you have the permits that have been issued.

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The permits that have been issued aren't just limited to those buildings within the Local Law 11 universe, it's actually broader than that so you can get a permit for a façade... for a sidewalk shed for a whole host of reasons not just because of the Local Law 11 work, you could be doing routine maintenance, you could be actually constructing a new building, there are a whole host of reasons why you would be getting a permit for a sidewalk shed, a limited universe of that are these 14,000 buildings that are, are within the Local Law 11 universe. Now not all of those buildings require a sidewalk shed based on the engineer's inspection the engineer will determine whether or the not the building is, is unsafe or in need of some repair and in those instances a sidewalk shed would be required.

in your testimony you indicated 25 percent of the sidewalk sheds were for Local Law 11 so 25 percent of 8,843 is 2,210.75 and so when you divide that 14,000 by 2,210.75 it comes out to about 15.7 percent so is that more accurate?

PATRICK WEHLE: I would say that certainly your, your point is well taken that there

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is a, a large percentage of the Local Law universe
who has an unsafe façade who are... who do have a
sidewalk shed up but have not commenced work to

5 repair that façade.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay and just FYI for folks you can... I, I take questions so that question actually came courtesy of the, the, the New York Post but you can tweet me at Ben Kallos and you can tweet the Chair at...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Jumaane Williams if they can spell it.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I appreciate it...

I'll spell it later.

council Member Kallos: No worries. Okay, so along those... okay, so, so we, we understand that there... this is a, a big problem and it's something, can you talk to me a little bit about what enforcement you can do and how the penalties work and how the liens work and why liens may or may not be the best enforcement tool?

PATRICK WEHLE: Certainly, so there is a number of different types of enforcement actions the

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Department can take and based on the violations that are issued penalties of course would be assessed... would be assessed. The ranges of these penalties vary from as little as 1,000 dollars to as high as 25,000 dollars, some of the examples of violations that could be issued as it relates to the work that we're describing would be obviously failure to maintain the exterior walls of the building, failure to file the report that's required under the Local Law 11, filing a late report, if you have an unsafe condition and you're failing to, to file, you know one of the things of note that's specifically related to the issue we're discussing here today is the way the law works today is if there's an unsafe condition on the façade you have 90 days to correct that condition however you have the opportunity to request an extension from the Buildings Department for 90 days to, to keep going and there's no cap on the amount of requests for extensions that you can ask for. So, as long as the owner is demonstrating to the Department's satisfaction that it's safe, there's a sidewalk shed in place, they have permits pulled, they're making efforts to correct those conditions we will continue issuing an extension on fixing those

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conditions however if the owner fails to request an extension they are assessed a penalty and that penalty is 1,000 dollars per month for their failure to request an extension and, and correct those conditions. In terms of liens we've had this discussion with this committee and with yourself before, the, the city's ability, ability to attach liens for penalties resulting from building code violations is somewhat limited. For quite some time it only really applied to one, two and three family homes, only recently there are a couple of laws that enacted that in... expanded that somewhat, one applying to illegal conversions, the second I believe was sponsored by you that applies it to multiple dwellings of a certain number of units with a certain number of total outstanding penalties. So, as a general matter with that exception we do not have the authority to attach liens to any penalties associated with any type of façade issue.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you Council Member, thank you Assistant Commissioner. I, I just want to also make sure I'm clarifying, so you're saying the, the sidewalk sheds and the scaffolding that are on, on top of them they... the way it's set up

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now it's a... it's less expensive for owners to renew the permits for the sidewalk shed then to make the repairs to the façade, correct?

PATRICK WEHLE: In some instances that's correct, yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: How many... what percentage of those... of the instances?

PATRICK WEHLE: It's not... it's very difficult if not impossible for us to say. In terms of the cost of, of façade repair work it obviously varies greatly depending on the scope of work, how significant the, the repair is, you know we tried to, to do a look into our data, it's difficult to do because a lot of the, the scope of work is more than just façade work ultimately so it's hard for us to pull out just the façade work to arrive at what the cost would be. The, the best we can determine is certainly at an average you're looking at 300,000 dollars about for your average façade repair job, keep in mind though that applies to all façade work be it like the very expensive stuff and general maintenance. This bill speaks to only those unsafe conditions and certainly unsafe conditions you would reasonably assume that kind of work is far more

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expensive than your... then your sort of run of the mill maintenance work. So, we would... we could assume that certainly the cost to perform that work to correct those conditions to make those repairs would be far in excess of the... you know close to 300,000-dollar figure we arrived at.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, if, if, if the cost of the façade work is not... if, if... is not... if I don't fall in that category what's another reason that I'd want to keep the sidewalk shed or scaffolding up?

PATRICK WEHLE: So, the, the, the shed goes up and the scaffolding goes up if it's for this Local Law 11 work for unsafe buildings... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Uh-huh... [cross-

talk]

maintenance of a façade that needs to happen you put that up and if you're constructing a new building.

Now if you're constructing a new building or you're doing routine maintenance on your building as a general matter this is less of an issue because you have the resources in place to do this work, you're building your building, you're not going to sit on it

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with your building not being created, you have a plan in place, you have the resources in place. I think to a large extent the, the concern that's being identified here that we're talking about relates to these Local Law 11 buildings and particularly the unsafe buildings or the buildings that aren't exact... somewhere in between safe and unsafe that require the shed and, and, and so forth.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, you believe that the, the ones that are up just for construction they generally come down in a reasonable time and the ones that are up of primarily the Local Laws that have to do with façade repair?

PATRICK WEHLE: As a general matter, I would say yes that's correct.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I just want to mention we were joined... we've been joined by Council Member Rosenthal and Council Member Mendez as well. I mean there comes a time... I don't know if this is that but there comes a time where an owner may not have the capacity to own a building if they can't follow the law so at what, what point do we make that decision obviously... I think the, the sidewalk sheds and the... and the scaffolding do pose some, some

public safety issues in terms of navigating them but as you mentioned they do... we do want to address quality of life issues as well and so what it sounded like you were saying is that you recognize and acknowledge that there is a severe quality of life issue with the sheds remaining up, but we don't have the funding to attend to it, is that correct?

PATRICK WEHLE: Most... I'm... most of that I would agree with, certainly there's a problem here and it's a problem that needs correction. As, as a Department and as a city we haven't really figured out what that is yet certainly as we go down this road we need to be very careful in terms of solutions to this problem because sidewalk sheds are there for a reason, there are certainly quality of life issues associated with sidewalk sheds, but they are there for a reason, they are there to protect the safety of the public and that is absolutely paramount. So, when we think about ways to address this issue it has to be seen through the lens of public safety and, and you know protection of the public.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, we don't want the sheds to come down if the public is going to be unsafe, we want the conditions to be corrected so

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then now it's about how we make sure the conditions are corrected. I'm not sure if we should be allowing quality of life issues... or I... and I think some public safety issues additionally maybe not as much as a façade but definitely trying to navigate it and... you know I don't... as was mentioned you don't know what's dripping down on you, that's all... into consideration. That shouldn't be the, the result of an owner who may not be able to uphold the building and also now it sounds like we don't have a way to figure out if that owner can't afford to make the repairs or simply

deciding not to make the repairs.

challenging for us to, to, to understand that, I mean often times with façade work, you know it's a tremendous amount of work and not only is it quite expensive but it's also quite time consuming and in many of these buildings say for like coops and condos, you know a lot of these older buildings masonry, masonry buildings they have to establish a capital campaign to raise the money before they can even commence the work so they have a Local Law 11 inspection performed, the inspection reveals that the, the façade of the building is unsafe or borders

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being unsafe, obviously the sidewalk shed needs to go
up right away and then... that... those conditions need
to be corrected but in certain instances monies...

5 large sums of monies need to be raised to perform

6 that work.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And that makes sense, I don't know that inaction is the, the ... is the answer and now that makes sense that something may go over a year or two years. Well we have a building that was mentioned that was almost 18 years and so that to me is a long time of inaction and so... what... I think what we're good here at in, in the city council is, is nudging that, that conversation and so I just ... Council Member Kallos is also a good nudger and I think this bill is, is meant to push that and so if there isn't a plan I think we're trying to come up with a plan for you and, so I think it would be good to present a different plan or we got to figure out how to make this bill work because we can't leave these questions unanswered which just means sheds... sidewalk sheds will stay up in perpetuity that doesn't make any sense also.

PATRICK WEHLE: Regrettably you're right, we, we don't have a plan, we need to create a plan.

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We are actively thinking through potential solutions, ways perhaps to create disincentives for owners to not perform this work, it's a very challenging thing to do because there's a lot we don't know and difficult to find out. We certainly again don't want to imperil the safety of the public, we are thinking through ideas and we certainly welcome the opportunity to sit down with our partner agencies and the city council to sort of work through some of this stuff and, and come up with something that works.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And particularly with NYCHA, do the sidewalk sheds and... that are up there they fall under the Local 11, 11 category I assume?

