1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	AURORA ASSOCIATES LLC,
4	Appellant,
5	-against-
6	NO. 5 RAFFAELLO LOCATELLI,
7	Respondent.
8	20 Eagle Stree Albany, New Yor January 6, 202
10	Before:
11	CHIEF JUDGE JANET DIFIORE ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA
12	ASSOCIATE JUDGE MICHAEL J. GARCIA ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROWAN D. WILSON
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE MADELINE SINGAS ASSOCIATE JUDGE ANTHONY CANNATARO
14	
15	Appearances:
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19	EDUARDO A. FAJARDO, ESQ. DE LOTTO & FAJARDO LLP
20	Attorney for Respondent 4 Reeder Road
21	Rhinebeck, NY 12572
22	
23	
23	Ellen S. Kolma Official Court Transcribe



1	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Appeal number 5, the matte			
2	of Aurora Associates v. Locatelli.			
3	Counsel?			
4	MR. GOLDSMITH: Yes, thank you.			
5	If it pleases the court, my name is Joseph			
6	Goldsmith. I represent the appellant, Aurora Associates,			
7	and I am requesting to reserve two minutes for reply.			
8	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Two minutes, sir?			
9	MR. GOLDSMITH: Yes.			
10	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you.			
11	MR. GOLDSMITH: Can you hear me?			
12	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Yes, we can hear you, but			
13	just do try to maintain a higher level than ordinary of			
14	your voice.			
15	MR. GOLDSMITH: Yes. No problem.			
16	So I am here to talk about a loft unit in			
17	Manhattan that underwent a purchase of rights of fixtures,			
18	improvements, pursuant to Multiple Dwelling Law 286(6) and			
19	286(12). The question for this court is what happens			
20	afterwards with respect to rent regulation.			
21	Right now			
22	JUDGE WILSON: So			
23	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Counsel, I have a question			
24	for you.			
25	MR. GOLDSMITH: Yes.			

at issue here is registered and it's covered by the Loft
Law
MR. GOLDSMITH: Right.
CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: that makes it an
interim multiple dwelling. And given that the rent
stabilization law applies to housing accommodations in
Class A or Class B multiple dwellings, and those are, you
know, of course, made subject to rent stabilization by the
ETPA, why isn't an interim multiple, an IMD an
interim multiple dwelling unit like yours beyond the reach
of the rent stabilization law?
MR. GOLDSMITH: I I agree with you that it
is beyond the reach of the rent stabilization law and code.
There is a separate section
CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Go ahead. Go ahead.
MR. GOLDSMITH: There's a separate section of
rules and regulations under the Loft Law that governs this
particular unit, how it is to be used and maintained, and
what the rents are that may be collected and charged for
this particular
CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: So do we stop there?
MR. GOLDSMITH: I would like to stop there. I
believe that that is the end of it, that those regulations
under the Loft Law are what controls. As long as the owner

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: So because the unit that is

1	and the tenants live and comply with the terms of the Loft
2	Law, those are the rules and regulations upon which they
3	have
4	JUDGE WILSON: So let me ask you about that.
5	MR. GOLDSMITH: Yes.
6	JUDGE WILSON: The unit was registered under the
7	Loft Law in 1983.
8	MR. GOLDSMITH: Yes.
9	JUDGE WILSON: And as of 2016, it still had no C
10	of O.
11	MR. GOLDSMITH: That is correct.
12	JUDGE WILSON: And there are rules in the Loft
13	Law that have timetables that require completion for
14	various things and obtaining a C of O within a much shorte
15	period of time than 39 years.
16	MR. GOLDSMITH: Correct.
17	JUDGE WILSON: Okay. So let me ask you one othe
18	thing. Is it your understanding that under the Loft Law o
19	regulations promulgated by the city, the purchase under,
20	let's say, (12), although it could be (6) and (12); doesn'
21	matter the purchase of the fixtures and of the right
22	relieved you of the Loft Law regulations regarding rent bu
23	left you subject to the remainder of the Loft Law?
24	MR. GOLDSMITH: That is correct.

