

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 233, WITH EXPLANATORY SUMMARIES



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 233

EMERGENCY ORDER TO SUSPEND ZONING PROVISIONS TO FACILITATE RECONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENHANCED FLOOD RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

February 5, 2013

WHEREAS, Executive Order 225, issued January 26, 2013, contains a proclamation extending a state of emergency in the City of New York, and such proclamation remains in effect for a period not to exceed thirty days or until rescinded, whichever occurs first; and

WHEREAS, on October 26, 2012, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency for all counties in the State of New York, including the City of New York, and such declaration remains in effect for a period not to exceed six months or until rescinded, whichever occurs first; and

WHEREAS, a severe storm ("Hurricane Sandy") hit New York City recently, causing heavy flooding, power outages, property damage, and disruption of public transportation and other vital services; and

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WHEREAS, the effects of Hurricane Sandy have significantly damaged or destroyed many one- and two-family homes, as well as a number of multiple dwellings and other buildings, resulting in the displacement of residents, businesses and community facilities; and

WHEREAS, the reconstruction and reoccupancy of such buildings is critical to disaster recovery and it is essential that reconstruction proceed in a manner that incorporates enhanced flood risk prevention standards reflective of best practices; and

WHEREAS, on January 28, 2013, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) published Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps for portions of New York City, and FEMA will shortly publish Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps for the remainder of New York City, providing more up to date information on safe elevations for flood resistant construction; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the emergency rulemaking procedures of the City Administrative Procedure Act, New York City Charter Section 1043(i)(1), the Department of Buildings promulgated an emergency rule, 1 RCNY 3606-04, to amend reference standard American Society of Civil Engineers (“ASCE”) 24 as incorporated into Appendix G (“Flood Resistant Construction”) of the New York City Building Code (hereinafter “Appendix G”) and relating to the level above the base flood elevation to which new, substantially damaged or substantially improved buildings must be designed and constructed ; and

WHEREAS, current zoning height restrictions and other limitations pose significant practical difficulties for the reconstruction of affected buildings consistent with elevations shown on the Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps and the timeframe required for adoption of amendments to the New York City Zoning Resolution (“Zoning Resolution”) would substantially impede rapid reconstruction in accordance with such Maps ; and

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WHEREAS, current zoning limits the reconstruction and continuation in use of retail businesses located in residential districts, as well as the reconstruction of other non-conforming and non-complying buildings; and

WHEREAS, the above-described provisions of the Zoning Resolution will prevent, hinder or delay disaster recovery, requiring the adoption of emergency measures; and

WHEREAS, the Department of City Planning will proceed forthwith to prepare and forward into the public review process proposed amendments to the Zoning Resolution that will make permanent the provisions of this Executive Order;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby ordered:

§1. The provisions of this Order shall apply only with respect to buildings:

- a. that are located within the Advisory Limit of the 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Area as delineated on FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps;
- b. for which construction must be, or is otherwise proposed to be, performed fully in accordance with the flood resistant construction provisions of Appendix G that would apply if such building were hereafter erected; and
- c. for which construction utilizes as the Design Flood Elevation for the purposes of the Tables in Appendix G, the Zoning Design Flood Elevation as defined in Section two of this Order; provided, further, that:
 - i. such construction shall be made under the provisions governing the more restrictive of the area of special flood hazard applicable to the building location shown on the FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevation Map and the FEMA FIRMs 360497/FEMA FIS 360497;

Comment [1]: The zoning relief allowed under Order applies to buildings that:

- a. are located in the 100-year flood zone shown on the FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps;
- b. are flood proofed to the standards in the Building Code (Appendix G); and
- c. are designed to withstand flooding to an elevation that is no less than the Advisory Base Flood Elevation shown on the FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps, defined for purposes of the Order as the 'Zoning Base Floor Elevation' (ZDFE). See definition of the ZDFE under Section 2.

All zoning relief under the Order is conditioned on compliance with these provisions.