PATRICK WEHLE: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And have they said it's because they can't afford to make the façade repairs?

PATRICK WEHLE: I, I think the issues that we have as it relates to... the issues we have it applies the same, so whether it's a city owned building, NYCHA or private building if there's... if there's a structure... if there's an unsafe condition with the façade even a NYCHA property the sidewalk

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shed has to come up and then capital funding needs to be provided to correct those conditions. I, I can't speak with specificity but I think we all know this administration has devoted a significant sum of resources to correcting these conditions not so just that the, the, the sidewalk shed comes down and it improves the quality of life for the residents but again more importantly that the unsafe condition is corrected but we are talking about as we all know a large volume of work and so it's a problem at NYCHA... a, a NYCHA building just as it is in other types of buildings as well.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm asking a specific question because we have said that it's difficult to find out whether an owner has the shed up because they don't want to pay or because they don't have the ability to pay and so it seems like we have a reasonable expectation to get an answer from at least NYCHA because we own it of which one it is so I'm saying is it that they are not doing it or are they saying in... that they don't have the capital funds?

PATRICK WEHLE: It's hard for me obviously to speak on behalf of NYCHA, I imagine

we, we do have a, a sidewalk shed outside our

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will be completed.

building, it has been there since August of 2008
we've had a shed in place on our building and I think
280 Broadway is actually unfortunately a, a good
example of the challenges that one faces in
performing façade repair, it takes a, a lot of time
to scope out the work to, you know get the necessary
funding to make it happen. Thankfully there work has
commenced as of a few months ago on 280 Broadway so
we expect within I think a couple of years and that's
how long it takes to perform this work, that the work

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, I, I am amusing you have spoken to yourself so the, the reason that you were unable to do it sooner was because you didn't have the capital funds to fix the façade?

PATRICK WEHLE: I believe that's correct, yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You believe it's correct, oh...

PATRICK WEHLE: Well I, I, I mean...

23 [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I... [cross-talk]

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PATRICK WEHLE: I, I don't work in our... I don't really deal with DCAS directly, but I imagine that's the case, it was a question of getting the capital funding to perform the work.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Did anybody ask for the capital funding?

PATRICK WEHLE: I'm sure that's correct, yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: They did ask for the capital funding?

PATRICK WEHLE: I imagine that... I, I imagine, you know we asked for the resources through the board aside... ultimately, it's a situation for DCAS, right, they own and operate a number of buildings, ours is one of them, it's a city owned building so, you know they make the determination ultimately the schedule by which this work... which work, work occurs.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I, I don't... I don't recall getting... I've went through several budgets as the Housing Chair, I just don't recall getting requests for capital funding to fix the façade of the DOB building.

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PATRICK WEHLE: I don't... I can't... I don't have an answer to that, I'm happy to look into it further and get back to... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yeah, well... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: ...the city... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...the Gov ops Chair

is saying that they have not so… [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: Okay... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: that, that funding hasn't come in so... you know I just... I just want to be sure if people are just not making it a priority, I understand funding is an issue definitely, but people would also have to prioritize it and so this may be a case where the city agency has a façade on their building did not prioritize it and... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: Well they're certainly always competing priorities for expense and capital monies where this specific issue ranked on that list I can't say.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. what was the average length of time for completion of façade Local Law 11 work, what is the average length of time?

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PATRICK WEHLE: So, it, it varies greatly depending upon the scope of work and, and obviously the ability to raise funds to pay for that work. In our experience it varies from as little as a few months just to work that can take a number of years obviously.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: For other construction related equipment for which DOT issues the permits does, does DOB and DOT interact for permit issues?

PATRICK WEHLE: We do interact related to permit issues, you know to the extent that work on a construction site requires work to happen offsite on the street or the sidewalk, there is coordination between, between our agencies. For example, if you had to use a crane to install say mechanical equipment on their construction site that crane will likely be situated on the street and there needs to be a certain level of coordination between the Department and DOT on the permitting for that crane.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And the way your testimony read it... I assume that there were buildings that were in cycle seven that are still in cycle eight, is that correct?

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PATRICK WEHLE: There are buildings in cycle seven that were deemed unsafe... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: ...that remain unsafe, yes, in this cycle.

I'm going to... I do have some additional questions, but I want to go back to my colleagues for five-minute questions each, Council Member Grodenchik, Council Member Rosenthal and Council Member Kallos, just if you weren't here they are supportive of Intro Number 106 with some changes. I, I want... I just want to speak to... have you spoken to the sponsor about the changes of 106?

 $\label{eq:patrick} \mbox{{\tt PATRICK WEHLE:}} \quad \mbox{I have not had the} \\ \mbox{{\tt opportunity, no.}}$

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, they seem pretty reasonable, I want you to hear what she has to say and they're supportive of Intro Number 1241, they are not supportive of Intro Number 1389. We were also joined by Council Member Salamanca, Torres and Rodriguez, Council Member Grodenchik?

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COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you Mr. Chair. When someone comes... I own a building and it's found to have an insufficient facade, do they file for the shed first, is that what the first plan of

PATRICK WEHLE: An unsafe façade certainly the first step is to put a shed up to protect the safety of the public, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: And then you have seemingly forever, correct me if I'm wrong, you can go on and on and on and we know that it's at least 9 years at, at, at 280 and there's absolute... according to your testimony that I heard there's absolutely no mechanism to force people to perform this work and I understand that there are co-ops or condos that might not have a... large enough reserve fund to perform unexpected work or, or a commercial building could be the same thing, an owner that is in financial distress then no plans at all from the DOB, it's kind of depressing because, you know these sheds are not just up... some of them are at schools, some of them are at commercial buildings, some of them are... you know in other areas, it's far worse I'm sure in Manhattan than it is in, in my neck of the woods

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though but there... do you have an estimated date when you might have a plan?

PATRICK WEHLE: So, it's, it's a very... so, from the Buildings Department's perspective first and foremost as long as there's an unsafe condition on the façade the shed needs to remain in place but again as we've discussed there is certainly occasions where the shed is up for longer than, then is reasonable. This is a very complicated situation because whatever we come up with... whatever we come up with to address the problem we got to make sure it's not impinging on the safety of the public, we're working through a number of ideas, we're not quite there yet to share anything, we're working with our agency partners, we look forward to sitting down with the council, I don't have anything firm yet to share but again happy to sit down and look forward to sitting down with the council to discuss these issues and challenges and see what we can come up with but we do have some ideas that we're thinking through.

me that at least some of the people that have these sheds up... I wouldn't say they're doing it on purpose but there's, there's almost no recourse for the city

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if they don't take them down, they could be up indefinitely.

PATRICK WEHLE: I agree and that's part of the problem. What we're thinking about is creating perhaps for lack of a better word, disincentives for folks to maintain their shed and not to fix these, these conditions in a reasonable amount of time but it's a very difficult exercise to, to get there and understand what that standard and threshold is but it's something we are thinking through.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: It's discouraging, it's like the guy in my district that has a... he's been building a house for 14 years, I mean it's just... you imagine having... it's not the same thing but they have a... yeah, they have a fence up around the property which is for public safety, so nobody wanders on especially children... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: Yes... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: ...but... [cross-

talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: Ordinarily we don't put a time table on the amount of time it takes to perform the work, whatever kind of work it is, our concern is that the work be performed safely however in certain

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[cross-talk]

instances... and we're talking about today as one of
them there is this sort of ancillary impact, right...
[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Sure... [cross-

PATRICK WEHLE: ...we're allowing folks to keep their sheds up that present quality of life issues for a period of time longer than it reasonably takes to fix the work, that's clearly a problem and we need to figure it out.

testimony indicated that Department of Buildings
feels it would not be a good thing if the city... the
city of New York were to do these repairs and I'm
sorry I missed part of your testimony but it would
seem to me that we... you know we do demolish unsafe
buildings, we do other kinds of work and I'm sure
that there would be any number of people who would be
willing to do this work and the city would slap a
lien on the property and that would move them... move
things along quicker, is there any thought at all to
the city doing this work?

PATRICK WEHLE: So, there's a big...

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COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: ...or hiring

3 somebody to do the work... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: There's a big distinct, distinction we think between the work that currently the city hires the contractors to perform versus what we're talking about here. the work the city hires the contractor to perform is emergency unsafe work, right, we give an owner the opportunity to demolish their building because it's unsafe and if they fail to do so we show up and take care of it for them. In this instance we don't... we don't consider these buildings to be unsafe, now they do have an unsafe... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Well they are... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: ...façade... [cross-talk]

18 COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: ...unsafe at

19 some level, right, the façade is... [cross-talk]

20 PATRICK WEHLE: But however... [cross-talk]

21 COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: ...unsafe

22 which... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: ...however the difference is there's a sidewalk shed put in place to protect the safety of the public, so the unsafe immediately

hazardous condition is addressed by the installation

immediately hazardous, hazardous emergency work that

we ordinarily as a city refer to the emergency repair

of the sidewalk shed and so therefor we don't

associate this type of work to be akin with the

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[cross-talk]

emergency... [cross-talk]

the other side of the street.

