NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIALS AND HEARINGS ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL BOARD

BOARD MEETING

Training Room 143, 12th Floor

100 Church Street, New York, New York

February 23, 2017

9:20 A.M. to 10:12 A.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Katherine Byrns - Police Department
Fidel F. Del Valle, Esq. - Chair, OATH
Shamonda Graham - Department of Buildings
Joseph Gregory, Esq. - Fire Department
Elizabeth Knauer - Appointed Member
Madelynn Liguori, Esq. - Department of Sanitation
Jorge Martinez - Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene
Russell Pecunies, Esq. - Department of Environmental
Protection

Indi Savitala - Appointed Member

ALSO PRESENT:

John Castelli, Esq. - Asst. Commissioner, Legislative Affairs, OATH

Kevin Chan - Computer Service Technician, OATH

Kelly Corso, Esq. - Assistant Director of Adjudications,
OATH

Diana Haines, Esq. - Assistant General Counsel, OATH
Jonathan Jacobs - Business Integrity Commission
Susan Kassapian - Deputy Commissioner/Hearings Division
Hani Kfouri - Office of Management and Budget, OMB
Mark Leeds - Special Senior Counsel, OATH
Joanne Rattansingh - Assistant Director of
Adjudications, OATH

Tynia Richard - Deputy Commissioner/General Counsel, OATH Simone Salloum - Assistant General Counsel, OATH Peter Schulman, Esq. - Assistant Director of

Adjudications, OATH

Frances Shine - Secretary to the Board, OATH
Amy Slifka, Esq. - Deputy Commissioner/Executive Director,
OATH

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(The Board Meeting commenced at 9:20 A.M.)

MR. FIDEL F. DEL VALLE, ESQ.,
CHAIRPERSON, COMMISSIONER & CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE
LAW JUDGE, OATH: Good morning everyone. This is a
meeting of the Environmental Control Board,
February 23, 2017. Is there a motion to accept
the minutes of the last meeting? Yeah, they are
accepted. We have a point of clarification on a
question of procedure from our General Counsel.

MS. TYNIA RICHARD, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER & GENERAL COUNSEL, OATH: Good morning. My name is Tynia Richards and I'm Deputy Commissioner and General Counsel at OATH. We have before you as a second matter of business a proposed rule which came before the Board in December. I'm before you because the rule was voted on and six votes were in favor. There were three abstentions. There was one vote against. And upon review of that vote, we realized that it was insufficient, that a majority of the Board has to vote in favor of a matter in order for the Board to act upon it.

That means seven votes in favor and we were short

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one vote on that day.

again today. I noticed that there were three abstentions on that particular day. And so I wanted to look into the matter of abstentions, what an abstention is and just to give you a little bit of information about it. Because I'm not sure how people are choosing -- what they mean by abstaining. So basically I looked at Robert's Rules, which indicates that you should abstain from voting whenever you have an interest in the outcome that directly affects you personally or monetarily in a manner that's not shared by the other members of your group.

So that's a general sort of description and I wanted something a little more specific so I asked Simone to call the Conflict of Interest Board to find out from them specifically what they thought an abstention meant for a government board, a City board. And they basically agreed with that description, that an abstention is for purposes of abstaining when you have a personal interest or monetary interest in what's being

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voted on at the moment.

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And as an example, he gave for example since we vote on rules all the time and penalties: if a Board member voted to lower a penalty for a summons that they had been issued. Alright? So that would be a personal interest in that particular thing. I get a sense that the member agencies of this Board think that if a matter affects their agency they shouldn't be voting for some reason. I don't think that's a proper basis for abstaining. In fact, the Charter put the agency members on the Board for purposes of doing the business of the agencies and of the Environmental Control Board. And I can see, Elizabeth, I'm almost finished Elizabeth. I know you have a question.

MS. ELIZABETH KNAUER, APPOINTED MEMBER: Right.