JUDGE WILSON: Including your inability to evict

1	a current tenant?
2	MR. GOLDSMITH: That is that is incorrect.
3	JUDGE WILSON: So why?
4	MR. GOLDSMITH: So the you have the
5	ability, once you purchase the rights and fixtures, to
6	deregulate it pursuant to rent regulation under the Loft
7	Law, but you still have the obligation to legalize the uni
8	for residential use
9	JUDGE WILSON: Sure, but you haven't done that,
10	right?
11	MR. GOLDSMITH: Haven't done that.
12	JUDGE WILSON: Okay.
13	MR. GOLDSMITH: The Loft Board and the Loft Law
14	has rules, regulations, penalties
15	JUDGE WILSON: Right.
16	MR. GOLDSMITH: that they can enforce
17	against the owner for that failure.
18	JUDGE WILSON: But doesn't the Loft Law contain
19	anti-eviction protections for tenants?
20	MR. GOLDSMITH: For tenants who are not
21	whose unit has not been subject to a sale pursuant to 286.
22	JUDGE WILSON: Where does it say that, though?
23	Doesn't the regulation issued by the city at 210(d)(2) say
24	the only thing you're relieved of is the rent regulation



requirements that are imposed by the Loft Law and that you

remain subject to all of the other requirements of 7-C?

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MR. GOLDSMITH: So the prohibition against evictions are for tenants that are protected under the Loft Law's rent regulation aspect. The - - - the other aspects of the Loft Law that are still in play after a purchase of rights and fixtures under (6) and (12) are with respect to the legalization of the building.

The Loft Law - - - the Loft Board has promulgated cases, and I cite, I mean, maybe, ten, fifteen cases in my briefs - - - about how after the purchase of rights and fixtures that's a free-market tenant, that's a free-market unit subject to rent increases that are agreed upon by the parties, subject to lease terms that are agreed upon by the parties, subject to eviction if the tenancy is not subsequently renewed by the parties.

Because there is no form of continued occupancy right under rent regulation, and because there is no right to set increases that are tied to what the Loft Board's rent regulations provide, an owner and a tenant who don't come to terms on a lease renewal in a unit that's already been rent deregulated that way is subject to eviction for holdover.

JUDGE CANNATARO: But Counsel, you know, to me, the troubling implication of Judge Wilson's question is that when you have an extraordinarily long conversion



process like you have here, and then you have a sale of fixtures and rights, there's a long period where the most powerful aspects of the Loft Law protection don't apply because now there's been a sale and a subsequent tenant, and the ETPA provisions, which are supposed to be the ultimate goal of the conversion process, also don't apply.

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So you've got a kind of quasi-deregulated apartment as a - - - as a beneficial - - - to you - - - side effect of not doing the conversion in a timely manner.

MR. GOLDSMITH: Well, I think that are two different answers to that, the first one being the legislature in enacting the rules, and the Loft Board in enacting its rules provide for penalties for an owner who does not comply with the timetables for legalizing the unit and obtaining a certificate of occupancy. Those penalties are monetary. They're also - - involve denial of permits that you can get for the Department of Buildings.

JUDGE CANNATARO: Has this building been penalized?

MR. GOLDSMITH: I'm sorry?

JUDGE CANNATARO: Has the owner been penalized for not doing the conversion on time or not - - - $\!\!\!$

MR. GOLDSMITH: Over the last, you know, thirty-something years, yes. I don't recall the last time monetarily.



With respect to permits, they need to get Loft
Board permission to pull - - - to apply and get any permit
to do construction in the building. Whether it be the
ground floor retail, or whether it be any of the units in
the building, they need Loft Board permission for that
permit. And the Loft Board, in its rules and regulations,
provide that an owner who is not compliant with the
timetables for legalizing the unit can have those permits
denied. Plus, rents that may be collected by the other IMD
- - or from the other IMD tenants in the building are not
capable of being collected on the Loft Board's rules
because they're outside the timetable for legalizing.

Those are all the penalties that the Loft Board has and the - - - and the legislator as put for someone who doesn't legalize in a timely fashion. And there are reasons why - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: Counselor, if I can interrupt you.

I'm on the screen. Hello. Happy New Year. Sorry.

MR. GOLDSMITH: Happy New Year.