PATRICK WEHLE: ...having to do... perhaps...

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK:

question, I got 17 seconds, theoretically I mean the higher up you go and if a section of, you know the, the cladding of the building peeled away, and it was three stories high you could have a real big problem because the shed only covers the sidewalk and maybe part of the street, it could go all the way across to

PATRICK WEHLE: Yeah, so there's requirements in the law that govern the side of the shed, how far it goes and its length, if there were sort of conditions that you described that are unique then we would... then it would fall into the category of... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK:

putting in a good word to your boss.

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PATRICK WEHLE: Thank you.

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THIRTER WEITER. THANK YOU.

last... you, you say last year the Department performed a sweep of all 7,700 buildings with active sidewalk shed permits and then you issued hundreds of violations for quality of life which I totally get, were you... how many buildings received violations because one shed could receive several?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I'm wondering,

PATRICK WEHLE: Yeah, unfortunately I can get you... the committee that information, I don't have it, it was certainly... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay... [cross-

PATRICK WEHLE: ...a large number of violations representing a good portion of those buildings, I don't have an exact number offhand, but we can provide that to the committee.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: How many had been up longer than the three years it might take to get the work done?

PATRICK WEHLE: Well again every building is different in terms of its scope of work... [cross-talk]

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah... [cross-

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PATRICK WEHLE: ...and it could reasonably take a few months or maybe even a few years depending on the need to raise the funds to perform the work.

Again, I don't have a specific number on those buildings that have been around for say longer than three years but again there's not a small number, I mean provide the number to the committee but... I would say it's... I don't know if it's quite like a hundred but it's in the tens perhaps but we'll, we'll provide that to the committee.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, that's helpful. How many do you think... is, is, is one of the issues enough staffing on behalf of DOB to get inspectors out to sign off on buildings in the façade work being done and the safety of taking down the shed?

PATRICK WEHLE: No, I don't think that's the issue, I think we're appropriately staffed, I don't know exactly what our service level is on these types of requests to get sign off on the work but it's... you know it's a matter of days at most so that's not really what presents... you know the, the

large... the large issue that we have here so I think we're sufficiently resourced to perform those inspections to sign off on the work.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I'd love to know the service level, I mean the notion of days and maybe what the longest or... among the longest has been... [cross-talk]

 $\label{eq:patrick} \mbox{\sc Patrick WeHlE:} \mbox{\sc We, we can certainly} \\ \mbox{\sc provide that.}$

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great and then can you drill down to know what's going on which... with each building or subset of buildings, not... you know I'm sure there's a proportion of the 7,700 that are solid, you know need to be there and no other reasons but I'm wondering if there are... if there are ways to have criteria for taking down part of a sidewalk shed, another words when it wraps around a whole block what can be done to take... you know take down a third of it or, or two of the facades...

PATRICK WEHLE: That, that is also something we're thinking through right now, if there are circumstances where perhaps it's reasonable to not require as much of a sidewalk shed as the law currently requires. One of the particular challenges

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2	actually relates to NYCHA buildings because of the			
3	style and configuration of those buildings the tower			
4	in the park you sometimes have sidewalk sheds that			
5	extend, you know across from one building to another			
6	building and do you really need to have sidewalk			
7	sheds that, you know based on it's a it's an			
8	equation that determines the sort of length of the			
9	linear length of the shedding and based on the design			
10	and configuration of those buildings it sometimes			
11	results in the shedding there being more shedding			
12	than you really need so that's also something we're			
13	thinking through as well but I think the, the one			
14	thing we all obviously need to be mindful of is Local			
15	Law 11 and our, our whole façade inspection program			
16	is there to protect the safety of the public and it,			
17	it works remarkably well, we traverse the city			
18	streets without fear of any part of a building			
19	falling on top of us and almost without exception			
20	that's the case, we've had some a very small number			
21	of examples where there have been conditions, you			
22	Council Member of course are very much [cross-talk]			

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, it's

criminal... [cross-talk]

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PATRICK WEHLE: ...familiar with... [cross-

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...activity...

5 [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: ...one that was in your district which was certainly tragic but Local Law 11 as a general matter works exceptionally well.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: You know and just to be clear... I don't speak for the sponsor, you know just from my district's perspective we love that, I mean if there's one thing the Department of Buildings does exceedingly well it's protecting the public, you know when, when tall buildings go up and the, the area of the sidewalk sheds, I don't think that's being debated and maybe we don't say it enough but that's very well appreciated, you know what... I think what we're all juggling is the reality of sidewalk sheds that are up for a long time that effect, you know retail for example, that's, that's what we're looking at and that's why the notion of picking off pieces of it are attractive like taking down part of a sidewalk shed.

PATRICK WEHLE: Yeah and that's... again that's an approach we're considering as well.

extension, the... to, to receive the extension they

need to demonstrate to us that the, the safety of the

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public is protected meaning there's a, a sidewalk shed in place, that the sort of stability and the integrity of that sidewalk shed is appropriate, that they have permits to do the work, and that they're making efforts to correct those conditions. So, I mean yes, as a general matter they are compliant for sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: And does DO... does the Department of Buildings go out and inspect these sheds and the reason I ask I, I have... I have the third largest NYCHA portfolio in the city of New York and I have quite a few NYCHA developments that just have sheds and they've been there for years and there's issues about not enough lighting, there's issues about some of these sheds actually blocking the surveillance cameras so there's a lot of criminal activity happening under... within these sheds and you know my, my concern and in, in speaking with, with, with NYCHA is when... well when are you going to get the work that needs to be done, done so that we can remove these sheds and so my question to you is how often does DOB go out and inspect these sheds?

PATRICK WEHLE: So, as a general matter our inspections are complaint based, when we receive

a complaint we perform an inspection, on occasion we do, do sweeps where we actively look at all the active permits for sidewalk sheds out there and based on what we see we'd issue violations, NYCHA's a little bit unique, we, we still of course... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Do you... do you give them violations as well?

PATRICK WEHLE: There, there wouldn't be any penalty associated with that but if we see something we'll let them know. I think specifically to your issues if you want to share with me those locations I'm happy to have somebody take a look to see what's going on and then we could have a conversation with your office and NYCHA and see what if anything can be done.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: And is NYCHA required to provide buildings with a timeline as to, you know what capital work needs to be done that requires these sheds?

PATRICK WEHLE: I don't think there's a requirement that they provide us with a timeline, I imagine they do, I don't... there's... the requirement for NYCHA as it relates to us and their permitting is

there wouldn't be any penalty associated with those

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violations.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Both of those things concern me, one if you don't give any violations obviously that's a problem so I really want to get an answer to that and even if they're not being paid which is bad there should be on record that there's a violation that occurred there...

PATRICK WEHLE: Yeah, again I, I'm... I'll...

I will confirm that but I'm pretty sure there is it
just wouldn't be a monetary penalty associated with
that.

whether... I mean it's another question of whether its paid or not, I think they should be... the city should be treated like any other landlord so if there's a monetary assessment that's assessed with the violation I think that should go along with it so I'd like to know what's... you know what's happening with that and again I brought up the NYCHA thing and it's a... it's a good example of, you know safety issues because as was mentioned sometimes the lights are out it does cause crevices for people to do activity they might not otherwise do in the light and, and lastly just in general when you have a, a bunch of people like that in, in that small area that feel neglected

for various reasons and then look like they're neglected with sheds all over the place it does set a kind of mindset and help assign a mindset that we're trying to reverse so I do think it is part of the, the public safety overall, the physical space that people... sorry, Council Member Kallos.

you were skeptical of the impact of this legislation on Local Law 11 sheds so let's start with the 25 percent for new construction, so that's 2,210 sheds for new construction, is there any reason why new construction should or would need to stop for more than seven days?

PATRICK WEHLE: Certainly, there could be a, a number of reasons.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And if you can spend like no more than 30 seconds explaining why it would need to stop for seven days and why the sidewalk shed couldn't come down during that stoppage?

PATRICK WEHLE: I think it's, it's hard to say specifically, I really... it depends on the site and the scope of work, it could be related to, to deliveries, work schedules, it could be... some of the

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exceptions obviously that you outline in your bill, I mean it depends on the specific site but it wouldn't be unreasonable for a site to not... for there not to be activity on a site for a period of seven days and more importantly I don't think it's reasonable if there is no activity on the site for a period of seven days that the sheds should come down so when they go back to work on the eighth day you're going to put the shed back up?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, I think I'd be eager to under... have, have a better understanding of what a reasonable work... stopping work on a site would be, I think everyone gets frustrated when they look and see a sidewalk shed but no work happening and seven days seems reasonable because you pick up the phone, you call 3-1-1 and they say well when did they stop doing work and you're like well last week, I didn't see it for a week, if you say two weeks whatever it gets a little bit harder to do but DOB occasionally issues stop work orders, occasionally it's at my request but when work stops at a site for six months in that case they can just... and, and during 2001 following 9/11 work stopped all over the city as financing dropped off and all these sidewalk

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sheds stayed up, why can't we just cap off those building, make them safe, put the netting up that you need to, to keep what's in the building in the building and then get the sidewalk sheds down if you're not doing actual construction anymore?