MS. RICHARD: So I just wanted to, you know, I'm not here to give you legal advice. I do want to pass on that information because three abstentions is a large number for the group and I just want to make sure that when you all are

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abstaining, you're doing that for a reason. The responsibility of the Board members is to conduct the business of the Board. You move forward with the business of the Board by voting yes. And if you don't want to, you vote no. That's the general rule. Abstaining is for something else. And so, Elizabeth, you have a question?

MS. KNAUER: I do. I don't see -- it doesn't really apply to this particular context but it's going to come up for me later in the meeting.

MS. RICHARD: Okay.

MS. KNAUER: So, I'm Elizabeth Knauer, Citizen Member. So, when I was appointed I had to go through a conflict of interest review by the Conflict of Interest Board. I'm an attorney that my firm represents private clients, some of whom appear before ECB. And it was made clear to me that I should recuse myself from any decision—making which affected a client. Before I think it was somewhat limited to where the client is appearing before ECB.

However, in a number of instances I have

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2	recused myself from decisions that affected
3	clients even if I wasn't directly representing
4	them before ECB just because I felt that it was
5	appropriate to do so. So, the way that you
6	presented it now was whether I have a personal
7	interest in the outcome of something. I would
8	expand that to include clients of my firm.
9	MS. RICHARD: But that is a personal
10	interest, right?
11	MS. KNAUER: Okay.
12	MS. RICHARD: Yeah.
13	MS. KNAUER: Well, it's as directly
14	MS. RICHARD: Your clients are paying
15	your firm.
16	MS. KNAUER: Right.
17	MS. RICHARDS: And you benefit from that
18	payment.
19	MS. KNAUER: Well, the clients pay our
20	firm but, you know, that payment isn't really;
21	it's not as direct as you just presented.
22	MS. RICHARD: Okay.
23	MS. KNAUER: So, I just wanted to make
24	it clear that in some instances if I need to

1 February 23, 2017 2 abstain it's because it may affect a client, not because it directly affects me. 3 MS. RICHARDS: Yeah. Thank you. 4 5 MS. KNAUER: Okay. MR. DEL VALLE: And expanding on what 6 7 Elizabeth just said, my understanding is also that the Law Department is of the opinion that 8 9 for an item to pass, it requires a majority of 10 the Board, regardless of any vacancies or 11 absences. In other words, if the Charter 12 envisions the Board composed of 13 people, then 13 you need a majority of the 13, even though all 13 14 may not be present at that particular meeting. 15 MR. RUSSELL PECUNIES, ESQ., DEPARTMENT 16 OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: I have a question 17 about that. Russell Pecunies, Department of 18 Environmental Protection. What is the quorum for 19 the Board to conduct business? What is the 20 quorum? MR. DEL VALLE: It's a weird formula. 2.1 2.2 What's the formula? 23 MS. RICHARD: It's two appointed 24 members.

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2	MR. PECUNIES: Yeah.
3	MS. RICHARD: And three ex officio
4	members.
5	MR. PECUNIES: So if five is a quorum
6	but you need seven votes to do anything, then how
7	is five a quorum?
8	MS. RICHARD: Well, I
9	MR. PECUNIES: It doesn't make any
10	sense.
11	MR. DEL VALLE: Well, I guess we can
12	meet and we can discuss things and make function
13	dates and like that
14	MR. PECUNIES: But we can't do anything.
15	MR. DEL VALLE: but we really can't
16	take any action. We can discuss litigation stuff
17	and like that but you're right, we can't take any
18	action.
19	MR. PECUNIES: Okay.
20	MR. DEL VALLE: We would be effectively
21	paralyzed.
22	MS. RICHARD: And believe me, we've had
23	these discussions for a long period of time.
24	MR. DEL VALLE: I have to tell you that

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there's similar weird things like that for the TLC, which I chaired for four years and was counsel to for six years before that; which creates sometimes a lot of aggravation and particularly when you have a bunch of vacancies.

