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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April 8, 2024

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HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS-CITY HALL

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to begin.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: This is a microphone check for the Committee on Zoning and Franchises. Today's date is April 8, 2024. We are in the Council Chambers. The recording is done by Rocco Macedi(SP?). At this time can everybody please silence your cellphones. If you wish to testify, please go up to the Sergeant at Arms desk to fill out a testimony slip. At this time and going forward, no one is to approach the dais. I repeat, no one is to approach the dais. Thank you for your cooperation. Chair, we are ready

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: [GAVEL] Good morning everyone. Happy Monday and welcome to the meeting of the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises. I am Council Member Kevin Riley, Chair of this Committee. This morning, I am joined by Council Member Schulman, Marte, Gutiérrez, Avilés and Ariola, and also Hanks. Today, we are holding a hearing on the second of three major initiatives that the Administration is collectively calling the City of Yes.

The first initiative was zoned for a carbon neutrality, which we passed last year. The second initiative that we will be hearing about today is Zoning for Economic Opportunity. The third

2 initiative, which will come before us later this year

3 is zoning for housing opportunity. I want to make it

4 | clear that today is only about the second initiative.

5 Zoning for economic opportunity, the Administration

6 City of Yes, Zoning for Housing Opportunity has not

7 | yet begun public review but it is expected later this

8 spring.

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We have a lot of people here today in person and online who are interested in the second initiative, Zoning for Economic Opportunity. So, this will be a long hearing and I want to quickly go over the order of events for today.

After I open the hearing, we will hear from the Department of City Planning about the details of the proposed Zoning for Economic Opportunity Text

Amendment. I and my fellow Council Members will then have the opportunity to ask questions about this text amendment. After a round of questions, we will hear statements from any other elected officials who would like to make a comment. Following these statements, we will hear comments from the public, starting with the people who are in person and then move into the online — excuse me, to the people who are registered to sign and testify online.

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Depending on how the hearing is going, we may take a short break to see the solar eclipse, which I know a lot of people would like to see. I now turn it over to the Subcommittee Counsel to review hearing procedures.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. I'm William Vidal, Counsel to this Subcommittee. This meeting is being held in hybrid format. Members of the public who wish to testify may testify in person or via Zoom. 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 and for those of you here in Chambers, please see one of the Sergeant at Arms to prepare and submit the speaker card. Members of the public may also view a livestream broadcast of this meeting at 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. take a moment to check your device and confirm that your mic is on before you begin speaking. We will limit public testimony to two minutes per witness.

2 If you have additional testimony you would like the

3 Subcommittee to consider or if you have written

4 testimony that you would like to submit, please email

5 | it to landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. Please

6 indicate the LU number and/or project name in the

7 subject line of your email. In this case, zoning for

8 economic opportunity. We request that witnesses

9 joining us remotely remain in the meeting until

10 excused by the Chair as Council Members may have

11 | questions. Chair Riley will now continue with

12 today's agenda item.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Counsel. I will now open the public hearing on the Preconsidered LU relating to the Zoning for economic opportunity Text Amendment. When I was first informed about this initiative, I was surprised to find out the regulations that govern where business can locate had

not been updated in the regular way since 1961.

This means that aspects of the Zoning Resolution which regulates uses in buildings throughout the city are over 60 years old. Some of my questions, which I will get into later will seek to address just how did the city fall so far behind?

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fundamental changes.

2 In the past 60 years, the city and my district 3 have changed a lot. What people do for work and 4 where they work have changed. In the 1960's we 5 barely had computers and internet did not exit. Heavy manufacturing was still a major part of the 6 7 city's economic backbone and most people who worked in offices commuted to the midtown and downtown 8 Manhattan to work. 60 years later, the city has multiple business districts in Bronx, Manhattan, 10 11 Queens, and Brooklyn. More and more of my 12 constituents also want to live and work in the same 13 neighborhood, which means where people work has

The pandemic has also made it clear that neighborhoods need to be self-sufficient and have access to medical offices, food and shops.

Regulations from the 1960's are clearly out of date.

With that said, this is a dense, complicated initiative that the Administration has undertaken.

It involves updating over 1,000 pages of the Zoning Resolution.

In response to such as big undertaking, we have heard a lot of concerns from our community boards and residents. I want to recognize these concerns and I

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2 understand them. There has also been a lot of 3 confusion over what regulations this proposal

4 actually does or does not change and how these

5 changes will affect our communities. This is a

6 complex proposal and it is critical that we get it

7 | right because it will impact our neighborhoods.

Today is not the first opportunity that communities

9 have to voice their concerns and provide input. I

10 want to recognize the public engagement in the

11 Department of City Planning has undertaken with this

12 initiative. DCP has attended hundreds of meetings

across the five boroughs to explain this proposal and

14 hear from communities.

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However, the scale and complexity of this proposal has created difficulties for effective community engagement. Over 1,000 pages of Zoning Text changes is overwhelming for our communities, leading to confusion in the face of complexity of this proposal. I strongly encourage DCP to continue engaging with us in our communities.

Today's hearing is an important part of this public engagement process. The Administration has put forward a proposal and now the Council has the opportunity to amend it. Tell us your concerns and

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2 | we will do our best to address them. The more detail

3 you provide about concerns with the many different

4 components of this proposal, the better the Council

5 | will be able to address those concerns through

6 changes to the proposal.

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We know many communities are worried about how this initiative may impact their quality of life. I agree, this initiative needs to strike a proper balance between accommodating businesses, the demand for live, work, neighborhoods and the existing character of our neighborhoods, including both residential and commercial areas.

This brings me to two final points that I want to make. First, this initiative is missing a proposal that is disproportionately impacting certain of our communities and raises real environmental justice issues. The missing piece is addressing large last-mile distribution warehouses. The city needs to rethink comprehensively how packages are being delivered to our homes and concentration of large packaging warehouses in certain neighborhoods such as Red Hook in Council Member Avilés district and Hunts Point in Chair Salamanca's district.

Chair Salamanca and others will speak more about
this issue and I want to recognize the absolute need
for the administration to address our last mile
warehouses are regulated. This problem cannot go

6 unaddressed any longer.

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Second, it is also not enough to simply change the Zoning Resolution. Enforcement of the proposed new regulations in another critical piece that is missing from this initiative, the Department of Building does not have the needed staff or resources to address violations of the Zoning Resolution. The Administration needs to pledge to increase DOB's resources, so that the quality-of-life concerns that our communities are rightfully raising are effectively addressed. I sincerely hope that we can work with the Administration to address these two sets of issues, last mile warehouses and enforcement in the same way that we did with the manufacturing initiative that is part of this proposal.

As part of the Zoning for Economic Opportunity, the Administration is finally proposing to update how we regulate, manufacturing zones going forward. This update to the Zoning Resolutions Manufacturing

Districts has been long time in the making and much

needed and we appreciate the Administration responsiveness to Council Members requests. It is my hope we can similarly work with the Administration on last mile warehouses and enforcement.

Before we begin the presentation by the

Department of City Planning, I would like to remind people wishing to testify remotely that 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. For anyone with us in person, please see one of the Sergeants to prepare and submit a speakers card. If you would prefer to submit written testimony, you can always do so by emailing it to us at landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. I just want to highlight we've been joined by Council Member Abreu

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: The first panel consists of Director of City Planning Dan Garodnick and Matt Waskiewicz.

and Council Member Nurse and also Council Member

Salaam. Counsel, please call the first panel.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Counsel, can you please administer the affirmation?

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

DAN GARODNICK: Dan Garodnick.

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PANEL:

I do.

MATTHEW WASKIEWICZ: Matthew Waskiewicz.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony today and in response to Council Member questions?

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. And now, the applicant team may begin. Please just reinstate your name and organization for the record.

DAN GARODNICK: Great thank you very much Mr.

Chairman. My name is Dan Garodnick, Director of the

Department of City Planning. I'm joined by Matt

Waskiewicz, who is the Project Manager for this

particular proposal at the Department of City

Planning and we very much thank you for the

opportunity to present to you today. We have a deck

that I'm going to run through with you, which will be

here on the screen and obviously, we are very, very

happy to take any of your questions at the end.

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Next, slide please. As you noted Mr. Chairman, we are advancing three proposals in our City of Yes package, one of them for carbon neutrality. Thank you very much to you and the City Council for passing that late last year. Proposal two, we're talking about today economic opportunity, and proposal three on housing, is coming to a City Council near you at the end of, uh toward the end of the year. We look forward to talking to you about that.

Next slide. Today's proposal is on economic opportunity and I appreciated your making the distinction Mr. Chairman between this and the housing proposal. I think that they tend to get lumped in together largely because they are you know branded thematically with the same name and we certainly understand that but this hearing and this proposal is specific to economic opportunity. Housing is next. We expect to release the text on that very soon.

Next slide. The economy has changed in New York

City. Let's go to the next slide after this. Since

the pandemic, we have nearly 17,000 vacant store

fronts. 16 percent of New Yorkers are working from

home at least one day a week. That's three times the

number than existed before the pandemic and a 19

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percent office vacancy rate in New York City that is approximately 80 million square feet of vacant office space.

The zoning as you noted Mr. Chairman Next slide. was written for 1960's economy and a lot has changed since then. The way we do business, where and when we work, the types of businesses that exist, the environmental standards for businesses all have changed in the last 60 years and businesses need flexibility and clarity to adapt to a changing economy but unfortunately today's zoning rules are too complex, restrictive and outdated. They make it difficult for enforcement, complexity, restrictive. They result in vacant storefronts being and staying vacant for far too long and outdated. Of course, we've heard all the reference of the typewriter repair shops or the taxidermy and not so much reference to more modern uses in our zoning today.

Next slide. We have seen a lot of support for City of Yes for Economic Opportunity, ranging from business improvement districts, chambers, industrial service providers, small businesses, civic institutions, free lancers. They have come out to support the proposal but perhaps more importantly

2 they also helped us to shape it. We have been

3 talking about this proposal for a couple of years

4 now. We have worked to incorporate the very serious

5 needs that have been expressed to us about how our

6 zoning is limiting a business growth and opportunity.

7 And so, we are very, very honored to have lots of

support for this proposal from the very people that

9 our zoning is affecting.

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Next slide. Let's talk about the public review timeline. Uhm, and I hope this is a good pace. I understand you all have a long day ahead and I have been in your shoes before so I am going to try to keep it snappy. We started with public information sessions last June and July, as well as September, referred this out to Community Boards on October 30th. I will note that the typical time period for Community Board is 60 days. We referred for an additional month in advance and then didn't give just 60 days. We gave five months' worth of time for Community Boards to be able to come back to us and give feedback. We accepted comments right up the vote of the City Planning Commission. We had a hearing at the City Planning Commission on January the 24th. It was approved by the City Planning

Board process. And then, equally importantly to all

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of that, we took Community Board feedback and made changes at the City Planning Commission and then reported back to Community Boards the changes that we made.

You have all this information before you. I will highlight a few of the changes that we made at the City Planning Commission in response to Community Board concerns but there were a lot more than the ones that I'm highlighting today and it really was an effort by us to show Community Boards that we were listening and they raised some really good issues in the process.

I also am pleased to report that four of the five borough presidents recommended to approve this proposal with conditions. Borough President Mark Levine of Manhattan, Borough President Venessa Gibson of the Bronx, Borough President Antonio Reynoso of Brooklyn and Borough President Donovan Richards of Queens. We're appreciative to all of them.

Next slide please. So, some people do not realize or appreciate how zoning affects business and understand that it can tell you where you can locate certain types of buildings but how does it actually affect business? How is it slowing us down?

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Well, questions like where can I open my

business? What can I actually do in my space? can I expand? These are all questions that are governed by zoning and unfortunately in rules that have not been functionally changed since 1961, they are no longer helping us in many ways, they are hurting us and limiting our opportunity for opening, operating and expanding a business in New York City.

Let's go to the next slide. 10

> Questions are presented like, why they city doesn't allow me to have an office on the second floor. Why you can't expand a bakery in a residential area? Why if you don't bother anybody why you can't have a particular business in your own home? Storefront vacancies, where it's our own rules that are keeping them from being reoccupied. can't we do anything about that? Like sciences, we have critical work, New York City is an important industry for us in New York City. There's lots of ambiguity. Why can't we have certainty as to where life science, where it can take place? And of course, if live music if allowed in a local bar, why can't you actually stand up and dance to it? These are all questions which were posed and have been

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2 posed to us repeatedly that we are trying to address

3 here. Let's go to the next slide.

City best for Economic Opportunity is defined by four specific goals and each one of them has a number of different subproposals. The goals are one, to make it easier for businesses to find space and grow. Lift some of the barriers so businesses can be closer to their customers. Goal two, boost growing industries, reducing obstacles for new types of businesses. Three, enable more business-friendly streetscapes and deliver active, safe and walkable streets for businesses and residents. And goal four, create new opportunities for businesses to open, establish new zoning tools to boost job growth and business expansion. And as you noted Mr. Chairman, at least one of these was specifically in response to the Council and Speakers call for new manufacturing districts that have not been added at all in the last 60 years and we're very, very excited to present that to you today.

Next slide. This is the summary of the proposals. I am not going to read them here. They are in front of you. I am going to go through each

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one of them individually so we'll spare you this slide but I'm going to move onto the next.

Goal one. This is the first goal of the presentation to make it easier for businesses to find space and grow. So now I'm going to run through each one of the 18 proposals with you and talk to you about what they actually mean. So, let's go to the next slide. Proposal one is to lift time limits to reactivating vacant storefronts. Right now, there is a two-year time clock that exists in some areas of the city that prevent legal but nonconforming storefronts from being occupied. What does that If you are a legal business, legal to be there mean? before 1961 and if you've continued on. If you actually become unoccupied, then you cannot reoccupy that space in some areas of the city and as a result, you're stuck. It stays vacant.

Today, our Zoning Resolution permits reactivation of this sort of a business without any time limit in only R5 to R7 Districts and does not allow it in historic districts. Our proposal would expand the geography to allow for reoccupation of vacant commercial office space citywide. R1 to R4, R5-7 within historic districts and R8-R10. So, we want to

2 eliminate what is today an obstacle to reoccupying a

3 vacant storefront.

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Next slide. Proposal two, we want to simplify rules for business types that are allowed on commercial streets, so that similar districts allow for the same mix of businesses in similar context. So, you don't have one side of the street allowing some businesses that are not allowed on the other side of the street like you see in this slide here, C1 and C2 is a particularly egregious example of They're generally located in the same places, usually a commercial corridor has both of them and we have a patchwork of rules, which means you can locate some types of businesses on one side of the street but not on the other street. That's complicated, it's confusing, it's bad for small businesses. have to struggle to figure out what New York City's own rules are and they don't make sense.

We also want to permit the same uses in C4 to C7 districts. In Midtown Manhattan, you can cross from a C5 to a C6 District. You couldn't even tell. You wouldn't even know. You got to look at the zoning map to know that you're actually changing but for non-office business regulations, they're completely

2 different. Planners had certain notions back in 1961

3 about theaters, about billiard parlors, catering

4 halls. Those are the sorts of things that are both -

5 | those are uses that are allowed in C6 but not in C5.

6 So, functionally, just to illustrate this, that means

7 that those sorts of uses like a theater or a billiard

8 parlor, you could allow it. You would allow it in

9 | Flat Iron or Union Square but you wouldn't allow it

10 | in Grand Central. Okay, that's the distinction that

11 | you have when you walk through Midtown. Those sorts

12 of business distinctions are existing today and make

13 | it impossible to have a billiard hall let's say in

14 the Grand Central area.

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We also want to remove ground floor limitations in C4 and C5 districts. Places like 125th Street in Harlem. Clothing, rental shops, dance studios, trade schools, they're allowed on the second floor but they're not allowed on the ground floor. Rules that don't make any sense anymore. Let's go to the next slide and let's give you an illustration. This is

22 something which is a C1 versus a C2 distinction here.

An owner of a bike shop on Columbus Avenue in Manhattan Valley in a C1 on the upper west side.

It's located - uh it has been there for a while; he's

2 looking to shift his service to bike rentals instead

3 of just sales. C1 Districts allow bike sales but not

4 rentals or repairs. The C2 district a couple of

5 | blocks away would allow it but he doesn't want to

6 have to break his lease to move a couple blocks away,

7 he should be able to do the rental, the repair and

the sales in the same context, in the same building.

Let's not force this guy to move out of his business.

10 Okay, next slide.

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Proposal three. This is a proposal to expand opportunities for small-scale clean production. I will note Council Members, we have an extra one-page document laying out a little bit more detail on this proposal. It was one that was confusing at the Community Board level, so we prepared a little more extra information about environmental issues on this proposal here for you. But what we want to do is allow small scale production businesses that are quite and clean like a pottery studio, bakery, coffee roaster, jewelry maker, Parel designer, 3-D printer. Things like that to locate in empty storefronts or offices.

No reference to 3-D printing in the 1961 Zoning Resolution. You will not be surprised to know we

1 2 need to be able to accommodate modern uses and to 3 accommodate them in commercial places where it is totally appropriate. We would allow here at the 4 ground floor up to 5,000 square feet in a C1, C2 and up to 10,000 square feet in a C4 to C7 District. 6 7 These all would be subject to the environmental standards that have been around for decades in our MX 8 District. So, we have this sort of thing in our MX Districts today. ABC and Right to Know Standards, M1 10 11 performance standards, plus additional noise, vibration and venting requirements when locating 12

above the ground floor in a building that has any

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residential.

I will note that this is an important way for us to expand opportunity for light manufacturing businesses that don't have an environmental impacts but also lightens the burden on our manufacturing districts. It allows for more flexibility and more opportunity for manufacturing districts to have what we perceive as core manufacturing, which need to be physically separated from other things.

Okay, let me give you an illustration on the next slide here. This is a bakery owner who operates in a neighborhood commercial storefront at the business

2 has grown, it's doing more distribution to the store,

3 to other stores. This owner here would like to

4 | expand her business to the adjacent vacant

5 storefront. It's a bakery, there's a vacant

6 storefront next door but our rules today say if

7 you're a bakery, once you hit 750 square feet, if you

8 expand beyond 750 feet, you become a food

9 manufacturer and you have to locate in a

10 manufacturing district.

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Okay, so that's an example. Bakery wants to expand past 750 square feet. If you're a food manufacturer, you're no longer aloud to be in this context. Next slide.

As I mentioned before, we made some modifications to our own proposal in response to Community Board concerns. One of them was on this proposal, on concerns that were raised in the Community Boards about heavy industry in more areas and what qualifies as clean production. We did not intend to advance heavy industry into commercial areas. We want to advance light manufacturing. I think 3-D printer as opposed to say cement factory. We want light manufacturing, pottery studio, jewelry maker, 3-D Printer to be in a commercial area.

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So, we appreciated that comment so we clarified and provided additional specificity on what uses are and are not eligible to locate in commercial districts. Again, there's a one pager on your desk on this one and for those who are watching at home or elsewhere that is also on our website.

Okay, proposal for, let's go to the next slide.

Okay, we want to modernize our loading dock rules, so that buildings can adapt over time. We don't want to mandate new loading docks when older, commercial buildings evolve over time. And our rules today has a square footage multiplier for commercial and manufacturing to calculate what sort of loading you need to provide in a building that is evolving over time.

And you keep those rules in place. You add a — let's just use the 3-D printer as an example, which does not have a need for a loading dock. You add them into a building. The building may be required to add a loading dock by rule of the City of New York. Now, nobody is going to do that. It doesn't make economic sense to do that for the 3-D printer but what happens is that becomes an opportunity that is lost. It's an opportunity lost for the building.

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It's an opportunity lost for that 3-D printer. We think that buildings should be able to evolve. We will not require additional loading for a change of use in an existing building, so we would not have an additional loading requirement for a new use in an old building.

Uhm, new construction requirements unchanged require the loading docks. This is about adaptive use of an old building and not requiring them to add new loading docks in the process. Okay, let's go to the next slide, Proposal 5. This is to allow commercial to exist over residential and also on the second floor in a C1, C2 District. We're going to talk about this one for a minute because we made some changes and it also was a point of interest at the Today, zoning allows for many Community Board. buildings to have a mix of residential and commercial uses but zoning sometimes restricts businesses from being able to use upper floors of the buildings. You can only do one story of commercial in a C1 or C2. You can only do one story of commercial if there's residential upstairs, even though you can have a doctor's office on the second floor.

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So, you can have a doctor's office but you can't have any other commercial use on the second floor of a building in a C1, C2. That limits options for new buildings to be built that contain both residences and businesses and also for older businesses to adapt over time. So if a doctor's office becomes vacant, you can't reoccupy that space with another business. We also want to enable renovations or new construction of mixed-use buildings in the places where it makes sense by allowing commercial uses at the same level or above residences provided there is complete separation. Complete separation between commercial and residential as long as there is complete separation, we would allow for commercial to live above residential. So, let's just illustrate this a little bit and go to the next slide here.

Okay, so first let's talk about C1 to C3. This is really the example of the doctor's office on the second floor. In some areas of the city here, the one's that we're talking about and you can see on the map where a second floor commercial is allowed today, community facilities can occupy the second floor of mixed-use buildings but offices and other commercial can't. We are proposing to allow commercial uses to

2 occupy the lowest two stories of a mixed-use building

3 | rather than just the ground floor. Commercial uses

4 in that case can occupy the same floor as residents

5 | but can't be located above residential units. This

6 is applicable only in C1 to C3. I will note, this is

7 already the rule in a number of areas in the city.

8 C4 to C6 it exists, in X districts, some are 9's or

9 10 Districts with a C1, C2 overlay. Pastry Carter,

10 Clinton, Downtown Brooklyn, Downtown Far Rockaway,

11 Inwood, Jerome Special Districts, flood zones,

12 | transit easements. This is already allowed. So, we

13 want to allow for that commercial on second floor the

14 | way that we allow a doctor on a second floor as a

15 community facility in the C1 to C3 districts. Okay,

16 so that's number one.

residential uses.

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Number two, and this one has gotten a little bit more attention even than the other, let's go to the next slide, is allowing commercial over residential because of existing stacking rules that we have in New York City. The issue for us here is that options for converting or constructing mixed use buildings are limited in some areas because of stacking rules that require commercial uses to stay below

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Okay, so you can have commercial and residential in the same building in a C4 to C6 but the commercial has got to be below the residential. You know we look at that and we say, "well, if you're allowing them in the same building, the precise order of where they are is less critical than the safety and environmental separation between those businesses."

That's one.

Two, it has a real impact on conversion and we're talking about the 80 million square feet of vacant office space in New York City, 19 percent vacancy If you want to convert an office building in today. part to residential and you want to convert the lower part of the building but you have a robust commercial tenant upstairs, why are we as New York City saying, you can't convert the lower half of your building to residential provided that you have separate entrances, separate elevators, separate stairwells to keep the commercial and the residential uses distinct. You know we think about our building or you could think about 250 Broadway right across the street. It's a perfect example. Here's a building where you have what, six elevator banks. You can have half of them going to the upper floors for

3 for residential and you could very easily segregate

4 the uses between commercial and residential in a way

5 that would not affect anybody's quality of life.

6 Most importantly, we want to create opportunities so

7 that buildings are not sitting their vacant. The

8 rules about staffing are antiquated. They no longer

9 reflect the fact that an elevator can actually bypass

10 \parallel floors in a way that they really couldn't in 1961.

11 We want to make sure that we enable more flexibility

12 here. This sort of rule where you can have

13 commercial above residential already exists in a

14 | number of areas of New York City, midtown, Long

15 Island City, Southern Roosevelt Island, West Chelsey.

16 This is not a proposal that is without precedence,

17 | it's just something that we think rationally belongs

18 in all C4 to C6 district. Let's go to the next

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I want to talk for a minute about modifications or a couple of modifications that we made in response to Community Board commentary. First comment was this could compete with housing objectives by allowing conversion of residences to commercial.

25 | That was not our intent. We did not intend to enable

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by doing away with stacking rules the conversion of residential to commercial. We intended for the reverse. That is the practical and consideration that we are in in New York City today. So, we address that in response to Community Board concerns and we barred the conversion of space used for existing residential units. So, to convert from residential to commercial, you can't take advantage of that change in the stacking rules.

We also heard quality of life concerns, such as potential for excessive noise and so, we restricted specific uses from using the proposed upper four allowances unless they meet additional environmental standards like noise and vibration limitations.

So, this is a proposal that we think is really important to enable conversion from office to residential at least in part and we also think it is one that you know, the rules today are representative of an outdated approach that we should be updating.

Let's go to proposal 6. Similarly on the subject of outdated classifications, we want to simplify and modernize the way business are classified in zoning and update our use groups. Our zoning has not updated the terms that it uses to classify businesses

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type.

in more than 60 years and it's full of terms like shoddy manufacturing and typewriter repair. Making it harder for newer businesses like cellphone repair shops for example to know where they can locate.

We're proposing to simplify and modernize the terms we use in zoning to classify businesses. We want to reorganize the uses within the existing 18 use groups to 10 based on the sector of businesses and building

We also want to update our terminology based on today's economy and tie those terms to the North American industry classification system. That's the same system by the way that has been used historically. In 1961, they tied it that system but it was never updated, so that's where you get references to shoddy manufacturing and umbrella repair and freakshows and typewriter repair and airline ticketing offices and model car hobby centers. That's where that all is. It has not been updated since 1961. So, we are updating the terms also in special districts to reflect the new nomenclature and classification system.

Okay, let's move onto the next and we're in a new category here. Goal two. Boost growing industries.

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Next slide. Proposal 7 is on indoor agriculture. Businesses that want to operate indoor agriculture facilities like vertical farming within commercial areas, they face uncertainty today with the current zoning rules. We would clarify that indoor agriculture is allowed in commercial districts, so more food can be grown closer to communities. agricultural uses allowed today in a greenhouse in a commercial district, can also operate indoors as well. So, if you're legal in a C-District today because you're allowed to be outdoor or in a greenhouse, we're just saying you can also operate inside. And we also want to clarify that agricultural businesses with active indoor spaces and passive outdoor spaces like a flower shop for example, a florist or a plant shop, that they can operate. Zoning does not make it clear that you can use an outdoor side lot or rear lot for your business.

So, for a florist and plant shop, which has active indoor, passive outdoor, we want to make it clear that they can continue to operate. So, commercial district, you're okay outside, legal outside. We're saying, well you should be able to be

2 legal inside, similarly for flower stores, plant

3 shops, active inside, we want to say you're also okay

4 to be outside. Okay, next, proposal 8. We want to

5 give life sciences companies the certainty to be able

6 to grow in New York City. Unfortunately life

7 sciences, laboratories face confusing and outdated

8 rules that slow the development of new facilities.

We want to make it clear here -

10 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Sure, sure, just give me one

11 second. Uhm, I just want to acknowledge the students

12 | from Columbia. I want to pass it to Council Member

13 Abreu real quick.

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14 COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: No, I just wanted to

15 | acknowledge the students sustainability and

16 management from Columbia. Thank you so much for

17 coming. I hope you enjoy your tour here at City

18 | Hall. We're very happy to have you. Thank you.

19 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: You can continue Chair.

20 DAN GARODNICK: Okay, thank you very much. Uhm,

21 so life science laboratories. Confusing and outdated

22 | rules. We want to make it clear in Zoning that labs

23 | without potential for environmental hazard are

24 | appropriate in office settings. We also want to

expand where an existing special permit can be used

1 so that labs can be able to locate in the future 2 3 closer to research centers like hospitals and universities. So, in more detail and I will note 4 5 this in another area where you have a one pager in front of you Council Members and also on our website, 6 7 we are seeking here to update outdated terminology for defining labs by explicitly referencing the 8 section of the building code that is used to prevent labs in commercial settings. So, there's some 10 11 ambiguity out there right now for trying to clarify the area in the building code where this is allowed. 12 13 We also want to expand the geography of the special 14 permit for labs to make it applicable citywide. 15 I will note that we made a modification to this 16 proposal. Next slide please.

In response to Community Board concerns about environmental protections and the definition of objectionable effects on neighborhoods. We modified this to add explicit reference to the section of the building code that is currently used to regulate laboratories. So, that reference is now in there and that is part of the proposal that you Council Members are considering today. And again, there's a more detailed one pager on this at your desks.

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Okay, next proposal, number 9, half way there.

Dancing, in any bar or restaurant in New York City
today, you can have live musical entertainment, like
a concert as long as you're below 200 people but the
zoning of New York City often prohibits people from
dancing to that music or from having a live comedy or
an open mic night in that same space. We're
simplifying the rules so that music, dancing, comedy,
they're all treated the same in zoning while removing
the last parts of the discriminatory cabaret laws
that prohibited the act of dancing.

In C1, C2 Districts, we want to allow dancing, comedy and open mics up to 200 people in the same way that musical entertainment is allowed today. Musical entertainment it's allowed today up to 200 people. That's the rule today and we're just saying in this proposal, if musical entertainment is allowed, people should be able to stand up and dance and not have it be a zoning violation. Similarly an open mic night or a poetry reading, those sorts of things are similarly appropriate in a context where you were otherwise allowed to have live music in an up to 200-person venue.

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Okay, let's go to the illustration here. Next slide. Okay, this is the example of today's context in a C2 overlay district, which is a common one for an eating or drinking establishment. So, just to illustrate this for you, a bar or restaurant with live music, that is okay today in a C2 district. A bar with a ticketed musical entertainment, so you can buy a ticket to go see musical entertainment in a bar today up to 200 people. That's allowed today.

Some question about bar or restaurant, either of those examples with incidental dancing. If you stand up and dance there's some question. Is that allowed or is that not allowed in the zoning? And lastly, it is just not permitted to have dancing in a bar or restaurant where dancing is common. So, you cannot actually operate that. Let's go to the next slide which gives you the example of where we would make a change. No change here on the bar or restaurant with live music in any capacity. No change.

Next category bar with ticketed musical entertainment, up to 200 percent capacity, no change. You can still do that. The ambiguous area, the bar or restaurant with incidental dancing, well we'll clarify that incidental dancing is permitted and

3 in a bar or restaurant. That is okay and should be

okay under the zoning resolution. Let's go to the 4

next slide. We did make some modifications here.

heard that routine or nonincidental dancing could 6

bypass the 200 percent size threshold by not having a

cover charge or specified showtime, so we inserted 8

language that the presence of a dance floor is

evidence that an eating or drinking establishment is 10

11 providing entertainment. Give enforcement agencies

12 an additional tool, indicator to determine if a

business is in violation of zoning. But most 13

14 importantly here and the way that I think about this

15 is if you're allowed to have musical entertainment

16 and a venue up to 200 people, you would now be

17 allowed to also dance to that same music in that same

18 venue. No change in capacity. No change in

19 opportunity otherwise and we think that is a

20 smart rational change.

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Okay, let's go to the next, Proposal 10. zoning today, this relates to creating more opportunities for amusements, experiential

opportunities. Zoning has outdated terms for 24

defining experiential retail and amusement businesses

like virtual reality or children's arcades and often
restricts these kinds of businesses to Coney Island
or the city's industrial areas. We would simplify
and modernize how zoning treats amusements and
recreational activities to make it clear that these
businesses are allowed indoors and at a small scale,

8 on a neighborhood street and at a larger scale in office districts.

So, we would combine many of the existing uses like billiard parlors, bowling alleys, mini golf into two newly defined categories. One would be amusement or recreation facilities and the other would-be outdoor amusement park and we would include similar business types that are not currently classified at all like laser tag, scape rooms, virtual reality gaming.

In C1, C2 Districts, we would permit the amusement or recreation facilities up to 10,000 square feet. There would be no size limitation in C4 to C7. Outdoor amusements, still prohibited under C1 to C6. It would only be allowed in C7, C8 and manufacturing districts. Okay, next proposal, proposal 11.

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Home occupations. As you all know, many New
Yorkers start their businesses in their homes and
zoning allows for a wide range of home business types
today, including lawyers, jewelry makers, music
teachers among many, many more. The pandemic changed
how New Yorkers work from home but zoning has not
kept up. Prohibiting specific occupations like
barbers or interior decorators and other restrictions
that are in zoning that are holding back business
creation. So, we are proposing to enable
entrepreneurship with modern rules for home-based
businesses while keeping in place safeguards to
ensure that any home-based business is not creating a
nuisance. So, it would allow occupation types that
today are explicitly prohibited in zoning. Barbers,
interior designers, stock brokers, advertising or PR
agencies. These in the New York City Zoning
Resolution today strictly forbidden to do at home.

We would expand this employee, outside employee allowance from 1-3, this already exists in a number of areas of the city. And we would allow for the permitted size of a home business to increase from 25 or 500 square feet to 49 percent or 1,000 square feet. Again, this already exists in a number of

areas of the city and we want to clearly define other

to be a home occupation.

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3 types of hazards such as the danger of fire, toxic

4 noxious matter being prohibited in these areas. We

5 obviously do not want to create a condition where

6 people are doing noxious or harmful things from home,

7 even while we want to give them the opportunity to

say BA, stock broker or barber in their own house.

Let's go to the next slide here. This is just a quick reminder of the existing limitations on business activity in the home that are unchanged by this proposal and we're not touching any of this.

Business activity must be clearly incidental to or secondary to the residential use of the space. You

got to live there. It's got to be home to you for it

That's one.

Two, at least one person, this is now repetitive, caring on the business, they got to live there, okay. Business cannot have exterior signage. Exterior displays. Displays of goods that's visible from outside. You cannot do that today unchanged. You can't sell items that are produced in other places. So, if you're making somebody something at home, well, you can sell it at home but that's it. You can't produce it somewhere else and sell it in your

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house. Any homebased business can't generate any noise, odor, dust, particulate matter or other objectionable affects. Nuisances cannot be tolerated in home businesses today. That's the rule unchanged.

Enforcement on this stuff, DOB investigates
potential zoning violations of home occupations. A
building owner could be fined for a violation. There
could be grounds for terminating a lease if there's a
violation of the rules. And I will note and this
came up in the Community Board and City Planning
Commission process. This does not supersede any
buildings rules. By our saying you know what, it
doesn't make sense for us to strictly forbid an
interior decorator from operating in his or her own
home, if the rules of the building don't allow it,
the rules of the building don't allow it.

So, zoning does not take the place of the individual rules of the building. So, lease agreements, co-op agreements and other residential legal documents supersede zoning and can place limitations that we just don't think we as New York City should be placing ourselves.

Okay, all that stuff stays in place unchanged.

Next slide. So, we made a few changes at the City

Planning Commission in response to Community Board
concerns. We heard concern about competition between

4 housing and commercial activity and about potential

5 environmental effects and nuisances and so we

6 reinstated the cap of 1,000 square feet and 49

7 percent of the space in our proposal. We clarified

8 that home occupations can't use common areas in a

9 residential building and we clarified the language

10 from commercial district also applies to home

11 occupations giving DOB and building management more

12 clearly defined guidance to enable enforcement of a

13 violation.

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Okay, it's another one pager that you have in front of you defining in greater detail some of the changes and some of the rules. Next slide here, and this is just to illustrate where we have different rules in New York City today where we allow up to three employees and 49 percent of the space and a certain number of square feet. Places like office conversions, the special Tribeca mixed use district, any MX District in the city. Queens Plaza subdistrict, SoHo NoHo, these are all areas where we have up to three employees in a home business and up to 49 percent of the total space can be used. So, we

6 that you cannot do is no longer the way for us to be

7 thinking about this particular challenge.

Okay, next slide. Now, we're up to goal three and this is to enable more business-friendly streetscapes. Next slide, on to proposal 12.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Chair? Chair?

DAN GARODNICK: I'm sorry.

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oriented carters.

13 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: We could start speeding this 14 up.

DAN GARODNICK: Faster than even than that Mr.

Chair. Alright, you got it. I'm going to keep

moving even faster. Ready, Proposal 12, let's go.

Streetscape improvements, we don't like blank walls,

drive-throughs, they break up retail streets,

unpleasant, unsafe conditions for people walking

past. So, we're proposing a consistent easy baseline

set of rules for commercial ground floor design that

are more responsive to areas with greater pedestrian

activity and more relaxed in city's more auto

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Next slide, