1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	
4	MATTER OF CALLEN,
5	Respondent,
	-against-
6	NO. 4 NEW YORK CITY LOFT BOARD,
7	
8	Appellant.
9	20 Eagle Street Albany, New York January 5, 2022
10	Before:
11	CHIEF JUDGE JANET DIFIORE ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA
12	ASSOCIATE JUDGE MICHAEL J. GARCIA
12	ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROWAN D. WILSON ASSOCIATE JUDGE MADELINE SINGAS
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE ANTHONY CANNATARO
14	Appearances:
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<b>4</b> J	Official Court HallSCriber



1	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Appeal number 4, Matter of	
2	Callen v. New York City Loft Board.	
3	Counsel?	
4	MS. LAWLESS: Good morning, Your Honors. May it	
5	please the court, Diana Lawless for the Appellant, New York	
6	City Loft Board.	
7	May I reserve three minutes for rebuttal?	
8	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: You may have three minutes.	
9	MS. LAWLESS: Thank you, Your Honor.	
10	This court should reverse because it was rational	
11	for the Loft Board to reject the tenant's attempts to	
12	withdraw their Loft Law coverage application and direct	
13	further investigation into coverage.	
14	What the Appellate Division held here was that	
15	the only thing the Loft Board could do is to accept a	
16	withdrawal. But all that the the Loft Board did was	
17	do something routine. It rejected the settlement, and its	
18	regulations allow it to remand.	
19	Under	
20	JUDGE CANNATARO: So when you say reverse, you	
21	really just mean reverse that one part of the Appellate	
22	Division	
23	MS. LAWLESS: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.	
24	JUDGE CANNATARO: Two thirds of it I would	
25	imagine you are amenable to?	

1	MS. LAWLESS: We're amendable to everything it		
2	says about the agreement being reasonable for the Loft		
3	Board to find that the agreement was should wa		
4	unreasonable underneath under the law, and it should		
5	not be enforced.		
6	JUDGE CANNATARO: And and the remittal,		
7	right? Because they sent it back to the Loft Board for		
8	further proceedings.		
9	MS. LAWLESS: Sure. But I I believe it		
10	would be a different remittal.		
11	The remittal that the I believe, that the		
12	current remittal would be that the Loft Board has to accep		
13	a withdrawal remittal if we win is that would go back to		
14	further proceedings or adjudication of the coverage		
15	application.		
16	JUDGE CANNATARO: Okay.		
17	JUDGE GARCIA: So Counsel, just to follow up on		
18	that		
19	MS. LAWLESS: Sure.		
20	JUDGE GARCIA: for me. What happens?		
21	Let's say we agree with you, and the case goes back. What		
22	happens in front of the Loft Board?		
23	MS. LAWLESS: Sure. So this is a threshold		
24	determination for coverage. The applications have been pu		
25	in at the earlier stage, right before there was a		

was an answer, there was a - - - a petition, there was an answer, there was a - - - the landlord and the tenants were not aligned on the different issues that had to be resolved as to coverage - - -

JUDGE GARCIA: So let's say this never had happened and that's where you were, right, in the beginning. And the - - - and the tenant comes in and says, you know what, forget it, I want to withdraw my application. What does - - - what happens?

MS. LAWLESS: Well, I think it's - - - well, if - - - if - - - if there had never been settlement negotiations?

JUDGE GARCIA: Yeah.

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MS. LAWLESS: If there'd never been settlement negotiations, then the tenant would withdraw the application, I think, under most circumstances. As my adversaries point out, the Loft Board does look beyond it and there's reasons like can you withdraw, and the only situations where really the Loft Board has - - - had withdrawals accepted in the past have to do with situations where the tenant vacates the building, or there's no more occupancy at issue. So in a case like this, the Loft Board retains jurisdiction over a case when the occupancy is at issue and needs to be resolved.

JUDGE GARCIA: So other than those circumstances



1	you described, and again, forgetting this history of up and			
2	back, the parties come in, they say we want to withdraw,			
3	and they don't meet those special circumstances, the Loft			
4	Board says, no, keep going. And then what happens if the			
5	don't show up?			
6	MS. LAWLESS: Well, I I I've			
7	well, as my adversaries point out, they don't show up,			
8	there is a situation where the Loft Board is allowed to s			
9	that there's a default for the tenants, for not processing			
10	their application.			
11	However, here, I think it's it's a			
12	it's very significant for the court to focus on the			
13	situation here where we know, right, we know the reason,			
14	and the reason			
15	JUDGE GARCIA: But but again, I'm			
16	sorry			
17	MS. LAWLESS: Sure.			
18	JUDGE GARCIA: so stick with my			
19	hypothetical. So then let's say there's a default, but the			
20	Loft Board knows this is illegal based on what's already			
21	been presented. And now there's a default. Aren't you in			
22	the same circumstances you're in here?			
23	MS. LAWLESS: No, Your Honor, we're not in the			

24

illegality of the agreement, right? The agreement should not be enforced, but we're basing - - - and a term of the agreement is the withdrawal. And the agency is not being forced to say, we can't do anything about your illegal agreement, we're going to have to basically put our stamp on your illegal agreement.

