GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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ZONING COMMISSION

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REGULAR PUBLIC HEARING

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MONDAY

JUNE 12, 2023

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The Public Hearing by the District of Columbia Zoning Commission convened via videoconference pursuant to notice at 4:00 p.m. EDT, Anthony Hood, Chairperson, presiding.

ZONING COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT:

ANTHONY J. HOOD, Chairperson ROBERT MILLER, Vice Chairperson PETER MAY, Commissioner JOSEPH IMAMURA, Commissioner

OFFICE OF ZONING STAFF PRESENT:

SHARON SCHELLIN, Secretary PAUL YOUNG, Data Specialist

OFFICE OF ZONING LEGAL DIVISION STAFF PRESENT:

HILLARY LOVICK, ESQSUIRE DENNIS LIU, ESQUIRE

The transcript constitutes the minutes from the Public Hearing held on June 12, 2023.

T-A-B-L-E O-F C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

Case No. 22-25
Office of Planning 4

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2 (4 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. We are convening and broadcasting this public hearing by video conferencing. My name is Anthony Hood. Joining me this evening are Vice Chair Miller. Commissioner May and Commissioner Imamura. We're also joined by the Office of Zoning Staff Ms. Sharon Schellin and Mr. Paul Young who will be handling all of our virtual operations. We ask all others to introduce themselves at the appropriate time.

Copies of today's virtual public hearing notice are available on the Office of Zoning's website. Please be advised this proceeding is being recorded by a court reporter. It is also webcast live by WebEx and YouTube Live. The video will be available on The Office of Zoning's website after the hearing. Accordingly, all those listening on Webex or by phone will be muted during the hearing and those who have signed up to participate or testify will be unmuted at the appropriate time. Please state your name and home address before providing oral testimony on your presentation. When you are finished speaking, please mute your audio so that your microphone is no longer picking up sound or background noise. If you experience difficulty accessing WebEx or with your telephone call-in, please call our OZ hotline number at 202-727-0789 to sign up or to receive WebEx log-in or call-in instructions.

All persons planning to testify either in favor,
opposition or undeclared, we encourage you to sign up in advance.
If you wish to file written testimony or additional supporting
documents during the hearing, please be prepared to describe and
discuss it at the time of your testimony. The hearing will be
conducted in accordance with provisions of 11 Z DCMR Chapter 5
as follows; preliminary matters, presentation by the Petitioner,
in this case the Office of Planning and the Office of Zoning,
which has up to 60 minutes, then we will have the report of other
government agencies, report of ANCs, this is City-wide, testimony
of organizations and individuals, each the organizations will
have five minutes and the individuals will have three minutes
respectively, and we'll hear in order who are in support,
opposition or undeclared. While the Commission reserves the
right to change the time limits for presentations if necessary,
it intends to adhere to the time limits as strictly as possible
and notes that no time shall be ceded. Again, any issues, please
call the OZ hotline number 202-727-0789. Also joining us our
Office of Zoning Legal Division, Ms. Lovick and Mr. Liu.

The subject of this evening's case is Zoning Commission case No. 22-25 Office of Planning text amendments to Subtitles I, X, Y and Z Rules of Practice and Procedures. Again, today's date is June 12, 2023.

this time, the Commission will consider preliminary matters. Does the Staff have any preliminary

matters?

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MS. SCHELLIN: No preliminary matters. The Office of Planning, Jennifer Steingasser and myself will do a joint presentation and we'll start off -- I'll start off with the changes that we made since the last hearing when we asked for the postponement, and if Jennifer could be brought in, I'll see if she's got anything preliminary, if you don't mind before we start.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. No problem. With that I'll 10 turn it over to you all to begin whenever you're ready.

MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Young, could you, 11 12 oh, you've got her. Great.

Jennifer, do you have anything preliminary before we begin? You're on mute.

MS. STEINGASSER: No, I don't. Thank you.

16 SCHELLIN: Okay. So we'll start it with the MS. 17 PowerPoint presentation if Mr. Young could bring that up.

Next slide. Okay. So this is just a quick summary. These changes are to Subtitle C, I, X, Y, and Z.

Next slide, and I'm going to go through these fairly The theme is basically corrections and citations, auickly. notice and timing, clarification and reorganization. We made about 17 changes to the initial vehicle since the April 3rd, 2023 notice of public hearing.

Next. So Subtitle C, Chapter 10, and these were, by

the way, I just want to say these changes that we made were in response to what the public suggested. So these were not changes that other than there was one correction that was a total error that OZ and OP not be subject to racial equity. But the rest of these, I believe, were all in response to the public that we made these changes.

So Subtitles C Chapter 10, the Inclusionary Zoning Sections 1001.4 and 6, and this was just changes in citation and numbering just, you know, typos. Subtitle I Chapter 6, Section 617, pages 3 and 4 of the public hearing notice.

Next.

MS. STEINGASSER: Sharon? I hate to interrupt. We didn't have a lot of practice time on this. These are not the changes that we made in response to the April public hearing notice.

MS. SCHELLIN: Oh, okay.

MS. STEINGASSER: These are summary changes that are in the current public hearing notice.

MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. Okay. So I need to go over those then. Let me go over those real quick. I thought you included them in your presentation. Okay.

MS. STEINGASSER: (Indiscernible).

MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. Let me just, okay. Paul, you can take that down for a second. I just want to briefly go over those changes so that everybody hears the changes that we did

make in response to that, asking for that first permit (phonetic).

I'm sorry, Jennifer, I thought you included those.

So besides some minor changes in lettering and numbering, some of the changes are the changes that we made based on what we heard from the public. The major ones, like I said, there were some minor ones, but we clarified in both Subtitles Y and Z that modifications without hearing are modifications that can be determined without witness testimony and moving on to Subtitle Z where a lot of the changes were made on Chapter 3 PUD application requirements.

We removed public school plan from the title of Section 302. We removed previously proposed additions to Section 304.1, which would have exempted map amendments filed by ANCs or OP or OZ for racial equity analysis requirements. We clarified that an updated racial equity analysis is required for second stage PUD applications.

Moving on to Chapter 4, contested cases for set-down, scheduling and hearing. We increased the time period for submitting an ANC set-down form from 30 to 40 days. We then increased the time from when a case is filed to the time in which it can be considered for set-down from 35 to 45 days. We required any separately filed public agency reports to be filed at least ten days in advance of a public hearing. We clarified that OP reports on campus plan and medical campus plan cases shall include a comp plan consistency analysis.

Then moving on to Chapter 5 rule-making cases, scheduling rule-making cases for hearings and reports and set-down procedures. We clarified that OP and OZ petitions shall be also subject to review and set-down approval procedures. We increased the same time periods for the set-down form from 30 to 40 days and the separately filed agency reports shall be filed ten days prior to a hearing.

Moving on to Chapter 7, reconsideration of final order, consent calendar, technical corrections to adopted rules and modifications without hearing to contested orders, case orders and plans. We deleted the references to a motion for re-argument. We clarified the definition for filing both a motion for reconsideration and/or motion for rehearing. We clarified the standards for determining whether an application qualifies as a modification without hearing, and last but not least, allow the applicant or any other party to submit a draft order for modification without hearings and bar responses to the draft orders, as is now the policy in the regulations. So that was just a quick rundown of the changes that we made and advertised for this hearing.

So now we can proceed with the report. Jennifer, you want me to go first or is this yours?

(Pause.)

MS. SCHELLIN: Can't hear you.

MS. STEINGASSER: I'll go ahead and start.

MS. SCHELLIN: Okay.

MS. STEINGASSER: And then I'll pass it off to you.

So, as Sharon was pointing out that there are, can we go back one slide, Paul, please? So based on the thematic summary, most of the changes to the rules and procedures following the categories such as corrections and citations, meaning that there are things missing or they have the wrong citation or a citation is missing within. So there's really no substantive meaning to those.

There's notice and timing, some of which Sharon just touched on, which had to do with extending the time available for referrals from the Office of Zoning to the ANCs and then for the ANCs to get their set-down report back and then there is also an extended time for when the case can be considered for set-down as well as the extended time for modifications. And then the third general theme is clarifications and reorganizations. Some of some of the text does nothing more than clarify longstanding practice of the Commission or reorganize a paragraph or a regulation so that it matches the format of the chapter that it's in and the 17 changes that Sharon just went through were the ones that have been made to the original notice of public hearing, all based on public input that we got in April for that hearing.

Next slide, please. So starting with the, I'm kind of moving early through the notice of public hearing and we started with Subtitle C. Those were also citation corrections and

numbering. They included some changes to Subtitle C Chapter 10 Inclusionary Zoning and some citations and Subtitle I, and those can be found on pages 3 and 4 of the public hearing notice.

Next slide, please. Subtitle X gets a little bit into some reorganization of how the relief is written. Clarifies that the Zoning Commission has the authority to allow uses that might otherwise not be permitted as a matter-of-right and draw for a reference a case, it was last year where we, it was originally an industrial zone. They did a PUD and then they came back and wanted to put in a bakery and that bakery was to serve City-wide so it was considered an industrial use and the Zoning Commission amended the order and allowed that to go forward. So this allows for that to be explicitly called out.

The FAR also is aggregated when it includes more than one zone in a PUD. The way the regs are written it talks about buildings, but we have always, at least in my 20 years with the Commission, have considered aggregation both by zone districts and buildings. So this just clarifies that practice and it also clarifies that a variance granted within the PUD shall be considered flexibility against which the Commission weighs benefits and amenities.

There's also a reference to prehearing and hearing procedures in Subtitle Z Chapter 4. So as a result of that reference, we've taken out the repetitive reference and requirements that were subsequently in Subtitle X, and then

there's some correct citations in Subtitle X regarding variances.

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Next slide, please. So this is what I'm going to pass off to you again, Sharon, Ms. Schellin, regarding the Board of Zoning Board of Adjustment's rules and procedures and these kind of focus on the changes in the public hearing notice from pages 6 through 14. There's no slides for that.

MS. SCHELLIN: Yes. So basically just, I don't think I need to go through every one of these. I know you've read the What we did here was it's really that a lot of it was record. notices and memorializing some of the changes that or putting in writing the practices that have been done for many years and so for the, what we've got here is basically going through and doing that and getting rid of -- I know there's been big confusion on the notice. People seem to think that we've taken away the process for people to file applications by mail. We have not accepted applications by mail since 2012. So we have not changed that process at all. Since we first went electronic all applications are submitted electronically in 2012. We have it set up so that if a person that wants to submit an application or just something into the record and they do not have access to a computer, that they can come to the office and we have a designated person who will scan their application and upload it, help them upload it in our office. We have not had anybody do that.

Initially it only seemed to be happening for the BZA

when Harry Homeowner was filing an application on their own. Most people seem to be saving PDFs themselves these days and they've not had any issue. So I can't tell you the last time someone walked into our office and said they needed assistance in filing an application. So we haven't, like I said, we have not accepted mail-in applications since 2012. We have provided a way for people who don't have access though to come into the office and still file their application. So I just want to make that clear because that seems to be a theme over and over and over in the record to still allow applications or still accept mail-in applications or submissions and I think that there's a confusion there.

So anyway, we clarified that and what we also did is we took away the requirement of ten copies of full sets of plans for both the Zoning Commission and the BZA and two sets of two full copies of the complete application. We found since Covid, Covid just caused a lot of changes across the City, that we no longer need those hard copies. It's a waste of money and time and copying and we found we were no longer in need of those. So we got rid of that requirement. That is all we did as far as in these notice provisions that we did over and over is we got rid of that and everything else pretty much is the same. It may have been reworded, but we were really just getting rid of the need for these hard copies and so that's pretty much what that is. And we changed the timing I think for modification of an

application from, before you could not modify an application less than 20 days prior to a hearing, we changed that to 30 days.

We also have a, I think for the BZA and then the consent calendar items with and without a hearing, we changed the name from consequence and significance to with a hearing and without a hearing for modifications and we went through that and pretty much I think that's it, other thing going through the reconsideration portion, which we have already touched on that we — the changes that we made there and there were a couple of fees that had to be updated, and in each section also we added the racial equity analysis, not to BZA, I'm sorry, so forget about that. That's Zoning Commission, I'm jumping ahead.

Jennifer, is anything else that may need to be mentioned?

MS. STEINGASSER: I don't think so, no.

MS. SCHELLIN: Okay.

MS. STEINGASSER: So can we go to the next slide, please, Mr. Young? So with the Zoning Commission, we did a similar kind of holistic look through the rules and procedures. They start on page 15 of the public hearing notice for those following at home.

Can we go to the next slide, please. And I started with this particular section as an example. It includes several changes that we have been proposing through here, both it references a modification with a hearing as opposed to a

modification of significance. That's one of the things that we have proposed for the BZA as Ms. Schellin just referenced, and also for the Zoning Commission that rather than have the modification of consequence, which does not require a hearing and a modification of significance, which does require a hearing, we have proposed just having a modification with a hearing or modification without a hearing, so the Commission can determine whether there is value in hearing from witnesses having a hearing or not, the same as currently has the consequence and significance but there's a lot of confusion of those terms and we think this is very helpful in letting people understand what's happening.

The other interesting part of this is it gets to the issue of August and whether August counts in the days when we're talking about the notice requirements for the ANC through the notice of intent to file through the referral from the Office of Zoning or for the prior to set-down and it clarifies that the month of August does not count and practically it hasn't been included in 15-20 years that because not only does the Zoning Commission not meet in August and the City counsel doesn't meet in August, but the ANCs also don't meet in August and so it recognizes that there is not a genuine opportunity for an ANC to hold a meeting and consider whatever might be referred to them. And then it also includes exact reference to lessees within the boundary of, in this case, a PUD could also be a rezoning, but it talks to the issue of the lessee within the boundaries and

all of those lessees and tenants should get notice. It doesn't go as far as some of the other proposals which have actually suggested that tenants within all buildings within 200 feet of the boundary, which would be very, very difficult and very onerous to even get that information. But this does recognize that the owner of a property, if there's a building that is within that - that the owner has control of, they should have some way to provide information to those tenants and lessees.

So we've expanded that and then we've also recognized the very long practice and that's currently in the Code that if there are a residential condominium or cooperative with more than 25 units, that you can serve the board of directors of that association.

Next slide, please. It also references what Ms. Schellin just went through with the Board of Zoning Adjustment regarding deleting that ten copies of paper, paper copies of drawings that we delivered and that the information can all now just be continue to be electronically filed and only two sets of mailing labels need to be provided.

It also clearly states that a racial equity analysis relevant to the comp plan in compliance with the Zoning Commission's recent racial equity tool and that it's available on the website included as part of that planning (phonetic) and we think this is a very important element, No. 1, in including it in the application requirements and No. 2, how it's referenced,

the fact that it doesn't specify exactly what has to be done. It references the racial equity tool and allows the Commission then, as we work with this tool to modify that tool without having to go through a full zoning regulation amendment zoning process.

When the Commission adopted that racial equity tool, we had those roundtables and then you had kind of an announcement at meetings and you talked about the fact that as we work with this tool, you may even need to fine tune it in the future and so that reference in the way it's both required that it be done and then it's reference where it's located is very important.

Next slide, please. And then this again just references the lessee which we found very important and also there's up at the top the pages where in the public hearing notice information can be found.

Next slide, please.

MS. SCHELLIN: Jennifer, I just want to jump in real quick.

MS. STEINGASSER: Yes.

MS. SCHELLIN: On that lessee information, that's already in the regs. So we just put it somewhere else. So I just want to clarify that we just added that to each of the sections to make sure the lessees were not left out. But it's already in the regulations.

MS. STEINGASSER: It's already in the --

MS. SCHELLIN: I just wanted to clarify that.

MS. STEINGASSER: And that's a perfect segway to this slide, which just shows that that information is repeated at each section, each type of case, and that might be in front of the Commission, the PUDs and design review, campus plans, including medical campus plans, air space developments, zoning map amendments.

Next slide, please. So the referral (indiscernible) referral and feedback on contested cases, this is important. It starts to show that the map amendment, it says originally set for contested cases enumerated except for map amendments. We removed those, so all map amendments would be considered subject to this provision and referral to the affected ANC, including with the ANC set-down form.