PATRICK WEHLE: So, certainly when there are slowdowns in the economy we have... we've had a number of stalled sites throughout the city like you described that's not really a problem today thankfully, but I think you'll have to hear in part from, you know ownership and industry and contractors to get a better sense of their schedule and for the amount of time that work might not be occurring. I, I think in... you know in our experience from where we are as the regulator the, the situation you're describing isn't the situation that is causing the problem that we're discussing here today... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: But it's... that's... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: ...more of them... [cross-

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...that's 25 percent of them so I just want to move on so the next

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percent.

one is 50 percent are for general maintenance, that's approximately 4,421, I'm going to ask the same type of question, is there a reason why maintenance work would need to stop for more than seven days and a reason why the sidewalk shed could, couldn't come down when that work has stopped and then go back when they need to do more?

PATRICK WEHLE: I would... I would give you the same answer, it really depends on the scope of work, I think there are reasonable situations where work could stop for seven days and again moreover I don't... I don't think it's practical to go through all the work, time and expense to remove a sidewalk shed only to put it back up maybe on the eighth day or a couple of days later.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: What... so, so what if it was six months?

PATRICK WEHLE: I think it's something to consider, I, I get... I think the, the universe that you're discussing represents the minority of the universe we're talking about here... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Its 25 or 50

PATRICK WEHLE: Of the of the shed			
permits but we're not discussing whether or not those			
sites are not active, right, the sites that are not			
active routinely are the Local Law 11 sites but the			
sites that are doing maintenance work and are new			
construction… [cross-talk]			
COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Uh-huh [cross-			
talk]			
PATRICK WEHLE:not in every instance			
but ordinarily the works occurring			
COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And so [cross-			
talk]			
PATRICK WEHLE:on a reasonable			
schedule.			
COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, I don't know			
if you've been to law school or if you're an			
attorney, are you or… [cross-talk]			
PATRICK WEHLE: I am not.			
COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, you've been			
giving the, the very lawyerly answer of it depends			

so, let's separate how long work takes because of

work versus funding so, if building contractors were

to file a work plan with a timeline does DOB have the

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expertise to review the work plan and timeline to see if that is reasonable?

PATRICK WEHLE: That gets to one of the things we're considering as a Department to help address this issue. So, one of the things we're thinking about is exactly what you're describing and we're thinking through our means to perform that evaluation.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, okay, so it looks like I may have stumbled or, or perhaps something we were probably both thinking about at the same time of having folks file a work plan and then have DOB approve it and if they don't hit their work plan then some sort of mechanism to get that sidewalk shed down. Along the same lines, so for funding, so, I understand that... DCAS has never asked me, I oversee them as Chair of the Gov ops Chair, they have never actually asked for funding to fix your façade at the DOB building which has been up for almost a decade and that's a problem... if I may continue?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can finish that question.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Sure. So, on the funding piece I'm, I'm not sure exactly and Guillermo

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may know just as much as I or Megan to the extent HPD or DCAS wasn't interested in doing the work themselves as I open... Chair to my opening and I'm not sure whether or not we can direct HPD to make funding available but if folks are having trouble arranging funding the federal, state, and local government all have creative precedence where we make money available for folks to borrow whether it's to buy a new home, whether it's to build affordable housing and so I guess the question is do you think it is a wise investment of the city resources to provide funding to building owners that may be responsible but just can't get to the borrowing window or can't afford it to be able to do the work that's needed to provide the subsidy or even unsubsidized we can borrow at a lower rate than most anyone else can and get that work done and perhaps, perhaps say well if you have vacant units in your building we'd love those to be affordable now?

PATRICK WEHLE: So, I work at the Buildings Department and that question is a little bit outside of my scope of expertise, I'm happy to take that back and share with my colleagues.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Well, well to the
3 extent that HPD and, and DOT were in this legislation
4 I think it would have been appropriate for them to be
5 here to speak to that specific question which we've
6 been posing to them for quite a while. I am done on
7 this round of questions.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, do you have additional questions you want to ask the board?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: [off-mic] I, I, I do...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, thank you

Council Member. Well I might as well... now let's go to

Intro 106, I just have a, a few more questions on

these bills. Does DOB issue violations for

accessibility requirements?

PATRICK WEHLE: We do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: If so how many violations did DOB issue in 2016 or year to date and what are the penalties associated with violations of accessibility requirements?

PATRICK WEHLE: So, we don't receive many complaints, very few actually related to the accessibility requirements. In 2016 we issued eight violations, year to date 2017 we've issued three

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violations. In terms of the, the penalties they range from 300 dollars to 1,600 dollars.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Grab him. Sorry.

Does DOB work with the Mayor's Office of People with

Disabilities for enforcement of the Accessibility

requirements?

PATRICK WEHLE: Certainly we do, they refer complaints to us as well for an enforcement.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sorry.

PATRICK WEHLE: No problem.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm good. For
Intro Number 1241 does DOB issue any violations
issued for failure to have diaper changing
accommodations and if so how many did you issue in
2016 or year to date?

PATRICK WEHLE: We currently do not issue any violations because there's currently no requirement that there... these be, be in place so presumably if this bill becomes law we'd have the authority to do so.

much. Just back to 1389, I did... I just want to make clear so, what you're saying in terms of contractor

sheds is that you do not have the authority to do it,

I just wanted to get... [cross-talk]

matter in most instances the contractor shed or contractor office is located on the site... on the actual construction site with that being the case it's certainly something we're aware of and we govern and we regulate, there might be very limited instances where the shed needs to be located off the site because it interferes with construction operations therefore the site... the shed would be placed off the building site likely on the street and that would be subject to DOT regulations and permitting.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright, thank you very much. Council Member Kallos is not here, he did say he had some additional questions, but I have no more questions I can think of right now so hopefully you will follow up with Council Member Kallos and his additional... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: Certainly... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...questions. I do believe that we want to get some place real with this and perhaps codify what that is. By, by the way with

the seven days part is it the theory of it coming down if there's no stop work orders or is it the time frame that was suggested here?

PATRICK WEHLE: I think... well from the Department's perspective again as it relates to sidewalk sheds they should not be coming down as long as there's an unsafe condition on the façade but specifically as it relates to seven days every operation is different and it... there might be reasonable circumstances why there is not work occurring for seven days moreover the bill requires the Buildings Department to, to show up on two... at two separate times within those seven days and if at those two instances we don't see work occurring then we'd require the shed to come down, that seems impractical and unreasonable to us.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But again that, that's the time frame, that's why I'm trying to expand it out, obviously if there's unsafe conditions that is one thing and that makes sense and I understand you said this is a smaller universe but there may be a universe of people who aren't doing work and a shed is up and, so I want to see if

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there's a time frame issue or you just feel they should be up for some other... [cross-talk]

PATRICK WEHLE: So, as it relates to the

Local Law 11 buildings which again are most, most of the buildings we're talking about are those, in pretty much every instance it's an unsafe condition and the sidewalk shed should, should not come down. There are those other types of buildings where it might be just maintenance work or new construction where it was suggested maybe that seven days isn't reasonable and should be something more than that. What I would say those buildings aren't really the buildings we're talking about here to the extent that they are it's something to think about and see what would be reasonable, I don't have an exact number off hand from my perspective seven days doesn't seem like enough, but I imagine there are others who might want to weigh in on that as well.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright, thank you very much for your testimony.

PATRICK WEHLE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: We have Michael
Wolfe from Midbar and REBNY and Carl Hum from REBNY
who are up next. Can you please each raise your right

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hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly, honestly to Council Member questions?

MICHAEL WOLFE: I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright, you'll each have two minutes to give your testimony, you can begin in the order of your preference. You got to press the button.

Member Williams and the, the Committee on Housing and Buildings. My name is Carl Hum, I am the Senior Vice President for Management Services in Government Affairs at the Real Estate Board in New York. part of my portfolio is handling the residential managers, developers and owners who are members of REBNY, part of that is the residential management council who is... actually chaired by the gentleman to my left, Michael Wolfe who you will hear from very... in, in a short while but the Residential Management Committee...