I mean, there were times when in the case of the TLC, you just had enough bodies appointed to the Board to take action because there were so many vacancies. It's hard to get people to get on the TLC thing because members get a lot of abuse. They don't even get per diems or a parking placard or a MetroCard of anything, that they're just purely volunteer citizens for all practical purposes. At least here we get a per diem stipend. They just get beaten up.

Anyway, back to business. There is that proposed rule and the Counsel's office will enlighten us as to it.

MS. SIMONE SALLOUM, ASSISTANT GENERAL

COUNSEL, OATH: I am Simone Salloum, Assistant

General Counsel with OATH. And as was previously

mentioned, this is the same rule essentially that

came before you in December. But this is a

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proposed rule repealing the Building's penalty schedule from OATH's rules, which is currently located in Section 3-103 of Subchapter G of Chapter 3 of Title 48 of the Rules of the City of New York. And the Department of Buildings is promulgating their own penalty schedule. They just received certification for that, so we're ready to move forward with CAPA and hold a public hearing based on your vote today. Does anyone have any questions?

MR. DEL VALLE: Okay. Thank you, Elizabeth. I was disappointed.

MS. KNAUER: Elizabeth Knauer. So, I just, you know, I think that there had been certain concerns that have been raised by other citizen board members about the whole process of repealing the penalty schedules from our rules and having them only promulgated by the agencies, which I share those concerns. The reason that I have abstained rather than voted no on these repeals is that I felt that we were sort of between a rock and a hard place and that the agencies were promulgating their penalty

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schedules and that there wouldn't be any further penalties that would be introduced to reflect, you know, changes in local laws, etcetera, etcetera, in the OATH rules. So I guess my question is: If we don't vote, if the Board does not vote in favor of this repeal, what is the outcome?

MS. RICHARD: The outcome is disastrous, can I just say. The Law Department will not allow there to be two penalties in place, right. So that means the Department of Buildings, which has now a new penalty schedule, would not be able to put theirs in place.

MR. DEL VALLE: Or vice versa.

MS. RICHARD: Right. So we're basically stuck. The Law Department is requiring the new penalty schedule and the repeal of the old penalty schedule to occur simultaneously. So in order for the City to continue to conduct business, and my understanding is that there are new penalties that are put in this new schedule that the Buildings Department has, there's business to be done.

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I want to clarify 2 MR. DEL VALLE: something because I'm not sure if it was made 3 4 clear. Any changes in penalties, regardless of 5 where they're situated, has to go through the 6 CAPA process. Any change, for example if there's 7 a legislative change and depending on the legislation, any legislation overrules any rule 8 9 or regulation. But say for example the City 10 Council in its wisdom decides that the penalty 11 for recycling should now be between \$10,000 and 12 \$20,000. I mean, I'm just saying that as a weird 13 thing. And it then behooves the Sanitation 14 Department or whomever to adjust their penalty 15 schedule accordingly. 16

Before they can do that, they have to go through the CAPA process. Which means they have to do a draft, which has to be approved by the Law Department and by Operations of the Law Department for whether it's ultra vires or not and Operations as to whether it's understandable in plain English. They have to publish it in advance, at least 30 days in advance before there's a public hearing on it. And they have to

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take written comments and testimonial comments at the public hearing, deliberate on it, and after that a report is made to the agency head, who has to review it. And then it is approved. And then has to be again published before it can be in effect, for I think 30 days, which for all practical purposes is really 35 days because it takes five days to get the thing published anyway. The process is virtually identical, except it's not duplicated.

One of the driving reasons for what we're doing is twofold. Well, actually there's two-fold reasons: One is as has been the practice historically, it takes instead of two or three months for a rule change, it can take as long as nine months for a rule change. Because you have first one agency going through the CAPA process and then you have ECB going through the CAPA process and it's duplicative of efforts, apart from the fact that we're locked into, we can't take any action except in 30-day increments because we meet basically every 30 days, which extends the process.