Next, please. So this gets to also what Ms. Schellin was talking about in the BZA. It's also reflected for the Zoning Commission. It unifies that language between the two chapters so that every -- it is all the same and is all familiar. It expanded the time of referral and when an application an actually filed with the Office of Zoning, now it's referred to the ANC with 40 days from the date of the application as opposed to 30 and, again, excluding the month of August. We think that's very important because of some of the concern we've heard both in the original public hearing notice and in the record about this sense that there's been less opportunity for consideration and then this shows that we've actually expanded this at the request of

an ANC to allow more opportunity and longer time for consideration of the application, and then again, the 45 days prior to the setdown.

Can we next slide?

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Jennifer, one other thing to add to MS. SCHELLIN: You did hit on it. Since then there have been a few more submissions. I've seen one that said it should be 60 days, but I think it's important and maybe some of the ANCs are confused, maybe they're not, that it's because there was, I don't think it was from an ANC, saying that this violates the ANC's great weight. But the ANC says the Commission knows it's giving great weight prior to the Commission making a -- taking final action and at the time of set-down, the ANC set down form. That's all they're supposed to submit, not their report. That is not giving great weight and so we just want to clarify for anybody out there who is bringing that up that the Commission does not give that form great weight. It is not giving great weight. It is only an opportunity for the ANC to weigh in whether they think the case should move forward with the hearing or not.

I just want to put that out there because I think that in some of the comments, there may have been some confusion between the ANC being given great weight with that set-down form. Thank you.

MS. STEINGASSER: Again, this gets to supplemental and modification filings and it extended that date from public

hearing back from 20 days, which is what the current level is to 30 and that's intended to give the ANC, the public and the Office of Planning, and all government agencies an opportunity to actually review the modification order as it comes through and that -- and then provide the Zoning Commission with whatever information is necessary. The 20 days is very, very tight. We think 30 days will provide a little bit more breathing room and an opportunity to coordinate as necessary on whatever that modification may be.

So in summary, the time frame increases were ten days for referral to the ANC and ten days prior to set=down and then of course, the time frame for the modification is another ten days.

Next, please. So this this is a very controversial one, and I want to talk to it directly. This is the one, and this is regarding rule makings, and this is the one where OP and OZ were not subject to -- the allegations where we were not subject to set down racial equity and that is just not the case and I'm sorry it got read that way. As we go through I'll explain what these sections are. You can see where we were trying to avoid that. But we are completely subject to a set-down report and of course, any petition, any matter before the Zoning Commission is subject to any kind of comp plan analysis through a racial equity lens.

Can we go to the next slide, please. So the question

I'm asking is, okay, so what are Sections 500.3, 4, 7, 8, 9 since it says that we're subject to only to 6 and above. So 500.3 is the Office of Zoning's referral to OP. So in this scenario OP files a case with the Office of Zoning, and the Office of Zoning is then required to refer it back to us. We would then be required to review our work a second time and provide the same information. So we were trying to break that loop by this. 500.4 is a statement that says the Zoning Commission determines whether a petition after reviewing the application, should proceed as a contested or rulemaking case. The reason we originally proposed this one is because the issue is also addressed in 513 and 500.9.

The .7, Office of Zoning referral of the ANC set-down report to the affected ANC. Because this is a rulemaking case, there is no affected ANC. All ANCs are affected and it's a Citywide application rulemakings are, so the timing also the ANC report is .8 and then .9 is where the Zoning Commission decides set-down and I will agree that section should be included in this, so we may need to tweak this one again.

If we can go to the next slide, please. Thank you So these are the three that I just referenced. So 500.4 says that notwithstanding the filing of a petition, the Commission may in its own motion review and determine the designation. Well, the question is when would you be doing that? When would this case be before you for you to decide that. So then when we look at 500.9, again the references after considering the petition and

the Office of Planning recommendation, which is the petition itself and the ANC, the Commission may determine at a public meeting to dismiss the petition for set-down for a public hearing or other proceedings.

So, again, here we get to that issue of is it a contested case or rulemaking case? Should it be set down or not? And then finally on Section 500.13, again, it brings up the matter if it's set-down for a hearing, the Commission at the same meeting confirms whether the matter will be heard as a contested or rulemaking case. So we were just trying to avoid the duplication of this consideration. Obviously, 500.4 and 500.13 are not so onerous and we're happy to work with the Office of Zoning's Legal Division to figure out how best to make that clear again.

So if we can go to the next slide, please. So then continuing on through that same section, under the rest of the sections 500.10 through 500.16 there show the administrative three Zoning Commissioners must be present in voting if the case is dismissed or denied without a public hearing and the order stating such needs to be issued and the explanation if the case is dismissed, the petition is dismissed and modified, there needs to be an explanation and if set-down, the Zoning Commission shall confirm again if the matter is rulemaking or contested. That was the section we just saw above. Notification of petitioner that's set-down, again, that comes from the Office of Zoning to either itself or to the Office of Planning, the scheduling of the hearing

and then of course the standard rulemaking case on parties.

So that's all we were trying to do. We were not trying to be funny. We were trying to be clear and kind of keep the looping of Office of Planning issuing a report that they had to get referred back to us or the Office of Zoning issuing a report to itself, then having that get back to us and obviously we do weigh in and we are subject to the same kind of criteria that has to be filed with any application, same analysis, comp plan through a racial equity lens, and should the Office of Zoning file an application it would be the same and we would all, you know, work to move that forward. So that's what that section was about.

Can we go to the next slide, please, or is that the last one? Yes, that is the last one. So that takes care of my presentation and kind of gives you a summary of what these regulations are supposed to do and how they're supposed to streamline, unify the language, correct errors and citations and, again, recognize the current state of how we accept filings, information, and the recent racial equity requirement. With that I think --

MS. SCHELLIN: Yes. I think just real quickly though maybe two other things to address very quickly on seeing that there was some comments about having all cases, even modifications, without a hearing file like current contested cases are done, you know, do a notice of filing as opposed to a

notice of intent and that way when a case is, if the Commission decides it's not a modification without a hearing then it could go straight to set-down and the reason why we did not adopt that is it goes back quite some time when we used to have just modifications, minor modifications and modifications that is minor mods or modifications -- and what we were finding in some cases is that Applicants were filing for minor mods knowing they were not minor, that they were modifications that needed a hearing and they were sort of, you know, so then the Commission of course knowing they were not minor would say, like this is not a minor mod, and it would get moved to the hearing action portion of the agenda and they would get set-down and a lot of this case from, you know, they had talked with OP, OP didn't think the case was right to go forward when the hearing was set-down and so by doing it the way that they were doing it they more or less jumped the line, it jumped them in front of the line with the cases that OP was already working on knowing that OP was not ready to set it down, it gets set-down without an OP set-down report, and so this was a problem, and so when the 2016 regs were done, that's one of the reasons or the reason, not one, it is the reason why modifications of consequence do not allow an applicant to go straight to set-down. They have to go back and follow the regulations for a modification of significance.

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So the recommendation that's in the record from a view that says, if everybody just files like it's going to be a full

contested case, then they don't have to wait. But that's a problem and we see that practice coming back and so that's why we did not adopt that.

Also we see that is basically if you're going to go through all of that, then why do we have this consent calendar option which is supposed to be for modifications that do not require a hearing. They're not supposed to be anything that requires a hearing and so it's supposed to be a simplified process. No hearing, no witnesses, it's only supposed to be the applicant, the ANC which is an automatic party, and any other parties to the original case. It is a paper process. It's supposed to be simplified for modifications that do not require a hearing. It is up to the Commission to decide whether they think it needs a hearing or not, and so that was our other reason for not doing that and our reason for not recommending that everybody and anybody be allowed to provide comments on those and I don't know if the Commission recalls this, but one of the reasons why the initial case 2019 and 2019 --

MS. STEINGASSER: 1905.

MS. SCHELLIN: Sorry, 1905 was filed because that was one of the asks from the Commission, that non=parties not be able to file and the same thing for the over and over request for reconsideration. It's been asked that that be extended to 30 days instead of ten days and that regardless of whether a court case or an appeal has been filed in the D.C. Court of Appeals,

they feel that they should still be able to file a request for reconsideration and also that anybody, whether they're a party or not, be able to file a request for reconsideration.

Some of that was requested by the Commission, that we file that text amendment and we did, and as far as the 30 days we do not agree with that. We think that ten days enough time. By the time the Commission takes action, the parties know that the action is and if they want to request a reconsideration, they can be working on that even before the order is out and ten days seems to be plenty of time to do that and that's where we stand on that.

Jennifer, any other big issues that you recall in the record that we did not address?

MS. STEINGASSER: Yes. There's the question of whether racial equity should become its own chapter in the zoning regulations --

MS. SCHELLIN: We do not.

MS. STEINGASSER: -- and we do not recommend that. Again, it gets to that issue of being able to interpret the data, interpret the comprehensive plan, the information that's available and provide that to the Zoning Commission.

There was also in one of the recommendations somewhere was that tenants, that there be an automatic party designation for tenants of buildings and we don't recommend that either. Basically anything that ties the Commission's hands in exercising

your authority or your own discretion, we're not going to recommend. The Zoning Commission has certain authorities and certain jurisdiction to look at certain information and make your own decision, and the issue of whether someone should have automatic party status without any opportunity for the Zoning Commission to consider that application and consider what that standing would be, we don't recommend that. The inclusion of a new chapter for focus solely on racial equity, I also think is not appropriate. It, again, ties the ability to interpret the racial equity data and the way you use your tool and it also puts an enormous burden on agencies that are not under the control of the Commission or that of the recommending agency and it also the way it was presented created a bit of a, again, as to the nuances of this process and when things have to be done, what has to be available to make an application and if all of this work has to be done by another agency prior to an applicant being able to use that data to make their application, it puts an unpredictable amount of time on an applicant, so we don't recommend that.

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Again, we think it's important that the Zoning Commission, it's your tool. The comp plan clearly states it's a Zoning Commission's tool and how you use it, and how you adapt it I think is better served in the way the Commission has done that work, and obviously the Office of Planning stands with the Office of Zoning in our ability to support whatever the Commission does in terms of racial equity including providing the data, the

census track information, all of that is currently available on our website under a tab called racial equity which the data is there and it's updated and it's available for working and obviously we share whatever data we have in terms of that background.

I'll just keep going if somebody doesn't nod their head or something.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: I'm really just waiting for you all to tell me that you're finished and once you all are finished and how we're going to --

MS. SCHELLIN: I think that's it.

MS. STEINGASSER: I think we're done.

MS. SCHELLIN: We're done.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: You all are done?

MS. SCHELLIN: Any questions?

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: All right. Well, let me first of all thank everyone for all the work that they've done. I don't know if Commissioner May knows, I'm trying to think this is maybe our second or third rodeo with this, 20 days, 30 days and 90 miles, so we're kind of coming back to some. The only thing that's changed with the exception of a few of us is some of the people who commented changed, but some of the issues are still the same.

I will tell you right off, I think the way we've gotten, even I know we're now changing things for modifications of

consequence to modification of significance, we're taking that out and I get it. I think what this initiative, at least for me when I asked 1905 was it four or five years ago when we started and wanted to see some things done, it should have been done then. Would have prevented some of the issues we have now but I won't go down that road. I'm going to leave that alone. But I will tell you that I think some of the things that we have now are just enhancing and making things better.

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But I wanted to save my comments and hear from my colleagues. I wrote down a number of notes of how we got here and let me just start off by saying August is out of the question. We used to meet in August and I've always said this. The residents of this City have told us on the Zoning Commission for my 25 years, because the first two years we used to meet in August, if you want to get something over on the residents of this City, do it in August. Well, they say July and August but we decided ourselves to take a break in August because we used to go the whole year.

So I appreciate the findings that we've come back to the conclusion that we're done in August because, as you mentioned, Ms. Steingasser, the ANCs, community groups take a break. They don't get paid for this so they're -- so I don't like anything in August so that's just me. But I'll hear from others.

Let me open it up to my colleagues. I do have some

more I'm going to follow up on. What I think I'm going to do is, let's see how the first round goes and if not I'll put a time on the second round. Let's see how it goes.

Commissioner May.

COMMISSIONER MAY: You don't need to put a timer on me. You know, I appreciate the analysis that's been done in this comparison and I'd say it does get a little bit confusing and I can understand why members of the public are not necessarily reading everything exactly the way you have tried to explain it.

So at this point, I'm mostly interested in hearing from members of the public who may be here to testify to see whether they have questions or comments or if there are areas where they are still confused and I think maybe it may even be helpful as we hear those questions to have the Office of Zoning and Office of Planning actually respond in real time to clarify anything that needs clarification and then if we, you know, that way we can sort of boil it down to where there are real substantive issues, because I am not going to try to sort out through this lengthy list of what are mostly administrative and language changes that don't really affect or don't really make substantive changes to the way we process cases.

So I mean, that's my take on things, but that's pretty much all I have to say. I don't really have any specific questions at this moment.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you, Commissioner May.

Commissioner Imamura.

COMMISSIOENR CIMAMURA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate Commissioner May's comments, always straight and direct to the point. I don't have any questions, just some general comments that I'd like to share.

First off, building off Ms. Steingasser's last comment that she continue to talk more about zoning. I always appreciate a person who's an impassioned advocate for good zoning, so.

I also just want to thank Ms. Schellin for, at the very beginning early on for clearing up some misinformation that's out there in the public. Zoning is complicated. It's imperfect. As Ms. Steingasser described it it's a nuanced process and it is evolving. So Mr. Chairman said this is not the first rodeo, the second or third with Commissioner May and Vice Chair Miller on this. So I think the public should know that there are seasoned, experienced professionals behind this, subject matter experts that are here to, you know, make improvements and serve the residents of the City, and that regulations, policies and practices, particularly in zoning, will continue to evolve. So this won't be the last change and we'll see many more.

Appreciate the analysis. As Commissioner May described as well, I think bringing greater consistency certainly as Ms. Steingasser described between some of the practices and policies between the BZA and Zoning Commission, just some of that language there, avoid duplicative statements. I think it's up till why

500.4, 9 and 13 and really I think the heart of this is, as to Ms. Schellin's point, that it's really about simplifying what's a complicated process and so, you know, for those that are participating tonight or want to express their particular interest, thank you for participating in the process. It's very important. But I think essentially this seems pretty straightforward to me, Mr. Chairman.

So those are generally the notes that I have and certainly one comment about racial equity and I guess the idea of making it an individual chapter. I would say I certainly wouldn't want to break (phonetic) down racial equity to just one chapter. So it applies across the board. So that's my particular viewpoint, and I'm interested to hear Vice Chair Miller and his comments.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you. Vice Chair Miller.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I generally concur with your comments and those of my colleagues thus far, and I appreciate the Office of Planning and Office of Zoning bringing forward this case which, despite the criticisms of it, I think in general do increase the clarity, transparency and efficiency of our zoning operations and procedures and practices. It's, in many ways it's clarifying existing practices that just haven't been set down in writing and in other cases expanding timeframes and other procedures that will further public participation, which we welcome. We welcome public

participation. I think anyone who's watched our hearings, well almost everyone would agree with that and that we often make changes as we have throughout this long case and previous case have made changes throughout in response to inconsistencies or corrections that needed to be made or further clarifications.

So I also don't really have any questions at the time. I read the public, the comments in the record from the public, from the Office of the Attorney General and ANCs thus far, and I'm interested in hearing testimony today from the from the public ANCs and the Office of the attorney General.

I think it would be helpful, as Commissioner May said, as we hear comments for OZ and OP to comment in real time in response to the testimony that we receive today. But also, I think in the record after this hearing today, it would be good to add in the record a chart that has the Office of Zoning, Office of Planning responses to each of the recommendations, any recommended changes that have been made to what's been proposed in the latest iteration. It'd be useful to have that in the record.

It also would be useful, I think, to have in the records if it isn't already there, the PowerPoint that you presented today, although it was pretty summary in its headings and you provided more information verbally but I think even having the PowerPoint that you had would be useful to have in the record or some modified version of that.

So that's all I have, Mr. Chairman, at this time and I'm looking forward to hearing the public testimony and us getting on with the case. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. I want to thank everyone for their comments, but I also want to just say a few things on what I've read in this record. The issue about racial equity, that (indiscernible) disputed it, but nobody's disputed it. So, you know, even if that, that's not even a discussion, so anyway.