Comment [2]: To be eligible for zoning relief, buildings must be built to whichever flood zone designation is more stringent: the designation on the current Flood Insurance Rate Map, or the Advisory Base Flood Elevation Map. For example, if a building is located in an A zone on the current FIRMs, but is in a V zone under the ABFE maps, construction must be made to the V zone standards in order for zoning relief to apply.

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- ii. in V Zones, the minimum elevation below which flood-damage-resistant materials must be used shall be the sum of: (A) the Zoning Design Flood Elevation and (B) the difference between the Design Flood Elevation for flood-damage-resistant materials in Table 5-1, and the Design Flood Elevation for V Zones shown in Table 4-1, for the applicable structural occupancy category of ASCE 24, as amended by 1 RCNY 3606-04;
- iii. in V Zones, the minimum elevation of utilities and attendant equipment shall be the sum of: (A) the Zoning Design Flood Elevation and (B) the difference between the Design Flood Elevation for utilities and attendant equipment in Table 7-1, and the Design Flood Elevation for V Zones shown in Table 4-1, for the applicable structural occupancy category of ASCE 24, as amended by 1 RCNY 3606-04; and
- iv. for all one- or two-family residences located in A Zones, all enclosures below the Zoning Design Flood Elevation with a vertical clearance of five feet or greater, except for wet-flood proofed enclosures for stairs and vestibules, shall be of an open lattice type construction.
- d. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of this Order shall apply where the building is located within an area of special flood hazard as established by Section G102.2 of Appendix G, but is not located within the Advisory Limit of the 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Area as

Comment [3]: In V Zones, Appendix G requires that buildings use flood-damage-resistant materials for construction below an elevation that is generally one foot higher than the elevation for the lowest floor. This provision similarly requires that flood-damage-resistant materials be used up to an elevation generally one foot higher than the building's ZDFE, as a condition of zoning relief.

Comment [4]: In V Zones, Appendix G imposes increased elevation requirements for utilities and attendant equipment. This provision applies these increased elevation requirements to buildings built to the ZDFE, as a condition of zoning relief.

Comment [5]: By requiring as a condition of zoning relief that enclosures below the ZDFE be of open lattice type construction, this provision helps ensure against illegal occupancy of these spaces for residential purposes.

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delineated on the FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps, in which case this Order shall apply where construction is consistent with flood-resistant construction provisions of Appendix G, including the requirements therein governing the Base Flood Elevation and Design Flood Elevation that would apply if such building were hereafter erected.

Comment [6]: This provision ensures that zoning relief is also available for buildings that are located within the 100-year flood zone on the current FIRMs, but are not included in the 100-year flood zone on the Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps. Such buildings are required by Building Code to be built to the Design Flood Elevation specified in Appendix G, and may receive zoning relief to do so.

§2. The “Zoning Design Flood Elevation” is defined for purposes of this Order as an elevation that is the higher of:

Comment [7]: The ‘Zoning Design Flood Elevation (ZDFE)’ is the elevation to which buildings must build in order to enjoy zoning relief. The ZDFE allows a building owner to choose an elevation no less than the Advisory Base Flood Elevation shown on the Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps, and no more than the Advisory Base Flood Elevation plus an additional few feet above that elevation (the ‘freeboard’ elevation for the building type according to Code).

- a. Any applicable Design Flood Elevation in accordance with FEMA FIRMs 360497/FEMA FIS 360497 and Appendix G, including ASCE 24 as amended by 1 RCNY 3606-04; and
- b. An elevation selected by the applicant that is:
 - i. no less than the 1% Advisory Base Flood Elevation for the building location shown on the FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps; and
 - ii. no higher than the elevation which is the sum of: (A) the 1% Advisory Base Flood Elevation for the building location shown on the FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps; and (B) the difference between the Design Flood Elevation and the Base Flood Elevation for the applicable structural occupancy category as shown in Tables 2-1 (A Zones) or 4-1 (V Zones) of ASCE 24, as amended by 1 RCNY 3606-04.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Zoning Design Flood Elevation may be an elevation that is less than the 1% Advisory Base Flood Elevation for the building location shown on the FEMA

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Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps, where the Department of Buildings has determined that a reduction is warranted based on more recent, detailed information provided to the City by FEMA.

