SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND

DISPOSITIONS 1

CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

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February 14, 2024 Start: 11:07 a.m. Recess: 12:28 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 BROADWAY - COMMITTEE ROOM, 16TH

FLOOR

B E F O R E: Kamillah Hanks, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Justin L. Brannan Amanda Farías Oswald Feliz Christopher Marte

Sandy Nurse Yusef Salaam

APPEARANCES

Kate Lemos McHale, Director of Research at Landmarks Preservation Committee

Steven Thomson, Director of Community and Intergovernmental Affairs at Landmarks Preservation Committee

Kate Lemos McHale, Director of Research at the Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Jorge Chang, architect with Urban Architectural Initiatives

Michelle Ponce, Development Project Manager at Mega Contracting Group

Alex Rawding, Director of New Construction Finance at the Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Dan Kent, CEO of Lantern Organization

Zach O'Farrill, community liaison with Belongo

Cynthia Stuart, Chief Operating Officer of the Supportive Housing Network of New York

Julius Tajiddin, East Harlem resident

David Gillcrist, resident of Community Board 11

Alfredo Colon, former student of Afro Latin Jazz Alliance

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS 3

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

Shams DaBaron, housing hero

Aurora Flores, producer of 100 years of Latin music in New York over YouTube

Brian Dickerson, clinical social worker

George Janes, Consulting Planner to Community Board 11

Doreen Burton

Lisa Jackson Foyle, co-owner of FTE Builders

Maulin Mehta, New York Director at Regional Plan Association

www.council.nyc.gov/landuse to sign up.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: This is a microphone check for the Subcommittee on Landmarks located in the 16th Floor recorded by Patrick Kurzyna on February the 14th.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Good morning and welcome to the New York City hybrid hearing on the Subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Sitings, and Dispositions.

Please silence all electronic devices.

Chair, we're ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: [GAVEL] Wow, good
morning. How are you? I am Council Member Kamillah
Hanks. I'm the Chair on the Subcommittee of
Landmarks, Public Sightings and Dispositions, and I
would like to welcome everyone on this fabulous
Valentine's Day, nothing says love like landmarks, on
this first meeting of the Subcommittee of this new
session.

Before we begin today's agenda, I will remind everyone that this meeting is being held in a hybrid format. For members of the public who wish to testify remotely, we ask that you first register online and you may do so by visiting

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If you have already registered but not have yet signed into Zoom, please do so now and remain signed in until you have testified.

For anyone here today that's testifying in person wishing to testify, if you have not already done so, please see one of the Sergeants to fill out a speaker's card, and we will call your name at the appropriate time.

For anyone wishing to submit a written testimony on the items being heard today, we ask that you please send it via email to landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov, and please indicate the Land Use number and/or project name in the subject line of your email.

On today's agenda, we will have four public hearings for housing proposal in Council Member Salaam's District in Manhattan as well as three LPC designations in Districts represented by Council Members Salamanca, Cabán, and Powers.

With that, we will hear three preconsidered individual landmark designations related to the Joseph Rodman Drake Park and Enslaved Peoples Burial Ground in Chair Salamanca's District in the Bronx, the Barkin, Levin, and Company Office,

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Panelists, would you please raise your right hand and state your name for the record.

DIRECTOR LEMOS MCHALE: Kate Lemos McHale.

DIRECTOR THOMSON: Steven Thomson.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth

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2 in your testimony before the Subcommittee and in 3 answer to all the Council Member questions?

DIRECTOR LEMOS MCHALE: I do.

DIRECTOR THOMSON: I do.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. Applicant panelists, please begin and please let us know when you are ready to share your presentation and our Staff will display it on the screen.

DIRECTOR LEMOS MCHALE: Thank you and I'm ready whenever you are for the presentation. Thank you. Good morning, Chair Hanks, and welcome and Subcommittee members. I'm Kate Lemos McHale, Director of Research at LPC. I'm joined by Steven Thomson, our Director of Community and Intergovernmental Affairs.

The first designation, we could go to the next slide, please, is the designation of Joseph Rodman Drake Park and Enslaved People's Burial Grounds, which is a park in Hunts Point owned and maintained by the New York City Parks Department. Its designation as a landmark recognizes the history of enslaved African and indigenous people in the Bronx and New York City and memorializes the enslaved people buried here. At LPC's public hearing on November 14th, six people spoke in favor of

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designation, including representatives of the Bronx
Borough President's Office, the New York City

Department of Parks and Recreation Hunts Point Slave
Burying Ground Project, Historic Districts Council,

New York Landmarks Conservancy, and Loving the Bronx.

The Commission also received 71 written submissions
in favor of designation, including 38 written by

students at nearby PS48 who have been actively
involved in researching the history here, and there

was no opposition to designation. Next slide, please.

Thank you. Drake Park is shown here, bounded by Oak Point, Longfellow, and Hunts Point Avenues, and Drake Park South. It was identified for designation following a comprehensive survey of the Bronx as well as part of our ongoing citywide survey to identify sites of significant African American history. The Hunt, Willett, Leggett Cemetery near the Park Center contains burials associated with these three families who established farms on Hunts Point starting in the late 1600s. Just to its south is the burial ground for the African and likely also the indigenous people they enslaved. The designation protects grave markers and other above ground historic resources as well as burials and below

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ground archaeological resources on the site. Next,
please.

Prior to European contact, Hunts Point was the home of the Munsee speaking Siwanoy people. Its geography was drastically different then, consisting of two small peninsulas, Long Neck and Planting Neck, surrounded by a small bay that has been filled in. By the late 1600s, Thomas Hunt Jr., for whom Hunts Point is named, and Gabriel Leggett acquired Hunts Point. During the 1700s, these two families were joined by members of the Willett family, and by the 1720s, they established a family cemetery just to the north of Hunts Point Road, and it's likely that the enslaved people's burial ground on the south side of this road was also established at that time. Next, please.

Slavery began in New York in 1625, when the Dutch West India Company brought 11 enslaved people of African descent to the city. In the 1700s, New York's enslaved African population was the largest in the North. Like New York City, Westchester County, which Hunt's Point was then a part of, was a slavery stronghold. The Hunt, Willett, and Leggett families were enslavers, and shown here are documents

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associated with them. The will of the Revolutionary
War hero, Thomas Hunt, directs the sale of the black
people he enslaved. A list of African males in the
1755 census of slaves in Westchester includes the
first names of some he enslaved, Abram, Titus, Toby,
Lily, and Gin, and a 1744 notice announces a reward
offered for the return of an enslaved man of African
and indigenous descent to Gabriel Leggett. These
documents show starkly how enslaved people were
treated as property but often are the only records we
have of who they were. They also reveal the
likelihood that both African and indigenous people
were buried in the Hunts Point Cemetery. Next,
please.