JUDGE RIVERA: Thank you. So am I to understand from what you just said that your view is in a free-market economy that has these high rents, that those penalties outweigh what an owner might otherwise see as a costbenefit analysis where those "penalties", financial and otherwise, are outweighed by some other free market benefit

that they're going to get by - - - by delaying decades the actions that they're supposed to take in a timely manner under the act? Is that - - - I just want to make sure I'm understanding you correctly. Is that sort of the core of the argument? That no landlord would - - - that I think some of the questioning is suggesting that whether it's just, you know, some failure that has nothing to do with intentionality, there is otherwise potentially an incentivizing of the owner not to comply with the law and not to pursue what is the legislative goal here.

MR. GOLDSMITH: Well, I don't know that it's a cost-benefit analysis. There are - - - there are a lot of reasons why a unit in a building ultimately doesn't obtain its certificate of occupancy in the timetable that the Loft Law provides.

The conversion from a commercial to a residential building while the building is occupied by rent-regulated tenants is a cumbersome process.

JUDGE WILSON: Forty - - - forty years?

MR. GOLDSMITH: I can't - - - I can't speak to the particulars of what the problem was with this building.

JUDGE WILSON: It did remove the original tenants, the Lombardis, so you had a vacant apartment at that point, right, before it was rented to Mr. Chen?

MR. GOLDSMITH: Yeah, but it's not apartment-



1	specific, right? Like, you have to get a certificate of
2	occupancy permitting residential use for all the IMD units
3	in the building. And though Lombardi vacated the unit and
4	there was a period of vacancy, you know, after Lombardi,
5	the rest of the building still had to obtain the necessary
6	items for conversion, like and just examples, like
7	sprinkler systems, fire escapes, egress, you know, bathroo
8	fixtures. Like, there's a there's a lot that goes
9	into it, and it's collaborative with the tenants and with
10	the Loft Board all coming to agreement
11	JUDGE WILSON: So did did you
12	MR. GOLDSMITH: on these terms. And if
13	there is ultimately a dispute among
14	JUDGE WILSON: Did you did your client eve
15	ask for extensions based on good-faith efforts?
16	MR. GOLDSMITH: I I believe so, but not in
17	recent years.
18	JUDGE WILSON: Did they ever get any?
19	MR. GOLDSMITH: I'm sorry.
20	JUDGE WILSON: Did they ever receive any
21	extensions?
22	MR. GOLDSMITH: The last one I think they got wa
23	many, many, many years ago.
24	JUDGE WILSON: Is any of that in the record?



MR. GOLDSMITH: No. No.

JUDGE WILSON: Okay.

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CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, Counsel.

JUDGE RIVERA: Well, let me ask you this. Why - - why should what you're talking about, let's - - let's
assume for one moment the cumbersome process doesn't - - it's not that the landlord is trying to game that system - - or the owner, excuse me. Why is it that should fall on
- - - on the other side of this equation? Why should the
negative aspects of that fall on someone other than the
owner? Why shouldn't you bear that burden? Because that
would incentivize you to move this forward.

MR. GOLDSMITH: Well, there is a burden, but the burden is not perpetual rent regulation under two different rent schemes that conflict with each other.

You know, whatever the penalties are, the - - the Loft Board has them and the owner will - - - will feel
the burden of those penalties. But the penalty is not to
cast a net of a second form of rent regulation onto the
unit when it conflicts with the first form of rent
regulation, the first form of rules that - - - that apply
to this particular building. And that's the interpretation
of the Second Department, you know, where the Second
Department says this is Loft Law, this is a Loft Law unit.
There is no rent stabilization that comes on - - - on top
of it.

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, Counsel. Counsel? MR. FAJARDO: Good afternoon, Your Honors. Fajardo, De Lotto & Fajardo. I am here for Respondent Raffaello Locatelli. May it please the court. When we boil down the legal issues in this matter to their essence, we're debating what the ramifications were back in 1998 when the landlord purchased the fixtures from a prior tenant. At that point, the landlord was at a crossroads. The landlord had two legal avenues it could pursue. Wilson asked your colleague here.