And I would agree with the format and the way that we're going because we don't really have a track record on this yet, and even I think the tool we have now is great and it's definitely a great start, there may be things that we realize that may come to (indiscernible) for us later on down the road and one of the things that concerned me when I was reading this was the 30, the 40 day, 35 or 45 days, about 15 or so years ago we were at 40 and 45 and I will say look at the way, I'm saying this to the public and I would hope that -- I'm sure OP probably has it recorded it somewhere in the OZ -- look at the discussion that we had, I think it might even go further than that with Jeremea Manhill (phonetic) and her appointment here. We grappled with that. We grappled with minor modifications and we heard from the residents of this City who said you all are taking too long.

So, you know, we started off at 40. We went to 45 and I think now we're down to 30, now we're going back to 40. We

need to start, I think what we have done now is all it needs to be is tweaked, as one of my colleagues has already mentioned. I think it works, and then when I read about the redistricting, I haven't seen any proof yet that there's been -- and I've been involved in, I've retired from redistricting for 30 years, this is my, I've retired from that. This was my last time, this last redistricting. I don't see where it's been a major problem. This Commission has always been amenable.

What I'm looking for is stuff to stand the test of time after Anthony Hood and Peter May and Rob Miller, Commissioner Imamura, Ms. Steingasser and Ms. Schellin have gone, and I know things may be tweaked then but what we're trying to do is improve upon it and I just see us going back and forth 45 days, this take years (indiscernible) we go back down to 30.

So, and these are comments that this Commission had heard form the residents of this City and I look at what OAG sent out to all the ANCs and I appreciate the ANC, the four or five that I read, that responded. I think we had some legitimate things that we had looked at, but if it's not improving this process that's what it's all about for me and I'll leave it at that.

So I would agree with Commissioner May, and I'm hoping that we can do real time responses and I want us all to be respectful of each other's positions because I'm sure there's some very valid points that I may have missed that are going to

be discussed. So let's try to real time responses, and let's see how that goes. Okay.

So with that, Ms. Schellin, let's bring out -- do we have any other, I think I'll go to the government first. other government agencies? And then we'll hear from the ANCs -

MS. SCHELLIN: I know we have OAG, Lily Bullitt.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay.

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I don't think there were any other MS. SCHELLIN: government agencies. The ANCs are considered public, considered part of the public in rulemaking cases. They're given, the ANCs are given five minutes. Any SMDs are given three minutes, they're considered individuals. So just Ms. Bullitt.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Ms. Bullitt, you may begin. Good afternoon. 15

16 MS. BULLITT: Good afternoon. Thank you, Mr. Young. 17 I appreciate that.

Good afternoon, Commissioners. My name is Lily I'm here on behalf of the office of the Attorney Bullitt. General. Our written comments can be found in the record at Exhibit 34, and our presentation today is at Exhibit 36. recommendations have been updated to reflect the changes that OP and OZ have made to the petition since the April 3rd hearing.

OP and OZ have proposed some very positive changes here, you know, recognizing that ANCs don't meet in August and

updating the citations. These will all contribute to the clarity of the regulations. We're glad to see that. I recognize that this case is a long time in the making, that it's been, I believe, 2018, 2019 since it was first proposed. This is truly a once in a five year opportunity to address these procedures here and so that's kind of why OAG is taking the opportunity to think about how these procedures can be improved holistically. We're trying to build off what OP and OZ have proposed here.

So next slide, lease, Mr. Young. Thank you. OAG's recommendations in this case all revolve around encouraging greater and more equitable public participation. To do this, we propose one uniform procedure for cases for the Board and a uniform procedure for all cases before the Commission. This uniform procedure will provide early substantive notice to ANCs and the wider public. As a result of this early engagement, opposition can be addressed sooner when feedback is able to be incorporated into the project and lengthy appeals can be avoided. These recommendations will also bring further clarity and transparency and efficiency to the zoning approval process.

Next slide, please. So there are many changes in this case, as we heard today. I'm not going to discuss all of them.

I'm just going to focus on these few highlighted areas, But there's more detail in our written comments.

So, next slide, please. First, I'm going to discuss the prehearing procedures. OAG's main concern with the

prehearing procedures as they are written now and as they are proposed 22-25 is the lack of substantive notice to the general public early in the zoning approval process. So by the time the majority of people become aware of the case, the application is already fully baked and unable to accommodate feedback or concerns. OAG is proposing substantive notice to the wider public at the time the application is filed and the case record is created.

Next slide, please. Under the current regulations, notice to ANCs occurs at a different time than notice to the public, and then both of those times occur at different times than when the application is filed and the project plans become publicly available and the case record is created. So it is really difficult for a member of the public to find out that a case is happening, review the application and then contact their ANC with their opinion before the agency weighs in on a project. It makes it difficult for ANCs to independently assess s project before weighing in at set-down and because, well, applicants may meet with agencies before filing, they're not required to provide the full project plans at those ANC meetings before set-down.

So at set-down under the regulations, the Commission is required to determine whether there is enough information in the application to advance to a hearing and it's also required to determine whether the applicant needs to modify the project plans, the project design, but ultimately the information that

the Commission is getting at that point at set-down typically only reflects the ANC's opinion after meeting with the applicant at a time when their constituents are not yet on notice and when the ANC may not have had the full application package available to it and so it has to rely on the applicant's representations to the ANC. Applicants may provide this full information to it, it may not, but what we're trying to do is provide a minimum standard that all applications have to meet.

Once an application is set-down and a hearing is scheduled applicants tend to move at a much quicker pace in order to get the final zoning approval as soon as possible. We hear all the time that time is money in real estate, and in order to get approval, applicants need final plans to present to the Commission, they keep changing their plans and the Commission needs to know what it is approving. The problem with this is that once an application is set down, it very quickly becomes hard for the applicant to change its proposal and thus to incorporate any feedback it receives. So anyone who finds out about a case and raises valid concerns after set-down, not before set-down, is much less likely to have those concerns addressed.

OAG hears all the time about a member of the public learning about a project merely a few days or a few weeks before the hearing date and by that time the application is already fully baked and cannot accommodate valid concerns. So anyone in opposition at that point are more inclined to file an appeal in

order to have their concerns addressed. The appeal process, as we know, is lengthy and can delay zoning approval by two or three years, and it rarely ends with any party truly happy and getting what they wish.

So in order to encourage public engagement at a time when the application can't accommodate feedback OAG is proposing amendments that would increase substantive notice to the wider public earlier in the process. Our recommendation is that all application types before the Commission should have the same requirements. Right now, each case type has a different set of processes and procedures. Some cases require NOI, some require set-down. Some cases can skip one or both of those steps. Some can change what type of case they are halfway through the process and all of these varied procedures make it difficult for the public to understand a case's requirements and what opportunities they have to participate.

So to further encourage public participation and transparency OAG is recommending that all cases undergo one uniform process and as part of that uniform process, OAG proposes three changes from the current regulations. First, to provide substantive notice to the general public at the time the application or petition is filed. Second, to require the applicant or petitioner to meet with ANCs after the application or petition is filed and third, to strengthen tenants' ability to participate when their homes are the subject of a case.

Next slide, please. So this slide illustrates OAG's recommendation of the one uniform process for all cases before the Commission. I'll talk about the Board in a moment. The red text at the bottom is what we're proposing to change. Everything in black is what is already a requirement in the regulations. Essentially what we're doing is, as I said, is early substantive notice. So what do we see as early substantive notice? Currently, the first step in the process for most cases, the first notice that goes out under the current regulations is the NOI or notice of intent to file an application. doesn't say much. It really just gives a heads up to everyone that receives it that an application is coming. It also contains lots of legalese, which is difficult for non-zoning experts to understand. There's terms like FAR and PUD and setbacks and if you're not familiar with this world, it's very difficult to understand.

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Those who receive an NOI and wish to seek more information have difficulty doing so because there's no public case record yet. There's not a case number and so they call OZ and are asking about this case OZ may not know because the application hasn't been filed. They can't go look it up by themselves and so really the only option is to contact the applicant or petitioner and in that case, they're then relying on the applicant's representations to them, which is usually very good. But if you've got one bad actor, then it cannot be good.

So we're just trying again to just even the playing field, make a minimum baseline requirement.

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So what OAG is proposing that the first step in the process is a substantive notice with information on how to access the full application package, which typically contains information in plain English. This would be the zoning plans, the applicant's statement of support of their project, things that are easier to understand if you're not a zoning expert and that notice can go out at the time the application is filed and the case record is created.

When would this substantive notice go out? OAG proposes this is the first step in the process. We do not want to lengthen the process. This is already a lengthy process as it is. So we're proposing that the notice of filing be at least 80 days before the set-down, which is currently when the NOI goes out. I would note that even under the current regulations, which only require 35 days between the filing and set-down, most cases are not set-down for at least three months anyway and so really in effect our proposal to increase it to 80 days would not have any effect in practice. It would allow the ANC more time to review an application and it would give the public longer to review the application and reach out to the ANC.

We hear very often that ANCs don't have enough time to meet and confer prior to offering their opinions about set-down and that they definitely don't have enough time to conduct

constituent outreach prior to set-down. We understand that the updated proposal in this case increases the time from 35 to 45 days, but OAG still does not see this as enough. If cases are not set-down for three months as it is, why not give that three months time to the public and the ANCs to review. What we are proposing, again, will not increase the length of the process, but will allow significantly more time for ANCs and the public to review and weigh in on cases.

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So who would get the substantive notice? OAG is proposing that the initial substantive notice be sent to the wider public. Under the current regulations, the NOI only goes to ANCs and property owners within 200 feet. So a neighbor who lives maybe 300 feet away, which they very well may still be on the same block or just one block over, may not get this initial head's up about the case. So OAG is proposing that this notice go to the wider public by extending the time that the property is posted or is proposing that the property be posted as soon as the case is opened when the application is filed, and that anyone who is in the neighborhood, but maybe not within 200 feet, has the opportunity to learn about the case and participate. OAG suggests the notice of filing is also sent to tenants within 200 feet and anyone who registers for notice in advance, we'll talk about that more in a moment.

But I just want to address an issue that was raised earlier today about property owners being able to notify the

tenants. That is absolutely possible, but it doesn't always happen and there's no requirement for property owners to notify their tenants. So it's very possible that tenants living within 200 feet don't actually receive notice, even though they would be the ones directly affected by a development near them on the same block.

Furthermore, I see mail all the time that is addressed to, you know, that doesn't name by name, but it says resident of 203 X Street, Northeast. Address information is available and OAG believes it should be utilized for notification purposes.

Next slide, please. So this is our recommendation for the BZA prehearing procedures. Essentially, they're the same. We're seeking early substantive notice when the application is filed. We are proposing that notice be at least 60 days prior to the first public hearing on the case. This includes 60 days posting on the property. Under the current regulations, posting occurs only 15 days prior to the public hearing and again, this would not extend the process because even under the current regulations, Board cases are not typically heard for three months and 60 days would also ensure compliance with the ANC Act which requires 30 business days, 30 business days for a new resident, which is 30 days total.

Next slide, please. So I want to highlight just a few aspects of our recommendation which we are proposing be changed. The first is our recommendation that OZ maintain a system that

allows interested persons and organizations to register on OZ's website in advance to receive notifications of case filings and public meetings or hearings. So for example, if there's a member of the public who is interested in their community's development and wants to be involved in zoning cases, but who may not get notice of the case because they don't live within 200 feet or aren't able to regularly attend their ANC meetings this would allow them to register in advance to receive notice through their email.

Under the current regulations, that person likely wouldn't receive notice until just 40 days before the hearing, at which point the project is much more solidified and it's difficult to incorporate any feedback at that point, and this, I understand that OZ's website already contains a similar capability as you said before, and I understand it doesn't always function as intended so OAG is recommending that this system be incorporated into the regulations in order to maintain this system and to ensure that the opportunity is available.

We would also like to expand what registrants can be notified of, so that would include case filings and public meetings and hearings just to ensure that those who wish to stay involved can truly be involved and making it easy for them. Ultimately, this will help notice become more effective by reaching those who wish to participate.

Next slide, please. Thank you. OAG is also

recommending that applicants and petitioners be required to meet with ANCs in the period after filing the application and petition and before the first hearing or set-down meeting. So for the Commission, that's the 80 period for we're suggesting and for the Board it's the 60 day period that we're suggesting.

This requirement should apply to all cases including rulemaking cases. Under the current regulations and as they are proposed in this case, there is no requirements for petitioners of text amendments and rulemaking map amendments to meet with ANCs. So text amendments and map amendments are extremely impactful. They could affect property values and future development plans and we believe that the same requirements to meet with ANCs for those cases should be implemented for rulemakings as well.

Because petitioners may affect many, sorry, because petitions may affect many ANCs petitioners should be able to fulfill this requirement by meeting with multiple ANCs at the same meeting to make it a bit easier on them, and OANC, the Office of ANCs, could help facilitate that. This requirement will ensure that applicants meeting with ANCs also happens at a time when the public is on notice and has meaningful information available to it because the case record is created at that point. Many applicants and petitioners meet with ANCs prior to filing their petition or application, and we don't want to prohibit that or limit that in any way. We think that's good. We simply want to

create a minimum requirement that allows ANCs to have all information available to it before it offers its support so that at least provide one opportunity for the ANC to review all the information that's in the record and then ask questions of the applicant or petitioner.

I will also note that there's proposed language in Subtitle I, Section 300.8 that OAG believes should be addressed just to ensure that applicants include a statement of their full community engagement, including what they have done up to that point and then also what they plan to do in the future.

Next slide, please. So again, as part of the uniform procedures for both the Commission and the Board OAG recommends making it easier for tenants to participate if their building is the subject of an application. So first, we are recommending that tenants have automatic party status in cases that affect their homes or where their homes are the subject of a case. Under the current regulations, tenants would almost certainly qualify for party status. They would just have to file in advance for it and if they don't, they could miss their opportunity to participate as a party. Many of these tenants from what we see in previous cases have difficulty again being notified of a case and then actually understanding the requirements to participate as a party.

We are recommending this hand-in-hand with our other recommendation that applicants make reasonable efforts to meet

with tenants of the building that is the subject of a case. So together, automatic party status and this is the new requirement would ensure that tenants receive actual notice and a meaningful opportunity to participate in a case that could displace them from their home.

Furthermore, it would allow tenants to raise issues to the applicant and the Commission before the hearing and thus would avoid surprise opposition at the hearing. So raising issues earlier allows for early resolution and thus avoids delays in the back end of the process.

Also OAG recommends to sending notice to condo owners no matter the size of their building. There's language in this case that says if a building is 25 condos or larger, then notice can be sent to the condo board. Under D.C. law there's the only requirement that condo boards have to meet once a year. Many of them do meet more, but that's not required. We just want to ensure that people who are living and who are near a development and who are going to be affected by a zoning case will actually receive notice.

Next slide, please. Finally, OAG recommends that the Commission decline to adopt a proposed changes that would require all applications to be filed electronically. There's very much a digital divide in D.C. and not everyone has access to computers and internet and that faction not include residents from the zoning processes. I heard today an explanation that applications

are still accepted in person, and if that is the case, I encourage that to be incorporated into the regulations, just so that's clear to the public in advance.

Next slide, please. Okay. So moving on to this area of modifications In this case OP and OZ are proposing to change the language from modifications of significance and consequence to modifications with and without a hearing. I personally think that's great. I have to look up which if consequence is more important than significance every time I'm here after these cases and I think this change makes it much clearer and easier to understand and thus more accessible to the public.

Next slide, please. OAG does have two concerns about modifications. First, OAG recommends clarifying the definitions of modifications of with or without a hearing. There was an attempt to do this in the updated proposal, but I believe there might have been an error that could have some unintended consequences, which I'll discuss in a moment, and OAG's second concern is procedural.

So an applicant who applies for a modification without a hearing for which the Commission or Board later decides requires a hearing clearly has to start the application process all over in order to meet the regulations of those requirements. That's not good for the applicant typically. As I mentioned, time is money and they are not inclined to start all over so they've already filled the notice requirements by the time that meeting

comes, it's easier for them.

So to avoid the scenario of having applicants have to start over and to make the process more transparent and efficient, OAG suggests that both types of modifications go through uniform notice and set-down processes that I discussed earlier and then at the set-down meeting or the public hearing, the Commission or Board determines whether the application requires a hearing. If so the Commission could schedule one at that time and if not, if a hearing is not required, the Commission can vote on the case at that time because the applicant has already met all the notice requirements.

Again, we do not want to delay this process. Time is money and this process is long enough as it is, so this change would take pressure off of the Commission because it would not have to delay a case if it determines a hearing is required. Furthermore, this would allow the public the opportunity to voice their opinion on what the impacts of the modification may be, and thus the Commission is more informed in their decision on whether a hearing is needed.

Under the regulations as proposed by OP and OZ in this case, only parties to the original case are able to file comments. This is particularly problematic because parties to the original case may have moved away and are no longer affected, while new people may have moved in and will be affected. So for example, if a private school is seeking a modification to their plan and

someone who lived near the entrance to the building and had comments about the traffic and how it would be impacted by the traffic, if that person moved away, they would receive notice of this modification, but they likely wouldn't participate versus the person that moved in would not receive notice and would not be able to participate, even though they would be equally as affected by this modification as the person who originally had party status and this seems fundamentally unfair since this relationship is essentially, to the school, is essentially the same as an old neighbors was.

So for this reason, we think it's important to allow public comments on modifications. I will note that the Commission would still retain the ability to disagree with comments or to not grant party status to a new neighbor. That's very much fully within the jurisdiction of the Commission but we think that opportunity would help the Commission make a more informed decision.

Next slide, please. So turning back briefly to the difference between modifications with and without a hearing, this is the language that OP and OZ have proposed. The original provision that is crossed out at the top there refers to modifications of significance, which is now modifications with the hearing. However, the language of the proposal includes the definition of modifications without a hearing. So OAG is concerned that the language as it is written would allow

applicants the ability to seek a change in use, change to proffered public benefits and amenities, change in required covenants or additional relief or flexibility from the zoning regulations that was not previously approved. They'd be able to seek all that without a hearing. ANCs in the public put lots of time and effort into negotiating public benefits and amenities. These are important defining aspects of an application in the final order, and they should not be changed without a hearing.

We have reached out to OP and offered to help in incorporating some of the proposals and we just want to reiterate that we are willing to continue working together going forward just to get this language correct and ensure that there's no unintended consequences here.

Next slide, please. As I have mentioned, OAG is recommending that there be uniform procedures. This includes uniform procedures regardless of who the applicant or petitioners are.

Next slide, please. So the only instance where an exemption from these uniform procedures is needed is where OP is the petitioner that submits its petitions via an OP set-down report. In that case, OP would not need to submit a separate set-down report because the application and set-down report are one and the same. In this situation, OZ would also not have to refer the application back to OP because OP was the one to submit it in the first place. All other procedures should have the same

uniform requirements.

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Next slide, please. So along these lines, OAG is concerned about the language proposed in Subtitle Z Section 500.1 which exempts OP and OZ text amendments from certain requirements.

Next slide, please. In effect, these exemptions would mean that OP and OZ text amendments would not have to have a public case record created, that's Section 500.3. That's an important aspect of public participation and transparency, and OAG believes that exemption should not be passed. Furthermore, it would take away the Commission's ability to determine whether the case is a rulemaking or a contested case. This has implications on public participation and whether the public can seek party status. I understood that was addressed earlier and that this provision is or this ability also exists in other provisions that OP and OZ text amendments are not exempt from. If that is the case, I'm confused by why it was exempted here and I just think there's a little bit of confusion. If you're exempted from one provision but not another that require the same thing about what the requirements are and I encourage OP and OZ to address this just to bring further clarity to the regulations.

Next, OP --

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Ms. Bullitt, Ms. Bullitt, Ms.

24 Bullitt.

MS. BULLITT: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Hold tight, and I'm going to try something. Hold tight. Don't take, you all hold on tight.

Let's address that now, and I'm just trying to see something and see if this works. Let's address that now what Ms. Bullitt just mentioned, Ms. Steingasser and Ms. Schellin in real time, as Commissioner May said, let's address that right now so we can clear that. Can we go back to that last slide that Ms. Bullitt was just mentioning? No, that wasn't the one. Maybe it was the one before. Maybe I should have kept my mouth shut.

Ms. Bullitt, can you get me back on the slide you were on when you said it needs to be clear. Let's do that right now.

MS. BULLITT: Sure. I believe it's slide 18, Mr. Young. The next one, right, yes that's the one.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Now, Ms. Bullitt, what I'm going to ask, I'm going to ask you a question. I'm going to ask what your understanding is of what you -- how you think we need to straighten that out? Let's do that.

MS. BULLITT: Sure. I actually think from what Ms. Schellin and what Ms. Steingasser said earlier today, that we may be on the same page on this issue, that there does need to be some further clarity in regards to this provision because in this case OP and OZ text amendments are exempt from Section 500.3, sorry, 500.4. The ability for the Commission to determine that a petition is a contested case or a rulemaking, but that the Commission's ability to do that also exists in other provisions,

I think that's a bit later in the 500 section and it's a, I believe it's a bit confusing to the public reading these regulations about why the Commission would be exempt from this and one provision and not exempt in another and I think Ms. Steingasser mentioned that earlier that the workshop this language a little bit. I don't know if Ms. Steingasser or Ms. Schellin wants to address that or if, I don't mean to misinterpret what you said.

MS. STEINGASSER: If I'm following correctly, yes, we were trying to avoid the repetition of having it both be referred, being filed and then referred back and then being filed again and then the issue of whether the Commission would determine it a rulemaking or a contested case. That button is hit three different times in this section. But as we stated n our presentation, we're happy to work and make sure that it's clear that OZ and OP are subject both to set-down and to racial equity.

MS. BULLITT: Sure. Yes. So I think where the confusion comes for me is does the Commission, under your proposed changes to the regulations, have the ability for OP and OZ text amendments to determine if it's a contested case or a rulemaking?

MS. STEINGASSER: Yes. Right now it's both in 500.4, 500.9 and 500.13 and we were trying to minimize, as I said, the number of times that issue was touched. But we're happy to put back in 500.4, which is the very first time it's there so people are comfortable that it's right up front.

MS. BULLITT: I think that would just make it clearer just for consistency's sake. But yes, I think we're on the same page about that.

4 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Thank you all. Okay, Ms. 5 Bullitt. Let's keep moving.

MS. BULLITT: Sure. Thank you, Commissioner Hood.

So next, another exemption is that OZ text amendments would not be referred to ANCs. So just practically thinking through what that means, cases like this, like 22-25, which significantly affects ANC's roles and responsibilities in the zoning process, would not need to be referred to ANCs and so they wouldn't necessarily have a notice that this is happening, if there's a case that's affecting their roles and responsibilities.

So OAG recommends not adopting that exemption and then finally, the proposed language also exempts ANCs from filing the set-down form within 40 days. So again, this exemption is a bit confusing. Does this mean that ANCs have longer to file the form or do they not file the form at all because the case is not referred to them? I think there just needs to be a bit more clarity in terms of the exemption from section 500.8.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Ms. Bullitt? Let me stop you again. I don't know if Ms. Steingasser about ANCs not being notified or if the OZ, a text amendment. If I can ask Ms. Schellin, or somebody, even Ms. Schellin. I think that's Ms. Schellin's. Ms. Steingasser, if you want to comment, you can.

MS. STEINGASSER: I just want to start by saying that the creation of a public record won't happens. The case can't be filed and not just, Office of Planning's not just sending it over to an individual. We're filing it into the Zoning Commission record. It will be given a case record and just like this case, notice was sent out to all the ANCs, it's required that all the ANCs be notified. So, if Ms. Schellin has anything other to add.

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MS. SCHELLIN: I think that the whole thing was we're memorializing the practice for ANC and I mean for OP and OZ text amendment cases, that the case not have to wait, you know, for the period of time for ANCs to submit a set-down form. has been the practice when OP files their case they submit the form, I'm sorry, an OP set-down report at least ten days prior to a meeting and it goes on for set-down. We've changed it for map amendments that those will go through the process and referrals. But for text amendment cases the practice has been and we want to, and that's what we're trying to memorialize here, is that when OP files its set-down report, it goes on to an agenda and is considered for set-down without waiting the time period for it to be referred and to wait for set-down reports because most of the time it is District-wide issues or is it's Districtwide affected and there are not really what we consider as affected ANCs because it's District-wide and the set-down form again is not giving great weight. The purpose is whether the

case should proceed with a hearing or not and so we just wanted to memorialize the practice that's been around since I've been here, 21 and a half years, and not that that's a good reason, but it keeps from holding up anything that we need to get moving.

Sometimes there are requests from the public. It's not just, you know, from us, you know. OP usually, they bring the majority of the text amendments and so that was what that was for and it doesn't mean that an ANC can't submit something if they choose to do so, they could certainly do it if they want to and if we receive a set-down form within the ten days before the Commission considers it, then yes, we'll put it on there. But it is not meant to hold up the text amendment process. That's it. Because there are no parties.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: All right. Let's keep moving. Thank you.

MS. BULLITT: Sure, sure, and thank you for that.

I just want to reiterate that I think the creation of a public case record should still be a requirement and that the exemption (indiscernible) for that and then I also just want to clarify that the effect of this is that ANCs essentially wouldn't be able to comment at set-down for OP and OZ text amendments which OAG is against. We think that should be part of this process and have the ability to comment.

Next slide, please. So similarly, there's proposed language in Subtitle Z Section 502.1 that exempts map amendments

submitted by OP or an ANC for providing notice to property owners within 200 feet. Map amendments can be extremely impactful, as I've said, and we think notice should be provided the same as every other place, including to property owners within 200 feet.

Next slide, please. So I'm going to turn now to racial equity requirements. OAG is glad to see that the racial equity analysis requirement from the comp plan is being incorporated into the regulations. However, the OAG recommends bringing even further clarity to the process in the regulations and I just want because I know there was some discussion about this earlier that we don't want to limit the reach of racial equity in any way. We just want to be sure that the process of the racial equity analysis is clear in the regulations. So I'm going to talk about that more.

Next slide, please. So OAG just suggests laying out the racial equity procedure in the regulations to clarify the process and what is required of applicants at what stage of the process. The OZ racial equity tool that is on the website right now, there is some ambiguity about who is supposed to do what and where in the process and OAG believes that there could be more clarity brought and codified into the regulations.

We are making four recommendations which will advance the racial equity goals of the comp plan. First, the current racial equity tool requires applicants to retrieve data from OP. It doesn't say which stage of the process this should occur and

OAG recommends that applicants and petitioners retrieve this data prior to filing an application. That way, the applicants and petitioners can use the disaggregated data to identify communities that have been burdened by racial inequities and direct their community engagement to those communities in the process of finalizing their application.

Second, OAG suggests that OP Community Planning section provides data dating back to at least 2000. In discussing racial equity, the comp plan states that, "Implementation strategies should be targeted in proportion to the historical trauma and disproportionate outcomes experienced by those communities." Historical trauma can only be understood and disproportionate outcomes can only be understood by looking at data over time, not just a current snapshot.

Third, OAG recommends that the data be gathered from census tracts within a quarter mile of the subject property. Currently, the OZ tool requires data from the planning area. Planning areas are quite large, about equivalent to a ward and may not reflect the specific neighborhood level trends the comp plan is seeking and finally, OAG recommends that a narrative be included with the data to explain the data, including oddities and historical events and events that may have shaped the data. So for example, if a census tract changed shape and the demographics drastically changed as a result this could be explained in this brief narrative. If there was a racial covenant

or redlining in the area, the narrative could cite that as a reason for the current demographics or change in demographics and in this way, the historical trauma and disproportionate outcomes can be more fully understood as required by the comp plan.

Next slide. So this is an outline of what OAG recommends codifying into the regulations. Again, it's just the procedure and so like the substance of the OZ tool would not be changed. The only thing that we're seeking to change is in red in this slide and everything in black is already a requirement in the zoning regulations on the OZ website, OZ tool.

So just to reiterate, the data should inform the community engagement and thus be gathered as the first step in the racial equity process and the data should be more holistically understand trends over time to the specific neighborhood.

Next slide, please. Furthermore, OAG encourages OZ to consider what role racial equity analysis will take before the Board of Zoning Adjustments. The comp plan envisions that racial equity tools that are used "as part of the development review process." The BZA plays a significant role in the development review process, and thus we encourage the use of racial equity tools before the Board as well.

Next slide, please. OAG has some concerns about amendments to the rehearing and reconsideration process.

Next slide, please. We're encouraged to see that the updated proposal incorporates a distinction between rehearings

and reconsiderations. We just recommend further clarifying the relief that would be granted in each situation. So in the case of a rehearing, the relief that would be -- the relief would be a new hearing limited to the impacts of newly discovered evidence and in the case of a reconsideration, the relief would be a revised order.

Furthermore, OAG recommends opening up the rehearing and reconsideration process. So currently the D.C. Court of Appeals or DCCA allows non-parties to the underlying zoning case to bring an appeal. However, under the proposed regulations non-parties are not allowed to file for rehearing or reconsideration. So if a non-party has an issue with an order their only recourse is to file an appeal before the D.C. Court of Appeals which can delay zoning approvals back to two or three years, sometimes even more. We do not want to encourage appeals. We think zoning issues can be addressed before the Commission and before the Board in a much shorter time frame.

Next slide, please. The proposed language in 22-25 also takes away the Commission's ability to review an issue with its order after an appeal has been filed. So if there was even a minor mistake in a final order and someone appealed that to the D.C. Court of Appeals, the Commission would not be able to go back and correct the order itself because it loses jurisdiction over that as soon as an appeal is filed. This is true of the current regulations for the Board and the OAG recommends changing

all of this to allow a full 30 days for anyone to file for rehearing or reconsideration. This will allow the Board or the Commission to address those issues themselves.

The 30 days is in line with the D.C. Court of Appeals rules which allows appeals to be brought for 30 days. But that 30 day period is paused if someone brings a motion for reconsideration or rehearing. So essentially the D.C. Court of Appeals is giving 30 days to the Commission and the Board to say this is your time to review these orders, really get them perfect before we'll take it on and we don't want to limit that time. We think that 30 days should be implemented to its fullest.

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This is true under the current regulations for the Board, and we, OAG, recommends changing all of this to allow a full 30 days for anyone to file for resharing or reconsideration. This would allow the Board or Commission to address those issues themselves. The 30 days is in line with the D.C. Court of Appeals rules, which allows appeals to be brought for 30 days, but that 30 day period is paused if someone brings a motion for

reconsideration or rehearing. So essentially, the D.C. Court of Appeals is giving 30 days to the Commission and the Board to say, this is your time to review these orders, really get them perfect before we'll take it over (phonetic) and we don't want to limit that time, we think that 30 days should be implemented to its fullest.

Next slide, please. So that is all for my presentation today. I know that it was a lot. I'm happy to take questions or respond in writing, whatever is best for everyone. This is our contact information. If anyone has questions about anything I mentioned today or any issue and thank you for listening and for your time.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you so much, Ms. Bullitt, and I know you know racial equity is something that we're still grappling with. Does the equitable language section practice racial equity?

MS. BULLITT: In what sense? We understand that this is, I don't know if you're trying to get to a specific point, but we understand that racial equity requirement is a requirement for all zoning actions and so we are attempting to incorporate some of these racial equity data and processes in our comments and recommendations going forward, yes.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: The first sentence of your question, your first sentence of your response to me led me to understand that you know exactly what I'm saying and so does the public, so

thank you. Let's talk about the notice of intention to file cases.

2.

You mentioned that some things should happen earlier. Is it true that -- I noticed it in the past, I pretty much know the answer to what I'm asking -- is it true that a lot of these cases, not all, but more than none are held to be baked and created with the community involved?

MS. BULLITT: I think that the definition of what you mean by community is is what we are all grappling with and what our proposal seeks to do is to widen that definition of community. So to have, the more people that can be involved when the application is getting baked and that can have their voices heard at that point will reduce appeals later down the line and reduce the surprise opposition at hearings and will make everyone happier with the application when it reaches the Commission or the Board.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: It depends on, I want to have this dialogue with you because I heard over my years and experience is sometimes the best teacher, I've heard other stories, well, why is Anthony Hood who lives in Ward 5 involved with something that's in my neighborhood and I live in Ward 8. So you hear it both ways so, you know, and this Commission has trying to adapt to it all the way around and now we're hearing it going back to the way that we heard that we have, we actually came away from some years ago. So I'm just curious.

So all in the milk ain't clean sometimes when you come here and you say you all should do this when in fact it probably was done and because of the residents of the City didn't want other people interfering with stuff when they live right around the corner, and you've got somebody who lived way clear across town, that becomes a problem.

So what I need OAG and others of legal minds to help me work is to help me find something that's going to stand the test of time because I can tell you, that argument can go both ways. So in this scenario, let's find a way to where it'll work if we can do that, because just changing it back and forth, we can back up with the community not being able to have it, especially the ones that are most affected, not being able to participate and help bake a case and that's another problem. We'll be back here next year and we're changing it back. So, you know, let's think about these things when we're saying we're going to analyze it and also be brought to (indiscernible).

But one thing I will say on a very positive note, which made me very happy, when I heard you say that you all are going to continue to work with OP. I think that that's a big plus. I actually support that 100 percent and I'd like to see that done before it comes to us, however the Attorney General sees fit and the director of the OP sees fit. I think that'd be very helpful, not just for the Zoning Commission, but the residents of the City. So I really appreciate those comments.

All right. So with that, let me open it up to my colleagues.

Commissioner May.

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So the first question I have COMMISSIONER MAY: Yes. is on the uniform procedure. I mean, I appreciate what you are trying to do, but I have to wonder whether doing away with the notice of intent is actually beneficial to the public because what you're doing is you are saying, well, don't even file the application until it's fully baked. Don't let the public know about it until it's fully baked and so therefore, by the time the public sees the process, the development of the project, the concepts, whatever it is, it would be much more advanced than if, you know, there had been this 45 day advance notice, which, you know, I know it's necessarily easy to affect a project at that time but, you know, the ANCs are put on notice. The applicant is known, their attorneys are, you know, are engaged. ways for people to affect a project before the application is filed and you're kind of taking that away. You're basically saying, oh, let the whole thing right up front is if everything is fully baked at that moment of notice of intent. So it seems like you might you might actually be hurting the public's ability to affect a project by requiring that all of that application material upfront.

MS. BULLITT: Yes. I think, we don't it as eliminating the NOI, we see it as pushing the filing application earlier and

in effect what this would do was allowed these discussions that are happening right now before the application is filed to happen much more publicly and so right now, applicants tend to meet, you know, around the time an NOI is filed, to meet with ANCs but the public is not yet on notice and so they don't know to reach out to the ANC.

COMMISSIONER MAY: I'm sorry. So the ANC is a public body, or, you know, does it not, you know, do they not notify their constituents of these things when they are of import?

MS. BULLITT: I think there's a varying level of ANC public engagement and what we want to do is just provide more public notice earlier in the process so that takes -- the ANCs have a lot of responsibility. It's a, they don't get paid for their work and so by allowing more public substantive notice earlier in the process, that can almost notify people in the public and then those people know to go to their ANCs and check in on the meetings and be involved in these conversations because people don't always do that. They're busy and they're not able to attend the ANC meeting.

COMMISSIONER MAY: But it sounds like, I mean, it sounds like you're more interested in there being notification than in there actually being the full application filed. I mean, a notice of intent is a heads up; right? It's a heads up, hey, we're going to do something on this property. It seems to me that that's a good thing and I don't know why you would want to, you're

effectively doing away with it because you're saying --1 2. MS. BULLITT: No. COMMISSIONER MAY: No, you are. I'm telling you that's 3 4 what you are doing. You're advocating for doing away with the 5 notice of intent, you are basically just saying the application 6 has to be filed 45 days earlier. MS. BULLITT: So as I mentioned, the notice of intent 7 8 only goes out to ANCs and property owners within 200 feet and so 9 we're trying to make the notice that goes out at that 80 day 10 period be much more substantive than what is currently included 11 in the NOI and we're trying to have it reach more people. 12 COMMISSIONER MAY: Okay. Well, but what I'm saying is 13 that I think you're doing -- you're not doing that. If you want 14 there to be more information at the notice of intent stage then 15 maybe you need to focus on what happens at the NOI stage, rather 16 than requiring everything up front because I think you're kind 17 of shooting yourself in the foot. 18 The, let's see. Hold on a second. I had another 19 question. One second. Actually, no, I think that's it for my 20 immediate questions. Thank you. MS. BULLITT: 21 Thank you. 22 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Thank you. 23 Commissioner Imamura? 24 COMMISSIONER IMAMURA: I think that I would like to hear what Vice Chairman Miller has to say. I'm not sure that, I 25

think that I understand the intent of the presentation (indiscernible) attempting to do here so I'm not sure I quite see it the same mind as Commissioner May but I'm curious about Vice Chair Miller and his set of questions. I will say though this has now come before the Commission a few times, her presentation and delivery. I know the Zoning Commission is not always easy to come before but it's getting better, so. So, Mr. Chairman, I'll get back and may have some additional questions after Vice Chair Miller.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you. Vice Chair Miller.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I actually do not have any questions at this time. I appreciate Ms. Bullitt and also the Attorney General providing the comments that you provided in this case thus far. I appreciate the Office of Zoning and Office of Planning's responses thus far to those comments and I look forward to their further in, on the record in the record responses after this afternoon's hearing today.

I guess my only comment on this, it's really neither here nor there in terms of what you're proposing but on this whole fully baked question, I don't think anything is fully baked. We really have an ongoing case where we were at proposed action a month or so ago and we said, go back. We're not going to do it, we're not going to do it unless you do it a different way. We don't even know if we'll do it that way but we're not doing it this way. You got to try another way. I mean, there's a lot

of opportunity for public, what I'm trying to say is there's not a lot of opportunity for public participation in the current process and a lot of opportunity for changes as a result of that public comment in the current process and it's not even fully baked, as you are well aware even after we issue our written order because the appellant, well there's a current, there's a reconsideration and there's a current reconsideration process which has been utilized and there's also a appeal process which delays things for years.

I'm not sure that the proposal you made allowing all parties to, allowing anybody to -- allowing non-parties to do rehearing or reconsideration will prevent appeals which was part of your argument, because if we can deal with it in the rehearing or reconsideration by ourselves, maybe the issue would be taken care of.

Just off the top of my head, it seems that the people who appealed did participate in our hearings from what I, this is just anecdotal, I have not done any analysis. It might be useful to have analysis but I think those who appeal either were parties because we made them parties or they participated in the hearing and they didn't get what they wanted, even if some changes were made and the only other thing I would say is, no, I'll leave it at that.

But I do appreciate your providing all the work that you've done to provide constructive changes and I appreciate

OZ/OP effort to clarify and change things as a result of your comments, and your willingness to work together with OP and OZ as we go forward in refining this process to make it as public participation meaningful as possible. So I don't have any questions, Mr. Chairman, at this time.

CHAIARPERSON HOOD: Thank you, and I will just say again, Ms. Bullitt, thank you for the last part which I'm very happy to hear you say it, by working with the Office of Planning and helping us with the legalese and whatever the case is to get to where we need to be.

Now some of the issues that I'm looking at in your PowerPoint, and I appreciate all the work that's put in. But for me, I see some unintended consequences as well there and the catch is with OAG, OP, OZ and the residents we can come up with a better outcome and I think we always do and I don't even have a vote. I was thinking about what the Vice Chair said (indiscernible) I have a vote here all the time. I'm not always that satisfied with the outcome. So that's just the way life is. But I try to get as close as possible and we always try to do the best we can for residents in the City.

So thank you very much and we appreciate you answering our questions, because at the end of the day, it's about the residents of the City, so thank you.

All right. Ms. Schellin, do we have any other government reports?

1	MS. SCHELLIN: No, sir.
2	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay.
3	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. And now we just go to the
4	list; right?
5	MS. SCHELLIN: Yes, sir.
6	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. So I'll let you and Mr. Young
7	work on that, maybe pull up four up at a time.
8	MS. SCHELLIN: Four at a time? Okay.
9	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Yes.
10	MS. SCHELLIN: Did you want to call the ANC
11	representatives first or just in the list?
12	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Let's call our ANC. If we have any
13	ANC representatives, they work hard. Let's call them first.
14	MS. SCHELLIN: Yes. Those who are representing the
15	full ANC
16	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Yes.
17	MS. SCHELLIN: as they signed up. So we have, by
18	the way there are none in support so I'm going to go straight to
19	the opposition list. Mr. Young, if you would, bring up Chuck
20	Elkins, Sabrina Roads, I have her as 5D 02. So I don't show her
21	as representing 5D, so I can't bring her up. She just signed up
22	as 5D 02. So next would be, let's see in opposition. He seems
23	to be the only one in opposition that is representing an ANC.
24	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Commissioner Elkins, you may
25	begin.

ANC COMMISSIONER ELKINS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Zoning Commission. I'm Chuck Elkins. I represent Wesley Heights near American University and it's good to see all of you again. I'm testifying here on behalf of the ANC 3D Commission.

Now, as you know, some of the most important decisions about how our City can grow and thrive are made right here in the Zoning Commission and the BZA and these applicants with a vision of how to do things better come here and plead their case, and we should all be encouraging that. But at the same time, I know you want to hear about any potential impact on any new development on those who live nearby.

So the question is, how can your regulations encourage the presentation of the best arguments on all sides of any case and to give you an answer to that question from a neighborhood perspective, let me start with an analogy from my own experience at the Environmental Protection Agency that I believe you will find directly on point.

In the first ten years after the EPA opened its doors in 1970, agency officials would hold meetings or hearings on proposed policies. Industries such as the automobile industry or the power companies would come in and sit on one side of the table, and the environmental groups like the Sierra Club would sit on the other and present their arguments and it really helped us to hear the issues on both sides presented by people who really

cared about the outcome and who knew they would be up against formidable opponents across the table.

But when Ronald Reagan came into office, the environmental groups stopped coming in most cases, and this was a huge loss. He asked them to come back but they said no, can't you count on us, can't we count on you to make the right decision without us and we responded, of course, we'll do our best. But it would be so much better if we didn't have to wear two hats in our discussion with industry.

First, your environmental hat when we asked the industry the tough questions you should be asking and then our decision maker hat when it's so important for us to demonstrate that we're being fair to everyone and not simply pursuing some predetermined policy of the applicant.

So I suspect that here at the Zoning Commission in a similar way, when an ANC or a neighborhood association fails to show up, you don't think, well, too bad for them. Instead, I imagine you're thinking too bad for us, the Zoning Commission. Because even when you do your in-depth analysis of the case and I know you do because I've watched you, it helps if the ANC is here providing you with a neighborhood point of view and if they don't show up, you're left to do their staff work and if you ask tough questions, you appear to be wearing two hats. In short, it's important to all the potential parties to show up and have done their homework.

But the current procedures do not encourage this outcome. The applicants are ready. They've been preparing for months, if not for years. But the ANCs and neighborhood groups are hearing about this at the last moment, so to speak, and despite their best efforts, are struggling. As you know, ANC Commissioners are volunteers. Most of us hold part time, full time jobs, often requiring more than 40 hour week and most ANC work gets done in the evenings after the kids are put to bed or on weekends.

In addition, there's not the institutional memory (phonetic) you normally find in D.C. agency. Last January, approximately 50 percent of the ANC Commissioners were brand new on their jobs and I don't need to tell you that zoning cases can be complex and are not for the faint of heart. So if we're all in agreement, and it's really important to have ANCs and neighborhood groups able to participate effectively in your hearings, how can your regulations empower them procedurally so they can perform effectively? And in my view, it comes down to timely involvement. But what does timely mean?

In the ANCs three days previous submitted testimony, which is Exhibit 28, we laid out a number of recommendations and included the mathematical case for why a minimum of 45 days notice is required if your regulations are not going to inadvertently disenfranchise an ANC. In short, the current regulations give the applicants lots of flexibility about what to tell ANCs and

when and if they're focused on only their self interest, they're not very eager to tell us much and certainly not early on.

Now, I heard the discussion earlier today about whether we should get rid of the NOI. I think I would recommend we don't get rid of the NOI but that we broaden it because otherwise you're counting on the ANC to actually to inform the community about what's going on because these NOI go to so few people. ANCs do not normally have email addresses for everybody in their neighborhood. They don't have a big budget and so please don't put it on the ANCs to be able to reach out to the community. That should be on the applicant and it needs to be broader.

So just to finish up. We were heartened by the proposal by the Office of the Attorney General to provide early substantive notice of cases to ANCs and others in a way that really would not slow down the process for the applicants and may even speed things up in in many cases because issues can get resolved even before we all show up in the hearing. So there has to be some serious consideration into giving more substance to the ANCs and the community early. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you, Commissioner Elkins, and I always thank you for all the work that you do. Straight to the point, I was able to review your submission and even through all of that, you still gave us an acknowledgement so I appreciate your mentioning and having it in your testimony.

But we will continue to do as you have in your

1 testimony, but the key is after we've gone that's what I'm looking 2 at. After we've gone, what's going to stay to continue to help ANCs, as you mentioned, about EPA, what's going to stay and as 3 you see that's fluid too. So anyway, I don't have any questions 4 5 for you, but I just want to thank you and the ANC and your 6 community for all you do. 7 Let me see. Commissioner May, any questions. COMMISSIONER MAY: I do not have any questions. Thank 8 9 you very much for your testimony.

10 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. And Commissioner Imamura, any 11 questions?

12 COMMISSIONER IMAMURA: No questions.

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CHAIRPERSON HOOD: And Vice Chair Miller. Any questions?

VICE CHAIR MILLER: Thank you, Mr. Elkins, Commissioner

16 Elkins, for your testimony. Very thoughtful.

ANC COMMISSIONER ELKINS: Well, thank you very much and I hope you will look at the other recommendations in our written testimony. I didn't have time to deal with them today. Thank you.

21 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you. We appreciate it and 22 tell your colleagues thank you as well.

All right. Ms. Schellin, do we have any other Commissioners?

MS. SCHELLIN: No other full ANC representatives. Four

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1	opposition, we have an undeclared but that comes later.
2	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Let's go with the next, I
3	guess people in support, persons in support.
4	MS. SCHELLIN: No one in support.
5	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: No one in support?
6	MS. SCHELLIN: No. That's what he was in opposition.
7	That's why we went straight to opposition.
8	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Okay. All right. Well,
9	let's go to persons in opposition.
10	MS. SCHELLIN: Yes. So persons in opposition. We
11	have, okay, Margaret Dwyer with Ward 3 Housing Justice, Parisa
12	Norouzi with Empower D.C., Sabrina Roads, Laura Richards and that
13	should be four.
14	MR. YOUNG: I only have the first person and the last
15	person on.
16	MS. SCHELLIN: Margaret Dwyer.
17	MR. YOUNG: Margaret Dwyer -
18	MS. SCHELLING: And
19	MR. YOUNG: and Laura Richards. Those are the only
20	two I see on.
21	MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. So Margaret Dwyer and Laura
22	Richards. How about Deirdre Brown?
23	MR. YOUNG: I do not see her.

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MS. SCHELLIN: Jamila White?

MR. YOUNG: No.

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1 MS. SCHELLIN: Susan Lang? 2 MR. YOUNG: No. MS. SCHELLIN: With Ward 3 Housing Justice, although I 3 4 just called someone else who was with Ward 3. Valerie Jablow? 5 MR. YOUNG: Yes. 6 MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. How many is that now? Three or four? 7 8 MR. YOUNG: That's three. 9 MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. Nicholas Delledonne? 10 MR. YOUNG: Yes, that's four. 11 MS. SCHELLIN: That's four? Okay. Thank you. 12 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Thank you. I think we start 13 with Ms. Dwyer first; correct? 14 MS. SCHELLIN: Yes. 15 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Ms. Dwyer, you may begin. 16 MS. DWYER: Good afternoon. I'm Margaret Dwyer. 17 testifying on behalf of Ward 3 Housing Justice, and I submitted 18 testimony earlier for the initial hearing that was scheduled in 19 April but everybody's (indiscernible) especially because I wanted 20 to say how much I appreciate that the Zoning Commission and the 21 Office of Planning have listened to community concerns and that 2.2 changes and improvements have been made to the proposal. 23 However, Ward 3 Housing Justice, which is a grassroots organization working for more truly affordable housing and 24 25 economic opportunity in Ward 3, urges further significant

changes. Our members and supporters like me and lay volunteers. We're not land use or zoning experts or attorneys or developers with large professional staffs. So it matters greatly to us that zoning procedures be clear to average community members.

We appreciate the guidance that OAG has put out, and we agree that there should be more uniformity of procedure across cases regardless of their classification. A simple, clear, reliable system to sign up to receive notice, I would love that personally, and more opportunities for community participation, not fewer. We want to see simple, clear notice, emailed and mailed to the widest possible interpretation of interested persons and groups, including renters and we want to see opportunities required for public participation at set-down so that thoughts that are raised there can be aired and conflicts can be resolved more easily. We've seen a lot of very cumbersome appeals in Ward 3 and they're not helpful to anyone.