Surrounded by an iron fence, the Hunt,
Willett, Leggett Cemetery is the dominant visual
feature of Drake Park. It contains about 25
brownstone and marble headstones dating from around
the 1720s. Also buried in this cemetery was poet
Joseph Rodman Drake and it is for him that the park
was named when it opened in 1910. Next, please.

About 25 feet south of the Hunt, Willett,
Legate Cemetery was the burial ground for the
enslaved people who labored for these families.

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Today, a park pathway runs in the approximate location of the old Hunts Point Road, which historically separated the two cemeteries. No markers remain to memorialize the enslaved people buried here. The siting of the enslaved people burial ground close to, but separate from, that of their enslavers was typical at the time, but the survival of this historical arrangement within a New York City park is very rare and remarkable. Next, please.

This undated photograph documents the grave markings that once existed in the slave people's burial ground, and numerous written accounts described their survival into the early 20th century. What became of them is not known. Around 2013, a Department of Education official found this historic photograph in the collection of the Museum of City of New York and inspired him to research the site, and so Philip Panaritis and Justin Zarka, a teacher at nearby PS54, founded the Hunts Point Slave Burying Ground Project and engaged the school's elementary age students in their research. A state-funded grant led to an archaeological study that was completed and ground penetrating radar documented about four potential burials in the site. Next, please.

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The name of the park was changed to recognize the history of this enslaved people's burial ground, and in 2021, the Park's Department installed new signage for Joseph Rodman Drake Park and Enslaved African Burial Ground. Drake Park now memorializes enslaved people whose history in the area and final resting place within the park long went unrecognized. Today, the park is a site of historical importance and remembrance as well as a vital green space in an industrial section of the Bronx. This designation as a landmark further recognizes and protects this significant history, and I urge the Council to vote to uphold it. Thank you.

We're going through so we could go to the next, please, and next again. Thank you.

This next designation is the Barkin,

Levin, and Company Office Pavilion, a distinguished

example of mid-20th century modern architecture

designed by Ulrich Franzen. Of particular interest is

the pavilion's unusual structural system, nine

concrete pillars that support umbrella-like ceiling

vaults that project beyond glass walls. It was

identified in a citywide survey of modern

architecture. At the Commission's public hearing on

2 November 28th, four people spoke in support of

designation, including representatives of the owner,

4 Docomomo U.S./New York Tri State, the Historic

5 Districts Council, and the New York Landmarks

6 Conservancy, and we also received support from Queens

7 Modern. There was no opposition to designation. At

8 | the time of designation, this was in Council Member

9 | Won's District, and we briefed her Staff on this

10 designation. Next, please.

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The Barkin, Levin Office Pavilion is in
Long Island City in Queens, and it is now in District
22, Tiffany Cabán. It's at the northwest corner of a
large tax lot that includes the former Barkin, Levin
factory building, a windowless structure to the
south. The landmark site includes just the office
pavilion and the lawns surrounding it. The property
owner supported designation and informed the
Commission of plans to develop the site to the south
using air rights from the Barkin Levin pavilion, and
their plans for the pavilion site include preserving
it and the open space around it. Next, please.

The architect, Ulrich Franzen, designed the pavilion as part of a factory complex for Barkin, Levin, and Company, a successful New York City

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Next, please.

manufacturer of women's coats. A German émigré who
became a significant architect, known especially for
his work in the Brutalist style, this was one of
Franzen's earliest commissions. The new factory was
conceived as the "first major plant in the garment
industry to incorporate all stages of production" and
more than 2,000 people attended the opening in 1958.

The graceful, minimalist structure was the factory's architectural highlight. With a square footprint, the glazed walls and floating cantilevered roof expressed a stylish, modern sensibility that reflected the company's concern for fashion and the welfare of its employees. It was presented as an exemplary design of an office pavilion in a range of publications shown here. Next, please.

In November 1958, the Queen's Chamber of Commerce awarded the Barkin Levin Factory first prize in the industrial class, and it was featured in the New York Times. It subsequently was leased to the Structural Display Company and their ad shows it holding up an elephant, and the AIA Guide to New York City has consistently noted its importance. Next, please.

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The building's current owner sensitively refurbished the pavilion in 2009 and it retains much of its original design and form and architectural significance. This little-known architectural gem was designated on December 19th, and we hope the Council will uphold the designation. Thank you, and we could

go to the next two slides actually. Thank you.

Our third designation is the Modulightor Building, an important work by the innovative American architect, Paul Rudolph. It was designed in 1988 to 89 and constructed in two distinct phases, with the lower floors mostly completed in 1993 so this is the city's youngest landmark. It has crossed its 30-year birthday. At the public hearing on November 28th, six people spoke in support of designation, including representatives of the owner, the Paul Rudolph Institute for Modern Architecture Docomomo U.S. and Docomemo U.S./New York Tri State, Historic Districts Council, New York Landmarks Conservancy, and NYC LGBT Historic Sites Project. No one spoke in opposition, and in addition, the Commission received 30 written submissions in support of designation. Next, please.

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The Modulightor Building is in Manhattan at 246 East 58th Street, just west of 2nd Avenue.

Next, please.

Paul Rudolph was a leading figure in

American architecture during the latter half of the

20th century. At the Harvard Graduate School of

Design, he developed a modern sculptural aesthetic

using industrial materials like concrete and steel.

He moved his thriving practice to Manhattan at the

height of his career in the mid-1960s, when he also

headed the Yale School of Architecture and designed

many important buildings, some shown here, including

what's known as the Paul Rudolph Building at Yale and

his penthouse and apartments 23 Beekman Place, which

is a landmark. Next, please.

Rudolph purchased the property in

February 1989, and he and Ernst Wagner co-founded the

Modulightor Lighting Company in 1976 and developed a

plan to rebuild the structure as a sales showroom

with apartments above. As you can see here, it

replaced an 1860s row house that had been

substantially remodeled at that time in the '60s. In

1990, Rudolph and Wagner moved their offices into the

unfinished building. The Department of Buildings

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issued a Certificate of Occupancy in 1993. Next,
please.

The building has a remarkably lively and intricate street facade with steel I-beams forming jigsaw like overlaps. Rudolph died in 1997, and the building was expanded vertically by architect Mark Squeo who worked in Rudolph's office in the '90s and drew inspiration from Rudolph's drawings in the collection of the Library of Congress. This phase added two floors and a roof deck. The Modulightor Building contains a ground floor commercial space as well as a duplex apartment and exhibition space. It's owned and occupied by the Paul Rudolph Institute for Modern Architecture. This was designated on December 19th, and we urge the Council to uphold the designation. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you very much.