Council rather represents developers, owners, and managers of the city's brand named residential buildings throughout the five boroughs and beyond and collectively when they heard about this bill there

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was an... a, a collective concern over this bill and with... and particularly it's the intent of the bill. The committee feels that the bill is well intentioned but unfortunately there are too many unattended consequences. Let me make this very clear from the committee's point of view is that no one likes sidewalk sheds, there's no incentive to keep these sheds, the... is something that they feel is an eyesore and that has, has caused many complaints for their residents and for their tenants. However, in regard to dealing with these sidewalk sheds there are often delays that are experienced from... whether it be from the city of New York, from the DOB, Landmarks... or what... other... or what may have you and other city agencies. Additionally, as Assistant Commissioner Wehle had referenced there could be also financing issues with regards to carrying out the repairs that are required under Local Law 11. Again, the committee feels that this is a well-intentioned bill, but unintended consequences are, are too great and it ... just... I want to point out in Commissioner, Commissioner Wehle's testimony he noted that in many cases that 98 percent of the case sidewalk sheds... 98 percent of them cannot come down because of unsafe

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conditions and that leaves two percent of all the 8,800 and some odd sheds that are out there so you're really targeting 176 sheds with this piece of legislation that's going to affect the entire city. So, that's a great example of a very blunt instrument being used to kill what seems like a fly.

MICHAEL WOLFE: Good afternoon, thank you for having me. My name is Michael Wolfe, I wear two hats this afternoon, one is the Co-Chair of the Residential Management Council of the city of New York as well as the owner of Midboro Management that represents about 120 buildings many of which are in the sponsor's district as well of, of the Council Members and I do have sidewalk sheds up at the current time. I, I assure you that none of my clients in no building that I know of wants a sidewalk shed up ever, it's certainly necessary to protect, protect the public, passersby. Sidewalk sheds breed excess... excessive dog urine, they breed unofficial places of homeless... they become a homeless shelter at times, we understand why a sidewalk shed would be a nuisance to someone especially to retail, people on the second floor. We found in our buildings is we're trying to raise the height of some sidewalk sheds to be under a

window or above a window to allow light into a
person's apartment, put signage up for the retailers,
to put clear panels or mesh panels as opposed to
solid wood panels so people could look through the
shed but still provide safety. I actually printed out
a 1989 article that was in New York Times and the New
York Times article said those stay forever a sidewalk
sheds or bridges they called them, the actual term is
sheds and the reason why I printed this article is
because one of the buildings that I, I started
managing approximately 30 years ago is referenced. At
that time the Commissioner the Department of
Building Commissioner Mr. Smith proposed a one-year
period for a sidewalk shed to remain with a renewal
for one year and then one-year periods thereafter.
The reason why seven days is certainly not a
reasonable amount of time with all due respect is
that certain things happen, if you have an unsafe
condition you may be in a landmark district, you may
have to get a mold made, you may be may have to
order materials, you may need an assessment and then
also defining what no work means and we're concerned
that if there's a rush to remove a sidewalk shed it

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

will lead to… lead to substandard work… may I continue?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can finish your statement.

MICHAEL WOLFE: Okay, it would... I could lead to substandard work, it could lead to people cheating which would then put the pedestrians at risk, somebody may be in such dire straits financially that they do not... they... that they rush to remove a sidewalk shed just to comply with code and avoid fines but, yet they open the public up to, to, to unsafe conditions. Other things that, that... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you... thank you for the testimony, we have a couple questions for you, so you might be able... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: Sure... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...continue doing that but first residential management... what was it you, you chair or...

MICHAEL WOLFE: The, the Real Estate

Board of New York's Residential Management Council.

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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 73
2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Residential
3	Management Council and, and what's the relationship
4	to, to REBNY?
5	MICHAEL WOLFE: It's a sector of REBNY as
6	they have a brokerage division, and this is our, our
7	council are owners and operators and third-party
8	managers of real estate in, in the city probably
9	thousands of buildings.
10	CARL HUM: It's a subset of our
11	membership that… [cross-talk]
12	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay [cross-talk]
13	CARL HUM:gets together [cross-talk]
14	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS:like a
15	subcommittee or [cross-talk]
16	CARL HUM:and talks about [cross-talk]
17	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS:it's a it's a
18	[cross-talk]
19	CARL HUM: It's they're called the
20	council yeah, so it is a committee… [cross-talk]
21	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay [cross-talk]
22	CARL HUM:if you will.
23	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, so Mr. Hum I
24	just wanted to mention that we're not only targeting

the 179 buildings that you reference, we're actually

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are targeting all of them. I think... we're trying to figure out which ones are up because the owners can't afford it and which ones the owners don't want to do it because it's just cheaper to them to keep up and so we do need at some point for those sheds to come down and it... we agree that they shouldn't come down if they are not... if it's not safe to bring them down but in perpetuity is not the answer and so to both of you how do we figure out and you guys have more access to owner's books than we do, how do we figure out if someone is keeping it up because it's cheaper to keep up or because they really can't afford it so that we help them access financing because you mentioned a few good reasons as to why it would be a nuisance and there are additional reasons as to why it's a nuisance so it's not something that we can just keep saying it's unsafe... it's unsafe without addressing the core issue?

MICHAEL WOLFE: I thought... one idea I had was that the Department of Buildings changed the procedure for Local Law 11 filing where you could upload your compliance and one thought I had was that perhaps if a sidewalk shed was up for more than x period of time that that owner or that management

company or whoever the responsible party was, the
Registered Managing Agent for that building could
upload a contract with a vendor to prove that, that
there is a contract out for the work to proceed, you
know short of that you, you, you don't know so you
could put up a shed, pull a permit for work and never
do it... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, wait just for clarity... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: Yeah... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: That's for... and that sounds good for the ones that we're saying no work is being done so that sounds like a good possible solution, but it doesn't answer the question of ones that are up because it's unsafe not necessarily because no work is being done.

unsafe is it, it really is what, what is the unsafe condition, so I can get... I can give you an example if, if you don't mind. So, I, I have a shed up in your district currently on 95th Street and we have not only a shed but we have pipe scaffolding so the building is in a cocoon, it's in a screen net, no one is happy and we were waiting for two terracotta

stones to be made and because so much work is going
on in the city, is the buildings are getting old and
not, not younger the, the molds take anywhere from
four to eight weeks so or the terracotta product
that we're looking for to comply with landmarks, the
pieces came incorrect so now we have to go back to
the mold company so now I have my shed up for that
much longer when everyone wants the shed down
including us, the, the building, the board and now
we're waiting for that to occur. I think one thing
that could help some of the sheds come down sooner is
perhaps look at, you know what the guidelines and
requirements are for sheds so some buildings have
either what they call a moat around the building or
they have large garden areas that maybe could be
fenced off as opposed to a sidewalk shed so we have
if we have very little work or there is no pedestrian
traffic in a certain area then we could limit just
how much sidewalk shedding we have.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Again it... your example... you gave a good example of why it stayed up and, and so I'm really trying to attack the heart...

24 [cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...of... [cross-talk]
MICHAEL WOLFE: ...how do you get it down,

And, and some of those

yeah... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Well no... well yours, yours stayed up because there was work being done and I understand that there could be work that postponed it, but no one is getting to the cost issue, at... some, some of these are up because they either don't want to pay the cost to fix the façade or they have financial burdens and are unable to pay for it and I'm trying to figure out... [cross-talk]

CARL HUM:

instances and I think that Assistant Commissioner
Wehle had pointed it out that in some of these
instances they are co-ops that are self-financed and
you know they go through the Local Law 11 inspection
and at that point figure... they are... they are at point
of discovery that repairs have to be made and a, a, a
financing campaign has to be undertaken whether it be
through self-assessment or whether it be looking for
loans in the market and as you know... you know selfassessment is a sometimes a long task with regards to
trying to get it past... for... trying to get it passed

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through co-op boards and also convincing other residents of it...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Let me just ask another question, do you think that there are some owners taking advantage of the fact that they can keep this up and it's cheaper than opposed to paying for the façade repair?

MICHAEL WOLFE: I'm, I'm sure there are, it's no different than when Local Law 11 first started that owners ripped cornices off and decorative areas of the building which really I guess landmarks expanded so I'm sure there are people doing that but from our perspective I'd rather have an owner putting up a shed not doing work, unfortunately taking advantage until we figure out how to... how to motivate them to take it down sooner than for them not to have a shed and have something fall down and obviously kill someone... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I understand I just wanted to know if you had ideas... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: I agree with you... [cross-

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...how we figure

CARL HUM: Council, Councilman yeah, I
mean there's always going to be whatever law that you
put out there there's always going people that are
going to try gain the system and so the point I was
trying to make earlier with regards to who is this
going to affect, what is this going to effect this
bill, you know I, I look at Assistant Commissioner
Wehle's testimony who says gives us two facts, I
mean one is that there's 8,843 active sidewalk sheds
citywide, right, so we're talking about that's a very
defined universe of how many sidewalk sheds there are
and then also in his testimony he said that 98
percent of the sheds out there are up there for a
reason because of safety reasons so that, that leaves
two percent so two percent times 8,843 is going to
give you 176 [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: No, no but... [cross-talk]

CARL HUM: ...sites... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...this is where we're disagreeing, you're, you're not acknowledging that we're trying to actually deal with those unsafe buildings...