JUDGE GARCIA: But why can't they - - - if they didn't want to withdraw anymore, I think they would have said that. Why can't they agree just to withdraw outside the agreement now? We don't want to go back, you know, it's - - we want to withdraw now. And if they did that in front of the Loft Board, you say, what - - what could you do? You'd default them, but the - - - the end game is the same, and there's no adjudication on the Loft status, and potentially, they're illegal.

MS. LAWLESS: Well, I think the difference, Your Honor, is just the - - - the circumstances as it presented itself. It didn't present itself as a pure, we want to come here, and we've seen the light, this is not a lawful building, we walk away. Then it's the Loft Board - - - it's not the Loft Board's problem.

This became the Loft Board's problem because they're, like, we're here before the Loft Board, we want to resolve this dispute. It's a threshold issue. We still don't - - I cannot tell you whether or not these units,



these tenants, qualify for this protection under the Loft Law.

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JUDGE CANNATARO: Counsel, I agree that it's a problem. But I think what - - - what Judge Garcia is getting at is that in - - - in some ways, you're just sort of delaying the inevitable. He's put - - - he's put forth the scenario where the applicants just don't come back. And one imagines that the application's going to be denied based on their failure to appear to defend it. And now you're stuck again with an illegal living situation and that has to be resolved.

I'll propose another scenario to you. In this case, the landlord has raised the defense that the applicants don't fall within the correct window to qualify for Loft Law coverage. Let's say somehow you could compel them to continue litigating the application, and the ALJ comes to the conclusion, yes, indeed, they do not fit within the window. You're right back there. You're - - you're - - you're at the illegal situation which you say that you cannot tolerate.

So you know, it feels like on some level that you're just kind of delaying the inevitable, or at least there's a good possibility that you're just delaying the inevitable with respect to this so-called illegal situation.

MS. LAWLESS: Well, Your Honor, I'd like to take the - - - the second part of what you said with this hypothetical, that we're delaying the inevitable if there's not a finding of coverage. Actually, that is - - - becomes the inevitable, right? The threshold determination of the Loft Board as an adjudicatory body, is to determine if there is coverage, right? So there are plenty of applications where coverage is denied. The Loft Board's role is at an end there. So I think in your second situation, our role is fulfilled.

But as to this idea that we're just delaying the inevitable, yes, of course, these parties are now saying, oh, well, we're just trying to walk around the Loft Law, but I think it's - - - the importance here is a ruling from the court. If the court rules that, you know, these parties - - - the Loft Board has no choice, and these parties have to walk away, then that's where we are. But if the - - - if there's a reversal and the ruling is like the ruling of the Second Department, where the - - - the withdrawal can't be tolerated to allow them to waive the Loft Law, then it's - - maybe you know once there's a ruling from this court - -

JUDGE CANNATARO: Can I ask you - - -

MS. LAWLESS: - - - the court - - - sure.

JUDGE CANNATARO: Can I ask you about a different



scenario? Let's say you remand it to - - - to the AL - - - or you remit it to the ALJ, and they - - - they maintain - - - the applicants maintain, we do want to withdraw. If the - - - if the ALJ says, you know, something like an allocution, well, I can't force you to litigate this, but you should know that if you withdraw the petition, it's - - - the application, it's going to be denied. And in my view, that's going to be an illegal tenancy and you'll be subject to immediate removal by DOB.

Would that fulfill the - - - the - - - the Loft Board's mandate to litigate through the issues to their natural conclusion?

MS. LAWLESS: I - - - I - - - I don't think so because I think that they're - - they're full willing to say now that we want to walk away from it. I think the problem is in the idea of the agreement that they're putting forward, which is they want their own private - - - it's not like, oh, we - - - what you're saying, oh, well, we don't qualify. They say there's a risk they don't qualify. But they're, like, either way we want our private version of the Loft Law.

JUDGE CANNATARO: I - - - you know, I get that, but I think the problem I - - - I'm personally having is that the - - - the Loft Board is expressing an intolerance with the situation that there are several scenarios that it

has no power to address.

You - - - the Loft Board cannot issue a C of O.

The Loft Board cannot classify buildings as Class A or

Class B residential. The Loft Board is not DHCR. You

can't bring someone into rent regulation that way. And

it's - - it's unfortunate that you don't have that sort

of plenary power, but there are plenty - - - the result of

that is, there are going to be plenty of situations where

you're going to leave people in illegal living situations.

And there's really, unfortunately, nothing you can do about

it.

However, I mean, with all due - - - you know, with - - I say that, acknowledging that the Appellate Division in this case actually did view that there was a path toward regulation even with a denial. So it - - - you know, we could argue whether or how many cases end up with an illegal tenancy, but you can't prevent all of those from happening.