I would like to recognize my Colleagues who have
joined us, Council Member Brannan and Council Member
Marte.

I would like to also recognize if my Colleagues have any questions or remarks on this.

Having none, thank you. This appellant panel is now excused.

18 1 DISPOSITIONS Counsel, are there any members of the 2 3 public who wish to testify on these items? 4 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: If anyone in-person who gave a speaker card is wishing to speak about 5 these, please let me know. 6 7 I'd also just like to take this time to state that if anybody would like a copy of today's 8 testimony, they can send an email to landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. 10 11 Chair Hanks, there's nobody online or in 12 public who would like to testify. CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay. Committee would 13 now like to recognize Council Member Farías who's 14 15 joined us. 16 Thank you for your patience. We're 17 waiting for our next hearing. 18 Thank you. With that, we're going to open 19 a public hearing on the Timbale Terrace proposal 20 relating to the property in Council Member Salaam's District in Manhattan. The proposal consists of two 21 land use items under ULURP numbers C 240046 HAM and C

We are joined today by the project team members including Agata Naklicka of HPD, Jorge Chang,

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240047 POM.

AGATA NAKLICKA: Sorry. Yes, I do.

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MICHELLE PONCE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you, applicant panelists. Please begin and please let us know when you are ready to share your presentation and our Staff will display it on the screen.

AGATA NAKLICKA: I think we're ready.

Okay. Good morning, Chair Hanks and Council Members.

My name is Agata Naklicka, and I'm a Manhattan

Borough Planner at HPD with the Manhattan Planning

Team. I'm excited to be here today presenting on the

Timbale Terrace Project, an affordable housing

project that will result in the construction of a new

19-story building containing approximately 341

affordable and permanent supportive housing units.

The proposed development also includes ground floor

community facility space, which will be home to the

Afro Latin Jazz Alliance, and also NYPD replacement

parking, which will be located on the ground and

second floors of the proposed development.

I'm joined here by other representatives of HBD and the development team who will introduce themselves either later in the presentation or during questions as needed. Next slide, please.

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The Timbale Terrace Project came to be as a direct result of feedback received during the East Harlem Neighborhood Plan, which was completed in 2016 and was developed to provide recommendations for addressing key neighborhood issues, and a key recommendation of the plan was to use public sites to advance 100 percent affordable housing projects with additional services for residents. In 2021, this development team was selected by HPD via a competitive RFP to redevelop the NYPD parking lot located along Park Avenue between East 118th Street and East 119th Street, and HPD is excited about this unique opportunity to develop an underutilized Cityowned parking lot with much needed affordable and supportive housing units. Next slide.

As part of the ULURP application, HPD seeks approval for the following Land Use actions.

UDAAP designation and project approval and disposition of the development site and an acquisition of approximately 30,000 square feet on the ground and second floors to provide space for 75 NYPD replacement parking spaces.

At this time, I turn over the presentation to Michelle Ponce from the development

2 team to speak in more detail about the proposed

3 project. Thank you.

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MICHELLE PONCE: Thank you. Thank you, Agata.

Good morning, Chair Hanks and fellow Council Members. My name is Michelle Ponce, and I'm here on behalf of Mega, co-developer and general contractor for the project. Mega is a full-service general contracting, construction management, and real estate development firm with a focus on affordable housing and a long history of working with community-based and not-for-profit organizations. I'm joined by my colleagues from Lantern, co-developer. Lantern is a non-profit developer and social services provider with over 25 years of experience and has been in the East Harlem community since the year 2000. I'm also joined by my colleagues from the Afro Latin Jazz Alliance, who you will hear from during the public testimony piece. Can we go to the next slide?

Timbale Terrace will deliver on affordability, maximize community benefits, and be the highest and best use of publicly owned land. As Agata mentioned, this site was specifically cited in

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the East Harlem Neighborhood Plan as a publicly owned site that should be transformed into 100 percent affordable housing, and in 2023 and 2024, Community Board 11's Statement of District Needs reaffirmed the need for affordable and supportive housing in the community board district. Timbale Terrace will be 100 percent affordable housing with replacement parking for the NYPD's 25th precinct and approximately 21,000 square feet of community facility space that will be the new permanent home of the Afro Latin Jazz Alliance. In total, there will be 341 units, including one super's unit and 99 permanent supportive housing, and 30 percent of the units will be sized for families. This building will be highly amenitized with a 16th floor that will be exclusively dedicated to residential amenities, and residents will have access to panoramic views of the city. Next slide, please.

Timbale Terrace will be financed through

HPD and HTC's Extremely Low and Low-Income

Affordability program, also known as ELLA, to deliver

an integrated residential community and target the

deepest levels of affordability. Timbale Terrace will

serve households earning as low as 30 percent of the

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area median income and up to 80 percent of the area 2 3 median income. As you can see in the table here, we have 88 units at 30 percent of AMI, 70 units at 50 4 percent of AMI, and 83 units at 80 percent of AMI, and the 99 permanent supportive housing units. 6 7 Seventy-five percent of all units are targeting households earning up to 50 percent of AMI and below. 8 The 99 permanent supportive housing units will receive on site supportive services from Lantern. 10 Next slide. 11

All right, and now on this table, we can see an updated proposed affordability distribution that came about of the ULURP and UDAAP process.

Throughout the UDAAP process and throughout our extensive community engagement, we heard from the community the need for more family-sized units. Our team took this feedback to heart, and we sat down and evaluated the feasibility of adding additional family-sized units, and we're happy to share that we have been able to do that. We have significantly increased the number of family-sized units, bringing the total percentage to 35 percent, in response to the feedback that we received from the community.

Next slide, please.

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All right. Now to quickly go over the 2 3 qualifying incomes and monthly rents that would be at 4 Timbale Terrace. The 99 permanent supportive housing units, the individuals will pay no more than 30 5 percent of their income, and as you can see here on 6 7 the table, units at 30 percent of AMI will have 8 qualifying incomes ranging from 29,700 dollars up to 49,140 dollars per year with qualifying rents ranging between 617 dollars and 830 dollars per month. These 10 11 ranges vary on household size and unit size. 50 12 percent of AMI-qualifying incomes will range between 13 49,450 dollars up to 81,900 dollars, and 14 corresponding rents will vary from 1,146 dollars to 15 1,564 dollars per month, and for the 80 percent AMI tier, corresponding incomes will range between 79,120 16 17 dollars up to 131,040 dollars with corresponding 18 rents ranging between 1,941 dollars up to 2,665 19 dollars per month. Again, these rents will vary 20 depending on the household size and the unit size. 21 Next slide, please.

All right, the ALJA Music and Arts

Center. As I mentioned earlier, Timbale Terrace will

be the permanent home for the Afro Latin Jazz

Alliance and will house ALJA staff, performance, and

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educational programs. The ALJA space will activate
the Park Avenue corridor with an active storefront
that will include performance and rehearsal spaces,
music educational facilities, meeting rooms, event
spaces, co-working spaces, a cafe and shop, and
you'll hear more about the programming from my
colleague, Zach, during the public testimony piece.

Now I'll pass it on to my colleague Jorge Chang from UAI.

JORGE CHANG: Good morning, everyone. I'm

Jorge Chang from Urban Architectural Initiatives, and

I'm the architect for Timbale Terrace. Next slide.

With sustainable design and resiliency in mind, Timbale Terrace is designed to be highly energy efficient and reduce carbon emissions as an all-electric building. Aside from meeting and exceeding Enterprise Green Community's criteria, passive house design and standards will be implemented throughout, such as high performance, thermally broken, insulated, and sound attenuating windows, superinsulated walls and roof, an airtight building envelope, and solar PV panels to be located on the rooftop. There are several common outdoor amenity spaces for resident and building staff use and

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arrangement. These include residents will have access to a third-floor landscaped rear court, an outdoor jogging path, gathering areas and seating for active and passive recreation and socializing. A rooftop community garden on the eighth floor is also proposed for lanterns, horticulture, health and nutrition programming, and the 16th floor will have a dedicated supportive services program office suite, large community and meeting rooms, fitness rooms to promote active living and access to a roof terrace with panoramic views of Harlem.

I'll pass the presentation back to Michelle.

MICHELLE PONCE: Thank you, Jorge. Can we go to the next slide, please? All right. Lastly, economic development. Our team will partner and coordinate with community-based organizations,

Building Skills, and HireNYC to post the construction job opportunities that be available for Timbale

Terrace. Our team will also provide priority for local residents and will collaborate with the community board and other local organizations to host OSHA trainings free of charge to local residents.

2	open up job opportunities in the construction field
3	for those individuals that receive it. As you can see
4	here in the table, Mega has an excellent track record
5	of meeting local hiring and M/WBE goals for hiring.
6	You can see here that we've often exceeded our hiring
7	goals by 10, 20, 30 percent, and we will also be
8	committing to maximizing our M/WBE contracting goals
9	as well.

With that, that concludes our presentation for Timbale Terrace. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. I'd also like to recognize Council Member Nurse has joined us.

I have some questions. Can you elaborate on the target populations for the supportive housing units and how the two will interact?

AGATA NAKLICKA: Yes, and for that, we'll pass it to our colleague, Dan Kent from Lantern.

DAN KENT: Morning, everyone. Dan Kent,
CEO of Lantern Organization. The proposal includes 97
studio apartments which would be reserved for
individuals from the 15/15 program, specifically the
single adult population.

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2 CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. Has Lantern
3 successfully combined adult and youth populations in
4 the same building and in other locations?
5 DAN KENT: Absolutely. In fact, right next

door at Schafer Hall, we serve both young adults and single adults, and we serve a wide range of populations. We have over 1,400 units of affordable and supportive housing throughout New York City, most of which serve a mix of populations.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much, and lastly, could you explain how supportive and affordable units will be distributed through the building?

DAN KENT: Yes, as per regulations, they're distributed randomly.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, sorry. One more question. Thank you What was the rationale for increasing the number of larger units in the building at a higher number of smaller units? Were there any trade-offs in making those decisions?

DAN KENT: The rationale was community input. That's why we increased the percentage of family units. The primary trade-off is it makes the project a little more expensive.

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Colleagues if anyone had any questions or remarks. Council Member Farías.

COUNCIL MEMBER FARÍAS: Thank you so much,

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much.

Now I'd like to recognize any of my

Just a quick question on the economic development piece. You've listed here CBOs, building trades, and Hire NYC. Do we know the percentage of people in the local area that we can pull to hire from? Do we know if there's 10 percent, 15 percent, 20 percent are in construction skills or in a union or have some sort of trade, certification, or credential that we'll be utilizing to hire on this project.

MICHELLE PONCE: We will definitely work with the community board and other local organizations to post these jobs. Our target is that 30 percent of the new hires be local residents from the community board.

COUNCIL MEMBER FARÍAS: Okay, so the target goal is 30 percent but we haven't initially had any conversations yet to see what the percentage of people in the locality are within the union or have been credentialed.

MICHELLE PONCE: Not yet, but we've started those conversations a bit as we've gone through this ULURP bringing you that process.

COUNCIL MEMBER FARÍAS: Okay, great. I obviously, as someone that's worked in job training prior, I always love to see when folks are going to add more people to the OSHA training and having recruitment sessions. As many of us know, job training programs, apprenticeship programs are longer than potentially how long this is going to take to be built, and so I'd, one, like to say, please consider as early as you possibly can to start that process to make sure people from the locality can actually benefit from being on this project. Secondarily, working with the unions is super critical in going beyond these bare minimum credentials and making sure people can work. I was just in a Transportation and Contracts hearing as I ran over here talking about M/WBEs. Again, do we know the percentage of M/WBE subcontractors that are in this local area that could potentially be on the project?

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MICHELLE PONCE: We haven't identified them yet, but that is an exercise that we can definitely start doing as early as possible. MEGA frequently exceeds the goals that HPD and agencies require so we feel comfortable about maximizing the M/WBE contracting opportunities here as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER FARÍAS: Okay, great. Thank you, folks, for answering my questions. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you, Madam

Majority Leader. Okay. Anyone else? Council Member

Nurse.

question. It's great to see the passive house elements being used here, and I love that it's being used more, but on the post-construction side, when people are moving in my community, I've noticed a lot of problems with mold, water leaks, people not understanding that these types of windows are hard to get and so just wondering if you're planning on doing any education about what this type of unit means for tenants, lack of screens, just that they have to change the filters often because I think a lot of people are very unfamiliar with this and don't

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realize just how much maintenance they need to do
annually to make sure that the unit itself is
healthy. Not really a question, but just a comment
that we've been seeing this in the post-construction
period, and it would be good to just let people know
and build in a plan for regularly changing the
filters and making sure those things don't become an
issue.