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2 CARL HUM: Oh I, I... no, no I... no, I do acknowledge... [cross-talk]

4 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And so... [cross-

5 talk]

You're... I'm, I'm saying that the, the instrument that we're using namely a piece of citywide legislation that's going to affect all owners such as Michael, such as every, everyone else in the Residential Management Council and beyond when you're really trying to effect 176 sites.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: No, but we're not,

I just want to be clear that we are trying to affect
all of the sidewalk sheds that are up for a

particularly extended long-time period some of which
are the two percent that you spoke about and the
others are people who have them up because it's

cheaper to have them up than to make the repairs...

[cross-talk]

CARL HUM: Right but they're all within the universe of active sidewalk sheds and that's what... [cross-talk]

 $\mbox{MICHAEL WOLFE:} \ \mbox{I, I, I applaud no work} \\ \mbox{and then the city comes in and they do some work to} \\$

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get the unsafe condition removed and the sidewalk shed down, the question is how do we define what that period of time is and that's certainly subjective however, however, you know if you had an unsafe condition and the building does a Local Law 11 study the shed may go up, you have to do specifications, file with the city, wait for landmarks, wait for DOB so, you know if I just had an off the cuff think what would be a reasonable time is more of a six month window than a seven day window...

I want to go to my, my colleague for five minutes'
worth of, of questions. I just... I just want to just
keep reiterating that we, we are bouncing around the
fact that we got to figure out how to get the repairs
made and not excuse owners who can pay for the
repairs to get made, to not making the repairs and if
there are owners who are in financial burdens maybe
we can guide them to some products that can assist
but the answer is not just to keep the sheds up...
[cross-talk]

CARL HUM: We, we... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: We... right... [cross-talk]

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CARL HUM: We agree, and we will... we, we are... we're here and ready to, to try to find, find an answer with you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member Kallos.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Could I come meet with the Residential Management Council with our committee staff and, and even our Chair if he wishes to join to discuss this specific problem?

CARL HUM: We would welcome your attendance and your participation.

MICHAEL WOLFE: Our... we meet every third Wednesday of the month.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I will be there this third Wednesday of the month in, in November if that is acceptable... [cross-talk]

CARL HUM: We ask you... well you know nationally... yeah, we could do that...

MICHAEL WOLFE: Sure... [cross-talk]

CARL HUM: Absolutely, yes, November 15th... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: If you could... if you could please pass on to your leadership and your lobbyists that if council members request to meet

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Perfect, I, I love the idea of fencing off in an inaccessible area,

opposite we would love to have you.

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I think would also be very helpful for NYCHA because a lot of those areas are open space areas but not supposed to be used and I think it would change quality of life on the first floors and second floors where there are units. So, I just want to speak to the location at 95th Street. So, I guess the question is, so you were waiting for terracotta so you, you found that the terracotta was loose, I imagine you removed all that terracotta that was loose, is that correct?

MICHAEL WOLFE: Yes.

Question is how much would it have been to take down the scaffolding for four to eight weeks and in this case 16 weeks which was four months and then would it have even been possible to work with the city or DOT or DOB to just say, you know what putting back in the terracotta is a one day job or, or however long it takes and we will just corner off that section of the sidewalk so that we can go up, put it in and, and what have you?

MICHAEL WOLFE: So, we're trying to do that. In fact, I found out about this wrong mold issue last week so what we're doing is we're, we're

trying to foresee behind the scenes, we're going back to the contractor and saying this is your fault, we want to take down the shed, take down the pipe, hire a boom truck at your expense and come back and put up the terracotta so, we're trying to, to, to work that out over the next couple of weeds to get that removed.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: We are... [crosstalk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: To, to your point.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I... and my constituents on 95th Street now know I'm doing a great job for them, but I guess the question is how can we get folks... how do we change the scaffold law and even Local Law 11 which I heard from our representatives from RSA... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

this, this giant I, I would sledge hammer where something goes wrong, you have to put this scaffolding up even if you don't necessarily need that you just need to go with the boom truck and take the offending material out and then get it down and then come back later and fix it.

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[cross-talk]

2	MICHAEL WOLFE: One thing you can help us
3	with possibly is that if we complete a job today and
4	we file with the DOB that the job is done we want to
5	remove our scaffold it could take anywhere from 30 to
6	90 days before we get approval to remove the shed so…
7	and, and not to poo-poo the DOB but everyone's busy.
8	The other issue that we have is that Landmarks have
9	are understaffed and have so many files that to get a
10	landmark permit to proceed with work as well could
11	take months as and as well [cross-talk]
12	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, so let's
13	take… [cross-talk]
14	MICHAEL WOLFE:which [cross-talk]
15	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:these
16	suggestions and say that DOB and LPC have seven days
17	to respond to a request to inspect and take down the
18	scaffolding.
19	MICHAEL WOLFE: We actually met with DOB
20	at REBNY… [cross-talk]
21	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Uh-huh [cross-
22	talk]
23	MICHAEL WOLFE:and they were going to

endeavor to do a 30 day or less window, clearly...

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that often.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I'll start with seven... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: That would be fabulous.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Now then the next question which we were a little focused, so I, I think we're all on the same page, so have you ever had occasion where you hire a contractor, they come in, they do the demo, they do the demo quickly and then the disappear for days, weeks or months before you can get the men to come back and finish the job?

MICHAEL WOLFE: Not typically in these jobs, not, not in my company, not in my experience

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: You will be my GC moving forward... no, that, that is incredibly impressive, so have you had occasion where work stopped for seven days after you hire... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: Absolutely and sometimes work stops because you find a condition that you didn't anticipate but let's say for example... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, so what's the reasonable amount of time where if it's more than... is it two weeks, is it one month, at one point of like a

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work stoppage is it, you know what we should really take it down for instance in this terracotta situation where you're waiting four to eight weeks to get it back?

MICHAEL WOLFE: I think that in, in the vicinity for four to... four to seven months is probably reasonable off the top of my head, it... every job is different, and I'll give you a perfect example.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Wait, I'm sorry to... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: ...if I... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...interrupt just...

[cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: Sure... [cross-talk]

ten seconds so I guess it's hard for me to wrap my head around having to wait four to seven months for work to happen, my, my feeling is that somewhere in days or weeks of... if, if you need more than a certain amount of time then it's, it's reasonable to say okay let's just get the scaffolding down and since you have the expertise how much does it cost to take the scaffolding up and put it down and is this a, a...

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through every single vendor or are there vendors that are less expensive for that?

MICHAEL WOLFE: Industry standards, if I gave you an average about 130 dollars a foot to put up a standard sized shed that's for the erection, dismantling and three months of rental. So, keeping it up is inexpensive, the ... putting it up and taking it down is really where it has an adverse effect on the co-op board or the owner that's why it's, it's much less expensive to keep it up while you're waiting and, and the unfortunate reality is there's so many different reasons that could stop a job and I know we're focusing on those that either can't afford it, don't want to do it or trying to do the cheap way out but it really would make the people that can afford to do it that are waiting for molds or steel to be made or special inspections they all suffer because of the minority that, that are trying to, to beat the system if I can call it that.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: If you went to a scaffold company and said I want to put up the scaffolding for a week, get it back down and then put it back up when I have to do the work in six or seven months again for another two weeks...

MICHAEL WOLFE: Same price... it doubles.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, just... has that... has this been reported to the Attorney

General's Office or another piece because as, as, as an attorney... [cross-talk]

MICHAEL WOLFE: Yeah... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...if, if my rate for two weeks of work was the same as seven months I, I would get disbarred so there seems to be some sort of... there's something wrong with the market that doing it right is more expensive than doing it wrong.

MICHAEL WOLFE: Well it depends on right, right from the standpoint of quality of life and the residents that live there, some feel leaving it up is, is right but to remove it for the... for the first floor and the second-floor residents because the, the reality is nobody else cares except for the noise, right, it's the people on the ground floor and the people on the second floor that are really much more effected by it.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright, thank you Council Member, I thank you for your answers, I, I do just want to ask while we, we all agree that we want to make sure we're getting at people who are trying

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to, to gain the system as you said, I also want to get to the people who may need some financial assistance, but I also think as... I think my colleague was trying to point out there has to be a time period where it has to be in the cost of doing business of taking it up and taking it down, I mean seven days might, might not be it, you know 12 years is probably too long so we have to find something where it's going to ... that it's just going to add to the cost for the betterment of the people of the city of New York particularly people who... like NYCHA's up for decades and decades. We had one that was up for 20 years and I mean that's ridiculous so there has to be additional costs that are going to be incurred if it is not safety and is about a waiting period then we, we got to ... we have to figure that out.

MICHAEL WOLFE: If I could add if, if a registered architect, licensed engineer is involved which most of these jobs are at least the larger ones they could... we could also submit under their license on their letterhead an affidavit or some form that says what... how long this job should take and that they are working on it. So... that, that would probably remove a lot of this, that if somebody did hire

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somebody like that the... where their license was on the line they would at least say I'm dealing with this property at this address, here is what we think the scope of work is and here is what we think the timeline is and this way you could see there's actually somebody that, that is sincere about completing the job but I... but I do anticipate if, if the shed has to be removed and put back up and that cost burden will now be distributed amongst co-op owners, renters, owners I think that the complaint level if, if we want to focus on that for a second will be much higher than a shed being up in different areas for a perceived too long of a period.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright, thank you very much for your testimony.

CARL HUM: Thank you...

MICHAEL WOLFE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: We have one more panel; Kevin Dugan; Dave Frederick; Belgi Zannon; Andrew Rigie and Robert Bookman. Is Kevin Dugan here, is he...

KEVIN DUGAN: Yeah...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Dave Frederick?

DALE FREDERICK: Dale Frederick.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 93
2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sorry, Dale
3	Frederick, Belgi Zannon?
4	BELGI: Yep.
5	[off-mic dialogue]
6	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay.
7	[off-mic dialogue]
8	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright, I saw
9	Andrew Rigie
10	ANDREW RIGIE: Right.
11	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And Robert
12	Bookman, okay.
13	[off-mic dialogue]
14	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can everyone
15	please raise their right hand? Do you affirm to tell
16	the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth
17	in your testimony before this committee and to
18	respond honestly to Council Member questions?
19	[off-mic affirmations]
20	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But you'll each
21	have two minutes to give your testimony, you can give
22	the testimony in the order of your preference, it
23	sounds like you were giving the parent the benefit of
24	going first.

2	BILGI ZOONAN: Okay. So, my name is Bilgi
3	Zoonan, I'm a, a resident at 51 Walker Street in
4	10013 and I'm also on the condo buildings board and
5	we've had a… our neighboring building 49 Walker
6	Street has had a sidewalk shed up for nine years now,
7	2008 and the building is it's clearly deteriorating
8	the façade and it's obviously for safety issues and
9	so the residents have filed complaints over the
10	years, our building management has inquired with a
11	representative of the building owner to find out when
12	work would start, every year we are told that oh year
13	we're going start work now. Occasionally complaints
14	are filed when the permits expire, and it's just
15	being extended so… since we've been hearing the same
16	thing for all these years it's pretty clear to us
17	that this is one of those instances to where the
18	owner just doesn't want to do the work because it's,
19	it's, it's been very long and, and you know we've
20	heard the issues that have been talked about land
21	it's a landmark building, it will be extensive. So,
22	for us I've attached photos, I mean this the
23	scaffolding shed actually stretches into our
24	entrance, people lock their bikes up so they're you
25	have to actually get around to, to enter our

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building, there are people sitting day and night in the… under that shed and it's, it's… parts have come loose so it's just… when we read about Mr. Kallos… Mr. Kallos's bill we contacted our city Council Member and just thought that we have… you know this is one of those classic cases where we feel like it's just… it, it is cheaper for the owner to keep extending this permit which he has done sometimes… it was behind and he probably had to pay the fine but then it was extended and the latest is that until… it's now up until 2000 and… no, May next year and it's a luxury rental building so it's not a building that's empty or doesn't generate any income for the owner.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

BILGI ZOONAN: Thank you.

DALE FREDERICK: Okay, I'm here to speak about the infant changing station. I support the legislation, but I don't believe it goes far enough to protect the health and safety of children today.

My name is Dale Frederick. Just over two years ago my husband and I adopted our daughter, as a same sex male couple we were required to either use the men's changing room or endure unpleasant confrontations

with women uncomfortable in our with our presence in
the lady's room. In some occasions we were directed
by the operators of various facilities to only use
the men's room. While we could have challenged these
issues in the moment having a crying baby in soiled
diapers made that impractical. This is not something
that you should have to endure as a parent. Either
individually or together we had to change our
daughters diaper while she laid in our lap as we sat
on a toilet in a stall while we tried to avoid
keeping her from falling on the floor or her products
from falling on the floor. On other occasions we went
to a department store where we were required to have
them close the women's changing station so that we
could use the disability stall in order to change our
daughter. Sometimes when the these stalls in the
men's room were either too dirty or too small we were
forced to change her diaper at a dinner table or
inside the backseat of our car our car and as our
daughter got older and less compliant with diaper
changes as children do it went from being difficult
to dangerous as she would twist and squirm in our
lap, this is also something not parents something
that parents should not have to endure. It is

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important for single fathers, for same sex male couples and heterosexual married couples where fathers are taking responsibility at this legislation goes beyond just future renovations and modifications but addresses the issues of parents today. It's an excellent start but it's just not enough, we need to change an old archaic law that, that emphasizes a misogynistic practice and is at its heart discriminatory and I ask this court to pass this legislation for the future but to think about expanding it to deal with issues that fathers are facing today.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

KEVIN DUGAN: Good afternoon, my name is
Kevin Dugan and I'm the Director of Government
Affairs for the New York State Restaurant Association
and we represent food and beverage establishments
both here in New York City and across the state. I'm
here today to voice the industry's support for Intro
1389 and applaud Council Members Kallos and Williams
for bringing forth this important piece of
legislation. The bars and restaurants that call this
great city home face some of the most stringent
regulations and steepest costs of any industry in the

United States; rents are higher than ever before, and
labor costs continue to grow every year. Running a
restaurant is harder than ever and every single
dollar that is taken on an unprecedented every
single dollar has taken on an unprecedented level of
importance and is vital and the city of New York is
taking the needed steps to ease some of this pressure
on this important industry. For years scaffolding has
been a significant problem for restaurants in New
York, often times these immense structures go up
shielding storefronts from pedestrians is and
significantly hurting a restaurants ability to
attract walk up business. For example, a member
restaurant in our association has estimated that
scaffolding cut into his business upwards of 30
percent when it was out in front of his restaurants,
he was able to ride out the storm as it were, but
many restaurants are not. It is harder than ever
before to recover from a bad month and many eateries
are simply not able to survive when their business
has experienced a loss like this. The most
frustrating aspect of this for many owners is the
fact that they have little to know control over the
process. Landlords are the ones who are working with

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the companies on what type of work is getting done and how long these structures may be in place, restaurants find themselves at the mercy of these companies and complaints almost always fall on deaf ears as there is no impetuous for change financial or otherwise. It's rare that our organization calls for more regulations and greater government oversight but in this instance, it is sorely needed, we need your help in monitoring when scaffolding has been up for too long without and work being done, it is simply a financial killer and a complaint that I hear constantly from our membership. In conclusion the New York State Restaurant Association supports Intro 1389 and urges the council to look for further ways to ensure that scaffolding remains up a shorter period ... for a shorter period of time as possible and we look forward to working with the council going forward, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

ANDREW RIGIE: Good afternoon, my name is
Andrew Rigie, I am the Executive Director of the New
York City Hospitality Alliance. We are a trade
association that represents restaurants and night
life establishments throughout the five boroughs. I

want to thank the Chair and Council Member for this
legislation and kind of bringing the other side of
the story into the equation, obviously public safety
is of the utmost importance not just for all of the
pedestrians but also those people that are working
inside of the restaurants and bars where the
scaffolding may be constructed. To put in perspective
what the impact is on the small business community,
it's pretty devastating when scaffolding goes up and
especially when it is left up unnecessarily, and we
have reason to believe that in cases it is left up
longer than it should or needs to be. Last year we
conducted a survey of about 100 restaurants
throughout the city, I in the partnership with the
Department of Small Business Services. Really quickly
we asked members how long was the sidewalk shed or
scaffolding up, about 20 18 percent said up to six
months, about 13 percent of those businesses said
that it was up for at least one year. We then asked
did you receive prior notification that the
construction would be done, and sidewalk scaffolding
would be constructed, about 40 percent of those
businesses said no so they were not able to
anticipate. We asked about a loss of revenue to, to

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businesses when scaffolding goes up, about 42 percent of those businesses said that their revenue was reduced about 25 percent due to scaffolding, another almost 33 percent of those businesses said that their revenue dropped between 25 and 50 percent. What other impacts did the scaffolding have, some of the things that were mentioned obviously the negative appearance and we're talking about the, the discussion perhaps there's a way to make the scaffolding a little bit more attractive, right now it's pretty ugly to look at. Some other issues... may I go on for another 30 seconds?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can give a closing state...

ANDREW RIGIE: Perfect... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...sentence...

ANDREW RIGIE: So, just at the end of the day we understand this is a complex issue but businesses especially our small businesses are suffering because of scaffolding and there has to be a way and we believe there are some very good ideas in this legislation and we're happy to be a part of the discussion to ensure that scaffolding is not left up unnecessarily and if business owners are... or I

should say landlords are keeping the scaffolding up 2 3 4 5 6 7

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for a longer amount of time that's needed because they cannot afford it I think these are things that should be explored. Finally, I would say there are other complaints that I've heard from businesses in which they feel scaffolding is left up because it reduces their business and in, in a way can push them out of business for another type of business to come in maybe that can pay a higher rent.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Scaffolding as harassment, thank you.