MS. LAWLESS: I - - - I think that's right, Your Honor. But I think that where we are is the way that this case was - - - the unique specific circumstances that were presented here, which is within the Board's authority to review an agreement. So I think that's the - - - it's a very narrow case.

And under these circumstances, where there - - -



the Board was presented with an agreement, the terms were illegal, the withdrawal was a term, to say that the only thing the Board can do is to accept the withdrawal goes against the explicit board regulation allowing that to happen, and to the spirit and the intent of the - - - the statute which is to set up a process to allow this dispute to be resolved.

JUDGE GARCIA: Well, Counsel, what if we said - - I'm sorry, may I, Chief - - -

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Yes.

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JUDGE GARCIA: If we said, you know, one, that's not before us whether or not, I think, the argument being that whether or not it was rational to reject the agreement.

So let's say, you know, we've - - - that's affirmed or not appealed, and our view would be could - - could this court just then send it back to the Loft Board to say, you know, you can look to it - - - because you've in - - - in essence, rejected the entire agreement - - - I'm sorry, I'm not articulating this well - - - the entire agreement, including the provision about withdrawal, which was with prejudice, so we send it back to the Loft Board. And there, they can seek to withdraw the application. And then the Loft Board will decide it.

MS. LAWLESS: Well, Your Honor, they could always



seek to withdraw the application. But I think that if a - a reversal in our favor would mean that the process
would continue so the Board could continue to evaluate the
application. Indeed, the Board could continue to evaluate
the terms of the settlement agreement.

JUDGE GARCIA: And I guess the problem you're hearing up here is how can they force them to do that, and force them to keep litigating that, when in an ordinary case, they would just move to withdraw and - - or default? So what would, I guess, be the purpose of sending it back?

MS. LAWLESS: Well, I think the purpose is that the - - - it - - - it establishes under the - - - the agency's authority as given to it by the - - - by the legislature, that this statute isn't indifferent to the resolution of a dispute like that. The objection is for the buildings to become legalized, and the Loft Board has the say about how the process continues.

And to say that the Board's hands are tied at a part which is an early dispute resolution portion of - - - of a proceeding, it - - - it - - - as I said, it runs against what the - - - what the Board's regulations itself say, and at - - I believe it runs against the spirit of the statute. And I think that that's what the Dom Ben Court properly recognized as the - - -



1	JUDGE RIVERA: Counsel, I'm sorry, if I can just			
2	interrupt you, I'm on the screen.			
3	MS. LAWLESS: Yes, sorry.			
4	JUDGE RIVERA: Hello, happy New Year. My			
5	apologies.			
6	So I just want to clarify something that I'm not			
7	sure is so obvious from the law, the regs, or what you've -			
8	you the position you have taken.			
9	Is it the Board's position that it if			
10	there's no application you could go and investigate and			
11	determine on your own that this building is needs to			
12	go through the Loft Board process; do you have that			
13	authority? Or must you			
14	MS. LAWLESS: No			
15	JUDGE RIVERA: act only upon an			
16	application?			
17	MS. LAWLESS: The way the statute's set up it			
18	acts upon registration or application, so			
19	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay. That's that's what I			
20	thought, okay.			
21	So now then let let me ask you this. Let's			
22	take the hypothetical where there is an application, if			
23	it's it's hotly contested, it's no so obvious what -			
24	what the outcome will be, and as you're already hearing			
25	from other members of the bench, the tenants decide to			

1 withdraw, maybe they've reached the conclusion this is not 2 worth it or - - - for whatever reason. Not - - - not the 3 one you have in this case necessarily. And - - - so the 4 Loft Board would then choose not to let them withdraw 5 because of course you don't know whether or not it's 6 illegal? MS. LAWLESS: I - - - I think that there's been -7 8 - - you know, there's businesses and agencies that's 9 existed for forty years. There's many administrative 10 decisions. There's been within the administrative 11 decisions, there's been evaluations, there's a multiple-12 factor test about that the agency looks at internally about 13 whether or not the application should be withdrawn with 14 prejudice. But I think in the great, the largest set of 15 circumstances, it's when there's no longer an occupancy. 16 But yes - - -17 JUDGE RIVERA: Okay. Well, so let me - - - so 18 it's a yes. Thank you. Okay. 19 So then if - - - but if - - - if you didn't let 20 them withdraw, you would then proceed with an investigation 21 without their participation? 2.2 MS. LAWLESS: Well I don't have a yes - - -23 JUDGE RIVERA: Is that the position of the Board? 24 MS. LAWLESS: So I'd say first of all, I don't