MICHELLE PONCE: No, Council Member,
that's a great point, and our intent too is to
provide that training. It's good for the tenants to
know, but it's also great for the longevity of each
unit. Duly noted, and we'll definitely be
incorporating that.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. The applicant panel is now excused.

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

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes. We're going to call up the first three that I have cards for, Julius Tajiddin, Zachary O'Farrill, and Cynthia Stuart.

If you are a member of the public signed up to testify on the proposal, please stand by when

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you hear your name being called and prepare to speak when the Chair says that you may begin.

As a reminder in the event that Council Members have questions, witnesses are asked to remain online or to stay seated here at the microphone after their testimony until excused by the Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: You may begin.

ZACHARY O'FARRILL: Thanks. Thank you, Committee. My name is Zach O'Farrill. I am the community liaison with Belongo, formerly known as the Afro Latin Jazz Alliance. I just first want to say that we are very proud to have called various parts of Harlem home for a long time from when we had our offices at Harlem School of the Arts to when we had our offices at the Minisink Townhouse with the Mission Society then to the one-bedroom apartment that we turned into an office at 20 West 125th Street between Malcolm X and 5th, and now we're at Artspace El Barrio on 99th between 2nd and 3rd so we feel a deep connection to the area and are very proud to be a part of this project and that our forever home can be on Park Avenue between 118th and 119th. I just want to talk about the activation of Park Avenue and all the activities, all that we'll be able to offer

2	to the community up there. Whether it's our
3	performance spaces where we'll be presenting artists
4	and performances that are diverse and culturally
5	relevant to people in the community that reflect the
6	incredible diversity of the community to the smaller
7	venue that we'll have as part of our cafe, which we
8	can treat as like a jazz club which can be an
9	opportunity for local artists to meet each other and
10	perform together and have opportunities to make music
11	and build community almost every night of the week.
12	We have educational spaces where we are plan, oh my
13	god, I'm already almost done, where we want to be the
14	community music school in East Harlem. We want to be
15	where young people can come and take classes that are
16	affordable. We want to use our co-working spaces as
17	places where people can get English classes, or as is

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. Thank you so much.

personal finance classes. That's my time. Thank you.

becoming increasingly important, Spanish classes,

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Sorry. We did not announce that the public will be given two minutes to speak. I apologize.

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CYNTHIA STUART: Okay. Hi, I'm Cynthia 2 3 Stuart. I'm the Chief Operating Officer of the 4 Supportive Housing Network of New York, and we're a membership organization representing 200 non-profits 5 statewide that collectively run 60,000 units of 6 supportive housing. I've been doing this for good 7 8 long time. I've been in the supportive housing field for 30 years. I can wholeheartedly attest to the safety and effectiveness of supportive housing, which 10 11 has been built in New York City for the past 40 12 years. It has a sterling reputation for being both 13 the premier intervention for helping our most 14 vulnerable neighbors live stably in the community as 15 well as being an excellent and responsive neighbor. 16 There are dozens of studies that prove the 17 effectiveness of supportive housing and ending 18 homelessness. There was even an NYU study that proved 19 that supportive housing actually increases property 20 values. That's good. And, as you know, property values is a reflection of safety and neighborhood, 21 2.2 but even though I've worked in supportive housing for 2.3 a really long time, and I'm a diehard supporter of it I'm here to point out to the Committee that it's a 24 small part of this fantastic project, which I have to 25

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say, is a fantastic project. It's probably the most fantastic I've ever seen in 30 years in New York City because it has 250 affordable units in East Harlem that is gentrifying, because it has the Afro Latin Jazz Center and it supports East Harlem's sense of pride and culture. I can't believe how fantastic it is. While I was listening to Jorge speak about all the other things, I was like, wow, this is even better than I thought. Of all the three components of this gorgeous project, I very much hope the Subcommittee supports the building of it. Thanks. I made it.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. Did Julius Tajiddin want to speak?

JULIUS TAJIDDIN: Yeah. Julius Tajiddin.

I'm an East Harlem resident, and I like the project,
but these are the problems with it. According to the
latest NYU Furman report, 60 percent of East Harlem
households earn at or below 30,000 a year, 33 percent
are at or below the federal poverty level, which is
approximately 14,000 a year. The developer in this
project touts that the residential units are 100
percent affordable, yet they don't tap into this 60
percent group, let alone the 33 percent group. I find

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it very appalling that this city can house migrants in luxury housing, no less, but far too often don't 3 4 allow housing for our less fortunate residents, in this case, who have probably been here their entire 5 lives or for a very long time. The way the ecosystem 6 7 and housing should work is that when new housing is 8 built, some of the people living in such communities should go into that housing then the landlords of these dilapidated buildings can renovate them and let 10 11 some new transplants occupy them. Many of the East 12 Harlem residents in that 60 percent group as well as 13 the 33 percent group live in overcrowded and 14 deplorable apartments. As far as the AMI goes, the 15 use of it is a convenience for developers. Even if a developer was shooting for a federal benefit, which 16 17 would require the use of the AMI, that has nothing to 18 do with us. By the time of this closing, the AMI 19 could be 10,000 to 15,000 more than the 127,000 that 20 it is currently so it's a system where the goal post 21 is always moving. But if we use the method of income 2.2 targeted housing, it is what it is. We want housing 2.3 that protects a certain income class, and that will not change. What the developer presents today could 24 25 change by the time of the closing. Lastly, this

- 39 1 DISPOSITIONS developer said nothing about guaranteeing 2 3 construction jobs for our U.S. citizen residents in 4 the Harlem area. I travel all over the country, and in the South, black people work in every job sector. Yet here, there are too many job industries, such as 6 7 construction, where you don't see black construction 8 workers. Why is that? I can tell you, it's not the black citizens' doing. It's the government's doing. You, the Committee, and hopefully the City Council, 10 11 have an opportunity to fix this. So that's what's wrong with this project. Everything else about it is 12 13 good. 14 CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. 15 JULIUS TAJIDDIN: Any questions? Salaam, any questions? 16 17 CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Are there any 18 questions? Firstly, I'd like to recognize Council
 - Anyone have questions? Council Member Marte.

Member Yousef Salaam has joined us.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: Hello. Just a quick comment. Many of the migrants aren't staying in luxury housing, and I understand what you're trying to fight for, many of us try to fight for the same

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thing in our communities, but you can't pit one community against another.