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The other being that laws and rules are a matter of public policy. And the public policy with respect to sanitation or environmental protection are within those agencies. And having once upon a time being a regulator, when you do regulation, if you try to do it intelligently, you do it in a holistic manner. In other words, this particular rule here has a collateral impact on this other rule and that rule and that public policy. And the only entities that are really in a position to balance that out are the regulatory agencies. We are in, I don't want to say in a total vacuum, but we're essentially almost being asked to rubberstamp work, sometimes a year or two worth of work that was done by another agency.

You know, the public criticizes us constantly for being overly bureaucratic and inefficient and just plain dumb in many cases and sometimes they're right and sometimes they're wrong. They like to say: Look at private industry and how wonderful and efficient it is. And I was disabused of that the other day when I tried to

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make a complaint to the telephone company and nowhere on my phone bill could I find a phone number for the phone company, which drove me nuts. But that's pretty much where the world is now.

MS. RICHARD: Can I add just to address I think your concern, because I respect a great deal the concern about government transparency.

MR. DEL VALLE: And it's an important discussion to have.

MS. RICHARDS: It is a very important discussion. But a part of CAPA is a public hearing. You can submit comments, objections. You can appear at the hearing and be put on the record to make an objection or to state concerns about things and those things are things that we take very seriously. We rarely have anyone appear at the public hearings. Now, when we redid our procedural rules last year, there was much more interest and we received comments from -- I know a large set of comments from the Department of Buildings. We went through each one meticulously. We got maybe a handful of different submissions,

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but in general nobody appears, but that is the opportunity to be involved and that's what CAPA provides. So, it's not exactly true that there won't be any opportunity for that in the future.

MS. KNAUER: Elizabeth Knauer, Citizen
Member. So, of course I think we've had this
discussion back and forth before. I'll just, you
know, for the record say once again that while
there is a CAPA process that provides an
opportunity for citizens to comment; they don't
comment I think largely because it's really not
common knowledge of where to look to get the
notices of these public hearings. And I think
very few people and entities actually know that
they're even happening.

I do think that we have had a role and especially the citizen members have had a role in having context for these penalties. I don't think we're in a vacuum because I think we've looked at them. We get the information from the agencies when they present their proposed penalties. So I don't think we're totally in a vacuum and we're not rubberstamping. And we often have during my

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tenure on this Board, we often have asked questions and raised concerns about certain penalties, particularly ones that may affect individuals and tenants that are very high, that are more directed towards landlords and corporations but could affect individuals based on the face of the regulations, and we have raised concerns about those things.

So I don't think we're rubberstamping. And I also think that we do play a role that the public doesn't really have a functional opportunity to play. I mean, just because the way CAPA works, it doesn't really provide a lot of notice to people that's very accessible in terms of when rulemaking hearings are happening. I think CAPA has an important role to play and it's useful for entities like National Grid and that have consultants or lobbyists or just internal staff that are aware of rulemakings that may affect them. But for the general public, I don't think they have the knowledge and I actually don't think that particular individuals have much of a motivation to comment, even though these

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penalties can end up affecting them greatly in

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the long run.

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So, I guess, sort of in the process issue, I guess what I'm hearing is that if we don't approve the repeal, then the Buildings Department's new penalty schedule will not be effectuated. I quess technically that could mean that it would be, if we as a Board continue not to approve a repeal and I don't think that's probably going to be the outcome, but if we didn't, then theoretically it could be the Buildings penalty schedule could be proposed to us to approve and we'd just sort of be back in the position that we have been over time. It doesn't seem like there's anything legally preventing us from reviewing and approving the penalty schedule that the Buildings Department has promulgated now and that can't be effectuated

So, I don't think it presents an issue that business can't be done. It just might take a little bit more time for that penalty schedule to be finally in place. So, those are my comments,

until we repeal our penalty schedule.

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more I think for the edification of our newest citizen member than anything else.