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JUDGE GARCIA: Counsel? Counsel, I'm sorry. Understood, but let me just follow up on something Judge

It seems to me, reading the civil court decision, that this is a 232-a petition action, and the sole issue down there, at least the sole issue that seems to have been decided by the court was whether or not you have some type of rent control protection that would prohibit this 232-a action from going forward, right?

MR. FAJARDO: Absolutely.

JUDGE GARCIA: So below, did you ever claim that outside of that rent protection status, that there was something else in the Loft Law that would prevent you from being evicted under a 232-a?



MR. FAJARDO: Upon the purchase of the fixtures. 1 2 The unit, at that point, unless it was rented for 3 commercial purposes - - -JUDGE GARCIA: No, no. Could you just answer my 4 5 question. In the proceeding below, did you claim any other 6 protection other than the rent control provisions in 7 response to the 232-a action? 8 MR. FAJARDO: The rent-stabilize provisions, Your 9 Honor -10 JUDGE GARCIA: Right. 11 MR. FAJARDO: - - - yes. Absolutely. 12 JUDGE GARCIA: What was - - -13 MR. FAJARDO: And the point - - - and the point 14 is that this building is a building that predates 1974. 15 There's no dispute, none whatsoever, that the apartment is 16 capable of being legalized, and the landlord has failed to 17 do that. 18 So Loft Board - - - as we've already discussed, 19 the goal of Loft Board is to transition a rent 20 stabilization, not to escape it. However - - -2.1 JUDGE GARCIA: So what in - - - what in the Loft 22 Law are you pointing to outside the rent stabilization 23 provisions either under the Loft Board Law - - - under the 24 Loft Law or under the ETPA, what other provision would be a 25 defense to the 232-a action?

MR. FAJARDO: No. The rent-stabilization 1 2 provision - - -3 JUDGE GARCIA: Okay. 4 MR. FAJARDO: - - - the rent-stabilization code, 5 the Emergency Tenant's Protection Act are, at this 6 juncture, what protects this particular tenant. 7 JUDGE GARCIA: Understood. Thank you. 8 MR. FAJARDO: Yeah. Absolutely. In other words 9 -- - and I think again, I'm going to go back to what the 10 landlord did in 1998 and the predicament that the landlord put itself into. 11 12 The landlord could have easily rented the 13 apartment for commercial purposes, and there would be no 14 issue. But instead, instead of choosing that avenue, the 15 landlord had a second legal avenue that they could take. 16 They could have gone about legalizing the apartment, 17 getting a certificate of occupancy, and renting it for 18 residential purposes. 19 The landlord chose nuther - - - neither of those 20 two options. Instead, the landlord plowed ahead, went 21 offroad, and just rented the apartment as a - - - as a 2.2 residential unit without bothering to - - - to ever 23 legalize it. 24 JUDGE CANNATARO: Counsel, the - - - the landlord 25 did what the landlord did, and now we're in a situation,

forty years later, where, technically, this is still an IM

- - - IMD building, and you're seeking the application of

the ETPA which seems to me to be kind of almost answered by

Wolinsky. So could you tell me how you get around

Wolinsky?

MR. FAJARDO: Sure. Actually, I think Wolinksy - what Wolinsky said was that if an apartment is
incapable of being legalized, then rent stabilization will
not apply. But Wolinsky itself - - - if you look at 2 N.Y.
3d on page 493, Wolinsky actually states, "Such illegal
conversions are not expressly exempted from the ETPA
coverage". That language is already in Wolinsky.

So Wolinsky, to me, is I am not here to - -
JUDGE CANNATARO: Is this an illegal conversion?

MR. FAJARDO: Well, it's not - - - yes, because

the - - -

JUDGE CANNATARO: Deleterious. You could use many adjectives, but is it really illegal?

MR. FAJARDO: It's illegal because a C of O does not provide for residential use at this juncture. And eventually, the landlord needs to get to the point where it has a legal certificate of occupancy for residential use if that's what it intends to do with the building. So yes, in that regard, it's an illegal conversion. And Wolinsky says that that illegal conversion is not expressly exempted by

the ETPA.

