CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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March 26, 2024 Start: 11:14 a.m. Recess: 2:04 p.m.

HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Kevin C. Riley, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Shaun Abreu
David M. Carr
Kamillah Hanks
Francisco P. Moya
Yusef Salaam
Lynn C. Schulman

OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS ATTENDING:

Tiffany Cabán Keith Powers Erik D. Bottcher Kristy Marmorato

APPEARANCES

David Rosenberg, Rosenberg and Estes PC

Stephen Johnson, New York City Department of City Planning

Susan Amron, New York City Department of City Planning

Paul Devlin, Co-Chair of the Clinton Health Kitchen Land Use Committee on Manhattan's Community Board 4

Christine Gorman, President of the West 55th Street Block Association and President of Hell's Kitchen Democrats

Marie Mirvelle-Shahzada

Anthony Batista, Executive Director for the Coney Island Anti-Violence Collaborative

Xueli Zheng

Erica Rambert, President of the Isaiah Whitehead Foundation

Deborah Carter

Jamie Smarr, Chief Executive Officer of the New York City Housing Partnership

Jacqueline Lowry

Sharone Ocean

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Amanda Trautmann

Emily Simons, Law Office of Emily Simons, PLLC, and Land Use Counsel for the applicant

Kevin Williams, GZA

Charles Calcagni, architect

Jim Tampakis, applicant

Richard Lobel, Sheldon Lobel PC

Alexia Landesman, Sheldon Lobel PC

Electra Holmes

agenda today.

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The first vote concerns LUs 44 and 45, which consists of the 396-400 Avenue X Rezoning proposal. The second vote concerns LUs 37 and 38, which consists of the 30-11 12th Street Rezoning proposal. The third vote concerns LUs 39 and 40, which consists of the 23-01 Steinway Street Rezoning proposal.

Switching to the hearings, we will first hear a proposal. We will here first 341 10th Street development proposal in Park Slope Brooklyn, which we heard about on March 12th. This is the second hearing on the project to receive any comments specifically about the proposed special permit. We would then hear a proposal that will allow sites in the city to compete in the state selection process to operate a casino. The third hearing concerns a mixed-use manufacturing and office development in Red Hook, Brooklyn. The fourth hearing concerns a mixed-use residential development in Midwood, Brooklyn. The fifth and final hearing concerns mapping a commercial overlay to legalize businesses along a stretch of Broadway in Elmhurst, Queens.

I now turn it over to Subcommittee Counsel to review hearing procedures.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Thank you,

Chair. I'm William Vidal, Counsel to the

Subcommittee. This meeting is being held in hybrid

format. Members of the public who wish to testify may

6 testify in person or via Zoom.

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Members of the public wishing to testify remotely may register by visiting the New York City Council website at www.council.nyc.gov/landuse to sign up or, for those of you here in the Chambers, please see one of the Sergeant-at-Arms to prepare and submit a speaker card.

If you haven't already submitted a speaker card, please make sure you indicate which project you would like to testify regarding and whether you're testifying in opposition or in favor of a project.

Members of the public may also view a livestream broadcast of this meeting at the Council's website.

When you are called to testify before the Subcommittee, if you are joining us remotely, you will remain muted until recognized by the Chair or myself to speak. When you are recognized, your microphone will be unmuted. Please take a moment to

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

check your device and confirm that your mic is on

before you begin speaking.

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We will limit public testimony to two minutes per witness. If you have additional testimony, you would like the Subcommittee to consider or if you have written testimony you would like to submit instead of appearing before the Subcommittee, please email it to landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. Please indicate the LU number and/or project name in the subject line of your email.

We request that witnesses joining us remotely remain in the meeting until excused by the Chair as Council Members may have questions.

Chair Riley will now continue with today's agenda items.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Counsel.

Starting with today's votes, the first vote is to approve LUs 44 and 45, which concerns a proposal known as 396-400 Avenue X. This mixed-use residential development proposal, which is located in Council Member Brannan's District in Gravesend, Brooklyn, consists of approximately 45 apartments and ground-floor commercial space. The first proposed

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 8 action involves rezoning an R4 residential district in the Special Ocean Parkway District to an R7A residential district with a C2-4 commercial overlay. The second proposed action is to map a Mandatory Inclusionary Housing over the rezoning area, which will require the applicant to include affordable housing in the proposed development. The modification is to remove MIH Option 2 and require that the proposed development comply with MIH Option 1. MIH Option 1 requires that 25 percent of the units be provided to households making an average of 60 percent AMI or less, which is approximately 60,000 for one person. Council Member Brannan supports this proposal as modified.

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The second vote is to approve with modifications LUs 37 and 38 concerning a proposal known as 30-11 12th Street. This mixed-use residential development proposal, which is located in Council Member Caban's District in Astoria, Queens, will have approximately 86 apartments. The first proposed action involves rezoning a residential area comprised of multiple zoning districts to an R6A residential district with a C2-3 commercial overlay. The second proposed action is to map a Mandatory

use residential development proposed, which is also

located in Astoria, Queens, in Council Member Cabán's District with approximately 22 apartments. The first proposed action involves rezoning a residential area from an R5D rezoning district to an R6A residential district and mapping a uniform C2-4 commercial overlay. The second proposed action is to map Mandatory Inclusionary Housing over the rezoning area, which will require applicants to include affordable housing in the proposed development. The modification is to remove MIH Option 2 and add the Deep Affordability Option. Council Member Cabán also supports this proposal as modified.

Council Member Caban, you want to give remarks about this one?

COUNCIL MEMBER CABÁN: Again, similar to the first. Just appreciate that the developer has been responsive to our priorities in the District, and we're happy to see the project move forward.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Council Member Cabán.

Members of the Subcommittee who have any questions or remarks about today's item should let me know or use the raise hand button if you're online.

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 11
2	Council Members will announce Members in order that
3	hands are raised.
4	I see that we've been joined by Council
5	Member Salaam as well.
6	Counsel, are there any Council Members
7	with questions or remarks at this time?
8	COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: No, Chair.
9	CHAIRPERSON RILEY: I now call for a vote
10	to approve with modifications LUs 44 and 45 relating
11	to the 396-400 Avenue X Rezoning proposal, LUs 37 and
12	38 relating to the 30-11 12th Street Rezoning
13	proposal, and LUs 39 and 40 relating to the 23-01
14	Steinway Street Rezoning proposal.
15	Counsel, can you please call the roll?
16	COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Yes, Chair.
17	Chair Riley?
18	CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Aye on all.
19	COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Council Member
20	Moya.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER MOYA: I vote aye.
22	COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Council Member
23	Abreu.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Aye.

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For anyone wishing to testify on these

items remotely, if you have not already done so, you

must register online and you may do that now by

visiting the Council's website at

council.nyc.gov/landuse.

Once again, for anyone with us in person, please see one of the Sergeants to prepare and submit a speaker's card.

If you would prefer to submit written testimony, you can always do so by emailing it to landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov.

I would now like to give the floor to Council Member Louis to give remarks regarding this project.

COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Thank you, Chair Riley, for the opportunity to speak on this application. I'm Council Member Farrah Louis. I represent the 45th Council District. The 817 Avenue H Rezoning application seeks to rezone the northern portion of Avenue H between East 8th and East 9th Streets in Midwood. The proposed zoning change is from an existing R5 with a C1-3 commercial overlay to an R7A with a C4 commercial overlay. The project site is located within the Special Ocean Parkway District.

please administer the affirmation?

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2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Please raise
3 your right hand and state your name for the record.

DAVID ROSENBERG: David Rosenberg.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony and in response to questions by Council Members?

DAVID ROSENBERG: I so affirm.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. For the viewing public, if you need an accessible version of this presentation, please send an email request to landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov.

Now, the applicant may begin. Before you begin, just please restate your name and organization for the record. You may begin.

DAVID ROSENBERG: Good morning, Chair
Riley. David Rosenberg of Rosenberg and Estes PC on
behalf of the applicant, Agudist Council of Greater
New York. Next slide, please.

The applicant on this project, Agudist

Council of Greater New York, is an affiliate of

Agudist Israel of America Incorporated, one of the

largest umbrella organizations of Orthodox synagogues

in the United States. As part of this project, the

1 | SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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2 | applicant is seeking to better utilize the existing

3 site on Avenue H in Brooklyn to make sure that we can

4 provide expanded and updated facilities for the

5 existing synagogue on the site as well as the

6 existing senior center to make sure that we can

7 create new community service space and, importantly,

8 to ensure the long-term financial stability of both

9 the synagogue and the senior center on the site,

10 while also meeting what we know is a very strong

11 community need for new housing, new affordable

12 | housing, and particularly as it relates to new

13 development, new larger family-sized units. Next

14 | slide, please.

As you can see, the development site is located on the north side of Avenue H in Midwood. located approximately a half mile from the Q station at Avenue H and approximately a half mile from the F station at Avenue I. Next slide, please.

You can see the development site highlighted as well as the larger rezoning area and, in this image, you can see some of the additional context for this. The area surrounding this largely is zoned existing R7A and is improved with largely

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 six- and seven-story pre-war development buildings.

3 Next slide.

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You can see some additional context here with the development site on the right side of the existing one-story building and some of the buildings across the street. Next slide, please.

Here you can see just from the other side some of the other existing context that exists for this. Skip ahead two slides.

Here you can see from the side street some of the existing context of some of the low rise from the existing R5 zoning. Next slide.

This slide just shows a larger view of the area with the proposed zoning changes highlighted as well as you can see that most of the existing area is an existing R7A district and with a significant amount of six- and seven-story pre-war multifamily development. Next slide.

This slide highlights a little bit more clearly the proposed change to the commercial overlay. The existing site is zoned with a C1-3 commercial overlay that extends 150 feet from the center line of the street and encompasses a number of the single-family homes on East 8th and East 9th

2 Street. We are proposing to remove that C1-3 overlay 3 and replace it with a C2-4 overlay that covers just

4 the 100 feet with frontage on Avenue H. Skip ahead

5 three slides, please.

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You can see what the proposed development looks like as we've seen during the public review process, as Council Member Louis alluded to, we received a lot of feedback from the community about the importance of maintaining the laundromat and so we've reworked the ground floor to make sure that we can find a way to keep them there. We plan on working with the existing tenant and with community groups to make sure that we can bring them back in when the building is complete. You can also see here that on the first floor, we're proposing to retain the existing synagogue in a newer facility and slightly larger facility as well as the second floor of community facility that we plan on using as a shared space between the synagogue and the senior center and above residential units with setbacks as the building goes up to a total of nine stories. Next slide, please.

On this slide, you can see an illustrative rendering of the proposed plans. We've

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taken care to incorporate setbacks on all sides to

reduce the visual impact of the building, both on the

streetscape and also on the neighbors along the side

streets.

With that, I'm happy to take questions from the Committee.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Daniel. Why did you select an R7A district specifically?

DAVID ROSENBERG: Looking at the area here for context, there is existing R7A both to the east and to the south of this area here, and most of it is built with existing six- and seven-story buildings with a similar bulk to what an R7A district would allow. We wanted to make sure that we were consistent with the area's character and we weren't looking to go significantly larger with, say, an R7D. We felt that an R7A appropriately balances the ability to generate new housing, including permanently affordable housing through MIH with keeping community context.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Have you had any discussions with the property owners who have adjacent sites?