Comment [8]: This provision allows the Department of Buildings to reduce the ZDFE below the Advisory Base Flood Elevation where and to the extent it determines that additional information provided to the City by FEMA suggests that an Advisory Base Flood Elevation is overly conservative.

§3. Pursuant to the powers vested in me by Paragraph g of Subdivision 1 of Section 24 of the New York Executive Law to suspend any local laws, ordinances, or regulations, or parts thereof, which may prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with a disaster or recovery therefrom whenever the Governor has declared a State Disaster Emergency, I hereby suspend, subject to the provisions of Sections one and two of this order, provisions of the Zoning Resolution as described in this Section and set forth in the attached list:

a. The following shall apply to single-family and two-family residences existing on October 28, 2012:

i. All provisions of the Zoning Resolution establishing building height limitations, minimum distance requirements between legally required windows and walls or lot lines, yard requirements, and, for buildings that were non-complying buildings as of October 28, 2012, the provisions prohibiting new non-compliances, or prohibiting an increase in the degree of existing non-compliances, are suspended in all cases insofar as and to the extent required to:

A. vertically elevate such a residence, or vertically elevate a reconstruction of such a residence, in order to raise the lowest floor level containing lawful habitable space located at or above the adjoining grade as of October 28, 2012, such that (1) for residences in A zones, such lowest floor

Comment [9]: This provision allows single- or two-family homes that existed before Hurricane Sandy in an A Zone to be raised so that the lowest floor level of habitable space is at the ZDFE. In V Zones, single- and two-family homes can be raised slightly higher, to reflect the requirement that the lowest horizontal structural member be above the flood elevation.

If vertical elevation of the home to the ZDFE would otherwise result in a violation of the zoning height limit, the height limit is suspended to that extent.

If the home was lawfully non-complying with a zoning height or yard requirement before the storm (i.e., originally built under older zoning rules which allowed greater height or other features not permitted under current zoning), and vertical elevation would result in additional non-compliances with zoning, the applicable zoning provisions are suspended to the extent necessary to allow for the increased height.

Illustrations of buildings elevated under this provision are shown in Examples 1a and 1b of the drawings. Example 2 and Example 3 in the drawings show how the Order works when applied to the elevation of lawfully non-complying buildings.

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may be elevated to the Zoning Design Flood Elevation, as defined in Section two of this Order, and (2) for residences in V Zones, the lowest horizontal structural member supporting such lowest floor may be elevated to the Zoning Design Flood Elevation, as defined in Section two of this Order; and

B. reposition a residence elevated pursuant to Subparagraph (A) of this Paragraph under the conditions set forth in Subparagraph (B) of Paragraph (ii) of this Subdivision.

ii. The suspensions of the Zoning Resolution pursuant to Paragraph (i) of this Subdivision are subject to the following conditions:

A. the building footprint shall have dimensions no greater than the footprint that existed on October 28, 2012;

B. where a building is repositioned to reduce an encroachment into a front yard by up to three feet in depth in order to accommodate stair access, such building may also be repositioned to newly encroach or further encroach into required yards at the rear of the building by up to an equivalent depth, provided that a distance of eight feet or more, measured perpendicular to the rear wall of the building, shall be maintained between such new encroachment and all other residences on the same or adjoining zoning lots; and

Comment [10]: This provision allows for repositioning of buildings that are elevated according to (i)(A) above, subject to the conditions outlined in (ii)(A)-(C) below. Repositioning would allow a building that, when elevated, requires additional space for installation of stairs at the front entrance.

An illustration of a building elevated and repositioned under this provision is shown in Example 4 of the drawings.

Comment [11]: Existing single- and two-family homes allowed to elevate their lowest habitable floors above the ZDFE cannot increase their footprint (the dimensions of the building as viewed from above) beyond what existed before the storm.

Comment [12]: This provision governs the conditions under which an elevated building which encroaches into a front yard may be repositioned into a required yard in order to accommodate a need for stair access. The amount of repositioning into a rear yard is limited to no more than three feet, and other minimum distances must be maintained to nearby residences.