have a categorical, yes, that we would let these people

withdraw specifically, it's this specific case. 1 2 But no, there's no further role for the Loft 3 Board, right? They're left to the devices, right, they're 4 left to the other harsher, right, remedies, because right 5 now - - - right now, for sure, this is an illegal 6 occupancy. So they're kind of left to - - - left to the -7 - - the wolves of the other more harsh government 8 enforcement of a vacate order on the building and - - - and 9 other things. So this is a presumptively illegal 10 occupancy. They have no - - -11 12 JUDGE RIVERA: Okay. Let me - - - let me ask you 13 this. In - - - in a situation where there is another path, 14 obviously the Appellate Division here thought there was 15 another path, what would you do? 16 MS. LAWLESS: Well, there is no other path. So 17 I'd like to - - - to focus on that part of the - - -18 JUDGE RIVERA: Well, no, no, take my hypothetical 19 that - - -20 MS. LAWLESS: Okay. 21 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - there is an actual other 22 path, that you're not disputing the other path. 23 MS. LAWLESS: I - - - I can't - - - I'm sorry, 24 Your Honor, I'm having trouble taking your hypothetical



because there is not another path.

where the parties, and even the Loft Board, sees that there might be another path. I understand that you think factually and legally the path they've described for this particular building, this horizontal way of aggregating the - - - the units, would not count. But let's assume for one moment, there is. What - - what would be the - - - what would be the danger? Why doesn't that - - why doesn't that support the purposes of the - - sort of the rent stabilization law generally to allow them to pursue the other path?

MS. LAWLESS: Well, I apologize for fighting your hypothetical, Your Honor, but the - - - the path - - - but they see a separate path too. They see a separate path to rent regulation. I don't see another path to legalization of the building. So if there were another path, then there could be another path. But I just don't see another path to legalization of the building. This is the only form that the legislature has allowed for this specific set of buildings, which are commercially residential - - - commercial C of Os, residential occupancy, no residential C of O to convert while the tenants are living inside.

So it's a very narrow circumstance and I - - - we firmly believe that is the only path to legalization, whether or not DHCR has accepted or taken an application



1	for		
2	JUDGE RIVERA: So in your view, the sticking		
3	point is that they would continue to reside during the		
4	process?		
5	MS. LAWLESS: The right, they would reside		
6	illegally		
7	JUDGE RIVERA: So if they if they had som		
8	agreement where they would temporarily leave the premises		
9	while they they pursued the path to legalization,		
10	that would not be a problem, correct?		
11	MS. LAWLESS: They wouldn't I don't believ		
12	under the circumstances, they would even need the Loft Law		
13			
14	JUDGE RIVERA: Um-hum.		
15	MS. LAWLESS: because they wouldn't be		
16	living there. Nobody would be living there during		
17	would be living		
18	JUDGE RIVERA: But the point the point is		
19	to change it, right, so that the so so that		
20	there is no barrier. That you have to do something.		
21	You're either going through the Loft Law or you're going		
22	through some other path.		
23	MS. LAWLESS: There would have to be another pat		
24	that I don't see existing. Yes, Your Honor.		
25	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay, thank you.		



	Chief Godde Diffore. Thank you, counsel	
2	JUDGE CANNATARO: Would you permit withdrawal in	
3	that last scenario?	
4	MS. LAWLESS: Wait, which wait, Judge	
5	Rivera's scenario? I'm sorry.	
6	JUDGE CANNATARO: When they agreed to vacate,	
7	would would you permit withdrawal then?	
8	MS. LAWLESS: If the tenants left the occupancy,	
9	we would most we would yes, we would allow	
10	withdrawal if the tenants were not occupying the building.	
11	JUDGE CANNATARO: Sorry, Chief.	
12	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, Counsel.	
13	MS. LAWLESS: All right. Thank you, Your Honors.	
14	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Counsel?	
15	MS. SANDERCOCK: May it please the court, my name	
16	is Margaret Sandercock. I represent the tenants in this	
17	case with the exception of Richard Fiscina. He was	
18	represented by counsel at the time he entered into the	
19	settlement here, but he is pro se at the present time.	
20	I will argue today that the decisions below by	
21	the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division must be	
22	affirmed because parties must not be compelled to litigate	
23	Loft Law coverage against their will.	
24	JUDGE GARCIA: Counsel, I'm sorry to interrupt	



you. But it's the - - - is the agreement to withdraw with

prejudice part of an overall agreement or is it separate? MS. SANDERCOCK: It's part of an overall agreement, Judge. JUDGE GARCIA: So if they had the authority to reject that, what's the harm in now us sending you back to the Loft Board where you can move to withdraw your application? MS. SANDERCOCK:

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MS. SANDERCOCK: Well, Your Honor, the settlement is in other ways very beneficial to my clients. It will prevent them from having to engage in perhaps several other rounds of litigation because the Loft Law is a litigious statute. And there are various points which - - -

assuming everything else is rejected in that settlement agreement. I mean because - - - that's not here, as I understand it. So all we're deciding here is do you as tenants get to withdraw your application before the Loft Board with prejudice assuming everything else in that agreement's no good. But you still want that? You still want to withdraw with prejudice?

MS. SANDERCOCK: Well, Your Honor, the Loft Board can't stop my clients from refusing to litigate the coverage here themselves.