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DAVID ROSENBERG: Yes, we've had significant discussions with them. The owner immediately adjacent to the development site is generally in opposition to this project because he doesn't want to see development there. The owner of the other site with frontage on Avenue H has generally been favored towards the rezoning but understands community concerns and hasn't been actively promoting it.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: I see that you're going to allocate the space for the synagogue and the senior center. Are they currently operating right now?

DAVID ROSENBERG: Yes. They currently occupy the existing facility and they share the space.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So when you're doing construction, is there another place that they will be operating in that you're helping them out with? If so, where?

DAVID ROSENBERG: Yeah, so we've publicly said that we're going to make sure that they have suitable interim space. It's not just a commitment for us that comes from developers. The applicant here

is the largest umbrella organization for Orthodox synagogues. We set up synagogues not just in New York, but around the country. We're not in the business of closing them down, and it's a religious commitment for us as well to make sure that they have a permanent place to be even during construction. The existing senior center is one of our affiliate organizations, and it's part of the corporate charter for the applicant to make sure that we provide those senior services. We have not identified a space yet because we believe we're a little too far out from being able to start construction to be able to talk about exactly where we're going to put them. We've been looking at facilities in the area that are potentially available and, as we think we're closer to starting construction, we will make the arrangements to make sure (INAUDIBLE) but we've been clear that construction will not start if we don't have a location for them.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Last question before I turn over to Council Member Louis. If this rezoning is not approved, what would the applicant do with this site?

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DAVID ROSENBERG: The most likely scenario is that the existing conditions remain. The existing synagogue and senior center will be there in the existing building, which certainly has seen better days, and it's not entirely clear where the capital funds would come to make the improvements necessary over the long run.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Council Member Louis.

COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Thank you, Chair.

Can you talk about the community's response to the proposed changes? Have you met with Community Board 14 regarding the updates?

public engagement in this process. Community Board 14 had their public hearing in early December with a very spirited full Board hearing after that. After some very long discussion, we're very happy to receive unanimous approval from Community Board 14 as well from the Brooklyn Borough President. Beyond that, we've had extensive engagement with the neighbors who live in the immediate area, especially those who are members of the synagogue, including multiple hours of meetings with them about the

bedrooms will be affordable?

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proposed development, and they have continued to
express some concerns about particularly the nonapplicant sites that are included in this project but

have largely come around to support this development.

COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Let's talk about
affordability because we know that's a key concern
for many of the community members. Can you discuss
the breakdown of affordability with the 11 units
under the proposed MIH Option 1? What types of

DAVID ROSENBERG: Yes. We would be looking at, under the current proposal, 11 total affordable units, four of them in the very-low-income range and roughly 31 to 50 percent AMI and seven units at the low income of 51 to 80 percent AMI to balance out at 60 percent AMI as required by MIH Option 1. The total number of units would ultimately be subject to the final mix and how many units. We are trying to prioritize, through our discussions with the community, larger family-sized units, which would ultimately reduce the total number, but we feel is still important to have those larger units, and the total breakdown would ultimately be consistent with what the building is. MIH regulations require that

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COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Have you participated in any discussions with HPD to find ways to provide more affordability?

DAVID ROSENBERG: Yeah, we've had some preliminary conversations. Because the developer is a religious corporation, there's a limit to the HPD programs that we can take advantage of directly but, once we get closer to development, a developer partner may be able to take some advantage, and we've stated that we would give a strong look at any developer partners who are able to use those programs to increase affordability levels.

COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Would reducing the rezoning area to remove properties not in support of the rezoning pose as a risk for this development?

DAVID ROSENBERG: It would require certain changes to the building envelope. Particularly, there are step-down rules for R7A districts next to R5 that would change a bit of the setbacks that we show in these in the current renderings but, all in all, we think we will still be able to develop the full number of units and floor area.

COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Thank you. How will	L
the applicant work with the Community Board and civi	_ C
associations to address the traffic safety concerns	
with this new development?	

DAVID ROSENBERG: Yeah, we've had many discussions as, Council Member, you're aware. We continue to do it and we've been using whatever influence we have with DOT to be able to get that study. The environmental review for this project didn't trigger the level of intersection analysis but, as we've said, we strongly support traffic (INAUDIBLE) measures. We think it's good for the neighborhood. We also think it's good for our development.

COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Council Member Louis.

Are there any more Council Members with questions for this applicant panel?

There being no questions for this applicant panel, this panel is now excused.

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Counsel, are there any members of the public who wish to testify on 817 Avenue H rezoning proposal remotely or in-person?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: No, Chair, there isn't anybody signed up either online or in-person to testify regarding this proposal, and we may proceed to closing the hearing.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: There being no members of the public who wish to testify on the Preconsidered LUs relating to 817 Avenue H rezoning proposal, the public hearing is now closed and the item is laid over.

I just want everyone to take a look above. We've been joined by Beacon High School from Hell's Kitchen. Just clap it up for them for joining us today in City Hall.

Also, we've been joined by Council Member Keith Powers.

Also, I would like to close the vote from the votes that we had earlier officially. Thank you.

Council Member Bottcher, did you want to say something to your group of students here?

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: I'd like to welcome Beacon High School to City Hall. Thank you so

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2 much for coming. We love Beacon and supporting you

3 and everything you do, and we're so proud of you for

4 all your accomplishments. Welcome to City Hall.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. I will now open the public hearing on Preconsidered LU relating to the Gaming Facilities Text Amendment. This is a proposal by the Administration to allow casino applicants with sites located in the city to compete in the State-run application process. In 2022, the State authorized the issuance of up to three licenses to operate a gaming facility downstate, including New York City. As a part of this authorization, the State specified a detailed application and review process that includes a mandatory local review. Presently, casinos are not allowed in the city. The proposed text amendment will allow applicants to propose sites in the city for one of the three authorized gaming license and participate in the State selection process. Under this proposed text amendment, only an applicant awarded a gaming license by the State would be able to actually build a casino.

For anyone wishing to testify on these items remotely, if you have not already done so, you must register online and you may do that now by

STEPHEN JOHNSON: Yes.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 SUSAN AMRON: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Counsel.

For the viewing public, if you need an accessible version of this presentation, you may please email us at landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov.

The applicant team may begin. Panelists, before you begin, just please restate your name and or organization for the record. You may begin.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: Thank you and good morning, Council Members. My name is Stephen Johnson.

I'm with the New York City Department of City

Planning.

SUSAN AMRON: My name is Susan Amron. I'm also with the New York City Department of City Planning.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: Thank you, again, for letting us present this project to you. Could we go to the next slide, please?

The New York City Department of City

Planning is proposing a citywide zoning text

amendment to the zoning resolution to allow gaming

facilities as a permitted use in commercial districts

C4 through C8 and M1, M2, and M3 manufacturing

districts. Gaming facilities are not currently a

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legally permitted use in the city. It's not in the zoning resolution anywhere. The text amendment would add the use into the zoning resolution for the first time. What is a gaming facility? A gaming facility is defined by the State, it's a State-defined term, which means the premises approved under a State gaming license, which includes a gaming area and any other non-gaming structure related to the gaming use, and that may include things like hotels, parking structures, restaurants, any other affiliated uses related to the gaming facility so it's a broader term and would encompass more than just a casino. Now, it doesn't have to be all those other things. It could just be a casino, but it could be a broader thing with those other related uses. This text amendment would facilitate the development and operation of up to three gaming facilities, and only three gaming facilities in the New York City area as approved and licensed through a recent State-defined process and the proposed text would deem the gaming facility allowed under the zoning resolution and, if approved, the text amendment would allow New York City to be considered as a possible location for a casino. The text amendment does not approve a casino. Next slide

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later slides so while gaming facilities, casinos, and racetracks are not currently legally permitted in the city, we do have one facility, the Resorts World Aqueduct in South Ozone, Queens, that has automated table games and video lottery. There are no card tables with people dishing out cards to anyone. It's all automated. Of course, the Aqueduct thoroughbred horse racing facility. This site is not subject to local zoning regulations, and that is why they're able to operate within New York City. So New York City also used to have off-track betting. There is still a number of locations in upstate New York. This is where you can make bets on horse racing. The New York City off-track betting subsequently folded in 2010. Next slide, please.

This is a map of the various facilities that the Gaming Commission oversees in the state.

This includes video lottery, horse racing activity, and something they refer to as Indian gaming, and you can see our location in the lower portion of the slide in the New York City area. If you look, it's a little bit hard to see, but I think some of you also have handouts, if you see the orange one and the purple one, that represents Aqueduct and Resorts

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World in Queens on the State-controlled property. The
orange two is the Belmont Racetrack in Elmont, Long
Island, and the red one is a video lottery and hotel
site in Suffolk. The green five is the Yonkers
Raceway in Empire City Casino, which is obviously
another fully automated, but they have harness racing

8 at that location. Next slide, please.

As I mentioned, the Gaming Facility Location Board outlined a process to review applications for these gaming facilities for up to three licenses, which would be awarded, and they created a new siting and review criteria. Now, the review process is in the form of a local Community Advisory Committee, which must review and approve each proposed application in the specific location of the proposed facility so each CAC has six voting members, including the Governor, the Mayor, the Borough President, the local Senator, the local Assembly Member, the local Council Member, and those are the six representatives on the CAC. Gaming Facility Proposals will submit detailed applications to be reviewed by the CAC, and that also includes the capital investments for each application. The CACs will hold at least two public hearings and solicit

1 34 2 public comments and feedback from stakeholders, 3 community groups as well as participation from city 4 agencies. The CAC will then vote on the application, 5 and it must be approved by a two-thirds vote in order for it to move forward. Any applications approved by 6 7 the CAC will then be forwarded to the Gaming Facilities Location Board who will then review all 8 CAC-approved applications to also ensure that the comply with all local zoning requirements. If the 10 11 CACs do not approve the application, then it won't be forwarded to the Gaming Facility Location Board, and 12 they won't be considered for the license. Among the 13 factors that the Location Board must consider when 14 15 reviewing applications is the economic development of 16 each proposal and the number of quality jobs, the 17 degree to which impacts on surrounding neighborhoods 18 are mitigated including transportation impacts, the 19 workforce development plan, energy and resource 20 efficiency agreements with organized labor, and diversity of ownership and employees. One of the key 21 elements of the citywide text amendment is that for 2.2 2.3 any gaming facility application to proceed in the state process, they have to be compliant with all 24

local zoning requirements, and that's the purpose of

2 our text amendment. These applications that are

3 reviewed and approved by the CAC and then awarded a

4 gaming facility license, they shall be deemed

5 complying with the zoning resolution. Next slide,

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The proposed text is to facilitate the State's current casino proposal, and enacted by the State Legislature as described in the request for applications within the State's schedule and timeline. To do this, the Department is proposing to add the gaming facility use into the zoning resolution for the first time into use group eight. This will enable the Department to move as quickly and as efficiently within City resources without having to go through a ULURP process and environmental review for each of the nine applications. The gaming facility use is limited to C4 through C8 districts, M1, M2, M3. It's not being proposed for any residential districts, and the amendment is only for a casino license as approved by the State related to the 2022 State budget, which is the three licenses and the gaming facility, of course, may include other related uses. Next slide, please.

The text amendment is specific to these

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available licenses and not any future license that does not currently exist or could be approved five years from now, 10 years, 20 years from now so the text is not applicable to any other gaming facility licenses. It's just these three. If the text amendment is approved, it doesn't mean that a gaming facility has been approved. It just permits the use, and then the CACs will then, during their public review process, review applications and they will have their vote. The text amendment does not cover any future modifications to a gaming facility so, if hypothetically a gaming facility is approved and they have a specific envelope, building height, parking structure, hotel, etc., that's the development. If it's awarded a license and then they're in operation and then 10 years down the road, they're like this is extremely beneficial, we're doing a lot of great business, creating jobs, we want to expand. They can't expand just because they want to expand. They have to come to the City, go through the CPC, City Planning Commission, and get any modifications so if they wanted to add a new 500-space parking garage, a new tower, a new hotel, more keys, something along

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those lines, they would have to get approval by the City Planning Commission. Next slide, please.

During the public review process, the Department heard questions and comments from the Commission and from Community Boards about the likelihood of any hypothetical future gaming facilities and the parameters of the proposed text. The Department proposed a modification to the text to include what we colloquially refer to as a sunset provision for the submission of the gaming applications to the Gaming Facilities Location Board. The purpose of the modification is to provide more assurances that the proposed text is only available to the current round of applications. It's not opening the door for gambling on every street corner, any other gaming facility. It's just these three licenses. The Department believes it is highly unlikely this hypothetical situation about where, if the Gaming Facilities Location Board is not able to award more than two licenses so, if there's a license that's still in play, then they could potentially create a new process two or three years down the road and open it up so what we did with the sunset

provision is say the applications have to be in place

2 by June 30, 2025, and in a more bureaucratic

3 modification, we added the December 5 referral date

4 to the text. It was placeholder text for that. Next

5 slide, please.

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These are the nine proposals in New York
City. Five are in Manhattan, all in Midtown in the
Community Districts 4, 5, and 6, there's one in the
Bronx at Ferry Point Park and Golf Course, there are
two proposals in Queens. One is called Future Queens
at Willis Point, and the other is at Resorts World in
South Ozone Park, and there's one on Coney Island.

One other detail I wanted to mention as I wrap up the presentation is that four of these applications need to go through ULURP this year because what they are proposing to do is outside of the boundaries of the text amendment. The most obvious example of that would be Queens Future or Ferry Point Park. It's mapped park land, so they have to create State legislation for alienation of the park land, and then the City has to map a zoning district so will be going through ULURP for those mapping actions this year so those will be coming to the Community Boards, going through ULURP for those mapping actions. These actions are necessary in order

2 to get to the place where the Community Advisory

3 Committees and the Gaming Facility Location Boards

4 can review the applications. The other three

5 projects, I mentioned Queens, but the other three are

6 Ferry Point Park, Coney Island, and Western Rail

7 Yards.

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That ends my presentation, and we're happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. I have a ton of questions for you, and then I'm going to pass it over to my Colleagues who I'm pretty sure have questions as well.

Taking a step back, and I know you repeated a lot of this in your presentation, but I'm going to ask you these questions for the record.

Taking a step back, could you please help clarify why this text amendment is needed given that the City already has gaming facilities at Aqueduct Racing Course in Queens?

is on State-controlled property so they're not necessarily subject to zoning regulations. That's why that's able to operate there so the reason why we're proposing this zoning text is because, first and

down to mapping applications so that's why we're

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Which three locations are doing the de-mapping for the record?

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STEPHEN JOHNSON: That's Coney Island,

Bronx Ferry Point, Queens Future, and Western Rail

Yards is a different situation. They have a different approved-for plan on that entire site. It's a large

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project, and they haven't a previous approval and it's a little bit more complicated. They have two different scenarios for that development site.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So being that some applicants have to seek ULURP, why not have all the applicants seek the ULURP process?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: Because we couldn't meet the State's timeframe. So the State just released some information yesterday on their timeline. There was a I think it was a press conference or a meeting that they had it hasn't been approved yet, but they said they expect rewarding of the three licenses by the end of next year and, frankly, the City can't review nine massive ULURP applications within that timeframe.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: What happens if the State decides to authorize additional gaming facility license in the future?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: So the process for doing that in the future is that there would be a statewide referendum, New York state voters would have to vote and approve it, including New York City voters, obviously and then, if they approve it, then the City would then decide whether they wanted to be within

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES that game of getting another casino or a casino back in the City, and then we would have to do a whole other text amendment because this text amendment we're talking about today does not cover any future gaming facilities so the City, depending on what the proposal is, we would have to do another text amendment.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: An article was just published that the State has been postponing the application process for the three authorized licenses. What happened if the State delays the process for another two years. Would applicants looking to site a casino in the City still be able to do that, even though circumstances may have changed.

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STEPHEN JOHNSON: No, because we added the sunset provision of June 30th, is that what it is, 2025, so if applications are not submitted by that date.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Can you describe the sunset provision for those who may not know?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: So that was the modification that we put into the text because we heard a lot of feedback and concerns about future gaming facilities so there's a hypothetical situation

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where everybody submits their gaming application and then for whatever reason, only one, two are awarded, that means there's a still one of them floating around, and then the State could then do a whole new process for who gets that license, and that means it could open it up to areas of the city that we haven't discussed, haven't reviewed, and so that's why we put the sunset provision in. We believe the State wants to award these three licenses because each of them comes with a minimum 500-million-dollar investment, and they're eager to award the licenses so we don't think this is going to happen but, just to provide assurances in case it does, if gaming applications are not submitted by June 30, 2025, then there's no gaming.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Steven, you spoke about, you could possibly do a gaming casino facility, but there's other possibilities. Could you just clarify what those other possibilities could be?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: Sure. So you mean like the different uses, the utility uses? Most of these gaming facilities have hotels, they have a parking garage, and restaurants, they might have a theater, those the type of things, I don't know if any of you

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have been to Las Vegas, to any of those types of facilities, but there's other affiliated uses with a casino, and it makes sense to have those affiliated uses with those so we're saying if they're following the State's definition of related uses, if they want to do that, they can propose that in the gaming application that they submit. They don't have to do that. For example, we know that a couple of the facilities that are being proposed are restricted by the footprint of their building because they're in existing buildings, this would be Sachs and 1515 Broadway, they are existing buildings, so they're not going to be proposing a new tower because they can't put in a new tower, but they'll be posing whatever they can fit into the existing building so you could have just the casino or like some of the other proposals. You can have the casino, hotel, garage, restaurants, maybe a theater, convention center, those types of uses.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Who will decide what uses are allowed for the particular sites?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: So each application will have a detailed description of what they're proposing and what they want to build, and there's going to be

text amendment would allow an operator who is granted an actual license to build a gaming facility as-of-right without coming back to the City Council, the local community and Council Member will still be involved in the review process?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: For the gaming application?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Correct.

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STEPHEN JOHNSON: Whoever's on the CAC, so the local Council Member is a vote reviewing and voting and obviously can make pages and pages of comments, get their opinion known, the local Council Member, the Borough President, the Mayor has a seat and, as part of a city agency that's involved with this process, we will also be reviewing applications and giving comments.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So is an applicant required to submit detailed plans of a proposed gaming facility they would like to build.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Does the proposed text amendment place any restrictions on where and how large of a gaming facility can be built?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: It doesn't necessarily place any restrictions on that but, as I mentioned earlier, the context is the existing zoning, and they're all very well aware of the existing zoning for their developments so that's the context of what they're building so then, for example, if somebody's proposing, I'm being a bit outrageous here, if they're proposing a 10,000-space parking garage, then everybody would say as-of-right, you would be

approved as is, is that we will be working on the

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. I would now like to call on Council Member Schulman followed by Council Member Carr.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Good afternoon.

What I want to ask, I'm Council Member Schulman, I represent western and central Queens so, given that the applications will not be subjected to ULURP under this, how do I know the impacts on the local community will be considered, such as traffic by Willets Point given the planned new stadium?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: One of the ways that transportation, for example, will be reviewed is through the environmental review process, and this was brought up to me many times during the public review because people are very concerned about congested streets and cars coming in. Each project has their environmental review and has to address any transportation issues associated with the proposal and if they have any parking spaces, proposing a parking a garage, etc., and whatever impacts are on

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2 that development site and then, of course, mitigation
3 from those impacts.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: So when we do a text amendment like this, it's giving up a lot of our ability to ask a lot of questions about a particular site moving forward so I understand you talked about the environmental review process, but what assurances do we have that other things are going to be considered? There's traffic. There are other issues that can be brought up so just want some assurances there because it's a blank check basically.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: Sure. So each applicant, if you look at the State's request for applications, they have 50 pages of what they have to put in their application, and that includes environmental review, mitigation, jobs, economic development, who's controlling what, what they're proposing, so all those elements are in each application once they're submitted. So that's all up for review. For example, Resorts World in Queens has to complete that application, which you would be able to see and make comments on and consult with the community groups and the other people on the CAC in your discussions, and then you could say, hypothetically, you could say, I

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don't think you're addressing transportation or I
don't think you're addressing water impacts, sewage
impacts, those types of things. It's all fair game
for you and whoever is attending the public hearings

with the CACs to bring up, mention, and discuss.

within each of those specific areas are really tied to the Council Member that represents that area so I, sitting here on Zoning and Franchise, am able to have a vote. I will not have a vote, I'll be able to comment, but I won't have a vote so I just wanted to point that out that that's a factor.

The other question I want to ask is if the casino facility only occupies part, I'm talking about the Citi Field. If the casino facility only occupies part of the zoned lot, can the applicant build on the rest of the zoned lot?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: No, they can only build according to their CAC-approved development so the CAC will review whatever their application is for that specific gaming facility and they review it and say we agree with this, we don't agree with that, let's discuss this, why are you doing this? It's a whole public discussion on the elements of the

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project, and they can't just start building something that's not approved so that's similar to if they're making any changes to, if they are approved, they would have to go through the City DCP and CPC in order to get any changes to that. Furthermore, for that specific project, that's on parkland so there's going to be a zone, very highly delineated meets and bounds where they can build things because they have to provide compensation, fair market value, all the things related to the parkland that they're building on so that's going to be delineated in their project, the bounds of their development, and they just can't start building anything on some other part of the park.

want to say one thing for the record so this is the first time we're having this blanket... Can I finish my question, Chair? That we have this blanket text amendment, and so it sets the tone for the future down the road of doing other text amendments for other big projects in the city and everything else and it eventually will whittle away some of the opportunities that we have as City Council Members to really have input on these projects, so I'm not

2 asking for an answer, but I'm just saying in order

3 for us to do this I think you need to come back to us

4 and say because you're doing this is what we're going

to be able to put forth to you. That's all. Thank you

6 very much.

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STEPHEN JOHNSON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Council

9 | Member Schulman.