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What the Second Department has said is that there are situations where whether it be for zoning - - - and I guess, presumably, for zoning - - - that it is impossible to legalize a unit. That - - - those are not the facts of this case. In fact, the landlord has said time and again, including in today's argument that they still, even though it's taken forty years, they're working towards legalization.

So there's no issue that this apartment will eventually end up with a residential C of O. So in that regard - - -

JUDGE WILSON: Let me see if I can - - I have a couple facts I want to see if I can straighten out.

Mr. Locatelli was paying market rent up through 2016?

MR. FAJARDO: He was.

JUDGE WILSON: And did he - - did he - - was his tender of rent refused at the point of eviction?

MR. FAJARDO: It was. At the time that the landlord tendered a thirty-day notice of termination, at that juncture, the landlord then rejected the tenant's tender of rent.

JUDGE WILSON: Okay. And Mr. Locatelli had filed a counterclaim for back rent, which he has abandoned,



1	essentially, right?
2	MR. FAJARDO: No, Judge. What was filed was a
3	counterclaim for rent overcharge.
4	JUDGE WILSON: Right. Sorry.
5	MR. FAJARDO: And that wasn't abandoned. It
6	wasn't it was not awarded.
7	JUDGE WILSON: Well, you didn't right, and
8	you didn't seek to appeal it, right. So that's not before
9	
10	MR. FAJARDO: We did. Leave was not granted.
11	JUDGE WILSON: Right.
12	MR. FAJARDO: Leave was not granted.
13	JUDGE WILSON: So
14	MR. FAJARDO: It wasn't abandoned, but that's la
15	of the case. There's no rental
16	JUDGE WILSON: It's not here. His claim for any
17	sort of money is not here?
18	MR. FAJARDO: His claim for a rent overcharge is
19	not before the court.
20	JUDGE WILSON: So from your perspective, the
21	claim that is here is, can he remain in the apartment or
22	not.
23	MR. FAJARDO: As a rent-stabilized tenant,
24	correct, Judge.
25	JUDGE WILSON: Well, rent stabilized or paying



1 the rent he was paying? 2 MR. FAJARDO: Excuse me? 3 JUDGE WILSON: Well, he was paying a market rent 4 of 4,250, right? 5 MR. FAJARDO: Right. So that rent will 6 presumably have to be - - - at some point, the landlord has 7 to go to DHCR and go about applying - - -8 JUDGE WILSON: And that's - - -9 MR. FAJARDO: - - - for whatever the valid rent 10 would be. JUDGE WILSON: And that's after legalization? 11 12 MR. FAJARDO: It could be - - - yes, it would be 13 in conjunction with legalization. Absolutely. You would 14 legalize, and then go to DHCR and then say to DHCR what the 15 rent should be pursuant to DHCR's parameters. 16 JUDGE WILSON: Okay. Got it. 17 MR. FAJARDO: Yeah. So again, I think Wolinsky 18 I'm not trying to circumvent Wolinsky in any way. 19 I actually think it applies. I think if this court - - and I don't presume to say that it's this court's job to 20 21 necessarily find harm if there is any discrepancy between 22 the Second and the First Department. But again, I think 23 what the Second Department has said doesn't apply to this

way, there's a - - - there's a case in the Second

case. The Second Department says, you have - - - by the

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Department, the Berry case, where they said - - - and this 1 2 is Second Department all the way up, not lower court - - -3 said rent stabilization did apply because, again, in that 4 situation, the apartment was able to be legalized. 5 only when an apartment cannot be legalized that then I 6 think it would be appropriate for a landlord to say rent 7 stabilization does not apply. 8 Again, there's no one going to dispute - - - I 9 mean, you can't possibly have a legal fair-market unit if 10 you don't even have a certificate of occupancy for that 11 unit. Makes no sense. There's no precedent that says 12 And if this court were to somehow rule that way, it 13 would be a terrible precedent. 14 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, Counsel. 15 Counsel? 16 MR. GOLDSMITH: Yes. So the Loft Law actually 17 does provide that a unit may be used in violation of its

MR. GOLDSMITH: Yes. So the Loft Law actually does provide that a unit may be used in violation of its certificate of occupancy if it is covered by the Loft Law.

That's - - - that's a specific proclamation in - - - I believe it's 2-10.

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JUDGE WILSON: And if the owner's in compliance with the Loft Law?

MR. GOLDSMITH: Then they're permitted to collect rent.

JUDGE WILSON: No. As long as you're in



1	gompliange?
_	compliance?
2	MR. GOLDSMITH: If you're in compliance, you are
3	
4	JUDGE WILSON: So
5	MR. GOLDSMITH: permitted to collect rent,
6	yes.
7	JUDGE WILSON: Is the building in compliance with
8	the Loft Law now?
9	MR. GOLDSMITH: It is not.
10	JUDGE WILSON: So your view is you're not allowed
11	to collect rent?
12	MR. GOLDSMITH: We we are
13	JUDGE WILSON: Legally?
14	MR. GOLDSMITH: I'm sorry?
15	JUDGE WILSON: Legally?
16	MR. GOLDSMITH: We're prohibited from collecting
17	rent, correct.
18	JUDGE WILSON: Okay.
19	MR. GOLDSMITH: But that doesn't make him subject
20	to rent regulation under the ETPA or rent stabilization.
21	It's however long this proceeding takes, he is not going to
22	pay rent. That's that's the ramification of not
23	being into compliance.
24	JUDGE WILSON: So you don't really have a claim



for money now either. It's really all about can he stay or

must he go.

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MR. GOLDSMITH: It is about can he stay or must he go, correct. The lower court found even if he does stay, even if he is covered, his rent is the market number that - - - that we discussed, but the question for this court is does he stay or does he go, and how do you regulate these type of units citywide, statewide, right? When you have conflicts amongst the Department, you know, the owners and tenants need a firm set of rules of what their requirements are.

And I think we were talking about Wolinsky before. You know, Wolinsky actually was not an IMD, right. In Wolinsky, the court found that it was not qualified for the Loft Law, but they were deciding whether it was qualified for rent stabilization. And in Wolinsky, they said it is not qualified for rent stabilization. It is an illegal unit. And if the legislature wanted to bestow rent stabilization on these illegal units, there would be no point for the Loft Law in the first instance. That's the holding of Wolinsky.

But here, the First Department in this case is trying to take that even further and say well, it's not one or the other; now, we should have both.

JUDGE RIVERA: Counsel, if can interrupt?

Why - - - why - - - why isn't your adversary



correct in that interpretation that he advocates of Wolinsky, which is, yes, what you've articulated is correct, so long as there is no path to legalization? But if there is, then a party can pursue that. Why isn't he right about that?

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MR. GOLDSMITH: Well, I think that that's a separate issue if the unit is not subject to Loft Law already. But since this unit is subject to Loft Law, it's kind of a non sequitur.

JUDGE RIVERA: No, no, no. But if - - - even if it is subject to Loft Law, if indeed there is yet another path to legalization, why - - - why - - - why should the Loft Law be exclusive? Where does it say that the Loft Law is exclusive and supplants what might be another legal path when - - when the ultimate goal of the legislature would be achieved through that other path?

MR. GOLDSMITH: The - - - the Loft Law actually does not provide that the ultimate goal is to usher every single unit into rent stabilization. The Loft Law actually provides to usher those units into stabilization where there is no buyout of rights and fixtures and improvements. The Loft Law provides where there is, those units do not get ushered into stabilization. So now, you have a conflict where the Loft Law has specifically provided not to usher this particular unit into stabilization, but you

1 have this other set of rules with the ETPA where they're 2 trying to recapture it for stabilization, and that - - -3 JUDGE WILSON: That provision of the Loft Law, I 4 think, says something a little different than what you 5 said. And the way I read it, it says that if there's the 6 buyout, then the rent regulation provisions of the Loft Law won't apply. But if there are other rent regulation 7 8 provisions that would apply, the Loft Law doesn't purport 9 to eliminate those. One specific is buildings that have J-10 51s - - -MR. GOLDSMITH: J-51s. 11 12 JUDGE WILSON: - - - would have other regulation 13 of their rents, and those - - - the Loft Law doesn't 14 disturb those even if there's a buyout. Do you disagree 15 with that? 16 MR. GOLDSMITH: I - - - I disagree because I 17 don't believe that they're referring to rent stabilization 18 in that section. The Loft Board has promulgated numerous 19 decisions that talk about it being the - - - the end-all of 20 rent regulation, and those - - - those are cited in my 2.1 brief. And it's the same way, like, you know, you - - -2.2 with the rent - - -23 JUDGE WILSON: So how do you read that portion of 24 the section that says - - - and I can read it to you, but