MR. DEL VALLE: This reminds me a lot of what is vague about voter participation. The President of the United States was elected with only 49 percent of the people eligible to vote, bothering to vote. When whether it's OATH/ECB, Buildings, or whatever, start the CAPA process, the list of entities to whom is sent a notice of the hearing and copies of the rules is pages long. Apart from just about every news media outlet known to mankind getting it, they get a notice and they get a copy. In addition, community boards get copies and notices of these proceedings and a whole bunch of other community outlets and The City Record.

entity that religiously publishes everything. I don't remember the last time I saw the New York Times publish it or the Daily News or the Post, unless it's some sexy matter at TLC having to do with Uber or whatever. But it's not for lack of proactive attempt to inform the public of what's

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going on. In fact, I'm not sure but I think

Channel -- what is it? -- 21 or whatever, may

list that and certainly it's on the websites.

The City also has New York City Rules bulletins that go out if you subscribe online that you want to know what new New York City rules are being proposed or changed or whatever, you'll get an email every week telling you what agencies are proposing this, that or the other thing. The sad commentary is that most of our inhabitants don't appear to give a damn until they wind up having to deal with a summons or a Buildings Department summons or a Sanitation summons or a whatever summons. And it's kind of like, well, where were you when this was being proposed? That's human nature unfortunately.

MS. KNAUER: I mean, I just want to clarify that I did not mean to suggest any malfeasance or --

MR. DEL VALLE: Oh, I know that.

MS. KNAUER: -- lack of effort on the part of the City to inform people. I do think that it's not surprising and maybe it really

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doesn't reflect badly on the citizenry that they don't, you know, take time out of their day to comment on a rule they have no idea may ever affect them.

I think that's what the role of the citizen members has been because it has been part of our role to do that and to be, sort of, representing citizens in that regard. Because there are good reasons that individuals aren't really going to be that interested in participating, you know, in advance, with respect to a rule that very well may never affect them. And also I think as you've noted that while there may be efforts to get the word out, it's really not going to be taken up by the news media on a regular basis because it's not that exciting.

MR. DEL VALLE: Not that sexy.

MS. KNAUER: Exactly. So, I don't think it reflects poorly on the efforts of the City, but I just think it's a fact that we all recognize and that that's part of the reason I believe that there are citizen members on this Board and that historically the Board has been

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charged with promulgating the penalty schedules,

because the penalties are really at the end of

the day what affect people the most.

MR. DEL VALLE: Well, historically that's been the practice, even after the various agencies were peeled away from the Environmental Control Board. As you know, the Environmental Control Board was created in 1971. And all of the agencies here present were subordinate to the Environmental Control Board. The Environmental Control Board set the regulations for Sanitation Department, DEP, and everybody else. And in fact, the Executive Director of the Environmental Control Board was basically the Super Commissioner with the Commissioners of those agencies subordinate to him or her.

And as time went by or they figured out that that didn't work very well, different pieces were peeled off. And ultimately the last agency to be peeled off was DEP, which actually consists of three of the original agencies back in 1971.

But there was a lot of legacy stuff that was left behind. Most of which is -- by the way if you

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look at the Charter right now, I've got more power theoretically than Vladimir Putin, but in reality that doesn't exist. It's been totally eviscerated for all practical purposes.

There's a lot of historical anomalies.

And I understand what you are saying and I know you weren't impugning anything. Part of the reason that I said what I said was because about 150 years from now when somebody is doing a PhD dissertation and digging up some of these things, I just wanted it to be on the record. They won't know the whole context. And I'm not saying that facetiously. I'm serious. Having done historical research, I know how difficult it could be to find the context of things happening. I think Ms. Graham had a comment?

SHAMONDA GRAHAM, DEPARTMENT OF

BUILDINGS: Yes. Shamonda Graham, Department of

Buildings. So, one thing I'd just like to add is

that before we began repealing the penalty

schedules, we discussed it as a Board that

whether or not it would be feasible to repeal

from the agencies. So, I think at that point we

1 February 23, 2017 2 decided that it would be okay. So, since we've already repealed some, 3 4 not all but some, I think it's important that 5 everything happen cohesively, where you don't have some penalty schedules under the 6 7 Environmental Control Board and the others that are within the agencies. So at this point since 8 9 we've already repealed some of them, I think we 10 should just go forward and finish the process. 11 That's just my two cents. 12 MR. DEL VALLE: Anybody have any more 13 cents? 14 MS. KNAUER: Well, just to respond to 15 that. I mean, I think, yes, the Board, you know, 16 in terms of its votes has repealed a number of 17 penalty schedules but they have not been unanimous votes. 18 19 MS. GRAHAM: Mm-hmm. 20 MS. KNAUER: So, it's not the case that 2.1 every board member has agreed with that. Not 2.2 having this sort of information that we received 23 today about when it's appropriate to abstain, I 24 have abstained on all of those votes because

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frankly, I could see both sides of the issue. I think on balance, if abstention isn't an option, then I'm planning to vote no on this because of the concerns that have been raised before by the other citizen members, and since they're not here today, I sort of feel obligated to toe that line. So I just wanted to note that the entire Board hasn't been in agreement on that issue and the votes have gone in favor of repeal but it hasn't been unanimous.

MS. GRAHAM: So, Shamonda Graham,

Department of Buildings. Just to make clear what

I was referring to, I was actually referring to

the resolution we set, not necessarily the

individual repeals for our agencies. Before we

started the repeals, we did have just an open

discussion about the repeals as a Board.

MS. KNAUER: Right. We did have a discussion and not everybody was in agreement with the concept. But I agree with that, yes.

MR. DEL VALLE: Well, as a democrat with a small D, I would think it'd be very, very weird for any deliberative body to always unanimously

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vote on something, including the Supreme Court. I think the only outfit that did that was the Politburo back in the good old USSR, and that was a matter of literally survival of the members.

But everything just can't be, shouldn't be totally unanimous all the time. It would be really, really weird.

MS. GRAHAM: That's true.

MR. DEL VALLE: And actually rather disturbing. That said, any other further observations, comments or whatever?

MS. SALLOUM: Not to belabor this discussion, but I just wanted to mention that this is part of the Mayor's Office review. So they did a review of every single agency's rules and tried to look for inefficiencies and regulatory burdens, and part of that was, for OATH, to repeal out our penalty schedules and put it with the agencies -- the regulatory agencies. So that was, you know, it's not just an OATH initiative alone. The Mayor's Office is supporting and recommending this to us.

MR. DEL VALLE: Okay. Anything else? All

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those in favor? And

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those in favor? And opposed? One opposed. And it carries.

MS. SALLOUM: Thank you.

MR. DEL VALLE: To be continued. Thank you very much. I mean, this was a good discussion I think. Now we have the lovely cease and desist orders requests from DEP, formerly part of the Environmental Control Board.

MR. PECUNIES: Good morning. Russell
Pecunies with the Bureau of Legal Affairs at the
Department of Environmental Protection. This
month, DEP is asking the Board to approve one
request for a cease and desist order under the
Sewer Code. The respondent is Two Lizards, Inc.,
which is located at 35-02 Ditmars Boulevard in
Queens.

MR. DEL VALLE: You didn't make that up, did you?

MR. PECUNIES: Two Lizards? That's not the strangest name we've had actually. But, so an inspection last year determined that this restaurant required grease interceptors to be installed on a variety of equipment and drains.

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And accordingly a Commissioner's Order was issued directing them to do that. As they failed to comply with that Commissioner's Order, a series of summonses were issued for their failure to comply with the Commissioner's Order, continuing up until January. And they defaulted on all of those, I believe.