JUDGE GARCIA: No, no, no, I get that point. But what is the difference then if this goes back to the Loft



Board because that overall agreement was rejected and - - with basis. And the only issue now is you go before the Loft Board and you say, despite the fact that you've rejected my agreement, I - - - tenants, we still want to withdraw this application with prejudice.

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MS. SANDERCOCK: Your Honor, I feel that the policy that the Loft Board occasionally adopts is quite arbitrary because there's only been six rejected cases in the history of the Loft Board. And there's been at least 125 settlements that weren't rejected.

It interferes with my ability to counsel my clients, and other counsels' ability in the same regard. We can't prevent people from wasting money on litigation that they may not win, for example.

JUDGE GARCIA: But this would be one proceeding, you're back in front of the Loft Board, or you file a letter, or a stip saying we move to withdraw with prejudice.

MS. SANDERCOCK: Let me try to go around it this way.

JUDGE GARCIA: Well, you've tried so far.

MS. SANDERCOCK: The - - - the problem that we have with the city's position is that there are many other types of tenancies in New York City that are not subject to a C of O requirement. Tenement buildings typically don't



1	have a C of O. Brownstone houses typically don't have a C		
2	of C of O. AIR		
3	JUDGE GARCIA: But why couldn't you		
4	MS. SANDERCOCK: artist in residence law,		
5	don't have		
6	JUDGE GARCIA: argue this all		
7	MS. SANDERCOCK: don't have a C of O.		
8	JUDGE GARCIA: why can't you make this all		
9	in a all we're talking about is a process here. So		
10	why can't you make all of these, which sound like very		
11	sound arguments, to the Loft Board in a letter saying, we		
12	would we the tenants seek to withdraw their		
13	application with prejudice?		
14	MS. SANDERCOCK: Your Honor, I feel that we've		
15	already done done that because the agreement says		
16	we're going to withdraw it with prejudice.		
17	JUDGE GARCIA: But the agreement was rejected.		
18	MS. SANDERCOCK: The the Loft Board very		
19	regularly allows people to settle their cases without		
20	investigating the settlement in any way.		
21	JUDGE CANNATARO: Counsel, I'm a little confused		
22	because you started by saying that you wanted to affirm th		
23	Appellate Division's decision. And one of the elements of		
24	the Appellate Division decision is that the Loft Board		
25	- the Loft Board does maintain the right to reject		

settlements that it finds inappropriate.

But now, I think I hear you answering questions intimating that you - - - you want to be able to withdraw the petition, but you want to preserve the settlement terms that were arguably the quid pro quo for the withdrawal.

And that's - - - that would not be an affirmance, would it?

MS. SANDERCOCK: Your Honor, I believe that the - the decision of the Appellate Division is sufficiently
favorable to the issues that are important to my clients
and other Loft Law tenants, that an affirmance would be
appropriate.

JUDGE CANNATARO: The decision for - - -

MS. SANDERCOCK: The Appellate Division found that there is other - - - there are other paths to legalization and what we want is to be able to pursue one of those other paths for this building.

JUDGE CANNATARO: Well, I think the one thing that is indisputably true at this point is that if - - - if you were allowed to withdraw your application at this point without receiving coverage under the Loft Law, your - - - your clients are living in a building without a C of O and there is no legal basis for their residence at the moment it happens; is that not correct?

MS. SANDERCOCK: Your Honor, the Loft Board, and other city agencies, do always retain the discretion and



the jurisdiction to remove people from buildings if they feel there's any actual risk.

One of the problems in this case is there's been no factfinding that there's any actual risk to - - - to my clients. And as I had already briefly mentioned, there are various categories of other buildings in the City of New York that lack Cs of O. They are not supervised by the Loft Board to see if they get their C of O. We have an agreement here in place that a C of O will be obtained for this building.

So I - - - I don't see how there's any harm that should be troubling the Loft Board relative to - - -  $\!\!\!$ 

JUDGE WILSON: The - - - the point that is confusing me which maybe is also what's confusing Judge Cannataro is that - - -

MS. SANDERCOCK: Um-hum.

JUDGE WILSON: - - - the Appellate Division found that the agreement you have in place is against public policy.

MS. SANDERCOCK: I have to say, Your Honor, that I don't - - - I don't read the agreement that way. How I read the Appellate Division's decision in this case, and I'm - - Dom Ben Realty, the Second Department decision is, of course, completely different - - but how I read the Appellate Division's decision in this case is that



there's an alternative plan to - - an alternative path to 1 2 legalization for these tenants. And that they need to be 3 allowed to pursue that. And that is what we seek to have affirmed. 4 5 Thank you, Counsel. CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: 6 MS. SANDERCOCK: Thank you. 7 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Counsel? 8 MS. CRUZ: Good morning, Your Honors. May it 9 please the court, Magda Cruz, for the owner of this - - of this building. 10 11 I would like to begin by clarifying that there is 12 a C of O for my client's building, both the front of it as 13 well as the rear building which is at issue here. In fact, 14 it is a mixed use building. There - - - it provides for 15 partial residential use. 16 JUDGE WILSON: Where is that C of O in the 17 record? 18 MS. CRUZ: So it is not in the record, Your 19 However, I - - - I indicated in my brief where it 20 is in the Department of Building records, and I provided 21 the citation. It's a public record. It's irrefutable. 22 And the city doesn't contest that. 23 So - - -24 JUDGE RIVERA: So is your position, Counsel - - -

I'm sorry, I'm on the screen. Is - - is your - - -

hello.