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it's - -

2	JUDGE WILSON: Right. That says if there's a	
3	buyout, the provisions of the the rent-regulation	
4	provisions of the Loft Law don't apply.	
5	MR. GOLDSMITH: Correct.	
6	JUDGE WILSON: But if there are other provisions	
7	that do apply, the Loft Law doesn't eliminate those.	
8	MR. GOLDSMITH: I read it like you said it, Your	
9	Honor, but	
10	JUDGE WILSON: But what are those	
11	MR. GOLDSMITH: that means that the other	
12	section has to specifically apply. And	
13	JUDGE WILSON: What are those other so I	
14	mean, there is a portion of the ETPA that says, pre '74	
15	buildings, more than six units, regulation applies.	
16	MR. GOLDSMITH: Except as and then there's	
17	a bunch of exceptions.	
18	JUDGE WILSON: Yeah.	
19	MR. GOLDSMITH: And one of the exceptions are	
20	buildings that lack residential certificate of occupancy	
21	that are commercial in nature in 1974. There is another	
22	section that talks about units that are subject to buyouts	
23	under 286(6) and (12) are not subject to regulation.	
24	There's another section that says units that are subject to	
25	a substantial rehab after 1974 are not subject to	

MR. GOLDSMITH: No, I can see it.



regulation. And again, the DHCR has interpreted that conversion of a commercial building to a residential building after 1974 is - - is a - - is a substantial rehab, you know, deregulating the unit.

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So you have all of those exemptions within the rent stabilization that require that these loft units not get ushered in where they weren't meant to be ushered in in the first instance, you know.

And again, the quote from Wolinsky is, had these buildings been subject to rent stabilization, what would be the point of the Loft Law? The Loft Law wouldn't be needed. The rent regulation under the Loft Law wouldn't be needed.

And now, by trying to put them on top of each other, you - - - you run into problems where there are conflicts. And Acevedo doesn't talk about this. Acevedo only says - - - the word from Acevedo is, may revert if otherwise qualified. But that was not - - - you know, they were looking at cases when they were writing that decision that were not units that were already IMDs. They were looking at the decisions where you had units that - - - whether they should be subject to rent stabilization, aside from Loft Law.

And the problem arises, like, you know, this court heard yesterday in the matter of Callen, where we



were talking about pathways, when - - - when people believe
that there are multiple pathways, then - - - then they
choose what pathway they think is best for them,
notwithstanding what the public policy is.

You know, the Loft Board was up here yesterday
talking about how they believe that the only pathway for
legalizing these units and for rent regulation of these
units was the Loft Law. And they wouldn't agree to the

talking about how they believe that the only pathway for legalizing these units and for rent regulation of these units was the Loft Law. And they wouldn't agree to the removal of - - of an application that was before them so that the parties could enter into this side agreement for the units to be covered under rent stabilization. And that's the problem that's going to keep coming - - keep coming up. They're both symptoms of the same disease, which is lack of clarity from - - from the conflict between the departments here on what to do with these apartments after you have a sale pursuant to 286(6) and (12).

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, Counsel.

MR. GOLDSMITH: Thank you, Your Honor.

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: You're welcome.

(Court is adjourned)

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1		CERTIFICATION	
2			
3	I, E	llen S. Kolman, certify that the foregoing	
4	transcript of	proceedings in the Court of Appeals of Aurora	
5	Associates, LLC v. Locatelli, No. 5 was prepared using the		
6	required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate		
7	record of the proceedings.		
8		Ellen S. Kolman	
10	Signature:		
11			
12			
13	Agency Name:	eScribers	
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15	Address of Agency:	352 Seventh Avenue	
16		Suite 604	
17		New York, NY 10001	
18			
19	Date:	January 17, 2022	
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