They were notified that they were required to attend a mandatory compliance meeting on December 21st, which they also failed to appear for. And since they continued to be out of compliance with the Commissioner's Order requiring the installation of these grease interceptors, the Department is asking the Board to approve an order to cease and desist.

MR. DEL VALLE: Any questions? Motion? It looks like it's approved.

MR. PECUNIES: DEP is also requesting that the Board approve two cease and desist orders under the Noise Code. One is for 326 Bleecker Bakery, LLC. And they have been cited on three occasions for noise from their kitchen exhaust, most recently on January 5th. And due to

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their continuing failure to comply and the continuing excessive noise from the kitchen

5 issue an order to cease and desist.

MR. DEL VALLE: Questions? Motion? Unanimous.

exhaust, the Department is asking the Board to

MR. PECUNIES: The second one under the Noise Code is for Village Eats 10-11, LLC, which is located at 432 Sixth Avenue. Again, a restaurant. Again, the noise is from a kitchen exhaust. Again, they have been cited three times for excessive noise from the equipment, most recently on January 10th. And due to the continuing failure to comply, the Department is asking the Board to issue an order to cease and desist.

MR. DEL VALLE: Questions? Motion? Again, it passes.

MR. PECUNIES: And finally, there are 28 requests for cease and desist orders for building owners who have been ordered to install backflow prevention devices. In each of these cases, the order has not been complied with. A summons has

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been issued for that failure to comply. The respondent has been adjudicated in violation. And in each of these cases, they are still out of compliance. So the Department is asking the Board to issue an order to cease and desist.

MR. DEL VALLE: Questions? Motion? IT passes.

MR. PECUNIES: Thank you.

MR. DEL VALLE: I'm almost afraid to ask but I really wonder what that menu looks like at Two Lizards. We're now going to have requests for pre-sealing reports.

MS. KELLY CORSO, ESQ., ASSISTANT

DIRECTOR OF ADJUDICATIONS, OATH: Good morning.

I'm Kelly Corso, Assistant Director for

Adjudications, OATH Hearings Division. We have 14

pre-sealing reports for today's Board; 11 involve

backflow violations and three involve Noise Code

violations. In all of the backflow cases, the

hearing officers recommend no sealing or other

action based on the respondent's evidence of

compliance that was presented at the hearing.

In the Noise Code cases, in two of these

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cases the respondents presented evidence of work that was done on the cited equipment, which was an air conditioner and a generator, to bring the equipment into compliance with the Noise Code. In both cases, the hearing officers agreed with DEP's recommendation that the equipment remain unsealed provided that DEP's initial reinspection and further re-inspections for a period of 180 days show no violation.

And in the final Noise Code case, the hearing officer agreed with DEP's recommendation that the C&D proceeding be discontinued. The recommendation is based on the respondent's evidence that the respondent company has been out of business since December 31, 2016, and is in the process of being dissolved and the premises being vacated. And that is it.

MR. DEL VALLE: Any questions? Motion? Approved.

MS. KNAUER: I need to abstain, with respect to one of the --

MR. DEL VALLE: Yeah, you explained that already.

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MS. KNAUER: Right, right.

Thank you. And before I MR. DEL VALLE: ask for a motion to adjourn to Executive Session, for the benefit of the PhD student who's going to be looking at this and reviewing this in 150 years from now, there is a provision in the Charter that when boards discuss either personnel issues or litigation issues, they can do so and do, in fact, do so in Executive Session. And the nature of ECB is that we are often listed as a defendant in appeals from administrative decisions at the hearings level or even at the board level, with respect to actions taken by the Board.

And part of our responsibilities include being briefed on the status of that litigation or of those items in litigation, and that's essentially what we're doing, and that's why I, at this period in every meeting, ask for a motion to go into Executive Session to review those matters. Is there a motion to go into Executive Session? We're going into Executive Session in two seconds.

CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I, Fei Deng, certify that the foregoing transcript of Environmental Control Board on February 23, 2017 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Certified By

Tei Dey

Date: February 24, 2017

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