We're also very committed to improving ANC processes. We'd like to see all applicants required to present at the ANC and greater, more specific expectations for how ANCs meaningfully share notice and discussion of proposals in their jurisdiction.

We also strongly urge the Zoning Commission not to accept the proposed amendments to Subtitles Z Section 500, which would result in keeping OZ and OP only text amendments from important public discussion at ANCs and public case records.

1	Finally, as we have previously testified in other
2	cases, we want to see the strongest possible racial equity
3	procedures that would be based on neighborhood-based historic
4	data to clarify the types of disproportionate outcomes which, in
5	areas like Ward 3, should not be defined just by displacement,
6	but also by systematic ongoing exclusion and we want to ensure
7	that impacted community members are meaningfully engaged and this
8	would mean including people who intend to live in Ward 3 or who
9	would like to live in Ward 3, but who have experienced exclusion.
10	Ordinary members of the public should be supported and encouraged
11	to participate in zoning decisions, and every avenue of
12	meaningful public participation should be strengthened.
13	Thank you so much for hearing me out.
14	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you very much, Ms. Dwyer.
15	Hold tight. We may have some questions. I think Ms. Richards
16	is next.
17	(Pause.)
18	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Ms. Richards, can you unmute? Okay.
19	While Ms. Richards is working on that, let's go to Mr. Delledonne.
20	MR. DELLEDONNE: Thank you very much. Can you hear me?
21	I can't see myself.
22	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Nick Delledonne. Okay.
23	MR. DELLEDONE: Can you hear me?
24	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: We can hear you.
25	MR. DELLEDONNE: So can make my face visible somehow?

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Yes. Hit your, you see where it says video?

MR. DELLEDONNE: Yes, yes.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Yes, hit your video. Just click it, hit it once. It should show up.

6 MR. DELLEDONNE: There I am. I thought I saw them.
7 All right.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: There you are.

MR. DELLEDONNE: Thank you for this opportunity. My name is Nick Delledonne. I represent the Dupont East Civic Action Association, which is dedicated to community engagement and civic action and that is the very issue that we're talking about today.

I hope -- we wholeheartedly support the recommendations of the Attorney General. The presentation that we just heard is lucid and informative and in our best interest. But I think it's a mistake to say that we have abolished the notice of intent when all we have done is change the term to notice of filing, which gives us the 45 days, the longer stretch of time to engage with the community. That's the whole problem. This is arcane information and it's very difficult to get the word out that there's something that concerns the community. So the earlier it gets to the ANC and their feeble efforts to notify their own constituents, we'll have a little bit more time and other things can come into play. So I think it's just a red herring to say that we're getting rid of the notice of intent.

The brilliant resolution that the OAG proposed is that it doesn't really limit the time before somebody could get a decision or vote of the Appeals Court, but it utilizes it more fully in the public so that where something might be operating behind the scenes now the note -- the ANC will be notified of the filing and the ANC can do whatever they're going to do to notify the public which, as I say, was feeble to the past. So please do not take this lightly. The work that the OAG has been put into this is valuable and useful to the community.

I must say also that I think it is a foregone conclusion, it is not a mathematical equation, but if you give a little bit more time, as the OAG proposes, for the community to be waken up to an issue that might be concerning to them. You open the opportunities for resolution when people talk honestly with one another before they're forced to the only resolution they can find, and that is the Appeals Court. So, and that is not a good option and the chance that we have of resolving things earlier is enhanced.

I want to mention too that a reliance on digital means may serve the Commission. Maybe everybody is aware of it but there is a vast number of people who are being left behind because they don't have an email address. The government has the street address of all registered voters. All of them. If you're running for office and you want to reach people who might vote for you, you send them a postcard or a note by U.S. mail, not email

address. Who knows your email address? Tell me. Does anybody really, as Commissioner Elkins explained, there's no way for the ANC to know the email address of their constituents unless it's been given to them. Well, how are you going to reach them? What's the first step on that?

So this is a serious matter, and it may be that the Zoning Commission is somewhat precluded or protected from the harsh effects of it, because anybody that approaches the Commission may have the tools that they need. But some people are poor, some people are seniors and the whole process of technology is terribly frustrating, as you know.

You have my written statement. I hope this is sufficient. Thank you for the opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you, Mr. Delledonne. Don't go anywhere, we may have some questions for you. Ms. Richards, are you ready?

(Pause.)

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Are you still on mute? We can't hear you. Can you hear me? If you can hear me shake your head. Okay. Look on your, do you see your video button or, let me see what it says. Do you see your mute and unmute button? It should be at the bottom of the screen, like towards the middle. Okay. Look on your keyboard. Do you see an X? You see like a speaker phone with a X on it? Don't hit that. Hit the one next to it and then there's one next to that which makes it get louder. Hit

1	that a few times and let's see if you come up with. Not yet.
2	MS. SCHELLIN: Mr. Young, can you unmute her?
3	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: I don't think she's muted.
4	MR. YOUNG: She was unmuted and still (indiscernible).
5	MS. SCHELLIN: Yes.
6	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Oh.
7	MS. SCHELLIN: She was and now she's muted again.
8	CHAIRPESRON HOOD: Okay. So go back to what I okay.
9	Now you're unmuted.
10	MS. SCHELLIN: She's unmuted.
11	MR. YOUNG: Yes. I think it's microphone issues.
12	MS. SCHELLIN: We can't hear her.
13	CHAIRPEROSN HOOD: That's what I'm saying. If she
14	turns that up. If the X
15	MS. SCHELIN: She has some audio issues is what it was.
16	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Right. Okay. But what I'm saying
17	is, all I'm saying if she hits that X sometimes that'll, because
18	I do it too, so if we hit the X it'll take you off or we should
19	be able to hear you then if you hit that X one time. So hit the
20	X and see what happens. It may mute you again. If not, get we
21	give her the number where she can call in?
22	MS. SCHELLIN: Yes. I think it's her computer settings
23	because she's definitely unmuted.
24	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Probably her microphone, as Paul was
25	saying.

1	MS. SCHELLIN: Yes.
2	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Can you call the hotline, Ms.
3	Richards? 202-727-0789.
4	MS. SCHELLIN: I will email you the information to call
5	in. Okay?
6	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Do you, does she have if you have
7	your email up in front of you shake your head. If not okay,
8	she has it.
9	MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. Let me email that to her. So
10	just give me a minute.
11	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: I just want to make sure that we
12	oblige what Mr. Delledonne said, and I want Mr. Delledonne to
13	understand. We understand about the email and we know we have a
14	population that doesn't have email and not computer savvy, and
15	actually all those kids today, I have to ask my granddaughter
16	how to do certain things, so we'll get there.
17	MR. DELLEDONNE: I understand.
18	MS. SCHELLIN: So, Ms. Richards, the email you got to
19	connect, the invite I sent you has the telephone number and
20	password in it. So you already have it. Okay. She can't
21	respond. Let me just resend it to her.
22	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Just let her just let her call
23	in.
24	MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. I'll resend it to her.
25	MR. DELLEDONNE: Just tell her the phone number.

MS. SCHELLIN: Well, it's more than just that. We have 1 2 to give a password --MR. DELLEDONNE: Oh, okay. 3 MS. SCHELLIN: -- and all of that. There's more than 4 5 just a password and more than just phone number. 6 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: While Mr. Young is working with Ms. Richards, do we have anybody else, Ms. Schellin? 7 8 MS. SCHELLIN: We still have Ms. Jablow up. 9 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Oh, is she? Okay. I didn't see 10 her. I don't see her. Ms. Jablow? Oh, there she is. she is. Would you like to unmute and we'll take your testimony 11 12 while we're getting Ms. Richards straight? 13 MS. JABLOW: Okay. I am Valerie Jablow, a Ward 6 14 resident since 1991 testifying about case 22-25 as a D.C. public 15 education advocate. 16 I submitted written testimony before I knew there weas 17 any revision to the original proposals. This ironically underscores why I'm testifying now. Public inclusion is not 18 19 prioritized in D.C. planning. If it were the revisions would be 20 clearly marked and dated on your website as revisions. 21 Regardless, I appreciate this hearing now. Since 1991, I witnessed how development that most D.C. 22 23 residents did not have any say in or benefit from that's taken over every corner of our City. If you were genuinely concerned 24

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about racial equity in D.C. the first thing is always more, not

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less public voice and inclusion. The first iteration of the proposed rules appeared to limit public voice and processes already tilted by D.C. (indiscernible) development. For example, last year Ward 8 residents who were harmed (phonetic) by a charter school development petitioned the Zoning Commission to have D.C. charter schools, all of which are private non-profit businesses, declared private for the purpose of land use and development. This amendment would have ensured some public oversight voice through the BZA process.

Right now, the only public process in D.C. charter school land use and development is notification that the schools are hoping to start, expand or locate somewhere. The public can only comment on that, not direct, reject, petition or choose it and the people in charge are not directly answerable to the public. But OP's set-down report for that case mentioned none of that and had factual errors. On the basis of that flawed OP report, the Zoning Commission dismissed the petition and as a result of that dismissal, the Zoning Commission did not hear public testimony to correct the record.

At the February 23 D.C. Council Oversight hearing, Commission Chair Anthony Hood noted that BZA review for charters would put a, "undue burden" on forward on them while Zoning Director Sara Bardin testified that the Commission is required to view (phonetic) all decisions through a racial equity limits. At the same time, no City planner has noted the undue burden that

charter development in D.C. places disproportionately on Black residents, Black neighborhoods and the majority of Black schools.

In my written testimony to you, I've outlined several examples for this undue burden. Charter schools locating largely (phonetic) in Black neighborhoods where taxpayers neither knew about nor wanted them. But this afternoon I was told that because I didn't submit that written testimony 24 hours ago, it was not accepted. Talk about undue burdens. Given how the public voice has been excluded from a lot of D.C. development and even hurt by it, I urge you now to ask how is the public served by limiting public voice in D.C. development as the first iteration of these rules did, and possibly this iteration too and by not accepting the testimony of the public when there is no voters (phonetic), that not submitting testimony 24 hours ahead will result in it being rejected. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you, Mr. Jablow. We appreciate you being persistent. I know we dealt with that in the Oversight hearing and we're dealing with it now, so I appreciate your being so persistent. Don't go anywhere. We may have some questions for you. Did we get Ms. Richards straight?

MS. SCHELLIN: She's calling.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Oh, okay. Is there anybody else,

23 Ms. Schellin?

MS. SCHELLIN: Yes. Did you, anybody have questions for Ms. Jablow before we remove her and move on to --

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: 1 No. I was going to try to get 2 everybody, just I was going to try to run through everybody, so 3 hopefully --4 MS. SCHELLIN: I don't think you have room for 5 everybody. 6 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Well, let's see. Let's do 7 Do we have any questions for Ms. Dwyer, Mr. Delledonne and Ms. Jablow? 8 9 Commissioner May. 10 COMMISSIONER MAY: For Ms. Jablow. Is whether the 11 testimony that you just delivered is the testimony that you tried 12 to submit in advance, or is there a more detailed statement that 13 you were trying to submit to the record? 14 MS. JABLOW: There was a more detailed statement, and I revised it because I was frankly stunned when I was told that 15 16 my written testimony was emailed too late and couldn't be 17 accepted. 18 COMMISSIONER MAY: Yes. I'm sorry about that, but 19 those have been the rules for quite some time and it's not 20 uncommon as that has been a deadline. 21 MS. JABLOW: I appreciate that. 22 COMMISSIONER MAY: But we are interested in hearing 23 more about it and, I don't know, Mr. Chairman, I'd be willing to 24 accept her testimony into the record at this point. 25 statement.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: I actually was going to do that, I was going to -- yes, and we can do that, Ms. Jablow, so we will get your testimony. Okay. Commissioner Imamura, any questions of either one of our witnesses? COMMISSIONER IMAMURA: No questions, Mr. Chair. CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. And Vice Chair Miller? VICE CHAIR MILLER: No questions. I appreciate each

of the witnesses' testimony and yes, we often do accept into the written record testimony from witnesses, even though they didn't meet the deadline that's in the hearing notice or in our rules, we usually do that. We almost always do it and we will look forward to reading the more detailed statement of Ms. Jablow at that time.

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Thank you Ms. Jablow, Ms. Dwyer and Mr. Delledonne for your testimony.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: And let just direct one thing. I would make sure is correct, a clarification. We make the decision, not our Staff. Once somebody tells us that we make a decision. The staff follows the rules. We follow rules too but we can waive our rules, the Staff can't. So I just want to make sure that's out there.

I don't have any questions for anyone but I want to thank each and every one of you for giving us insight of how you think we make changes and what changes you believe we should

make. So I appreciate that, and thank you for taking the time to come down and let us know that, so thank you.

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MS. SCHELLIN: And Chairman Hood, we do have her testimony, she emailed it so we can go ahead and upload it.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Yes. Let's put it in the record.

I'd like to see it.

MS. SCHELLIN: Yes. We can do that now.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Have we got Ms. Richards? Maybe she needs to log off and come back on.

MS. SCHELLIN: I think she's on the phone. Instead of calling in, she's on the phone with Mr. Young. So I think that she should either log off or call in, so yes.

All right. I will give Mr. Young the next group which we have. Next would be, actually maybe there are not that many. Jeanne Cooper, Chris Otten and actually I take that back. They are the only two in opposition. Then we move on to the undeclared which there's only two if you want to go ahead and call them up also.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Yes. Let's do that and when Ms. Richards gets ready, we'll go back to her.

MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. Mark Eckenwiler and it was actually Jamila White who I think we've already checked and she's not here. Ms. Bullitt has already testified, so that will be the end, Mr. Eckenwiler.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. You can call, I thought you

said Chris Otten. Is it Chris Public, is that, okay. Chris Public.

MR. OTTEN: That's me.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay.

MR. OTTEN: Can you guys hear me?

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Sure, Mr. Public.

MR. OTTEN: I don't know why that came up that way. It's great to see everybody on the Commission. Everybody's looking really healthy for the summer, even Commissioner May and especially Ms. Schellin.

Everybody, I want to just bring to the table today the fact that we want wider public engagement, public notice and less vagary in the regulations. I think that's what, Commissioner Hood, you're trying to get at as far as a lasting legacy here and some of the things kind of startled me in that view, in that vein.

I mean, for example, if the text amendment were to go through as written now, what I was hearing all, you know, earlier was, hey, because of the public response to this case things have changed and gotten better and it was great to have a public hearings. Well, if these changes are made, there would be no public case record, there would be maybe not like a hearing as we're having now that's as clear because notice might not be going out. Referral of the petition to the affected ANCs would not happen. I mean, it just seems strange that we're moving

backwards in terms of engagement, whether that's a map amendment submitted by OP or ANCs they don't have to provide notice and text amendments submitted by OP, OZ are apparently exempt from sort of public engagement, public notice, public sort of participation, like no case record, for example. It just seems startling to see that and to that end I would love to submit, I unfortunately also didn't apparently get my testimony and on time. I tried to submit it last night. But, so I would love for you to see.

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I had a legal student do some kind of jurisdictional analysis and some analysis of some of the cases here in D.C. We're stepping backwards it really seems. We want to see wider public participation because, as you know, I've been involved in some of these appeals. That is the absolute worst way to get at the compromises and the benefits and the things that we want to see in this development that benefits people and doesn't harm people before you all, not before a court and so all of the prefaced stuff, more notice, more participation would allow for that, more data, and so when I hear things like, you know, we're sticking with a 200 foot notice requirement, that's just not I mean, depending on where you measure it from the site enough. to the surrounding neighborhoods and what's surrounding it like, it doesn't hit like nearly half a block and what, we know these major, major PUDs, think Union Market, think the wharf, think Shaw. These have major, major impacts to the surrounding three,

four, five blocks, perhaps further depending on if it's public property or not. So the 200 foot thing is sort of, that's archaic and jurisdictionally it seems way behind what other jurisdictions are doing in terms of notice.

I also want to point out the sense that, and I hope you'll be able to take my testimony in because I know I'm going to run out of time on this, but basically the racial equity. We heard earlier from OP we don't really want zoning regs, that would be onerous on agencies, but when I read the cases some of them, I mean, OP has now perfected the boilerplate language in all cases that I've seen now that magically says all ZC cases and PUDs are racially equitable, and this is in the face of 60,000 Black folks being (indiscernible) from D.C. over the last 20 years of welcoming new neighbors and build baby build centered in your Commission.