Council Member Abreu then Council Member

11 Carr.

12 COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Thank you, Chair.

13 | Since allowing a casino at any of these locations

14 represents great value to property owners and

15 developers, wouldn't it make sense to require

16 affordable housing for sites that could accommodate

17 | housing in addition to a casino?

18 STEPHEN JOHNSON: This is a commercial

19 | use, and we did not want any residential development

20 related to it. We just wanted to focus on the

21 commercial.

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22 COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: But if there is

23 space available to for production of affordable

housing, good for the economy, good for working-class

25 | families who are really struggling to afford to

continue living here, why isn't that something that
was considered other than it's a commercial use? It

4 seems like a very arbitrary distinction.

with you that affordable housing is a huge issue in the city, and what the City is doing is, you're probably familiar with City of Yes, we have a proposal for housing opportunities that's coming out very soon in order to create more affordable housing. We've also done some things in our previous economic opportunities projects. We're doing a number of things focused on housing in particular, and this one is just focused on one gaming use.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: And I don't think it's an either/or. I think we can build City of Yes. Aside from that, you can also consider leveraging open lands or open parks or, take away the parks, areas that are conducive to building. There are a lot of proposals that would lend itself to creating affordable housing, and I think it's something that ought to be considered if the project in fact would allow for that production. Obviously, in places like Manhattan that might be more difficult, but in open

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2 areas I think it's something that the City ought to
3 consider. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Council Member Abreu.

Council Member Carr followed by Council Member Powers.

You made it very clear in the presentation and the text that this is about allowing a gaming facility use in particular zoning districts, right, C4 to C8, M1 to M3, but it does nothing to affect the other requirements of those zoning districts, bulk, parking, etc. Any proposal that would come forward, at least for the five that don't have a subsequent mapping action, those proposals would have to conform to those requirements of the particular zoning districts. Am I correct in thinking that?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: No, that would be up to the CACs to decide, and what I was stating earlier is that the as-of-right zoning would be like the benchmark as to what you're looking at the proposed gaming facility against so they wouldn't necessarily have to meet those particular zoning regulations.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: So if the CAC and the State approved an application that otherwise would not meet the zoning requirements, there's no subsequent action required by CPC to approve that because it's not going to conform with, say, for example, the C8 bulk requirements of the proposal.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: That's right.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Okay, so I quess in terms of the other four, we know going into this discussion and the State knows going into this discussion that if they were to approve said site for a facility license that there would be subsequent work that needs to be done on the City Planning side so I'm just wondering why we have the time to do that, why we're not considering a special permit process for this. Whenever we do large developments like a stadium, we have the special permitting, MSG is subjected to a term of years, it comes back, the community has an opportunity to renegotiate the benefits of said facility, so why wouldn't we envision something like that for this where maybe the communities can feel a little bit more like they have their hand on the wheel and local stakeholders like

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our local electeds feel like they have more of a hand on the wheel, not only now, but in the future.

is that we can't meet the State's timeline for awarding licenses. Going through ULURP for the creation of a special permit, whether through a large scale or whatever means, would kick in many other things within the city, tie up City's resources, reviewing these gaming applications when ultimately none of them may be approved.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: But you're already going to do that for potentially four of the nine, right? Because you have to do a subsequent mapping action? The legislature has to pass legislation so I'm just confused about why the timing is not a factor there, but it is for the others.

mapping action is smaller in scope than if you included all the envelope and bulk and uses of a proposal, which trigger a whole set of drawings and review within the timeframe that we typically review at City Planning. You've probably heard City Planning sometimes takes a while to review things. We have to go through a standardized process for reviewing

be had.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Council Member Powers followed by Council Member Marmorato.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thank you. I have a few questions. I just want to pick up on that last question, though, which is it's not a question of whether the CAC will object to that idea of a largescale tower. I think I'm confident that will happen too. They will look at the proposal, have public hearings, need to get a 2/3rd vote, so that proposal will have to end up in a place if they were to have an appetite for approving it to get to a place where community, Council Member, Borough President, so forth are in support of that. I guess the question is what is the mechanism to enforce that? Zoning, special permits, there's things that are mechanisms to enforce, I think, special permit potential against bad behavior, modernization of community benefits or something like that, but an MSGA may be the right example or something like that to pull from, but I quess the question is once the CAC is involved in this part of it beyond the City Council's approval of the large, sort of the overall concept, what is the mechanism by which the CAC will be able to negotiate

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and then enforce, if it were to be outside of what is the normal envelope and the normal expectations of zoning because I agree with you. I think the CAC is an extra layer here to ensure that the community, we can meet the deadlines, but also the community can have really essential input. That's why it's there, but I guess that's my question is what is the actual mechanism to ensure that what the CAC negotiates with or discusses with an applicant actually becomes the project that's built.

approves is the required development and envelope in bulk of the building so then the Department of Buildings would review approved drawings and see what the requirements are because DOB enforces the zoning resolution, and so that would be the mechanism for enforcing what's being built and then, if there's any changes, that would then come back to City Planning.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay. Is it your understanding then that the CAC is established and in a position to negotiate height and bulk and zoning?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, so based on the nine that you mentioned, I'll be on two of those

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CACs, or an appointee of mine will be on two of those appointees, so I just want to go through that one more time. If I have an appointee, let's say, on the CAC, they will be talking to that applicant or hearing from the public or any of the functions in form of that and, at the point where they say, there's that 1,000-foot tower, I hate that 1,000-foot tower, I want that 300-foot tower you talked about earlier. What happens next? That is part of the

approval process or it's a kind of a new?

approval so that's a two-thirds vote. In the case of using the tower example, I could say what I would do is I would see it permits a 900-foot tower, the zoning permits 900 feet, so if they're proposing 1,000 feet, we would check the design, check the build, and we'd say, actually, no, that might be okay the way they put it together, or it'd be like, no, you have to get down to 900 feet, or if the community is up in arms about something related to the height of the building, it's too close to this, too close to that, we want it down to 800 feet, and that's when you would discuss with the applicant team and amongst other members of the CAC the details of the proposal

2 and what other people think about the tower on the

CAC.

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COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay. I think the concern that I'm raising, although I think it's resolvable, but I think I'm just raising is the idea that you might get to the CAC, and the zoning doesn't apply, and suddenly you believe you approve one proposal and there's kind of freedom to build something else, and it sounds like, you want to add something to that so I'll let you go ahead.

SUSAN AMRON: No, I also just wanted to point out that what the CAC approves is what the State can review and license, and so what comes out of the CAC is the only thing that the State can consider so if the CAC approves a building of 500 feet or 400 feet, the State can't say we would like something or we're okay with something larger. The CAC will put the limit on what the State can actually license.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay. When I look at the State gaming's criteria, economic activity, local siting impact I guess would be kind of a zoning thing, I don't understand what that's reviewing but I thought that was kind of the mission of the CAC here

parkland alienation or state legislation. Can you

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right now?

sequence those out for me, the timelines of those different actions? Obviously, they're in session now in Albany, they will need to by I suppose the end of June have legislation that authorizes it. I guess they could go into next year theoretically, too, potentially. Do they need that before they need to do the mapping action through City Planning if they're doing a new mapping action, and then how does that

all relate to the process that we're going through

STEPHEN JOHNSON: They don't need that before the mapping action, but one of the things that the mapping action needs is to understand the boundaries of everything so we're working with those applicant teams to understand where those lines will be and what they're proposing. It can be pretty complicated working with different city agencies and state agencies on where they want to put certain things on their development.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, and the ones that are going through City Planning for further mapping action, I guess the one of the Bronx being one of them, that's happening now and are they on different timelines, is it expected to come to City

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: And so there's a question of whether to create a deadline that then the State has to also meet because of our criteria and this sort of City/State relationship, but what happens if the application doesn't even open until July of next year?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: Then there would be no application submitted by that sunset provision date.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: And so then we would have to do something, another action through the.

SUSAN AMRON: I just note in the schedule that the State was talking about yesterday, they're expecting a deadline for applications in the first quarter of 2025, which would give some leeway with our June 30, 2025, date for sunsetting.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: For sure, if they meet that, which has not been the case to date by any...

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1 2 SUSAN AMRON: When they made that 3 announcement yesterday, they were aware of our date because that's now out in public so, yes, I'm hoping 4 that they would not do something that would upset the text amendment. 6 7 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay. I appreciate it. Thank you. 8

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Council Member Powers.

Council Member Marmorato followed by Council Member Bottcher and and just wanted to announce we've been joined by Council Member Hanks remotely.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: Thank you, Chair. Council Member Powers asked a lot of my questions. Thank you.

I just wanted to confirm that the parkland alienation process has to be completely done within the first quarter of 2025 for the three proposed sites?

SUSAN AMRON: The parkland alienation process, I believe, needs to be done by the deadline which will be after applications are due for getting all local zoning approvals or local land use

long does the typical process take besides the text amendment? If we didn't create this, how long would each application take to process?

application and how difficult it would be so, for example, I mentioned the two existing buildings that are already up in midtown. Those would probably take less time because it's already got an envelope. It's already in existence so typically a very difficult project that goes through scoping takes three years.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: Three years?
STEPHEN JOHNSON: Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: Wow. Okay. Also as far as does DCP have any issue with removing this much discretion and power from the local stakeholder

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2 holders for the sake of speeding up the process being 3 it's something so permanent.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: So we totally understand the concern. We heard this many times in the public review process and so we totally acknowledge that but, in order to meet this timeframe just to add the use into the zoning text, this is the best way we can do it, and we think that the CAC process is a public review process that has many of the same elements as ULURP does. It's going to have public hearings, it's going to have up to two public hearings. City Planning only has one public hearing. It has the Borough President in the CAC, the Borough President, goes through ULURP and comments on ULURP, and the community boards can be involved, attend the hearings, make comments, the local City Council Member is on the CAC so they have local City Council Member review of the applications so a lot of these elements are very similar to ULURP so we think it's somewhat duplicative to have both processes, and the City Planning Commission approved it last week.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: When does the environmental review process actually take place in this entire process once it gets to the CAC?

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reviews now.

2 STEPHEN JOHNSON: So this one is a little
3 bit complicated because the four projects that are
4 going through ULURP have their own environmental

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: Yes.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: The other projects, their environmental review is through the State environmental review process so they need to be, we assume that they're starting their review of the impacts, going through the list of issues related to their development and the State is handling those applications, and I don't know if there's a completion date for when those have to be done for the State process.

SUSAN AMRON: Yeah, the State hasn't announced or said when the reviews that are being under the State umbrella will be proceeding, but I think they are all are at least beginning around now, if they haven't already started?

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: As far as the Bronx site is concerned, there is a lot of environmental concerns between traffic being it was a landfill at one point. How can I be involved in that process of the environmental review, or how can I be

2 involved with receiving the information as it's going

3 on?