ROB BOOKMAN: Hey, I'm Rob Bookman, I'm the Counsel to the Alliance and Partner in Small Firm and representing thousands of small businesses over the decades. Most... I like to listen, you know to the ... to the questions and the comments and, and then comment on that and I thought that Mr. Chairman your comment was the most telling today saying, you know maybe some... you know we expect landlords to be able to take care of their buildings, we expect that inside and outside, it's not acceptable for a landlord to say well an elevator is unsafe or a stairway is unsafe so we're just going to close it off indefinitely and I don't have the money for it so

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I'm never going to fix it, we won't accept that there why do we accept it here? This is not just a quality of life issue for small businesses, you heard some of the numbers here, it's life and death for small businesses. If you have a sidewalk café as we say in Brooklyn just forget about it you're, you're... you... that's completely gone, nobody wants to sit under a scaffolding. So, we... you know we, we need to look at this carefully, Council Members are always asking how do we help small businesses well this is one way to help, you know perhaps thousands of small businesses, you know the Building Department said 8,843 shed permits up now, 25 percent are because of Local Law 11 that's about 2,200 buildings yet only 975 were deemed unsafe under that law in, in 2015, he said another 912 so far in this next cycle that means these things are never coming down under Local Law 11, you know we probably have... for the 2010 cycle up we still have ... we still have sheds so they're never coming down, they... it's, it's just nonsense and we, we need to dig down deeper into... to borrow some of the language form REBNY did Local Law 11 itself in 1998 create a problem by swatting a fly with a sledge hammer, you know where it looks like we're trying to

create what's the solution but maybe the Local Law
itself is the problem and we need to look at that a
little bit. I'm not comfortable by the way with what
I heard today that its private contractors that make
that decision about whether it's unsafe or not, not a
New York City Inspector who has no potential economic
conflict of interest, would anybody be shocked,
shocked, shocked if some of these private contractors
that make that determination get referral fees from
shed companies, I wouldn't be and I'm sure you
wouldn't be. So, I mean there's, there's a structure
here that we have to look at, nobody wants unsafe,
but this is we've you've heard enough to say know
today that that's not the issue anymore and I'm not
convinced that all of these are, are in fact unsafe.

much for, for all of your testimony, Mr. Frederick thank you for your testimony on 1241 and giving a, a personal perspective, your testimony seemed to imply that you were saying the bill only will apply to future buildings?

DALE FREDERICK: Maybe I'm mistaken but my reading of it seems to indicate it's for new

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thank you so, so much for coming in for your testimony. I know that my colleague has some questions so we're going to give five minutes for Council Member Kallos to ask his questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I want to thank everyone on this panel, I, I... no one should have to go through what you went through in terms of trying

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to change their child and so support that
legislation. I want to thank the New York State
Restaurant Association and the New York City
Hospitality Alliance for coming together on this
legislation and so I, I had a chance to meet with
both of your memberships and so when scaffolding goes
up does that have a financial impact on restaurants
on the first floor and hospitality establishments?

ANDREW RIGIE: The, the, the financial impact, certainly, I mean just agreed with some of the statistics... you know the ... almost I think it was 40 percent see a drop between 25 and 50 percent and one thing to add to that this is not just a small business issue, it's also an employee issue. One of the pieces of data I did not get to in my testimony we asked the question is... did the sidewalk shed slash scaffolding impact your business enough that you had to reduce employee hours or eliminate jobs, the respondents, 50 percent of respondents said yes reduced employee's hours, 39.74 almost 40 percent said yes, reduced jobs. So, this is also an employment issue in addition to being a small business issue.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Where can I get a copy of that survey... [cross-talk]

ROB BOOKMAN: I will get it for you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Perfect and if you're able to share it on your website, it usually asks government agencies but if we're able to share it and perhaps even... we'll, we'll work together on getting this report out there, but I think these numbers are helpful and to the Restaurant Association.

KEVIN DUGAN: Yeah, a, a dramatic effect on first floor business... first floor business, I mean there's, there's the additional effect of not knowing that the establishment is there to begin with, I know there's been a debate about whether, you know companies are allowed to have some sort of signage on, on the scaffolding itself to, to let folks know that their businesses are actually there, countless neighborhoods in Manhattan where restaurants reside rely on tourism and walk up business as it were, if you don't know something's there you're not going to go so it has a dramatic effect on...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and so I was shocked to hear from the previous panel which

involved people from the real estate board of New York that the scaffolding is actually so cheap for three months, it was in the hundreds of dollars per foot and so I guess one question is the landlords want to save money so they're paying like three grand for 20 foot... for scaffolding to cover a 20 foot storefront, does that three grand have more than a three grand impact on the businesses and perhaps... [cross-talk]

ROB BOOKMAN: Yes... [cross-talk]

council Member Kallos: ...I'm, I'm almost shocked and I don't think it's been engaged but whether or not if, if I was a... if I was a business owner on the first floor with scaffolding I would actually just say I will give you the three grand if you just take this scaffolding down, I'll pay for it to go back down... [cross-talk]

ROB BOOKMAN: Sure... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...just so I can have it for three months over the summer...

ROB BOOKMAN: By a large multiplier. As a matter of fact, if you really, you know want to get these scaffoldings down put in the bill that they have to reduce the, the rent of their commercial

tenant by a certain... by 25 percent every month beyond the first 90 days that that scaffolding stays up you'll see them come down pretty fast.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, so quick question, as a... as a fellow attorney it... do you believe we as a city council are not precluded by Erstat on commercial law and we can say that rents have to go... that, that it... there's a certain type of offense for which a tenant may bring a class... a suite, I would... I would be so interested in doing so.

ROB BOOKMAN: Yeah, I'm not sure you could... I think you could create a cause of action for... a private course of action, you, you know for... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Get, get, get me specific... [cross-talk]

ROB BOOKMAN: ...you can't regulate...
[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...language and... [cross-talk]

ROB BOOKMAN: ...you can't regulate the commercial rent but you could create a private cause of action, it... you know in addition you guys do it with... in... with New York labor laws all the time, you

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know you're creating a private cause of action for both an agency to go after a business and for private attorneys to go after a business, you... and this council in the last few years has passed a number of bills like that... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Get me... get me some language quickly.

KEVIN DUGAN: Also just to... just to reiterate the Restaurant Association would also be in favor of such, such private right of action...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, private cause of action, the damage would be lost revenue and the cause would be a failure to timely make repairs?

ROB BOOKMAN: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And so the discovery would just revolve around did the scaffolding go up before it was needed and was there a reason why it couldn't come down. Okay, that is useful. Are there any other specific changes or suggestions that you might have to make this even stronger or further benefit our... [cross-talk]

ROB BOOKMAN: Just one quick anecdote is because it's, it's, it's rare but it's not always just the first floor tenant, one of our members

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wanted us to share this story that they just recently got notice that the building next to them, not their building, has to have... put a scaffolding up, they have a very expensive... they're in the top of a building, they... and they have a very expensive glass enclosed that's able to open, roof garden which is their business and they were told that the scaffolding is going to have to cover their glass enclosed roof for at least another year with zero compensation to them, it's a... it will literally put them out of business.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And so I quess is there any cause... so, when somebody puts up scaffolding and that scaffolding is going to infect your property and I... that's one of the larger complaints, I think we have testimony on that that somebody submitted, is there a process for saying no, no, no don't put that here or does there need to be a process so that a neighboring building that is subject to somebody else's scaffolding can actually come back and say actually we'd prefer within... as long as it doesn't cost more than 20... or a certain amount more that you do an alternative... [cross-talk]

2 ROB BOOKMAN: Not only is there no 3 process and their response to this, this member was 4 well we've got to put it up, you know but it seems to me that there should also be ... if you're asking for 5 ideas, an administrative process when this private 6 7 contractor makes the determination under the Local 8 Law unsafe, scaffolding goes up with no level of evidence, no administrative hearing, there should be a way for interested parties that could be the 10 11 building owner, it could be commercial tenants to be 12 able to go to an administrative hearing and have that 13 contractor prove it, you know and maybe you could 14 have your expert witness respond to show that... it 15 seems to me that the default for these private 16 contractors to say, it's unsafe because there's no 17 liability to say it's unsafe, you failed, you know 18 but they may be a little worried about saying it 19 otherwise. So, there is no ... you know it's a private 20 person making a decision that's going to... that effects lives and businesses for as you said 21 2.2 sometimes as long as a decade and there was no way to 2.3 initially even challenge that determination, there

would be if, if, if the building inspector gave you a

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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 113
2	violation you get a right to have a hearing on the
3	violation.
4	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright, thank you
5	Council Member and thank you all for your testimony,
6	I really appreciate it
7	ROB BOOKMAN: Thank you
8	ANDREW RIGIE: Thank you guys [cross-
9	talk]
LO	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I believe how
L1	many for the record testimony for RSA for the
L2	record, in opposition of Intro 1389 and with that
L3	this hearing is now closed.
L4	[gavel]
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${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

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



Date

November 18, 2017