MS. CRUZ: Hello.

JUDGE RIVERA: Is your position then that the issue is moot?

MS. CRUZ: No, it's not that it's moot because clearly the existing C of O is not a complete residential use for this building. It is only one floor, so therefore, the lofts at issue are technically categorized as non-residential on the existing C of O.

But our position, Your Honor, is not that these units are illegal per se; there's never been a determination of that, Your Honors. This proceeding came before the Loft Board, and right from the beginning, there's never been a coverage determination. We don't know if these tenants would even qualify for Loft Law coverage. The matter was settled transparently in front of an ALJ.

We are basically being punished by the city or the Loft Board for coming forward, coming together, to try to legalize these units, to actually go through the process to render these tenancies as rent stabilized. These apartments, today, are registered with DHCR, these tenants are protected under the rent stabilization law, my client cannot evict them, their rents are registered as legal regulated rents - - -

JUDGE CANNATARO: Leaving coverage out of it, and



going back to the C of O, is it your position that this mixed use C of O that's somewhere at - - at DOB actually authorizes the residents that are taking place right now, to the extent that if a determination is made that there is no Loft Law coverage, or a withdrawal results in no Loft Law coverage, that this would not be an illegal tenancy?

MS. CRUZ: I can only tell you definitively that to date, there has never been a Department of Buildings violation issued against this building for illegal occupancy. And I can also tell you definitively that there is a C of O for the rear building in which one of the floors permits residential use. It is a mixed use C of O.

JUDGE WILSON: Can I - - - can I try to get us back to what I think is the issue before us, which is whether it was irrational for the Loft Board to say, no, you can't withdraw the application?

MS. CRUZ: No, absolutely it was irrational.

JUDGE WILSON: Why?

MS. CRUZ: Because as my colleague indicated, as well as the questioning of the bench, when a tenant comes before the Loft Board with a coverage application, at any - - at - - - certainly, at the beginning of the proceedings, there's no mandate for the tenant to prosecute it. And there have been many instances where tenants before the Loft Board, living in admittedly illegal lofts,



	meaning there's only commercial use allowed for the folt,		
2	and they withdraw.		
3	JUDGE WILSON: And there have been other		
4	circumstances where they haven't withdrawn?		
5	MS. CRUZ: I am not aware of a case before the		
6	Loft Board where they have precluded withdrawal.		
7	JUDGE WILSON: Different that's a differen		
8	question.		
9	MS. CRUZ: And		
10	JUDGE WILSON: That's a different question. Wha		
11	I'm asking is, is it a foregone conclusion that every time		
12	the Loft Board concludes that an agreement is against		
13	public policy		
14	MS. CRUZ: Um-hum.		
15	JUDGE WILSON: the tenant has withdrawn th		
16	case?		
17	MS. CRUZ: No. I		
18	JUDGE WILSON: Okay, so we don't		
19	MS. CRUZ: cannot say that.		
20	JUDGE WILSON: so we don't know		
21	MS. CRUZ: Yes, but		
22	JUDGE WILSON: what the result here is		
23	going to be.		
24	MS. CRUZ: but we also don't know whether,		
25	a, this these these tenants would qualify for		

1 coverage - - -2 JUDGE WILSON: Right. 3 MS. CRUZ: - - - we don't know that the occupancy 4 is illegal - - -5 JUDGE WILSON: Right. And so if we don't know 6 these things, why shouldn't we say, this goes back to the 7 Loft Board and you can make whatever arguments you want 8 about that, or I move to withdraw? 9 MS. CRUZ: They will most definitively - - - most 10 definitely they will withdraw the application. And so this is really an act of futility - - -11 12 JUDGE WILSON: But why - - -13 MS. CRUZ: - - - and let me just clarify quickly 14 15 JUDGE GARCIA: I'm sorry, Counsel? Counsel? 16 Counsel, I'm sorry, to what - - -17 MS. CRUZ: I'm sorry, my time is up. May I? 18 JUDGE GARCIA: - - - why if they will - - - are 19 going to withdraw, why is it irrational and the Board - - -20 and they certainly have authority to send it back for 21 further proceedings, why is it irrational to send it back 22 and ensure that the tenants, without the benefit of the 23 rest of this agreement, which has been rejected, now wish



to pursue a withdrawal with prejudice, and just have them

make that before the Board? You're not precluded from

24

doing that.