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- C. elevating or repositioning such building shall not result in a new floor area non-compliance, nor increase the degree of any pre-existing floor area non-compliance.
- b. The following provisions shall apply for all buildings, whether existing, new, altered, or enlarged:
- i. All provisions of the Zoning Resolution establishing building height limitations (including height limits for building features such as ground floor transparencies and accessory signs) based on measurement from a datum are suspended, insofar and to the extent that such limitations may be exceeded by the difference between the applicable datum and the Zoning Design Flood Elevation. Such data include, without limitation: front yard line level, base plane, base flood elevation, street wall line level, curb level, street line, and adjacent grade, as such terms are defined or used by the Zoning Resolution. *[For non-complying buildings or portions thereof see also Paragraph (i) of Subdivision (c) of this Section.]*
- ii. For residential buildings located in districts governed by the bulk regulations of R1-2A, R2A, R2X, R3, R4 or R5 Districts, the provisions of Section 12-10 of the Zoning Resolution regulating the amounts of floor space for mechanical equipment that must be included in, or may be excluded from, floor area calculations are suspended insofar and to the extent that the Commissioner of

Comment [13]: This provision makes clear that buildings elevated under the Order cannot increase their floor area beyond what was permitted for the building prior to the storm.

Comment [14]: This provision, which applies to all building types, allows the ZDFE to be used as the “zero point” for measurement of zoning height limits.

An illustration of a single- or two-family home developed or enlarged under this provision is shown in Example 5 of the drawings.

Example 6 in the drawings shows how this provision applies to elevation of a commercial building.

Comment [15]: Current zoning regulations in a number of lower-density zoning districts establish limits on the maximum amount of mechanical space that may be excluded from calculation of the building’s floor area. This provision suspends those limitations to the extent necessary to facilitate the relocation of mechanical equipment to a height above the ZDFE, without resulting in a loss of usable floor area in the building.

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Buildings issues a written determination that an amount of floor space for mechanical equipment need not be included in floor area calculations on the basis that such floor space is necessary for mechanical equipment and the mechanical equipment is to be located at or above the Zoning Design Flood Elevation.

- iii. For single-family and two-family residences, all provisions of the Zoning Resolution governing permitted obstructions in rear or side yards or open spaces are suspended, insofar as and to the extent that an accessory emergency generator shall be allowed in such a yard or open space, provided that such generator is in compliance with all other applicable codes, rules and regulations, is located at least five feet from a lot line, and is raised to the Zoning Design Flood Elevation.

- c. The following provisions shall apply to non-complying buildings, or portions thereof, existing on October 28, 2012, other than single-family and two-family residences:

- i. All provisions of the Zoning Resolution that prohibit increases in the degree of non-compliance through reconstruction are suspended, insofar and to the extent that an increase in height equal to the difference between the applicable datum and the Zoning Design Flood Elevation would result in any non-compliance, provided that:

Comment [16]: This provision allows emergency generators to be located in yards of one- and two-family homes, provided they are elevated. Current zoning rules do not consider emergency generators as a permitted obstruction in yards.

Comment [17]: This provision allows for lawful non-complying buildings to be elevated to the extent permitted under (b)(i) above, by suspending zoning regulations that would otherwise prohibit their elevation as an increase in the degree of non compliance. This enables damaged or destroyed buildings to be rebuilt in a manner that increases their ability to survive future floods.

For example, if the non-complying building exceeds the current zoning height limit by 5 feet, and elevation of the building would result in an additional 3 feet of height, the Order suspends zoning height limitations to permit this additional height.

An illustration of a non-complying commercial building raised under this provision is shown in Example 7 of the drawings.

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(A) such reconstruction on the zoning lot does not result in buildings that extend beyond the footprint of buildings existing on October 28, 2012; and

(B) elevating a building shall not result in a new floor area non-compliance, nor increase the degree of any pre-existing floor area non-compliance.

- ii. The provisions of Section 54-41 of the Zoning Resolution that require that reconstruction of non-complying buildings or other structures damaged or destroyed by any means to the extent of 75 percent or more of their total floor area, other than single-family and two-family residences, shall be made in accordance with the applicable bulk regulations, are suspended, insofar as and to the extent that reconstruction of buildings damaged to an extent of 75 percent or more of their floor area due to the effects of Hurricane Sandy may be reconstructed to the pre-existing degree of non-compliance and in addition, with an increase in height in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (i) of this Subdivision.