JULIUS TAJIDDIN: No, but we can protect our residents, our U.S. citizen residents. I believe I said, yeah, I didn't put a number like many or a little, but that's what they're doing, and yet in our communities, in the black and brown, people that have been here for a while, they're not looking out for them. They're just totally, they're missing that number, the 60 percent number earning 30 percent and below, and then 33 percent earning below the poverty level, and yet you say we're offering, everything's affordable, but yet you stop short of that number and you can't do that. That has to stop.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAAM: I actually I do have a question and it might be to this particular project. As I was understanding AMI and correct me if I'm wrong, is the correct description of AMI up to meaning like zero to 30 percent for that particular category, 0 to 50 percent, and...

JULIUS TAJIDDIN: No, let me explain it to you.

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JULIUS TAJIDDIN: No, it's the area median 2 3 income, and the developers, they use the federal area. They don't have to do it. They do it out of 4 convenience because if you're going, for example, the low-income housing tax credit, a developer, right? So 6 7 HUD would require them to offer 80 percent, like so 8 many units at 80 percent of the AMI or lower, it still gives the developer an opportunity to offer it at even 10 percent. 10

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Sir, thank you so much. I think that Council Member would like to ask the question of the panel that gave the presentation and we can do that at a later date, but we want to thank, being no more questions on this panel, the witnesses are now excused. Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We're going to be calling up the next panel, Diane Louard-Michel, David Gillcrist, Alfredo Colon.

 $\label{eq:chairperson hanks: We'll now hear from the next panel.} \\$

DAVID GILLCRIST: Hello. Hi, my name is

David Gillcrist. I'm a resident of Community Board 11

since 1999 and the former Director of Development at

Hope Community from 1991 to 1995 where I helped build

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senior and low-income family housing. Subsequently, I
have worked for the Corporation for Supportive

Housing, and for the last 20 years, served as the

Executive Director of Project FINE, an elder services
organization based in Manhattan, Community Boards 4,

note that Timbale Terrace for the following reasons.

First, the extreme shortage of affordable housing is one of the most critical challenges facing East Harlem as it dramatically affects the demographic composition of this historically workingclass neighborhood and thus its very future. Without a doubt, it has become increasingly difficult for working-class community members to find superior accommodations to them in this neighborhood. The Lantern Group's proposal will produce 340 units of permanent affordable housing to households earning between 30 and 80 percent of area median income. The project will contain one-, two-, and even threebedroom units, making it relevant to households of a variety of sizes, and East Harlemites will receive key advantages over other applicants. The Lantern Group has negotiated with HPD a community preference for 50 percent of the affordable units.

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Secondly, Timbale Terrace will transform long-standing vacant lots into a vital hub of urban life that will reinforce other development efforts along Park Avenue. The site has been vacant for years, making that stretch of Park Avenue more of a no man's land to be avoided than a community asset. The Lantern Group has a sound plan to reverse this dynamic. For starters, once fully occupied, Timbale Terrace will house up to 600 people. Multiplying this effect will be the inclusion of a cultural powerhouse, the Afro Latin Jazz Alliance, which brings its commitment to performance in public education. It's a huge win for East Harlem. This program will seed a new generation of music... That was fast.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much.

ALFREDO COLON: Hi everybody, my name is Alfredo Colon. I'm a saxophonist, composer, music curator, New Yorker. I grew up in public housing in Harlem and was a student of the Afro Latin Jazz Alliance's Fat Afro Latin Jazz Cats program where they would teach us how to perform every Sunday at Fat Cat Jazz Club. This program has changed my life for the better. There I received free music education

at a time when my family could not afford to put me in lessons. I've met lifelong friends of mine, Zach being one of them, and it's changed my life in so many ways. I'm now a professional musician with a robust touring schedule. I've won multiple awards. I have many endorsements under my belt. None of it would have been possible without the Afro Latin Jazz Alliance. Being a Harlem resident myself, or someone who grew up in Harlem, this is something that hits very close to home and someone who's worked with them and been a part of the community, I can attest to all that they've done for the community, and I can see how much they brighten everything in the community. So I breezed through that, but that's all I have to say. If they could do that for me, I can only imagine what they can do for an entire community with a building so thank you all.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you for that powerful testimony. Congratulations. Thank you very much. This panel is now excused.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Calling up the next group, confirming that Diane Louard Michel does not want to testify at this time. Shams DaBaron, and I'm

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2 not sure if Melissa Auton wants to speak at this time 3 so Shams DaBaron.

SHAMS DABARON: How's everybody?

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Great. You may begin.

SHAMS DABARON: As a product of Harlem, my family originated in East...

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Sorry, what's your name?

SHAMS DABARON: Shams DaBaron. As a product of Harlem, as someone whose family originates in East Harlem, I'm obviously concerned at what goes on in Harlem and so one of my objectives in what I do now as the housing hero, is to ensure that communities like Harlem that are having developments are having developments that not only benefit the developers, the non-profit partners, the residents, but also the overall community, and I support Timbale Terrace because this is one of those projects that is unique to the community that offers not just the supportive services that address communities like, those that are experiencing homelessness, etc., but also workforce housing, and we've seen so much through gentrification and other means of our people from Harlem have to leave Harlem and go out of state

in different places so we lose our local workforce, 2 3 which are, many of them are city workers, many of 4 them are law enforcement. I deal with these people all the time who, they're processing the application for someone who's facing eviction or someone who's 6 7 exiting a shelter, but they themselves are facing 8 homelessness. They themselves are saying, I don't got long on this job because I can't afford to live in my apartment in Harlem. Shams, can you help me? Because 10 11 I can't access a voucher. So it's a lot of different 12 reasons why I have to support projects like this, and 13 the fact that half of its residents are going to be under the 30 percent of the AMI is important, the 14 15 fact that it maintains its cultural integrity, specifically in East Harlem through an Afro Latino 16 17 cultural center is important to me, the fact that 18 they have heard the community and there are certain 19 things that they had to change because the community 20 wanted it and they did that is why I have to support 21 it. Last thing, we can't continue to build shelters 2.2 as the alternative for people that can't afford to 2.3 live in the communities. We have to center housing over shelters. Harlem is saturated, oversaturated 24 25 with shelters. They keep building them because it's

You may begin.

AURORA FLORES: Hi, how are you? My name 2 3 is Aurora Flores, and I'm an author, artist, and Latin music educator, producer of 100 years of Latin 4 music in New York over YouTube, and what I want to say is affordable housing can save lives while music 6 7 can heal the soul, the body, and the mind, bringing communities together. East Harlem, El Barrio, as we 8 know it, has always been a community of Puerto Ricans, African Americans, immigrants, and many of 10 11 that diverse ethnic groups living here today, and it 12 has always been a poor working-class community that 13 brought its music, art, and poetry to these streets. In fact, the history of Latin music in New York 14 15 begins and can be traced to the opening of the first 16 Latin music record shop at Almacenes Hernandez in 17 1927 on 114th Street and Park Avenue. For the past 18 hundred years, these streets have been steeped in our 19 syncopated rhythms, drums, chants, and songs from 20 classical to pop popular music. The Timbale Building 21 is a direct partnership with this community. It is a united effort between affordable housing and music 2.2 2.3 education and presentation that will directly impact not only youth but many families also here and coming 24 to Spanish Harlem who need and deserve affordable 25

virtually.