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STEPHEN JOHNSON: Sure. The applicant team, I'm hoping, has been in contact with you, and they've had some discussions with that. The application for the de-mapping, so the alienation legislation is going to the State now, so there's a public record of that, and the mapping action is going to go through ULURP this year, and that's going to be coming out to the Community Board so you're highly involved with that.

more question. My concern is they're doing an environmental review, especially on a traffic study, but we have an Amazon facility that's not even used. It's like a 30,000-square-foot facility that's not even used to the fullest capacity. How could you do an environmental or traffic review on something that's not even complete, and it's literally less than a mile away from there, and it's all one-way in, one-way out.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: That could be an excellent point if it's not being looked at. I'm assuming it would be looked at in the environmental

each ULURP involves an individual environmental

committed to have two public hearings, minimum two

7 give their opinion to the Council Member and the

Borough President and the local Assembly Member and

9 local House Representative Member.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: When you say a minimum of two public meetings, who decides if there's a fuller process, if there's more public meetings, if there's more opportunity for people to give feedback.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: So I can't confirm this because it's a State process but, for example, if the CAC held two public hearings and felt that wasn't sufficient amount of public review, I would imagine they could control the CAC and say we want to have another public hearing on this one issue or on these three issues or we want to have a public hearing to discuss mitigation or they might have those just with the CAC with the applicant team, but I believe the CAC could request things and make demands of an applicant team because the applicant team wants an

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approval from the CAC so, if the CACs want another

public hearing, we want you to send these documents

out, this is what we want in order for the approval.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Ostensibly, the elected officials that make appointments to the CACs, they'd have the ability to decide how many public meetings, what kind of public process there is in a way?

ability to shape that. For example, a CAC in Midtown Manhattan might have different issues with a CAC in Coney Island. They would be emphasizing one thing over another, perhaps, and then the one in Manhattan would be emphasizing what the Community Board wants to see on the development site or what they don't want to see on the development site.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Will the

Community Advisory Committees have the ability to

mandate things like union employment in a way that we

can in a ULURP?

SUSAN AMRON: I think we're not entirely sure with that specific question, and I think we need to get guidelines from the State. I do know that one of the criteria that the State Siting Board needs to

SUBCOMMITTEE	OM	ZONING	AND	FRANCHISES

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look at is labor agreements between the gaming facility and labor and that's part of the application process so there's a fair amount of criteria related to local hiring, training, labor agreements, and similar types of employment-related criteria.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: In a ULURP, the size, the bulk of buildings, the look of buildings, the materials used in the buildings, the kind of lighting used in the buildings, those could all be written into the final agreement of a ULURP. Is all that included in the purview of a Community Advisory Committee?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: It's my understanding that it is because those are the details that the CACs will be discussing. They'll be discussing whether you want brick, glass, etc., how the setback is, how many parking spaces, so those are all the discussion details for the CAC, and it's my understanding that those would be something that would be negotiated.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Is there anything that a ULURP process could mandate that a Community Advisory Committee won't be able to mandate?

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2 STEPHEN JOHNSON: That's a good question.

STEPHEN JOHNSON: There is a CPC report that's submitted with the ULURP process, which is the official document that has the details in it, but there will be official documents with, I can't think of anything that would be substantially different.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Very important for us to be exact before we consider advancing this. It's so important that we get all the very specific answers to these questions. Is there anything in a Community Advisory Committee process that can be mandated, negotiated, that a ULURP could not involve?

STEPHEN JOHNSON: I think, speaking as a City employee, the City, when we review projects, we do things in relationship to the rationale and what's permitted through the regulatory framework that we work within, and the City Council has somewhat different ability to negotiate terms, and I believe that would be apparent with the CAC than the City Planning, but I think this is something that we'll get back to you on as to if it differs and how it differs specifically as to what the difference is between what a ULURP could mandate and the CAC could mandate within their purview.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

Τ	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES /8
2	COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: One difference
3	I've come to understand, that I've been told is that
4	in a ULURP we can't say to an applicant, we want you
5	to write a check to this local nonprofit and, is it
6	your understanding that under a Community Advisor
7	Committee we could say we want you to write a check
8	to this non-profit or that non-profit?
9	SUSAN AMRON: We will have to get back.
LO	Part of the process is to make sure the applicant is
L1	benefiting the community. Whether it reaches that
L2	level of specificity, I don't think we can say now.
L3	COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: And we'll be
L4	getting the answers to these followup questions in
L5	writing? How will we be getting the answers to these
L6	followup questions?
L7	STEPHEN JOHNSON: Do you want them in
L8	writing? We'll give them to you in writing.
L9	COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you.
20	CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Council
21	Member Bottcher.
22	Counsel, are there any more Council
23	Member questions for this applicant panel?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Not that I'm

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aware of, Chair.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: There being no future questions for this applicant panel, you are now excused. Thank you so much for presenting, and please provide those answers in writing to the Council whenever you have.

Counsel, are there any members of the public who wish to testify on the gaming facility text amendment remotely or in person?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Yes, so we have three people signed up remotely to testify, and we have about nine to ten people in-person also who would like to testify.

As our normal procedure is, we will be starting with people in opposition. The people in opposition happen to be online so we're going to be starting with an online panel in opposition, which you may call now, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you.

Members of the public will be given two minutes to speak. Please do not begin until the Sergeant-at-Arms has started the clock.

We are going to start with our online panelists. This panel includes Paul Devlin, Christine Gorman, and Layla Law-Gisiko.

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We're going to start with Paul Devlin. Paul, you may begin after Sergeant-at-Arms has started the clock.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You may begin.

PAUL DEVLIN: Thank you, everyone. Hello.

My name is Paul Devlin. I'm Co-Chair of the Clinton Health Kitchen Land Use Committee on Manhattan's Community Board 4. In January of this year, we voted unanimously against this zoning text amendment. This text amendment removes gaming facilities from ULURP, therefore bypassing New York City's standard public review process and eliminating City oversight for zoning compliance of gaming facilities. The New York City Charter requires transparent public review with a predictable mandated time clock for large scale developments. This thorough process through ULURP ensures full technical analysis by the impacted communities. Removing gaming facilities from the ULURP process eliminates the opportunity for full community input and review. This zoning text, as admitted by DCP testimony today, also means that the City's professional planning staff would be technically removed from the planning of these sites. Let's be clear, casinos can gain approval under the

should not set a precedent of adopting a text

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don't usurp the ULURP. Thank you.

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amendment to bypass the standard review public

process to accommodate an uncertain and undefined

state timeline. I urge you all to vote no. Please

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Paul.

Next, we will have Christine Gorman. Our timer isn't working so I'll be timing you, Christine, and I will let you know when your time is up. You may begin.

CHRISTINE GORMAN: Thank you. My name is

Christine Gorman, and I live in Hell's Kitchen. I'm

the President of the West 55th Street Block

Association as well as President of Hell's Kitchen

Democrats. My neighbors and I are opposed to the

gaming facility text amendment submitted by the New

York City Department of Planning. I will make two

points right at the outset, and they're really

simple. If the State's timeline is too tight, then

the State should adjust its timeline. It's as simple

as that. Secondly, you can make casinos legally

permitted in New York City without giving away

traditional community review of whatever gets built.

This application represents a cynical land and power

grab on behalf of one industry. The City is trying to

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do an end run around the public input process that has existed since 1975 for neighborhood development. DCP contends that an individual ULURP process for each site would be time-consuming and delay the New York State license approval. By this rationale, any and all public review of Land Use applications might be considered time-consuming and simply eliminated, eroding the democratic participation of citizens in planning the future of their communities. Why even bother with elections when it comes right down to it? So messy, expensive, and time-consuming. Are you really going to vote against a transparent and democratic process that has, for all its flaws, since 1975, served to navigate the competing interests and adjudicate the development needs of our various communities? This has nothing to do with whether you are for or against casinos in any particular area. The gaming facilities as defined in this text amendment would include parking garages, hotels, theaters, convention centers, restaurants, bars, and other non-gaming uses related to gaming. That's a loophole...

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Christin, your time is up so you can wrap up.

_	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 04
2	CHRISTINE GORMAN: Okay, so it's a big
3	loophole, and I would say I would urge you not to
4	bargain our voice away. Please don't be bamboozled.
5	Please vote against the Gaming Facility Text
6	Amendment application number N240179ZRY. Thank you.
7	CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Christine.
8	Next, we will have Layla Law-Gisiko.
9	Layla, if you can hear me, you may begin.
LO	Layla, if you can hear me, you may begin.
L1	LAYLA LAW-GISIKO: Yes, thanks.
L2	CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.
L3	Miss Gisiko, you're breaking up. Miss Gisiko, you're
L4	breaking up. Can you hear me? Okay, Miss Gisiko,
L5	you're breaking up. We're going to try to come back
L6	to you. We're going to go to in-person. If you canno
L7	testify, you could also submit your opposition onling
L8	to us at landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. Okay,
L9	thank you.
20	Okay. All right. So we're going to go to
21	in-person.

22 I'm going to start with Keith Suber.

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I'm sorry. Before we go in person, do any Council Members have any questions for this applicant panel? Okay. Thank you.

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I'm going to go to Keith Suber, Xueli

Zheng, Marie Mirvelle-Shahzada, and Anthony Batista.

If I butchered your name, please forgive me.

I'm going to call the names one more time, okay? Anthony Batista, Marie Shahzada, Xueli Zheng, and Keith Suber. Once again, if I butchered your names, please forgive me.

We will start with Keith Suber.

KEITH SUBER: Good morning, everyone.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Good morning.

a longtime community resident of Coney Island,
Brooklyn, and I am in favor of the tax amendment
because, for one, it can strengthen the economy for
our entire city and, for two, it can strengthen the
economy for Coney Island, Brooklyn. I've worked with
the developers in the past. They delivered on what
they said they would do. They gave me free space to
do an apprenticeship program. I've worked with the
Chickasaw Nation in Schenectady, New York when they
built that so I'm very much aware of what jobs can do
to change our community when there's a lot of
individuals that don't have anything. As a proud
union member, I can say, retired, that Local 79 has

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Keith.

Next, we'll have Ms. Marie. Yes, ma'am.

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MARIE MIRVELLE-SHAHZADA: Good afternoon. I'm 100 percent in favor of the Gaming Facility Text Amendment. Why? First let me introduce myself. My name is Marie Merville-Shahzada. I am born and raised in New York City in the best borough, Brooklyn. sorry, guys. I am not only a city resident, but I'm also a New York City Department of Education employee, a business owner in Coney Island, a community advocate in Coney Island. I don't look at this in one level. I look at this as a whole. Passing the Gaming Facility Text Amendment that proposes a citywide zoning text amendment to allow gaming facilities will allow for casinos to be built and established in New York City. This would open the floodgates of investment and revenue back into our city. It would add a stream of tourism and commerce which the city has lost in recent years. Moreover, approving the casino in Coney Island, South Brooklyn, would not only help the city, but Coney Island itself. As my partner has said, there's so much going on in Coney Island. It is not like Hell's Kitchen.

It's not like the other parts of the borough. Coney

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Island is in need. We have a community out there that only is booming two months out of the year. The other ten months it's an economic desert. We right now have Coney Island Brewery, which is on West 17th, closed, Rite Aid on 3001 Mermaid Avenue, closed, The Juice Bar on Mermaid Avenue on West 19th also just closed, Boost Mobile on West 15th also closed as well as so many other businesses closing. Our business owners are suffering. They do not make ends meet from day to day on those 10 months out of the year so those two months, great, but we need more.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you.

Next, we'll have Anthony Batista.