So I just think the racial equity stuff, that kind of staying away from it, pussyfooting around it, is sort of representative of also eliminating notice and participation. But profoundly, the Subsection 405 public agency review. I mean, we want more clarity around this so the legacy, so there is clarity for ANCs about what agencies are involved and what agencies will be asked to weigh in, so that the ANC can engage with them. The public can engage with the ANCs. It's almost like OP is like no, we'll just take care of it, we got it, we got it. But we've seen in the case law the OP doesn't have it and OP is your right

hand to tell you whether or not these PUDs and these map amendments will fly, will benefit and certainly not harm existing residents.

So we want more clarity. We saw the shift to go from relevant agencies including a small list of those agencies that would be involved in planning and review, to, oh, we'll just name it some other agencies and we'll eliminate the list of agencies. That's just not the direction we need to go. We need the list, we need to clarify the list of agencies and then I just wanted to point out.

Secretary Schellin earlier said, you know, back when there was minor and major modifications into the regs and that some applicants would file for minor modification when they really weren't. Well, that's going to just happen now when, you know, the same sorts of applicants will file for changes to orders without a hearing and without witnesses, and when you start changing orders without a hearing, those orders in theory, especially there's a lot more notice and public engagement, will have promises and benefits and things listed that people worked hard to get at and you start changing things without order, without hearings, without witnesses, without notice, that's a complete step backwards.

So everything should have a hearing. Everything should be put out and noticed and transparent. So we want to walk forward, not backwards and we want to avoid appeals because

frankly this stuff can get done at the Zoning Commission. I've seen it happen, but when there's less engagement and less notice and then problems pop up at the end of the process because people didn't hear or people want to be heard but it's too late and the only choice they have is through some court process, that is not beneficial to anybody, we know that, and so we want more clarity, more notice, more transparency not less.

I'd love to submit my testimony because there's a great memo attached from a law student that covers a lot of this in much more detail than I just did. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you, Mr. Otten. If you can hold tight we may have some questions for you.

Commissioner Eckenwiler. Chairman Eckenwiler.

CHAIRMAN ECKENWILER: Thank you. Can you hear me o kay, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRPESRON HOOD: Yes, we can.

CHAIRMAN ECKENWILER: Great. Thank you. Mark Eckenwiler, Chair, ANC 6E appearing on behalf of the ANC.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission, as stated in our April 3rd letter, that's at Exhibit 23 in the case file, ANC 6E agrees with many of the recommendations in OP's proposed text and supports their approval, especially with respect to improving notice to ANCs and to the public.

As noted in that letter, we also oppose a number of the changes. But since I have limited time this evening, I'm not

going to try and cover everything that's set forth in that letter. What I want to do instead is focus on some important BZA procedural issues that are not addressed at all in this rulemaking. I'd be happy to discuss the others during Q&A if the Members of the Commission wish.

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So starting with one, and Mr. Chairman, this is one, you know, you and I have both seen, you know, on a number of occasions for BZA where applicants come in. They performed illegal work and they're seeking, after the fact approval for that. The BZA should be required, without exception, to analyze the application as if it were made prior to the initiation of the work involved and that's what the Board says it does and, in fact, the Board does not do that. So the regulations need to make that clear and they also need to make explicit the Board should not be allowed to consider the economic hardship of removing illegally constructed alterations other than an estoppel argument, basically, you know, they relied in good faith on permits from DCRA.

The Board should also not be allowed to grant relief on the theory that the applicant could hypothetically pursue some other option that produced similar results, as the Board did recently BZA 205-24 at 521 Florida Avenue, NE and just to be clear, that restriction and none of the ones I'm going to talk about should not be waivable under Y 101.9.

Second, Y 604.10 requires work to be carried out in

conformity with the approved BZA plans, but there's no recourse if that doesn't happen and the Zoning Administrator refuses to take action and that's something that we too have seen, we saw that in the aftermath of BZA 18957. Some recourse is necessary given the ZA's refusal to enforce. It is explicitly not a matter subject to regular appeal, the BZA.

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Y 602.4 allows BZA to reopen the record prior to making a final decision. ANC 6E recommends that that be limited to one time and that limit be made non-waivable.

Y 700.10 allows BZA to reopen the record sua sponte after it issues its final order if they do so within ten days. The Board has abused its authority by ignoring that time limit. They did that in BZA 20163 reopening the record well after the ten day deadline and not following any of the procedures for waiving that rule. So our recommendation is make that time limit that is sua sponte reopening of the record after issuance of a final order non-waivable. You have to do it in ten days or you cannot do it at the BZA, and more generally what unifies all of these concerns is the fact that Y 101.9 grants the Board extraordinary latitude basically to waive any and all of the rules except for there's about five that are enumerated in that section. But everything else is up for grabs and we are very concerned that the Board has not been exercising that judiciously.

In Subtitle Y Chapter 3, Y 300 requires BZA applicants

to include certain items in their application. There's an enumerated list. It's very clear what they have to include and yet time and again we have seen cases where not all the materials that are required to be in the record, in the application are present and the burden is always on us to complain to OZ Staff and then have the applicant put those in. So our recommendation is to add a provision to Y 300 and the companion provisions 301 through 303 stating that no hearing or decision meeting on a BZA case may be scheduled or held until all required materials have been filed and properly served and again, that requirement should not be waivable.

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And then finally, one technical fix and as with all of these, this was listed in our April 3rd letter. Chapter 4 in Subtitle Y, so that's the BZA chapter giving the variance of the special exceptions, has a Section Y 407 that sets out the explicit procedures and timing for motions practice. But there is no parallel provision in Chapter 5 which regulates BZA appeals. So Chapter 5 has a gap in it and, you know, the simple fix could be add a cross-reference in Chapter 5 to Y 407 but that needs to be done because right now there is officially no set of rules for motions practice in BZA appeals.

So I'm going to pause there as I think my time has almost run and be happy to answer any questions from the Commission.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you, Commissioner Eckenwiler. 1 2 Hold tight, we may have some questions and also don't take Mr. Otten down either (indiscernible). Is Ms. Richards ready? 3 4 MS. SCHELLIN: I understand that she is calling in as 5 we speak supposedly so she can hear us, but she's still having 6 issues so she is calling in now. So you may want to go ahead 7 and go to your questions for the ones who are up now, because I 8 don't see her up yet. 9 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Do we have anybody else that wants 10 to testify? 11 MR. YOUNG: Still have the one witness up. 12 MS. SCHELLIN: (Indiscernible). 13 MR. YOUNG: We still have Ms. Cooper. 14 MS. SCHELLIN: Oh, Ms. Cooper is up, yes. 15 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Yes. Let's go to Ms. Cooper. 16 Let's go to Ms. Cooper. Ms. Cooper? Ms. Cooper is unmuted. Can 17 you hear us -- well, I can't see her. So while Ms. Cooper and Ms. Richards are being straightened out, let's see if we have any 18 19 Mr. Otten and Mr. Eckenwiler, Commissioner questions for 20 Eckenwiler. Who else was it? Somebody else? Okay. 21 Let's to Commissioner May. 22 COMMISSIONER MAY: Yes. So since, Chris Otten, I would 23 like to say it's nice to see you, but I can't see you, and you 24 said it was nice to see us and you commented on us looking healthy. So I'm curious what you're looking like. Can you turn 25

your camera on because I haven't seen you for a very long time.

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MR. OTTEN: Yes. I'm sure not looking as healthy as you guys.

COMMISSIONER MAY: I guess that's a no. You can't turn your camera on? Oh, well.

MR. OTTEN: I don't think I can. My phone is busted.
It's really bad.

COMMISSIONER MAY: Okay. No worries, no worries. Anyway, well maybe next time we'll get to see you. But thanks for the compliment and appreciate your testimony, but I don't actually have any questions, any other questions for you.

Ι do have a question for Mr. Eckenwiler, Commissioner, sorry, Chairman Eckenwiler. Every time I talk to you I feel like it's a more exalted role. So, Chairman Eckenwiler, you have become sort of the de facto expert on BZA cases and ZA interpretations and misinterpretations and sort of dogged pursuit of making people follow the recommendations and so I'm always interested in hearing what you have to say in terms of process recommendations. But I have to ask in this case since really what the intent of the case was to clarify and to some extent codify the practices in zoning regulations it sounds like what you're talking about in terms of the BZA process improvements might actually be best considered as a separate case and I'm wondering if you've actually tried to pursue these things in that form or whether you'd be willing to do that because it sounds -

- I know what you're talking about with some of these issues so I'm just, and I can see that there might be something that could be done.

CHAIRMAN ECKENWILER: I appreciate the question, Commissioner. I could not disagree more. When the notice of hearing, the initial hearing for April came out, it was an impetus on us to think about the ways in which the BZA process does not operate well or effectively at times and that, the issue that I started with, the after the fact request that comes up time and again, that is really a crucial, crucial omission in the rules because it is a constant source of applications before the Board and it really does need to be addressed. It is --

COMMISSIONER MAY: I'm not questioning that and I'm not questioning the importance of considering the questions that you're raising. I'd just like, where we are in the process of this text amendment that, again, you know, my perspective is really more about clarifying/codifying. It seems like you're kind of hitched something on to that train that might be best be considered in another format (phonetic), and so my question for you is not is this important to do or is this not, the question is have you considered actually trying to do a separate text amendment on this and if we don't take it up here, we should be willing to or interested in.

CHAIRMAN ECKENWILER: We have a very long list of issues and frankly we exercise great discretion in limiting our comments

in this proceeding to things that bear directly on procedural matters before BZA.

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There's a bunch of stuff. If you want to file a shotgun request for, you know, seed to nuts revisions to the zoning regs, we can do that but it seems entirely within, properly within the scope of this proceeding.

COMMISSIONER MAY: Yes. Okay. I get you're still not really sort of answering me very directly, because I think you talked about a bunch of things that are pretty well focused, right, and have to do with, you know, the after the fact approvals and things like that and, again, I think it's complicated to hitch that car to this train and I'm not saying that the answer to that is for you to do a shotgun request that covers everything because I think what you see, even in this case, is a demonstration that kind of do too much in a single text amendment can lead to a lot of confusion.

So I'm just saying, if we don't take it up here I think that these are, you know, a more focused attempt to address these most urgent issues of BZA might be appropriate and what I do want to say, I really do appreciate the fact that your testimony is, as usual, thorough but well focused; right? You're not throwing everything in the kitchen sink and every issue, you're focusing on things that are important and I appreciate the fact that you have done that here.

So that's it for my questions, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: All right. Thank you, Chairman May. Let's go to Commissioner Imamura.

COMMISSIONER IMAMURA: No questions, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. And Vice Chair Miller.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank each of you for your testimony. Do we have your written testimony, Chairman Eckenwiler? Or did you submit? We have it?

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Yes. Yes, we do.

CHAIRMAN ECKENWILER: It's Exhibit 23 in the case file.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: Okay. I need to look at that more carefully. Thank you. Okay. Thank each of you for your testimony.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Thank you. I do want to make sure that we get Chris Otten's testimony. He had a young person work on it, and I'd like to see that as well as Mr. Eckenwiler, after the fact, it's been sticking with me and I understand even if it's not necessarily germane to what we're doing today, I think -- it's Exhibit No. 23 -- I think it's very important and I'm going to ask the office of Planning, and I'm sure our legal counsel, if it's not necessarily applicable to what we're doing here today, I would like to make it appliable at some point to figure out if we have to, revise and looking at another text amendment or whatever we need to do. Some of this I think we need to deal with so I would ask for the Office of Planning and our legal counsel to look at Exhibit 23 and let's see how we can

get that started. Okay.

But I will ask this question, Mr. Eckenwiler. Do you think this is what's going to happen where it says no waiver is required? We tried that and people said we were very heavy handed in another situation. I think it was the zoning, the "Herb Franklin rule." We tried the heavy hand and said no waivers and eventually that just dissipated. So do you think that's heavy handed, because I see what you're saying, no waivers, and I'm not saying I don't disagree but to others and to the public we look like we're being very heavy handed.

CHAIRMAN ECKENWILER: So, Mr. Chairman, I didn't mean to suggest and ANC is not arguing that there should be no safety valve within the procedures for BZA. But the point is right now the exception swallows the rule that almost everything except those very few sections that are explicitly listed in 101.9, I think you can count them on one hand, can be waived by the Board and the Board is waiving lots of other things. It's waiving them in ways that we think are profoundly procedurally unfair and improper and so there do need to be some more stringent rules in place and those should not be waivable.

The point is not clamp down with an iron fist and make everything non-waivable, but there are some important points borne out by out lived experience of hearings before the Board where we would very much urge there to be some spirited action.

So I hope that makes clear the scope of what we're

proposing. It's not, you know, across the board, you know, delete 101.9. That's not the proposal.

CHAIRPEROSN HOOD: Okay. All right Thank you, Chairman Eckenwiler. I think I'm satisfied. All right. So let's do that. I know OP and OZ and let's make it happen. I think it's important.

Let's see now. But thank you, I appreciate your testimony. Let's see if we can get now to Ms. Richards. Are you ready?

MS. SCHELLIN: Ms. Richards, what you need to do if you're using your phone for audio is press star 86, on your phone.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: There you go.

MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. I think we can hear you.

MS. RICHARDS: Okay.

MS. SCHELLIN: There we go.

MS. RICHARDS: Okay. I'm delighted and thank you for persevering with me and I think we've just had a wonderful demonstration of some of the problems with technology and senior citizens.

So the committee (indiscernible) would like to focus on just a couple of rules and because a lot of what we are, or has already been (indiscernible). Existing (indiscernible) 303.1(d) and that allows new uses beyond those prescribed in the relevant zone. This, right now the rule says you may grant relief from any development standard (phonetic), except for the use

regulations.

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You have abandoned that and so now use regulations can be aggregated. This is too elastic a standard. This will allow any kind of use to a PUD. It's just development (indiscernible) whenever there's a PUD application the applicant (indiscernible) dozens and dozens of comp plan revisions and says, oh, all of these are (indiscernible). So if you have dozens of comp plans, then any ancillary use (phonetic) could mean there's an awful lot of those. So (indiscernible) when a PUD ends (phonetic)?

If you want to allow use by exceptions then it should provide at least that a non-contemplated use should only take up maybe ten percent or so or (indiscernible) fraction of the zoning envelope or the development envelope for that particular PUD. The best thing we think would be to leave it alone.

Also, in addition to that problem, we've got increased flexibility for traditional development standards. This is in rule 3.14 and this now says that a PUD applicant can apply for variance as part of the PUD and it will not -- have to no longer have to comply with the standard for the variance which is some hardship occasioned by the (indiscernible) shape of the lot. So now the variance will be treated as part of the zoning flexibility and there's no break on it so that someone could ask for additional density through 3.14 and it's not even constrained by the other provisions saying that the standard PUD bonus (phonetic) density is 20 percent. So now you have 20 percent

density for PUDs plus IZ or IZ Plus and got your habitable penthouses and now you can also come and like layer on some more density and undetermined from that rule 3.14.

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So where does it stop? So if we're going to do this what's the meaning of a PUD? We have reached the point where the only restriction left on some PUDs may well be the Height Act. So please reconsider that. How can anyone have any kind of confidence or predictability in planning and zoning if everything may be waived with, you know, standards essentially.

On the PUD modifications, we covered that. understand wanting to have just two classes of modifications but I think if you want to do that then you should rigorously state that only very basic almost technical modifications can be heard determined without a hearing because right now the rule says that such things where architectural features and open space are located can be moved and they can be redesigned, and these are very hotly contested PUD elements and I know everybody remembers the fight over the size and the location of the open space at McMillan Reservoir PUD and in my own neighborhood in Skyland, a major use change was effected by modification without a hearing. They changed the proposed retail Big Lots store to a medical office building without going through the major or the significant modification provision.

I'm concerned that too many things that now are considered a modification of consequence will be zoned (phonetic)

down or treated procedurally like minor modifications. So if we're going to go to the two category standards, let's have a better or more rigorous dividing line between hearing and no hearing and what is in the rule now.

I think you've probably got a sense of where the public is on notice periods and access, so I won't go through all of those again. I will just add that we do applaud the OAG's proposal to codify the racial equity tool and that is something that the Zoning Commission said it intended to do at the racial equity roundtable several months ago, last Fall and the public was looking forward to that. So it's disconcerting to hear that you don't think it's a good idea. There's a certain weight to having something contained in the regulations. So I hope you will reconsider that.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you, Ms. Richards. Do we have Ms. Cooper? While we're trying to get Ms. Cooper together I just wanted to respond to one thing. Ms. Richards.