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2 BRIAN DICKERSON: Hello, I'm Brian 3 Dickerson. I'm a clinical social worker, a son of 4 Harlem. I've been working with Lantern for over 15 years, and I feel like I'm in a really blessed situation because I'm one of the guys that work 6 7 directly with the folks that move in, and I've been 8 able to experience them coming in with the trauma of being unhoused and seeing them achieve and overcome obstacles and incrementally arriving at greater and 10 11 greater success. I've had people who have come in and 12 been able to finish college, to find partners, to 13 have children, to become a major force in our 14 community and to give back. I have a young person 15 that became a social worker and came back one day and said, Brian, do you remember me? I was like, yeah, 16 17 and she told me her name and then she was like I 18 lived here, I went to Hunter, I'm a social worker, 19 and you helped inspire that, and I say that with 20 humility, and she was bringing someone else so the 21 importance, I know someone said I want to take what's 2.2 good about Lantern and about (INAUDIBLE) any 2.3 vulnerable person who's unhoused needs a place to live to start their life, whether it's migrant 24

populations, our asylum seekers, our unhoused

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neighbors, whoever it is, singles, young adults. The impact that this beautiful space will have when a person walks in and is able to say I'm going to live here. This is the beginning. It tells people their self-worth, that this place is beautiful, and someone cares, and there's this incredible team that I work with, social workers, case managers, that are there because they have great empathy, and they're authentically there because of their commitment to the mission of helping all people, specifically people in our community, part of the African Diaspora and beyond so this is a great project. I support it wholeheartedly. I support it whether I'm volunteering or whether, it's not the money that brings you, obviously, social workers don't make a lot of money, so it's not about that.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much.

BRIAN DICKERSON: It's about the mission so I'm really happy to be able to support Timbale Terrace.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you.

BRIAN DICKERSON: (INAUDIBLE) I look

forward to meeting you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: George Janes.

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2 GEORGE JANES: Thank you. My name is 3 George Janes. I've been the Consulting Planner to 4 Community Board 11 for the past 10 years. Today I'm here on my own time to offer support for Timbale Terrace. Timbale Terrace and other projects that are 6 7 in the pipeline are a testament to the effectiveness 8 of community-based planning and the East Harlem Neighborhood Plan. Compared to other Manhattan community districts since 2014, East Harlem has 10 11 produced the most new-construction affordable 12 housing, produced the most new-construction 13 affordable housing serving the lowest income bands, and preserved the most existing affordable housing 14 15 units by far. East Harlem has not produced the most 16 total new housing, but it has produced the most 17 affordable housing, and affordability was the focus 18 of the neighborhood plan. Projects like Timbale Terrace with 100 percent affordable housing are 19 20 critical to the plan's implementation. Now I came 21 here today because, to my surprise, this project had 2.2 substantial community opposition. I've been to nearly 2.3 every Community Board 11 Land Use meeting over the past 10 years, and I've never seen anything like it. 24

As someone who believes we must listen to neighbors

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when they speak, I remind everyone that the 2 3 Neighborhood Plan called for development that 4 prioritizes not only affordable housing but also housing for the homeless and supportive housing. Opposition to Timbale concerned the supportive 6 7 housing component. Neighbors see the crime and disorder in the streets, and they believe that 8 supportive housing will bring more of that to the neighborhood. Let me be clear, the concerns that the 10 11 neighbors have about crime and disorder are 12 completely legitimate, and we should be doing more to 13 find solutions to these problems, but Timbale, with 14 the housing it brings, is not part of that problem. 15 It's part of the solution. Timbale Terrace helps to realize Neighborhood Plan deserves your support. 16 17 Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much.

Are there any Council Members with questions for this panel? Thank you. Next.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Okay. We will now call the next three panelists online, Doreen Burton, Lisa Jackson Foyle and Maulin Mehta.

DOREEN BURTON: Hi, good afternoon. My name is Doreen Burton. About 10 years ago, I was

living with my father when he suddenly passed away. 2 Because I was not on his lease, I became homeless. I 3 4 went into the shelter system, but I felt like I was 5 in jail because I knew many people that was having problems. Also, while I was in the shelter system, we 6 7 would have to move to a new shelter every few months, which meant I had to find a new doctor or dentist 8 each time. This was so frustrating to have to find new providers. My health was very poor. Then one day 10 11 I met a program director from Lantern who told me 12 that if I could possibly just hold on for a few more 13 months, that they were opening a new building called Prospero Hall that I possibly could move into so I 14 15 held on until it opened. I was one of the first tenants to move into Prospero Hall, and my life has 16 17 never been the same. Now I'm able to see a doctor on 18 a regular basis without worrying that I will have to 19 relocate, find a new doctor, and tell my story over 20 again. This was so frustrating to have to find new 21 providers. Supportive Housing has done me a big 2.2 favor. I appreciate all case managers and program 2.3 directors for all that they do for me. My health is better because I don't have to stress anymore of 24 25 worrying about belongings being taken and everything

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else, especially when I'm going to lay my head at
night. I was under constant stress. Here at Prospero,
I can always contact a case manager.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Time expired.

DOREEN BURTON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: I just want to say thank you for that and sharing your powerful testimony. I really appreciate it. Thank you.

DOREEN BURTON: You're welcome.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Lisa Jackson Foyle.

LISA JACKSON FOYLE: Hey, can you hear me?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes.

My name is Lisa Jackson Foyle, and I am one of the owners of FTE Builders. We are a certified M/WBE subcontractor, and we specialize in interior rough and finish carpentry, and I am here to attest that Mega Contracting does fulfill the need to hire M/WBEs on a lot of their projects. One in particular was the first, one of the first projects that we worked on was Randolph houses in Harlem, and we were in phase one and phase two where there was a total gut renovation on some tenement houses on that block, a well-known block, historical block, and what we did

Maulin Mehta, and I am New York Director at Regional

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Plan Association. Thank you to Chair Hanks and all the Members of the Subcommittee for the opportunity to testify today in support of the Timbale Terrace project.