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MS. CRUZ: Well, at this time, two - - - two of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division both held that there was no rationality to force a remittal for that - - - that process, to simply come before and say, I withdraw.

But let me just say something also to clarify based on your questioning. The Appellate Division did not find that the settlement agreement per se was against public policy. That's the argument of the city. In fact, we argued that it was not against public policy, that these units were now rent stabilized, that they would probably be deemed rent stabilized without the need even to go through Loft Law coverage.

I cite in my - - - in my brief the case of Milne, in - - in which this court held that when units are subject to rent stabilization, or rent control, more specifically, there's no need to go through Loft Law coverage proceedings. It is not an inconsistent situation for a building to be protected under the rent laws under one statutory scheme to forego Loft Law legalization process. They may not even need it.

Accordingly, Your Honors, I respectfully request that this court affirm the Appellate Division's order to the extent that it held it was not irrational to allow these tenants to withdraw their Loft Law coverage



application.

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CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, Counsel.

MS. CRUZ: Thank you.

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Counsel, your rebuttal?

MS. LAWLESS: Thank you, Your Honors.

To start, I just want to clarify the irrefutable certificate of occupancy. Even on page 7 of - - - of my colleague's brief, it says that it's a five-story building approved for dwellings on the first story and for factory and storage on the upper floors. I - - - I don't - - - I'm under the impression that doesn't cover the current occupancies, and also I believe they pleaded that. I - - I couldn't find the exact page, but I believe they pleaded that in their Article 78 petition. I think it's also - - - acknowledges just the front building C of O in the - - - the agreement itself.

Going to - - - to Judge - - - what Judge Wilson was saying, does it always, is it inevitable, do we know what's going to happen? You know, we looked into it. I - - - I don't know that we know. There's - - - I know for sure there's two cases, the Parrish case and the Dom Ben case, which were litigated through the courts. I know that neither of those cases were resolved with an ultimate withdrawal. One, there was the - - - no longer an occupancy. And the other is continuing, there is a

registration by the landlord. And there is a continuing process before the Loft Law about that case.

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everything is together in - - in the agreement that they
- - - basically, the Appellate Division said that you had
to reject it. And I believe - - I read the decision to
say, as Your Honors have said in - - in my opening
argument, that - - that Appellate Division found it was
rational to reject the agreement as public policy. So we
only want the second part of that, which is the Board's
allowed to do what its rules allow it to do, which is to
continue the process. Once the agreement is rejected for
the parties to come anew back to the Loft Board in changed
circumstances, as - - as Judge Garcia said, the
circumstances are changed, the agreement's been rejected.
The parties can come together now before the Loft Board and
continue to hash out the issues.

JUDGE CANNATARO: Can I just ask you, and I think this might be a version of another question you got.

If - - - if that were to happen, and let's say the tenants default, they don't show up, would the Board be authorized to continue its investigation under the authority that you referred to, to self-prosecute?

MS. LAWLESS: Oh, Your Honor, I don't think I mentioned - - - I didn't mean to mention anything about



self- prosecuting. So I don't think that the Board would 1 2 be continuing an investigation into a building where 3 there's no coverage - - - because all the Board does is, 4 right, the coverage, the issues from coverage through the C 5 of O and the legalization. 6 So I don't think there's an independent 7 investigatory authority of the Loft Board to hash out 8 whether or not buildings are covered or not without an 9 application by someone. 10 JUDGE CANNATARO: So if the applicants default, 11 the case is over? 12 MS. LAWLESS: So far as it concerns the Loft 13 Board, but not as it concerns the - - - the - - - the violations of the MDL. 14 15 JUDGE CANNATARO: Sure. But - - -16 MS. LAWLESS: Correct. 17 JUDGE CANNATARO: - - - that's kind of outside 18 your purview, that's what I was saying before. 19 MS. LAWLESS: Correct. 20 JUDGE CANNATARO: Yeah. 2.1 JUDGE SINGAS: Counsel, can I just ask, how would 22 you frame the issue that's before this court? MS. LAWLESS: I think I'd frame the issue is 23 24 whether it is rational once the Loft Board rejected the

tenant's attempts to with - - - I quess - - - hold on.

1 It's a little hard because there's two parts. 2 I think that is it rational for the Board to be 3 required to accept the withdrawal under its rules, under 4 its authority, after it properly determined that it 5 rejected a - - - a settlement agreement. 6 JUDGE SINGAS: Okay. 7 MS. LAWLESS: So I think it's that limited issue on the withdrawal. 8 9 And just to clarify one more point about what 10 everyone's been saying about rent stabilization. I think 11 rent stabilization and legal occupancy are two very 12 different things. And I think that this court so held in 13 the Chazon case. 14 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you. JUDGE RIVERA: Counsel, can I ask you - - -15 16 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Yes. 17 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - I'm on the screen again. 18 So I just want to clarify the understanding - - -19 your understanding of what the Appellate Division decided 20 on the settlement. Was that I - - - I understand why the 21 landlord's attorney is taking a different position on this. 2.2 It does seem that the Appellate Division is saying that 23 you're - - - you're within your authority to reject a 24 proposed settlement, right?



So - - -

MS. LAWLESS: Right.

JUDGE RIVERA: But - - - but - - - but once they 1 2 decided to withdraw, the authority's done. So yes, you - -3 - yes, it was rational to reject the settlement, you could 4 do that. But once they decided to withdraw, you can't then 5 deny their opportunity with - - - to withdraw. 6 So I don't see that as saying that the 7 settlement, on its face - - - on its face, violates public 8 policy. 9 MS. LAWLESS: Oh, Your Honor, I'm trying to flip 10 through and find where I - - - I - - - they said - - - I 11 guess I'll turn to the last page - - -12 JUDGE RIVERA: I'm looking - - - I'm looking at 13 the sentence. Perhaps, I'm looking at the - - -14 MS. LAWLESS: Right. Page 738. 15 JUDGE RIVERA: Excuse me. Counsel? 16 MS. LAWLESS: Yes. 17 JUDGE RIVERA: Excuse me. Because I see what 18 they wrote. They say that we find that there's no valid 19 reason for the Board's refusal to grant the tenant's 20 request to withdraw the conversion application. We do not 2.1 agree with the tenants that the Loft Board's rejection of 2.2 the settlement, as a vehicle for conversion to rent 23 stabilization, has no rational basis - - -24 MS. LAWLESS: Right.

JUDGE RIVERA: - - - I think recognition - - -

let me finish.

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I think it's a recognition of the argument you were making before about your concern about people being in a - - - a unit that it's - - - it's illegal, pure and simple, as this court has recognized before. But as - - - as the Appellate Division then goes on to say, but once they've chosen to withdraw, the authority ends. So yes, you could deny the settlement, but that's as far as you can go.

I - - - again, I don't see that as sort of the express statement that you make it to be. It - - - it's just a recognition that, of course, it's not irrational of you to say, no, you can't enter an agreement that we're not certain will lead to a legal unit.

MS. LAWLESS: Well, Your Honor, I guess I just read it more broadly about the rationality of - - - of the agency's decision.

But I - - - I think I want to just focus on the end point, the reasoning they gave for the - - - saying that the withdrawal has to happen. It's because the tenants relinquished their rights to proceed to conversion pursuant to the Loft Law. And we see that as there's no choice. And the Appellate Division - - - you accepted the arguments that there was a choice, that stabilization equals legal occupancy. And I think that's - - - that's

2 So I think the error is that there is not 3 actually a choice, and that the - - - the Loft Board should be allowed to - - - to continue to resolve the issue. 4 5 JUDGE RIVERA: Well, there is a choice, it - - -6 well, even under your view, there is a choice if they leave 7 the premises? Even under your view. 8 MS. LAWLESS: Sure. They can leave the premises, 9 yes. 10 JUDGE RIVERA: Right. So there is a choice. 11 Whether - - - whether or not you agree with the Appellate 12 Division's assessment of the argument for why they think 13 they can legally convert this thing is another story. But 14 you can't say that there's never a choice. That strikes me 15 as not correct. MS. LAWLESS: Well, I - - - I - - -16 17 JUDGE RIVERA: I mean, whether or not it's a 18 valid one, is another story. 19 MS. LAWLESS: No, I agree. Right. No, I - - - I 20 agree, Your Honor. 2.1 I guess we would say there's two valid choices. 2.2 The two valid choices are leave or for the landlord to 23 register. The other choice that exists that we believe is 24 an invalid one under the MDL is to just walk away, ignore 25 everybody, and take their chances on - - - on a vacate.

clear from the Appellate Division decision.

1 JUDGE RIVERA: But I think the Appellate Division's decision is a narrow one in this sense. 2 3 - the Appellate Division's decision is, look, there's 4 another path. And so if they want to withdraw and pursue 5 that path, you cannot force them to litigate. You have no 6 authority to force them to litigate. That - - - that is -7 - - to me, it's a very narrow decision. 8 MS. LAWLESS: Um-hum. Yes. 9 And even accepting that, I think, Your Honor, I 10 think that our position is that it's reasonable for the Board under these very specific circumstances, these very 11 12 narrow circumstances, presented with this agreement, where 13 the terms are illegal and they want to withdraw, that it 14 was rational for the Board to make a - - - it was a 15 reasonable interpretation of its own regulations that 16 explicitly allow for a remand to let the remand happen 17 instead of the Appellate Division saying you can't remand 18 at all, the only thing you can do is let them walk away. 19 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Okay, thank you - - -JUDGE RIVERA: So remand it - - -20 2.1 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: - - - thank you, Counsel. 22 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - like Judge Garcia has argued 23 for - -24 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, Counsel. Thank



25

you.

(Court is adjourned)



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