MS. RICHARDS: Uh-huh.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: The racial equity tool. When we're doing anything, and I thought about that, when we're doing anything to put in the regulations it takes a while to go through the normal process to get it codified, to get it memorialized to get it in our regulations. We still have to basically do this, we still have to do the racial equity analysis and where we're

going to be going with this, and the changes for me can happen on the drop of a dime. More or less the wading through, you go through all of that, the notice and put it out there and have a hearing, so I think the racial equity tool where it is now from my standpoint is where it should be because what we have right now in front of us it may change. Instead of me having to wait six months to be able to put it in there in the regulations, we can go ahead and continue because it's law. That's the way I look at that and some of it now it's probably going to need to be changed.

MS. RICHARDS: Possibly so. I mean, it is an evolving process. Of course, I am, I just, and since you had indicated this would be kind of an iterative process to make sure that I have correctly understood the intent and impact of 3.14 on the variance standard and 303.1?

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Let me get the Office of Planning, is Ms. Steingasser still here? Yes, she's still here. Ms. Steingasser, you heard Ms. Richards and I have a few more and then I'll open it to my colleagues, you heard Ms. Richard's question, or if you could repeat that, Ms. Richards?

MS. RICHARDS: Certainly. There was some question as to whether or not the public fully understood these regulations, so I'm just clarifying that what I represented about 303.1 about the ability to seek unfettered use restrictions in PUDs and 3.14 about the ability to seek extra density under the old variance

rule without any showing is correct?

MS. STEINGASSER: I can't concede to the word unfettered. We are proposing that an applicant could come forward and ask the Commission for permission for a use that wouldn't be allowed as a matter-of-right in that particular zone. But it would be limited to the PUD and it would be subject to the Commission's determination that there's compatibility between the use and the PUD and the PUD in the setting in the community it sits in.

But, yes, we are proposing that and there was a case, I think it was like a year ago, it was off New York Avenue, it was an old industrial zone. It got a PUD for mostly residential and ground floor retail and they came back and they wanted to put in a bakery that served as the distribution for other bakeries, you know, the main bakery --

MS. RICHARDS: Sure, sure, sure.

MS. STEINGASSER: -- were considered an industrial use, even though it was fully compatible with the PUD but they did need to get that as a use variance and we just thought it would be easier to go ahead and acknowledge that, you know, the market and the way things develop it's just so quick and so fast that we can't, we really just can't regulate quickly enough to stay on top of it. So when it comes to these PUDs there's an opportunity for people and property owners and developers, residents to come forward and ask for these things, but that they

would have to meet the standards and establish no adverse impact on their neighborhoods.

MS. RICHARDS: Well, that's --

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CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Let me interject something on that case, Ms. Richards, and I think I understand where there's confusion on that, and I think I know exactly which case Ms. Steingasser's referring to. There was some input, that particular applicant did reach out to the community and they did get endorsed. I may be incorrect but I believe they did talk to folks in the community. So I think that misnomer did not happen, because any time you take out -- and if that's the case then I may have some issues -- any time, I want to make sure we never take out public notice as long as, and Ms. Steingasser I think you will probably agree, as long as it's is close, but the Commission has always, I believe, might not have been a decision that everybody liked but the Commission has always took those things under consideration because we live here too.

And another thing is, this text amendment, Ms. Richards, you say we've heard from the community, we've heard from some of the community. I mean, the ones that are participating. Most of the time the ones who are fine with it and I'm not saying this is a blanket statement, but the ones who are fine with it, they said okay, fine, I don't have a problem with it. So we have to balance all of that. Doesn't mean everybody's against what's we're dealing with tonight, some

people may be for it. We have to try to balance it and make the best decisions we can, so I'll leave it at that.

MS. RICHARDS: May I suggest that there be a more rigorous standard for determining how additional use is not contemplated may be added, other than compatible with the PUD and is my understanding correct about 3.14, that additional density may be sought under that rule without any kind of a showing under the traditional variance standard?

MS. STEINGASSER: That section's been in the PUD regulations for quite some time. What we proposed with this was to allow it to be considered part of the flexibility because as it stood, if they got the variance under the strictest read it was no longer considered flexibility against which the PUD could be evaluated.

MS. RICHARDS: Yes. But they had to meet the variance standard that says, you know, you've got to look at the topography, et cetera, and it's the standard you've taken out.

MS. STEINGASSER: Right. Yes. No, because the whole idea of the PUD is flexibility and design and flexibility and development. So it became a very odd restriction to have it meet that very strict variance test. Once granted, there was no way to like associate it with density (phonetic) or amenity to compensate for that flexibility, so.

MS. RICHARDS: And one final to make sure I understand. Is there any upper limit on the amount of density that may be

had under 3.14?

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MS. STEINGASSER: Well, that would be up to the Zoning Commission. None of this is matter-of-right. All of this is amendments to a PUD which would trigger some kind of hearing, so maybe we can make that more clear that these would be considered, you know, modifications subject to a hearing.

MS. RICHARDS: Thank you very much.

MS. STEINGASSER: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. Let me see if my colleagues have any questions.

Commissioner May, for Ms. Richards? Commissioner
Inamura? And Vice Chair Miller?

VICE CHAIR MILLER: No questions. Thank you, Ms. 14 Richards, for your testimony. Appreciate it.

15 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you, Ms. Richards, we 16 appreciate your testimony.

MS. RICHARDS: Thanks again for working with me through the tech issues.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: And let me say this, Ms. Richards. It's not just seniors that have a problem, I have problems, well I'm a senior too, but everybody has problems sometimes getting on and getting off, so, and we make sure we take that into consideration, so thank you. Did we get Ms.?

MS. SCHELLIN: Ms. Cooper should be able, she's on the phone. So, Ms. Cooper, do you want to try speaking?

MS. COOPER: Yes.

MS. SCHELLIN: There we go.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay.

MS. COOPER: (Indiscernible).

MS. SCHELLIN: Ms. Cooper, a little louder.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: There you go. We hear you.

MS. COOPER: Okay. I was talking away. I could see myself on everything, so anyhow. Good evening, Chairman Hood and Commissioners. I am Jeanne E. Cooper, member of the United Church of Christ Justice and Witness Action DC Team.

As an organization of UCCDC congregations concern about equity, justice and fairness we are prepared to speak in opposition to the proposed text amendments of Subtitles I, X, Y and Z rules and practice and procedure in case 22-25. However, we applaud the recommendations that have been considered and presented -- recommendations for changes that have been presented this evening.

In general, the Justice and Witness Action Network DC Team urges the Commission to honor commitments set forth in the comprehensive plan and the racial equity tool to operate transparently, to advance racial equity, encourage greater more equitable public participation and to be more mindful of and intentional about advancing opportunities for the provision of affordable housing across the spectrum of need throughout the City of Washington, D.C.

Specifically, the Justice and Witness Action Network DC Team joins the Office of the Attorney General and other individuals and organizations who work toward the advancement of justice, equity and fairness by emphasizing the importance of taking the following actions when the Commission is reviewing proposed change applications.

Transparent operations. As soon as applicants have submitted proposed change applications, notifying neighboring property owners, tenants and other stakeholders within a quarter of a mile of the area to be affected, provide clear details about the actions being proposed and encourage and provide ample opportunity for questioning and opposing voices. Every resident has value and early notification allows time for stakeholders to think about and evaluate their needs, concerns and potential benefits related to proposed actions.

Equitable public participation. Employ various means of notification and outreach to City residents on who zoning changes could and will have impact. In addition to electronic means, which may be out of reach for some, use methods such as the mail, door-to-door or notification community bulletin boards. These methods will advance greater opportunities for dialogue well before the usual first opportunity to present proposed changes. Ensure that clear directions are given to residents on how to register their comments.

Mindfulness of community cohesion. Awareness and

acknowledgement of the community's longevity and cohesive characteristics are critical. Examine whether efforts will be made to preserve such factors as historic significance, arts, culture and other aspects that make up the fabric of an affected community. Avoid the tensions that could build as an outcome of the disregard, disrespect and alienation that established community members may observe and feel. Tensions can lead to resentment, anger and potential conflict and disruption of cohesion can become a factor in escalating community violence.

Economic development and land use considerations. An ever growing desire to maximize efficiency of moving people about so as to afford a close proximity to work spaces and recreational facilities, healthcare, grocery stores and other amenities, it is only right that needs of all residents of a community where a change is being proposed be considered.

Finally, scrutiny of impact on affordable housing. In particular, the Justice and Witness Action Network DC Team recognizes the urgent need for affordable housing across the spectrum. Any proposed zoning change must avoid displacement of residents as well as enhance accessibility to deeply affordable housing. Zoning decisions should not become the contemporary version of redlining and so I want to thank you for this opportunity to speak to this issue today.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you very much, Ms. Cooper.

Appreciate your testimony. Let's see if we have any questions

or comments.

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2 Commissioner May? Okay. Commissioner Imamura?

COMMISSIONER IMAMURA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. No

4 questions for Ms. Cooper. Thank you for your testimony.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: And Vice Chair Miller?

VICE CHAIR MILLER: Thank you for your testimony.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay, Ms. Cooper.

MS. COOPER: All right.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Thank you. We're glad you were able to get through. Thank you for your testimony.

11 Ms. Schellin, do we have anyone else who wants to 12 testify?

MS. SCHELLIN: No, sir. That was it. We do have Mr. 14 Otten's testimony --

15 CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Great.

MS. SCHELLIN: -- that was submitted earlier so we'll add his along with Ms. Jablow's.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. So let me just say this going forward where I am. I want to really, like make sure we're not taking out any public notice to residents because I've heard that. I don't think that was our intent. I want to make sure if we need to clarify that, that's all well and fine, let's clarify that and some of the issues that we've heard -- I hope that's not somebody who couldn't get on -- but some of the issues that we've heard, I want to make sure we kind of exhaustively

look at them and I appreciate everyone's testimony tonight.

Anybody have any comments or questions or any closing remarks or things they'd like to see? Vice Chair Miller.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: Yes. One aspect of the testimony was the whole filing in person versus digitally. We require that the filing be digitally, but as I understand from the Office of Zoning that we do allow in-person filings. Can we put that clarification in the regulations? Is that -- I don't think that's currently, maybe it is currently in the regulations, I don't know. But maybe that's something we could look at.

MS. SCHELLIN: I think it's more on the application forms. That way, you know, we can always update it with the forms, but as I said, I don't know where they're getting this from because we're not changing, there is no change in what is before you regarding filing of applications in-person, digitally, whatever. Nothing has changed since 2012, nothing. This is the way it's been since 2012.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: I understand that. But do our regulations actually have the --

MS. SCHELLIN: I don't know, but we can look into it.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: -- clarify, that if they can't file it digitally we would accept it in person.

MS. SCHELLIN: Right. They come in and we have a --

VICE CHAIRMILLER: I know we do. I know that's been our practice but it may be having that, just that statement in

the, we don't want to necessarily encourage that but --

MS. SCHELLIN: We'll check.

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VICE CHAIR MILLER: -- but when they can't do it, we want to allow it.

MS. SCHELLIN: Yes. We have always said, well, since anybody who doesn't have access they can come into the office and we'll assist them in filing their application.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: Okay. We just may want to put that in regs. Okay. Thanks.

MS. SCHELLIN: The other thing I heard that you asked for, and I wrote it down somewhere, was that you asked, and I was a little bit confused about whether you wanted one or both, a chart stating, Commissioner Miller, the changes that we made for -- you wanted a chart with the comments that were made and our responses to it. I wasn't sure if you wanted both or --

VICE CHAIR MILLER: I was asking for the latter, response to the comments that had been made. But the other chart might be helpful too based on the testimony we heard today, but there are going to be further changes as a result of what we heard today and what we, in our further dialogue. So that's an evolving chart too as we go through these iterations. But I was asking about responses to the comments that are in the record that have OZ/OP responses to those comments in the record as well.

MS. SCHELLIN: A chart of the responses that we made

between the last hearing that we asked for postponement for and then you want a chart of our responses to the comments in the record thus far?

VICE CHAIR MILLER: I think that would be helpful to me. I think it might be helpful --

MS. SCHELLIN: We've done it before.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: -- the public and I'll ask my other colleagues if they think it would be helpful. I think it might be.

COMMISSIONER MAY: Yes.

MS. SCHELLIN: We'll work with OP on that and then the record will be closed and the public has a second bite at this once proposed action is taken and a proposed rulemaking is published. So there shouldn't be anything else other than Ms. Jablow and Mr. Otten which we have both of theirs and we'll add those to it.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay. So the record's closed, but what I want is the legislative history that this Commission why we did 200 feet if somebody can find that. I know it's out there because I remember the discussion or maybe, but anyway all this has been discussed. What I don't want to do is exactly what Mr. Otten said. I don't want to go backwards and his in terms of going backwards may be different from mine but let's just make sure, I think he and I both agree we shouldn't go backwards. Whichever way backwards is, I don't think we should do that, so.

MS. SCHELLIN: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: So if we can get, that would be great. It'd be good if we can find that whole record, I don't know, these are different times. Anything else? All right.

Commissioner May.

COMMISSIOENR MAY: Yes. I just, I'm curious as to how quickly we might be able to take this up for decision-making?

I'm sure Ms. Schellin's going to get to that, but.

MS. SCHELLIN: Jennifer, do you want to tell me how quickly we could get? We actually started a chart on responses but let me check with Jennifer. Let's see. I know I'm out of town the 22nd and 23rd of this month. You want to?

MS. STEINGASSER: We can make this a priority in the next couple of weeks to get it to, let's see. What's the last meeting of this, the 29th?

MS. SCHELLIN: The last meeting of this month is the 29th. I think that we could probably, let's see, today is the -

MS. STEINGASSER: Yes. So we can get this assembled and into the record on Friday, the 23rd.

MS. SCHELLIN: Okay. I'm out the 22nd and 23rd, but I think that's doable. Worst case, the 26th you got, yes, the 23rd, I mean, then you'll have it. Yes. Worst case, first meeting in July. That would give us a little more time. But no, I think that's good. We'll make it happen if you guys are

good with that.

2.

Commissioner May, is June 29th meeting, are you guys good with that? June 29th.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Yes, that's fine. The 29th, if we can meet everything, the 29th is good. Commissioner May, is the 29th good?

MS. SCHELLIN: I felt like you were going to ask for something.

COMMISSIONER MAY: Yes. Yes, no, that's fine. I mean, June 29th or first meeting in July. I don't think it makes much difference. I just didn't want it to be, you know, like two months when memories fade and things like that --

MS. SCHELLIN: And we --

COMMISSIOENR MAY: -- because it's a lot to reload any time in this case.

MS. SCHELLIN: Right. And we did check, Ms. Lovick and she can weigh in if she wants to, but we briefly looked at what Mr. Eckenwiler, Commissioner Eckenwiler, has requested, the BZA things that he suggested. We think that they can be included, however we do want to look at those a little more and we do want to discuss them with Director Bardin because they are BZA items that she has not seen yet and so we do want to discuss those with her and we're going to do that tomorrow or, you know, so, yes.

CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Either way, if you think you can discuss it with her, either way at some point I want it to go

1	back to us.
2	MS. SCHELLIN: Yes.
3	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Whether it's in this connotation or
4	the next one.
5	MS. SCHELLIN: Right.
6	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: All right. Anything else?
7	MS. SCHELLIN: No.
8	CHAIRPERSON HOOD: Okay, good. Thank you everybody for
9	all the work you've done with the clarifications,
10	misunderstandings, helpful hints or whatever the case you've
11	done, and I'm speaking to the public as well, but we appreciate
12	all the help in helping us get to this point.
13	The Zoning Commission will meet again on June the 15th.
14	The case is TM Associates, LLC and Washington Metropolitan Area
15	Transit Authority, Zoning Commission case No. 22-36. It will be
16	on the same platforms at 4 p.m.
17	So with that, I want to thank everyone for their
18	participation in this hearing tonight, and this hearing is
19	adjourned. Goodnight everyone.
20	(Whereupon the above-entitled hearing was adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Public Meeting

Before: DCZC

Date: 06-12-2023

Place: Teleconference

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

GARY EUELL