The recently released 2023 Housing and

Vacancy Survey shows that our city has a 1 percent vacancy rate for affordable units across the city, which is the lowest vacancy rate in half a century. Moreover, we've estimated that our city and state will require over 800,000 new units of housing in the next decade to meet current and future demand. While Timbale Terrace is a fraction of the need, it provides an incredible model of creating a sustainable mixed-use and mixed-income development that delivers on housing and community needs. East Harlem is in real need of new affordable housing. Real median gross rent has increased over 50 percent since 2006 and nearly half of all new development over the last decade was market rates. The Timbale Terrace Project creates tremendous opportunities by providing a 100 percent affordable housing development that will be accessible for households and families earning 30 to 80 percent AMI, and it does this at a time when the community is seeing

major investments, helping to ensure that some of the 2 3 most vulnerable New Yorkers are able to securely take 4 advantage of these new opportunities. More importantly, this project realizes goals from the East Harlem Neighborhood Plan to prioritize public 6 sites for the creation of more affordable housing. 8 Too many communities work through exhaustive planning processes only to see few benefits realized. Timbale Terrace puts the community's vision into action and 10 demonstrates to New Yorkers that the time and effort 11 12 invested in community planning can deliver results. 13 By building this project on an NYPD parking lot, we 14 can provide sustainable infill development, give 15 housing and resources to vulnerable New Yorkers, and 16 ensure they take advantage of the investment and 17 opportunities that will be created in the years to 18 come. Model projects like this that serve vulnerable 19 populations are really vital to moving our region 20 forward. Too many communities have enacted 21 exclusionary policies, which has led to our current 2.2 housing deficit. We hope you'll approve this project 2.3 and encourage more communities to do their part in supporting New Yorkers in need of affordable housing. 24 25 Thank you for your time.

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are still here? No?

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. Are there any questions from my Council Members that

Okay, so this panel is now excused.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We have one more person signed up to speak in-person to answer the AMI question. Alex Rawding from HPD.

DIRECTOR RAWDING: Thank you. I'm Alex Rawding. I'm the Director of New Construction Finance at HPD, and I wanted to respond to Council Member Salaam's AMI question. The area median income is the tool that HPD uses to set the maximum income qualifying households in our units. In direct response to your question, a tenant in a 30 percent AMI unit will earn no more than 30 percent of AMI. The lowest qualifying income for that tenant is set so that an applicant pays no more than 35 percent of their income on rent. That exact amount is highlighted in the chart. It's 29,700, I believe it's page 3, and could shift depending on the household size. That's for a tenant that's paying rent. Great HPD projects and affordable housing projects in general are also a great resource for tenants that have a federal, state, or city rental assistance

voucher in that a tenant with a rental assistance

3 voucher, there are no minimum income qualifications.

4 They could be earning zero dollars so long as they

5 have a voucher that pays the qualifying rent of the

6 building. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. I have one quick question. If a project is locked in at a certain AMI, and I believe that's an average that could be up to three different levels so in this project it's 30, 50, and 80. By the time the project is built, which is always like a two-year gap, what happens to incomes and levels that have shifted?

ALEX RAWDING: Great. Thank you for that question. The maximum qualifying income will shift to the year of when the project is marketing or leasing up. Let's say we're, maybe I can go through a specific example so a project begins construction today and it's ready for tenants to move in two years. The maximum qualifying income for a 30 percent AMI unit will be 30 percent of 2026 AMI. The minimum qualifying income will remain the same because that is set so that no tenant pays more than 35 percent of their income on rent, and rents have not changed even though the income limits have increased with AMIs.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: I say that to say that there are many folks who want to support these projects and they are looking at where they are right now and then when the project is done, it's shifting.

We just want to keep an eye on that or at least

incorporate that in our presentations. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAAM: I got a guestion that you may be able to help me with too. Since I'm probably maybe the newest Member, not necessarily to the Council, but to the political space as well, my question is maybe just a question out of curiosity, why use the AMI model in the first place, meaning is that the only model that can be used? Are we restricted to AMI or are there other opportunities, because as we heard earlier, I was particularly concerned when I not just walked around the community as a person that was campaigning for office, but also as we reheard again, the testimony from Julius Tajiddin, 60 percent of the community is earning far below what that AMI is, and I'm just wondering because that community, if that's the majority, but then we're saying we want the median of the area, but the majority in this particular area specifically is earning far lower than that. I'm just wondering, is

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AMI the only model that can be used? And if it's not, then are there other things that might be able to be used in projects like these?

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ALEX RAWDING: Yeah, I appreciate that question, and I'd say that's probably the start of a longer conversation that I'm sure HPD would be happy to have with you and other Members of the Council.

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I'll give the short answer, and that is AMIs are the established tool for the affordable housing industry across the nation, and they are set based on a broad area for New York City so they're not necessarily linked to the smaller Districts in which you serve, and so the discrepancy you pointed out is accurate. HPD and the City, while we're bound to use that tool to comply with other financing sources at our disposal, we don't necessarily need to, we're still able to size rents and AMIs to serve the community as best as possible, and so what I mean by that is not every project proposes the same AMI distribution, and developers and HPD work to identify AMIs that will ensure the long-term financial viability of the building while also serving community members.

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DAN KENT: If I could just add quickly to 2 that for your question, Councilman Salaam. I just 3 4 wanted to add that the reason why we prioritized units at 30 percent of the area median income is because of the point you just made. Because in East 6 7 Harlem, 60 percent of AMI is not low-income housing. 8 That's the typical definition for the federal government to get funding for a project like this, but thanks to the City's Extremely Low-Income 10 11 Affordability program, we're able to provide a 12 significant number of units that are at 30 percent of the area median income, which is affordable to East 13 14 Harlem residents generally. 15 CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. 16

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We just ask that if HPD and the applicant team could submit this information in a followup, that would be helpful.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. This panel is excused.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: There being no more remote public participants or participants in person who wish to testify at this time.

If anyone would like to send in written comments, that is landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov.

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS 64
2	CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much.
3	There being no other members of the public wishing to
4	testify on the Timbale Terrace proposal under
5	application numbers C 240046 HAM and C 240047 PQM,
6	the public hearing is now closed.
7	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Just adding for the
8	record that the public hearings for the Landmark
9	Preservation Committee designations are also closed.
LO	CHAIRPERSON HANKS: That concludes today's
11	business.
12	I would like to thank the members of the
L3	public and my Colleagues and Subcommittee on Land Use
L 4	Staff and the Sergeant-at-Arms for your participation
15	today.
L 6	This meeting is hereby adjourned.
L7	[GAVEL]
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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 February 20, 2024