- d. The following provisions shall apply to non-conforming uses existing on October 28, 2012:

- i. The provisions of Sections 52-53 and 52-54 of the Zoning Resolution, and the provisions of Section 52-22 in connection therewith, that restrict reconstruction, structural alteration, and

Comment [18]: Under current zoning, lawful non-complying buildings that are damaged or destroyed to the extent of 75% or more of their floor area cannot be rebuilt to their prior condition. This provision allows for the reconstruction to the prior condition, together with an increase in height permitted under (b)(i) above.

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continuance in use of non-conforming uses damaged or destroyed due to the effects of Hurricane Sandy to the extent set forth in such Sections, are suspended, insofar as and to the extent that such non-conforming uses may be reconstructed, structurally altered, and continued in use, provided that this Paragraph shall not apply to:

- A. non-conforming residential uses located in C8 or manufacturing districts; and
- B. non-conforming manufacturing uses located in residential or commercial districts other than C8 districts.

e. The following provisions shall apply to buildings containing residences and structures accessory thereto in existence as of October 28, 2012 in the Special South Richmond District that were damaged due to the effects of Hurricane Sandy:

i. The provisions of Section 107-22 *et seq.* of the Zoning Resolution are suspended, insofar and to the extent that, as determined in writing by the Commissioner of Buildings, a development:

- A. does not result in buildings or other structures that extend beyond the footprint of buildings or other structures existing on October 28, 2012; and
- B. would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces on the zoning lot.

In addition, the provisions of Section 107-22 *et seq.* of the Zoning Resolution are suspended, insofar and to the extent that the

Comment [19]: Current zoning does not permit legal non-conforming uses (for example, retail establishments located in residential-only districts that were lawfully constructed prior to current zoning) that are substantially damaged or destroyed to be reconstructed and continued in use. With limited exception, this provision allows such uses to be rebuilt and continued in use.

Comment [20]: Section 107-22 of the Zoning Resolution, which applies in the Special South Richmond District in Staten Island, requires a certification from the Planning Commission for all development or site alteration on properties in the Special South Richmond District. This provision suspends this requirement for the reconstruction of a damaged home, subject to certain conditions.

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Commissioner of Buildings may approve a site alteration that such Commissioner determines in writing is the minimum necessary to enable the reconstruction of the building.

- ii. The provisions of Section 107-23 of the Zoning Resolution are suspended, insofar and to the extent that, as determined in writing by the Commissioner of Buildings a development on the zoning lot does not result in buildings or other structures that extend beyond the footprint of buildings or other structures existing on October 28, 2012. Such suspension shall not affect the terms of a certification previously made by the City Planning Commission pursuant to Section 107-23.

- f. The following provisions apply to buildings existing as of October 28, 2012, located within waterfront blocks, that sustained substantial damage, as defined in Appendix G, due to the effects of Hurricane Sandy:

- i. The provisions of 62-50 through 62-59 of the Zoning Resolution (General Requirements for Visual Corridors and Waterfront Public Access Areas) and implementing provisions related thereto are suspended for such buildings that did not exceed 20,000 square feet of floor area prior to Hurricane Sandy, provided that, as determined in writing by the Commissioner of Buildings:

- A. the dimensions of the building footprint are no greater than the footprint that existed on October 28, 2012;

Comment [21]: Section 107-23 of the Zoning resolution, applicable in the Special South Richmond District in Staten Island, requires the City Planning Commission to certify that a waterfront esplanade is established for certain developments on the water's edge. This provision suspends this requirement for reconstruction of buildings damaged by Hurricane Sandy, subject to certain conditions. Waterfront esplanade certifications previously granted for these locations would remain in effect.

Comment [22]: On waterfront blocks, the Zoning Resolution requires the provision of visual corridors and waterfront public access when commercial or higher-density residential buildings are built. This provision would suspend these requirements to enable the reconstruction of small buildings on the waterfront damaged in Hurricane Sandy, subject to certain conditions.

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- B. if such building is repositioned on the lot, such repositioning does not newly encroach, or further encroach into a required yard, visual corridor or existing public access area; and
- C. the reconstruction does not result in a change of use from that existing on October 28, 2012.

§4. All terms used in this Order that are defined in Section 12-10 or any other provisions of the Zoning Resolution affected by this Order shall have the meaning set forth in or as used in such provisions.

§5. This Order shall take effect immediately. It shall remain in effect for five (5) days unless it is terminated or modified at an earlier date.

Michael R. Bloomberg
Mayor

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LIST OF SUSPENDED ZONING RESOLUTION PROVISIONS

The suspension of the sections of the Zoning Resolution or portions thereof listed below applies only to buildings that meet the conditions of Section one of this Executive Order.

1. Provisions Suspended by Subdivision (a) of Section 3 of this Executive Order

Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
23-45	
23-461	
23-47 et seq	
23-51	
23-53 et seq	
23-54 et seq	
23-631	a
23-631	b
23-631	c
23-631	d
23-631	e
23-631	f
23-631	g
23-631	h (4)
23-632	a
23-633	
23-64	
23-661	
23-663	
23-691	
23-692	
23-693	
23-711	
23-86	
34-24	a
35-24	
35-34	
35-61	a
35-61	b
54-41	
62-324	b
62-341	a(3)
62-351	b
62-411	
94-10	

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Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
111-20	(c)
112-103	
123-66	
128-30	
131-40	
131-421	a(2)
131-423	a
131-431	a(1)
131-432	a
131-441	a(1)
131-443	a
131-45	a

2. Provisions Suspended by Paragraph (i) of Subdivision (b) of Section 3 of this Executive Order

Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
23-44	b (5)
23-44	b (5)
23-44	b (5)
23-631	a
23-631	b
23-631	c
23-631	d
23-631	e
23-631	f
23-631	g
23-631	h (3)
23-631	h (4)
23-632	a
23-633	
23-634	
23-64	
23-651	b (2)
23-661	
23-662	
23-663	
23-691	
23-692	
23-693	
23-711	

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Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
23-86	
24-12	
24-164	a
24-33	b
24-521	
24-522	a
23-53	
24-551	
24-552	a
24-591	
33-23	
33-431	a
33-432	
33-441	
33-442	
33-491	
34-24	a
35-24	
35-34	
35-61	a
35-61	b
43-23	b
43-43	
43-44	
43-49	
43-61	c
62-324	b
62-341	a(3)
62-342	
62-351	b
62-411	
63-22	
63-23	
94-10	
111-20	(c)
112-103	
112-104	
116-13	
123-66	
125-12	
125-30	
128-30	
128-35	(e)

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Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
131-15	
131-40	
131-421	a(2)
131-423	a
131-431	a(1)
131-432	a
131-441	a(1)
131-443	a
131-45	a
131-47	b(2)

3. Provisions Suspended by Paragraph (ii) of Subdivision (b) of Section 3 of this Executive Order

Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
12-10	Definition of “floor area,” paragraphs (m) and (8)

4. Provisions Suspended by Paragraph (iii) of Subdivision (b) of Section 3 of this Executive Order

Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
23-44	

5. Provisions Suspended by Paragraph (i) of Subdivision (c) of Section 3 of this Executive Order

Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
52-51	
52-55	
54-41	
54-42	

6. Provisions Suspended by Paragraph (ii) of Subdivision (c) of Section 3 of this Executive Order

Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph

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54-41	
54-42	

7. Provisions Suspended by Subdivision (d) of Section 3 of this Executive Order

Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
52-22	
52-53	
52-54	

8. Provisions Suspended by Subdivision (e) of Section 3 of this Executive Order

Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
107-22 et seq	
107-23	

9. Provisions Suspended by Subdivision (f) of Section 3 of this Executive Order

Zoning Resolution Section	Paragraph
62-50	
62-51 et seq	
62-52	
62-53	
62-54	
62-55	
62-56 et seq	
62-57 et seq	
62-58	
62-59	