ANTHONY BATISTA: Good afternoon. To piggyback off of the residents that I share Coney Island with, in the beginning I was against the casino, the initial, and say, you say a casino, I'm thinking about my kids. I'm like, the crime, but then you sit back and you realize for one, the location is not a high crime neighborhood, it's not a high crime area. Number two, the economic growth, we need it.

I'm the Executive Director for the Coney Island Anti-Violence Collaborative. I have 32 kids at a time during the week. They have nothing to do. I can't

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speak for the other developers that's trying to bring a casino, but I can speak on the ones that's coming to us, and they've been, since the beginning, trying and trying to establish their own board of community members to see what do we want and how can they help the community, and that's what helped me put myself in a position where I can understand, okay, this is going to be good for the community. The kids are going to have somewhere to go. That's going to be work. In Coney Island, I don't know if anybody knows, but in Coney Island, like the majority of the people in Coney Island, I was looking at a census last night, make between 10,000 to 19,000 a year. That's a joke. Then let's add the fact that they have to take transit, take away that almost 3 dollars, that's almost 6 dollars round trip. A casino. They're going to be able to just walk on in. There goes the transit. They make more money. We've been talking about unions. We've been speaking about moving the storefronts. People are scared that the local community, the local stores and businesses are going to lose business, but we're trying to implement with working with the developers to move them from where they're at to be in a storefront so there's an open

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line of communication so the developers are actually trying to work with the community. That's what I can speak on.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you.

Lastly, Xueli Zheng.

XUELI ZHENG: Hello. My name is Xueli
Zheng. I live in Queens. I'm a union member since
1998. I'm currently a (INAUDIBLE) attendant in Resort
World New York City in Queens. As a father of three
kids, my life is not that easy, but I can feel
relieved knowing that union can provide me lots
benefits, like decent living wage, healthcare, even
pension plans. I'm happy that with union benefit, I
can make better life. I can give my kids better
education. Casino jobs are union jobs which can
benefit many people, many workers just like me so we
support a casino. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. I have a question for Mr. Batista. Mr Batista, in the beginning, you said you were totally against it. I think you alluded to you believed it would bring crime to the area, and now you support it so can you just explain that a little bit more? Why were you against in the beginning? What did the developers do

2 specifically that made you feel like I can start

3 supporting this project now.

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ANTHONY BATISTA: In the beginning, yes, I was against it because of the crime. That's the initial thing you start thinking people are going to start robbing. Come on, we're going to be honest. It's poverty in Coney Island. People see casinos, people see people making money. They're going to think that they're going to try to rob them but, number one, where the location of the casino is, that's not where the crime is happening. The crime is happening in the West End. If anybody knows anything about Coney Island, the West End are the high numbers. Where the casino is coming, it's the low numbers. That's number one. To change my mind, they didn't really do anything to change my mind. To be honest, it was my daughter, my 13-year-old daughter that told me dad, you're saying that people have a habit or are going to do things. If people are messed up, they're going to do it anyway. They need help. So a casino is not going to stop it. They're going to rob, whether they're going to rob you in front of a casino, they're going to rob you coming out of the apartment. It was my 13-year-old daughter that told

panel is excused.

2 I'm going to call on Ericka Rambert, 3 Deborah Carter, Jamie Smarr, Sharone Ocean, and

4 Jacqueline Lowry.

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ERICA RAMBERT: Good afternoon. My name is Erica Rambert, and I'm a long-time resident of Coney Island, and I'm also the President of the Isaiah Whitehead Foundation, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to enhancing the lives of children in disadvantaged and marginalized communities like Coney Island through fostering education, promoting health, and developing skills. I urge the City Council in the strongest terms possible to follow the City Planning Commission's lead in passing the important Gaming Facility Text Amendment change and make sure each of the proposals are on equal footing to compete with one of New York City's casino licenses. I have lived and raised my family in Coney Island and have been fortunate enough to also be able to position myself to give back to the community I love because my because of my son's successful professional basketball career. Excuse me. I have a cold. I'm sorry. I see every day what families go through to survive. This community has floundered from neglect of all levels of government and needs a full-time

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year-round economic development and investment. That is what the casino proposal will do. We shouldn't miss out on the opportunity to bring much-needed economic investments to our communities, careerbuilding union jobs to those who need them the most, and support for youth and families in terms of funding for needed facilities, arts, sports, and educational programs. Hearing about proposals like Coney Island's that will partner with local educational institutions to train and educate our young people for careers that sustain families in an opportunity is too important to pass up. Families want to be able to stay and raise their families in Coney Island. By getting this right, we can do that with your help and support.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you.

Deborah Carter.

DEBORAH CARTER: Good afternoon. I'm

Deborah Carter. I'm a longstanding resident of 60
plus years in Coney Island. All my life, I lived out

there in Coney Island. I've seen some things that

come through, but I am for the casino because I

believe in my heart that it would bring jobs for all

residents in Coney Island. I dealt with a lot of

residents in my time, in my 47 years of being the President for Gravesend Houses and also being the Vice President for the Brooklyn South Council of Presidents, which held 21 developments as well as far as Coney Island for the whole Brooklyn South. I believe that there should be programs to offer these young people or people of all kinds for these positions to teach them how these jobs work, they operate, and continue to keep those jobs in our community so far so long that we have had some to come in our communities and offer them jobs but also took jobs away from them. I believe that there should be apprenticeship program to show them how to really operate in these positions, to keep these positions, they need to pay their bills, their schooling, daycare, jobs, even to have a meal to eat in our Coney Island area of Brooklyn South, and I do believe that if someone will come in, if this casino will come in and provide jobs for the residents, for the people that live in the Coney Island area, we can bring our community together as a whole and build in the community and make our community a stronger community.

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Next, Jamie Smarr.

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JAMIE SMARR: Hello, my name is Jamie Smarr. I serve as the CEO of the New York City Housing Partnership, a non-profit and public private intermediary created by Edward Koch and David Rockefeller in 1983. Since our establishment, The Housing Partnership has created or preserved more than 83,000 units of affordable housing in the five boroughs. Today, I urge your thoughtful consideration of the housing crisis as you deliberate on the proposed zoning text amendment for gaming. In exchange for these gaming licenses, everyday New Yorkers should be gaining as many benefits as possible. The zoning text proposal before you removes zoning barriers to the creation of casinos, and I would ask that benefits like affordable housing that come as part of these proposals receive the same treatment. Again, every large-scale development opportunity like mixed-use casino development should also bring with it affordable housing. It is evident that we are facing a crisis of monumental proportions when it comes to housing in New York City. I am aware of the ambitious housing goals set forth by our State and our City including the Governor's aim for 100,000

proposals would have the ULURP process and then

be done politically and all the policies and stuff

like that, but I am a resident of Coney Island and

I've been coming back and forth from Coney Island for

many years and I say in support of the text amendment

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zoning because there's a lot of things that's happening in Coney Island that a lot of youth are economically deprived. They don't have a lot of opportunities to, just resources that can help them elevate and become something or even extend their dreams beyond Coney Island. There are individuals in Coney Island that have done well with themselves and their families and things of that nature, but there's far too many that hasn't and, being a citizen and a resident of New York Brooklyn all of my life, I have seen some of the trials and tribulations that some of the youth have experienced so, if there's some type of business infrastructure that may be able to come

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Mr. Ocean.

There being no questions for this applicant panel, thank you so much for your testimonies here today.

into or already landmark type of revenue already

community, I will be for it, and I'll stop there.

landmark existing revenue industry that can help the

Counsel, are there any more members of the public who wish to testify on this application?

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: No, Chair, at this time there are no other members here in Chambers signed up to testify nor online.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. There being no members of the public who wish to testify on Preconsidered LU relating to the Gaming Facility Text Amendment, the public hearing is now closed and the item is laid over.

I will now open the public hearing on LUs 46 and 47 related to 341 10th Street Special Permit Proposal in Council Member Avilés' District, this proposal consists also of LUs 41, 42, and 43, and we held a public hearing about the entirety of the project on March 12, 2024. We are holding a second hearing specifically about the special permits that applicant is seeking because the application for the special permit were not yet called up by the City Council when we held our first hearing on March 12th.

Given that we already heard the applicant team at the first hearing, I would directly open this hearing for public testimony.

Counsel, are there any members of the public who wish to testify regarding the special

It's not something that they've emphasized, how tight

the space is between the building where they want to

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build and, in some places, it's inches to buildings that are there. This is a doctor's office. This is another house. It just is physically impossible to do what they're wanting to do without destroying these buildings all along street there. We gave you a packet of articles at the last hearing. That was a tiny sampling of the countless articles published against Stellar because they have a pattern and even a business model, as they've explained on their own website, of getting permission and rezoning permits from City Councils by saying they will build affordable housing only then to find ways to inflict massive rent hikes and eviction notices on tenants. The last time I was here, the Council heard a few tenants Stellar had handpicked and brought with them to testify that all was well under their leadership at 341 10th Street. Who knows how they incentivized them, but we need you to know the truth that at every level of meeting until this project got to this Council, neighbors on 9th and 10th Street have been testifying arm-in-arm with dozens of tenants from 3 41 10th Street who organized themselves to appear holding signs, which I will email you, testifying how consistently horrible their management of the

now closed and the item is laid over.

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There being no questions, this applicant

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panel is excused. Thank you so much.

AMANDA TRAUTMANN: Thank you so much.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: There being no members of the public who wish to testify on LUs 46 and 47 regarding the special permit application relating to the 341 10th Street proposal, the public hearing is

I will now open the public hearing on Preconsidered LU relating to the 41 Richard Street Rezoning proposal located in Council Member Avilés' District in Red Hook, Brooklyn. The proposal consists of a mixed-use development containing light manufacturing uses, commercial office space, and some ground floor commercial retail.

For anyone wishing to testify on these items remotely, if you have not already done so, you must register online, and you may do that now by visiting the Council's website at council.nyc.gov/landuse.

Once again, for anyone with us in person, please see one of the Sergeants to prepare and submit a speaker's card.

and Subcommittee Members. I'm Emily Simons from the

2 Law Office of Emily Simons, PLLC, and Land Use 3 Counsel for the applicant, 54 Richard Street, LLC. 4 With me today are Jim Tampakis, the applicant, Kevin Williams, the environmental consultant, and Charles 5 Calcagni, our architect. The action before you is a 6 7 proposed rezoning from M1-1 to M1-5 of four parcels consisting of lots 13, 20, 22, and 25 on block 512 in 8 the Red Hook community of Brooklyn. The rezoning would extend 125 feet from the west side of Richard 10 11 Street between Commerce and Sebring Streets. Lot 13 12 and 20 are the proposed development site. Lot 22 is 13 the Firehouse Engine Company 202 and part of lot 25 is the Lodge Red Hook, a transient hotel. The 14 15 rezoning is being proposed in order to facilitate an 16 82,226-square-foot, seven-story plus cellar, mixed-17 use building consisting of light manufacturing, 18 related commercial uses, and supporting retail uses, 41 accessory parking spaces are also being proposed. 19 20 Directly surrounding the proposed development to the 21 North, South, East, and West is an M1-1 manufacturing 2.2 district with one-, two-, and three-story buildings. 2.3 Southeast of the M1-1 district is an R5 district consisting of residential and community facility 24

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To the east of the R5 is an R6 district 2 3 that contains the 19 Red Hook houses. Red Hook was 4 once a flourishing manufacturing community. Today, little manufacturing goes on in the existing buildings that are now obsolete due to small floor 6 7 plates, low ceilings, and numerous floor columns. There's insufficient space within these buildings to 8 accommodate necessary loading docks and freight 10 elevators. 11 COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: I'm sorry just

to interrupt you, but we also have your slides up and we're not quite sure if you would want.

KEVIN WILLIAMS: (INAUDIBLE)

COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Okay, just for our Zoom team, you can keep this slide deck as it is.

EMILY SIMONS: I'm sorry.

KEVIN WILLIAMS: That's fine. Emily, that's fine.

EMILY SIMONS: I'm just going to go through sort of an introduction and then Kevin will be working the PowerPoint.

There is insufficient space within these buildings to accommodate necessary loading docks and freight elevators. This has led to the disappearance

of a robust manufacturing district that was once the economic base of Red Hook. The applicant is seeking to bring light manufacturing along with supporting commercial use and retail use consisting of pop-up stores that will showcase products manufactured in the building. A proposed deli or cafe will cater to the building's tenants. Light manufacturing artisanal entrepreneurs, startups, and incubator businesses along with traditional light manufacturing specialty uses are envisioned at 41 Richard Street. Light manufacturing uses such as woodworking, production of bakery goods, custom apparel, and graphic arts are examples of the kind of uses anticipated at 41 Richard Street.

In closing, the proposed rezoning would revitalize this lifeless and unproductive sector and would begin to address the growing need for light manufacturing in Red Hook. Thank you.

KEVIN WILLIAMS: If we just advance through the slides quickly, I'll be very brief. If you have any questions, Commissioner Riley, I'll allow you to ask me about, keep going to the next slide, please.

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This just shows the context in Red Hook.

Go to the next slide. Just a little bit more. Keep on

going. A lot of these were already discussed.

This shows you the manufacturing environment basically in purple surrounding the site location. Next slide.

Again, hard to read from this point, but it shows you the M1-1 in which the context of the rezoning is proposed. Next slide.

And there's a visual aerial. Next slide.

And there's some street views. You can see the context of the areas, warehousing, manufacturing uses. Next slide. Keep on going. Keep on going.

At this point, I'd like to hand it off to Jim Tampakis just to make a brief statement about the intent for the site. He's a long-term operator and owner of the site and the neighborhood.

JIM TAMPAKIS: Good afternoon. My name is

Jim Tampakis. I run a machine shop. We're an old ship

repair company. We've been right across the street

and in this one building for approximately 50 years.

When I was growing up, Red Hook was all

manufacturing. We used to bring in ships, we used to

fabricate specialty items, etc., etc., and they've vanished. When we had ships coming in, we used to just, we never had to go three blocks away to take care of all of our needs, of all of our repairs, etc. Today, I want to try and I'm pushing manufacturing and that's what I grew up with. We have a machine shop. We still have, which is across the street, and we have lathes and metal working things, and I'm just trying to pursue the type of work that we did for the last 50 years in the neighborhood, and I really feel strongly about it. My wife is a baker. She once had a bakery there. She closed down with COVID, but we're going to be bringing things like that back, and it's going to be a specialty building. We're building ground up. We're in the flood zone. We got killed

CHARLES CALCAGNI: Next slide. Next slide, please. Keep on going. Yeah, keep going.

with Sandy. That's basically my thing. Thank you.

Hi, I'm Chip Calcani. I'm architect for the group here. This is, as it says here, 16,500-square-foot site size, and we're looking at building a building of about 113,000 square feet. That's the total volume. The first two floors are parking and a

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2 small lobby and then some small commercial spaces as
3 well. Next slide, please.

Those, as you can see in the white, basically are the parking spaces. In fact, the entire building is based around the parking spaces. Structurally, it's the most efficient use where we can have a heavyweight structure for manufacturing and the kind of uses that we foresee here. The yellow spaces you see along the top are small storefronts. They may also be educational spaces as well for training of trades. It's use is fungible and it's a flex-use space that's built for flooding as well. So what's fascinating about this project, at least for me as an architect, is that this space is built to flood. It's almost like a Venetian project in the sense that Venice floods every year. The buildings there accommodate that and this does as well. There's dry waterproofing around all the first-floor spaces and then some support spaces up on the second floor. All of the plumbing, electrical, and support structures are all lifted off the first floor. Typically, you'd see those in a basement or a firstfloor location. These will all be for doing that so actually, dealing with evacuating the building under

flood conditions is part of the fascinating solution
of this. How do you deal with water levels that could

4 be shifting? So all of these have been taken into

5 account with the design of the building. Next slide,

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And then there's a mixed-use here. Zoning wanted us to look at having office space within the space. I think that manufacturing use is going to have associated office space with it. The office space is currently shown in yellow, and the manufacturing is shown in blue, but these would be divided through the building throughout, and there's a certain percentage allotted for each of these uses should they be necessary. What's great, I think, about it is the setbacks are actually lower than are required by the zoning that we're asking to be done. This is part of Jim's concern about not creating a hugely impactful building on the site, but actually working contextually within there. Next slide, please.

You can see the parking is on the lower level and the bulk of the building now is up above. Next slide.

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The basic design of the building is a is a high-tech building, but because of befitting the kind of uses that are in it, there'll be flexible planning, allowing for all sorts of different mechanical systems to be threaded through the building to support the uses that are there, including water storage and other aspects just to deal with effluent from the manufacturing and the design party is basically taking elements from the local area and applying them as a façade element to ameliorate between the newness of the building and also tying back into the past. That's it.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Is that the end of the presentation? All right. Thank you so much.

I have a few questions, and I'm going to ask some questions on behalf of Council Member

Avilés. So this proposal is a bit unusual in thatyou are proposing to have more manufacturing space than office space under the proposed M1-5, which is encouraging because we do need more manufacturing jobs. Can you speak more on how you arrived at this particular mix of uses?

JIM TAMPAKIS: So you're asking about the office space.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: No, I'm asking about

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your proposing more manufacturing space.

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JIM TAMPAKIS: So the office space is going to be complimentary towards the manufacturing. It's going to be basically marketing, accounting, those type of facilities that I think that are going to be required for these small businesses. There's a lot of demand. The neighborhood still has some manufacturing, there's chocolate manufacturers, there's caviar manufacturers, there's fish companies there's a lot of bakeries, this is within Red Hook, they've scattered, and we're looking to put up something that's going to go up, that's going to be out of the floodplain. My machine shop got killed during Sandy. We had 42 to 48 inches of water in the street, and the DDC is in the process, I'm very involved with the neighborhood, the DDC is in the process of trying to flood proof everything, but still we need all our backups because we don't want to have the same kind of disasters that we had the last time around but, again, from the manufacturers' point of view, I want to focus on manufacturing and

City Planning was pushing us also to put in some

offices so that this way we would be able to complement the manufacturing.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Can you speak about why you included 41 parking spots, although it was not included and whoever who will have access to this parking?

The last 10, 15 years, parking is horrible. You drive around and around and around. If we have all of these new businesses coming in and people are coming either to work or trying to, the new businesses that are going to be coming in want to bring in clientele. We want to be able to have them come in and not have to spend a half hour driving around the neighborhood. It's something that wasn't required, but I really feel strongly that parking is a great incentive for the businesses to have them flow and survive and, like I said, the people that are working in the business, they'll have some spots as well s, people that are going to be visiting all of these different facilities for work.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Do you have a tenant for the retail space?

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2 JIM TAMPAKIS: No. The retail space is 3 2,700 square feet so it's really minuscule, and the thought on the retail space, again, City Planning 4 wanted us to beautify the neighborhood and put some retail space. We're looking at possibly putting in 6 7 one or two businesses that are going to be fixed 8 businesses and then the rest, let them be pop-ups for the manufacturers upstairs. Give them two, three months out of the year. Let them come downstairs. Let 10 11 them just basically showcase their items and try and 12 bring people in. I think that would be a good idea, 13 whether they're manufacturing, wood manufacturers, if 14 they're machine shops, or whatever the case is, and 15 the other thing is that we have NYCHA nearby. I've 16 been in contact with the President of NYCHA. We're 17 talking about possibly creating a lot of jobs for the 18 locals. I think it's just a win-win situation for 19 everybody to do this kind of project.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. I will now ask four questions from Council Member Avilés, whose District this represents.

What aspects of this proposed development will enhance and amplify the neighborhood's character in Red Hook?

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in approximately 140 to 150 new jobs, and our first step is going to be to bring in employees from within the neighborhood so I think we're going to beautify, the buildings are currently horrible, looking the one building 41 Richard Street, it's a 12,500-square-foot space. It was an old machine shop that was there since World War II and on the 12,500-square-foot site, it's a 4,500-square-foot facility. Again, it got crushed during Sandy, and it's going to be a big upgrade for the neighborhood.

KEVIN WILLIAMS: Jim, let me maybe,

Commissioner Riley, if I may respond to that. In

terms of neighborhood character, it is something we

evaluate in the environmental assessment and, here,

the main purpose of the rezoning was to make a

resilient building, one that could withstand the

elements. The second one is to make a modern

manufacturing building that embodied the challenge

from a neighborhood redevelopment challenge that Mr.

Tampakis entered into that was fostered by Economic

Development Corporation, and part of that was to

directly respond to these neighborhood character

components. There's been a reduction in manufacturing

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space, which has long been the character of this sort of coastal manufacturing environment despite a demand for stable and affordable space. It responds to need for smaller, flexible manufacturing spaces with highquality amenities, not just the grab bag, very old, dilapidated buildings that are serving the manufacturing economy right now and do not meet the needs of modern manufacturing in the area. It provides advantages of Red Hook in terms of the business location adjacent to trucking routes, shipping locations, coastal access, improved bus and ferry service, and high-quality commercial districts that are close by. In addition, by supporting a walkable street here by putting a little bit of local retail on it, you invigorate what is pretty much a street dead zone as well as a part of this project, they'll have to put in street trees, they'll have to repair the sidewalk associated with these that have long been damaged by manufacturing uses over the many decades. I think in that way the idea is to restore what Red Hook once was and to reinvigorate this section of Richard Street that, as you can see, there's been a lot of work going on in Red Hook in general.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Kevin. The proposed M1-5 zone allows a flexible mix of non-residential uses with no requirements to include space for any industrial businesses. Can the community be confident that this development will maintain the industrial character of Red Hook?

JIM TAMPAKIS: We're looking to blend.

Like I said, I've been in the neighborhood for 50

years, and I feel for everybody in the area and we're looking to cater to the neighborhood and what we always were in the neighborhood.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: In the Land Use application, you refer to the light industrial use as boutique manufacturing. Can you explain what that means and how it will look here at the proposed development?

Startups as well so we want some smaller bakeries, we want food manufacturers to come in, we want specialty manufacturers. I have a tenant now that's across the street who does like gift things where he has little CNC machines and he makes different things. There's just so many things. I have approximately 15 tenants. I have upholstery companies. I have a bakery. I see

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 121 2 what the needs are in the neighborhood, and I really 3 want to try and pursue and bring them in. I've been working with SBIDC, Southwest Brooklyn Industrial 4 Development. We're trying to create all of the 5 incentive packages and programs for all of these 6 small businesses that are going to be coming into the 7 8 neighborhood so that this way we can lay them out, we can give them discounts on their electric, on their gas, on all their utilities, etc., etc. I'm really 10 11 working. Last week we were at the Makerspace, at the 12 Army Terminal. I'm going over to the Greenpoint 13 Manufacturing District. Really, we're putting a 14 package together that will be successful, and 15 hopefully this will be the first project that will be 16 a sample and then I'm going to pursue doing two or three or more of these after we become successful. 17 18 EMILY SIMONS: Okay, I'd just like to add 19 that boutique manufacturing is a new niche for 20 manufacturing use that is basically all light 21 manufacturing. There's a couple of others in the 2.2 city, and they bring specialty and entrepreneurs to

the Red Hook neighborhood, but all of them have

basically light manufacturing specialty uses and

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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cater to artisanal entrepreneurs, startups, and
incubator businesses.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. The last question, the application also states that distributor representative firms are a critical business use in the proposed development. Can you speak about that and how the representative teamwork will work?

JIM TAMPAKIS: I'm sorry. Can you...

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: I'm going to ask the question one more time, and I'm going to give some context for it.

The application also states that the distributor representative firms are a critical business use in the proposed development. Can you speak about that and how the representative team will work? To give context, a critical business use group office use as the proposed development will be what is known as a distributive representative firm. More and more producers are relying on industrial distributors to serve key markets. These firms will represent local manufacturers and companies within and without the development site buildings.

Industrial distributor reps take a lead role in the

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try to provide some context. I think this is one of the many types of uses that was proposed. My wife,

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who's actually a manufacturer's representative and does this sort of distribution work for Amazon and similar online distributors. Listen, the uses that are allowed under an M1-5 are like an M1-1. They're incredibly broad. Now, in terms of distribution or logistics, management practice, which could either could be any of these types of industries that you discuss actually would be, of course, welcomed in the building and work comprehensively with the actual standard manufacturing that is seen as the base of the building. Now, I think any type of use that is going to support a demand for jobs and a need for these types of services would be supported in the building and was contemplated in terms of these additional office uses, but I think, regardless of what that mix occurs to be, the intent is to make a manufacturing hub to incubate businesses and to grow them and, if they're supportive distribution businesses for any of the lines that you identified, you know that would be supported and encouraged in this building.

JIM TAMPAKIS: Personally, I thought about, like you just said, with the distributors, and I have distributors coming to me every day because

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we're also city contractors and we do mechanical work and we have pump manufacturers that come and visit us and they have all these different lines and bearing manufacturers and all of the different components that you were saying so we will reach out and we will see whether or not there's a need depending on the tenants that we have for the different types of distributors that we need to bring in to represent them.

itself is based on being as flexible as possible so any number of support facilities or types would be accommodated or can be accommodated within that building type. What we find in the other locations is that this gives us certain floor plate sizes that we're just not capable of getting with smaller building types, single-story building types so any of those uses are intended as the use for the building.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. I have no more questions for you.

I would just ask that if Council Member Avilés is watching this, if she does reach out, that you'd be able to answer any further questions that she has.

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one online and no one else in person.

There being no other questions, this applicant panel is excused.

Counsel, are there any members of the public who wish to testify on 41 Richard Street?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: No, Chair. No

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: There being no members of the public who wish to testify on Preconsidered LU relating to the 41 Richard Street Rezoning proposal, the public hearing is now closed and the item is laid over.

I'll now open the fifth and last public hearing on Preconsidered LU relating to the 80-01 Broadway commercial overlay proposal in Council Member Krishnan's District located in Elmhurst, Queens. This is a proposal to legalize existing commercial use along a section of Broadway that is a commercial corridor.

For anyone wishing to testify on these items remotely, if you have not already done so, you must register online and you may do that now by visiting the Council's website at council.nyc.gov/landuse.

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Okay.

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 128
2	RICHARD LOBEL: Hello. Thank you. Who will
3	be presenting?
4	RICHARD LOBEL: I'll present.
5	COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Okay, so why
6	don't we first have all three panelists raise their
7	right hand and state their name for the record,
8	please?
9	RICHARD LOBEL: Richard Lobel of Sheldon
10	Lobel PC.
11	ALEXIA LANDESMAN: Alexia Landesman from
12	Sheldon Lobel PC.
13	KEVIN WILLIAMS: Kevin Williams from GZA.
14	COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Thank you, and
15	do you swear to tell the truth and nothing but the
16	truth in response to Council Member questions and in
17	your statement?
18	RICHARD LOBEL: I do.
19	ALEXIA LANDESMAN: I do.
20	COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Mr. Williams.
21	KEVIN WILLIAMS: I do.
22	COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: Thank you.
23	CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. For the
24	viewing public, if you need an accessible version of

2 this presentation, please send an email request to
3 landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov.

Now, the applicant team may begin.

Panelists, before you begin, just please restate your name and organization for the record. You may begin.

RICHARD LOBEL: Richard Lobel with Sheldon Lobel PC. Chair Riley, Council Members, thank you for hearing us today on what is a very straightforward application, the 80-01 Broadway commercial overlay.

Next slide.

So what this application seeks to do is merely to place a C2-4 commercial overlay, which would have the effect of legalizing existing longstanding commercial uses at the site. There are two lots which are primarily covered by this and one portion of another lot, and what this would do would be to allow again these nonconformed commercial properties to come to conformance. Many of these commercial uses date back to the 1940s so we have uses here that have been commercial along this block since 1947, and this would allow them to come into conformance and would allow for the zoning map to reflect what's actually on the ground. Next slide.

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The next slide demonstrates the existing zoning along Broadway. As you can see, as Broadway bends down to the right, there is an R7A district, but there are a number of commercial overlay districts to the northwest and southeast. This is undoubtedly a commercial area. However, commercial overlay has not been placed on the site. The site has had residential zoning since 1961. Despite that, commercial uses at the site have thrived, and we can talk a little bit about that in the coming slides.

The next slide is a tax map, which demonstrates the sole purpose of the rezoning again. You can see the area of the C2-4 commercial overlay. The area highlighted in red, the development site, is the applicant's current site, roughly 18,125 square feet with 17,000 square feet-plus of commercial uses. The adjacent lot along Broadway would be included in this as well.

The next slide is the area map, and I think best demonstrates why a commercial overlay district here is most appropriate. Again, you can see the commercial overlay districts immediately to the east of the subject site as well as along Broadway as it goes to the south. In addition, commercial uses,

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2 regardless of the overlay, abound along this area of 3 Broadway. In addition, Broadway itself, a commercial 4 thoroughfare, sits here at a minimum of 80 feet wide. It is a wide street per zoning, well able to handle the additional, if any, cars and pedestrian traffic 6 7 that would be caused by a commercial overlay here, and the site is on a corner on Baxter Avenue and 8 Broadway. Baxter itself has a significant amount of traffic, and so there's excellent access to the site. 10 11 There are a minimum of three subways which exist within 400 feet, the Elmhurst Avenue station roughly 12 400 feet to the southeast of the site so the site 13

really is well-developed and well-fitted for

commercial uses, and this is evidenced by the long

commercial history here.

Again, showing to the left the existing zoning district and R7A and to the right with a commercial overlay. We note, importantly, that the R7A district here still would govern the size of the buildings.

This is not a rezoning about bulk. The R7A here would permit 6- to 8-story buildings as already exists around this area on Broadway to the south and to the north, and this merely would be to allow for these

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2 grandfathered uses to remain as commercial conforming

3 uses and, in addition, would allow commercial uses

4 here to come back to the extent any of these

5 businesses close so right now, if anyone wishes to

6 make any changes to stores or layouts as well as to

7 uses at the site, they would need to go through an

8 arduous process at DOB whereas once the commercial

9 overlay is placed here, these would be as-of-right

10 applications and they would no longer worry about

11 established commercial use.

The next several slides show pictures of the site as well as the surrounding area. I would note that the commercial uses abound here on the ground floor. There is a community facility use on the second floor. This is a roughly 4,000-square-foot childhood care center. This was established by the applicant himself dating back to the early 2000s so the applicant here has really done well in terms of allowing for businesses to thrive here that service the local community. There's a surgical supply store. There are restaurants, child care. Importantly, there's a 2,900-square-foot post office, which is heavily utilized by the surrounding area. This would not be conforming within the existing R7A district,

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but with the new district, the C2-4 overlay district, the post office would be able to come back in should anything happen to the existing building so, again, we are merely servicing the surrounding area, C2 districts themselves, service local residential areas as is established by zoning, and the last thing I would note is to the west of the site sits Elmhurst Hospital at 11 stories, dominates most of the block, and the commercial uses here are heavily utilized by doctors, nurses, and staff at the hospital so it really would be a shame if anything were to happen to these existing commercial uses.

If you want to page through the remaining photos, then you are merely presented with a copy of the existing cellar, first-, and second-floor plans, again, merely demonstrating the existing cellar floor, primarily for storage, the first floor, the next slide, showing the range of commercial uses, including grocery, deli's, subway store, and a post office and other commercial uses, and the second story, on the next slide, which demonstrates the existing childhood care center.

With that, the applicant team is happy to answer any questions.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Richard.

Just two questions. How long have the businesses been operating on the applicant's property? And can you clarify why you have not sought to legalize your businesses until now?

RICHARD LOBEL: Sure. Thank you, Chair. Commercial uses have been at the property since 1947. It dates back to an early bowling alley, which existed on the site as well as other commercial uses between 1947 and 1961 when they became grandfathered uses so the existing buildings at the site, roughly 17,500 square feet of commercial uses have all existed since 1961. The applicant looks forward in terms of what happens to these properties in the next several years so the leases on the properties in terms of the commercial leases, they last right now through 2029 but, beyond that, allowing for commercial overlay here would allow these businesses to remain despite any redevelopment that would happen at the site so, in essence, it was really unnecessary to come in prior to this time but, as the applicant gets older and looks forward to what might happen to the property in the future, he'd like to ensure these businesses can remain, particularly the post office,

towards a better New York City so overall, whatever

College, and this is my first time here in this

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 137 building and, given the opportunity to speak, this is 2 3 what I wanted to share with Council. 4 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much for sharing. You're always welcome to come back. 5 ELECTRA HOLMES: Thank you for having me. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: There being no other members of the public who wish to testify regarding 8 80-01 Broadway Commercial Overlay Proposal remotely... I'm sorry. Excuse me. 10 11 COMMITTEE COUNSEL VIDAL: That's correct, Chair. There is no one remotely wanting to testify. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: There being no other 14 members of the public who wish to testify on 15 Preconsidered LUs relating to 80-01 Broadway 16 Commercial Overlay Proposal, the public hearing is 17 now closed and the item is laid over. 18 That concludes today's business. I would 19 like to thank the members of the public, my 20 Colleagues, Subcommittee Counsel, Land Use and 21 Council Staff, and the Sergeant-at-Arms for 2.2 participating in today's meeting. This meeting is 23 hereby adjourned. Thank you. [GAVEL]

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date May 1, 2024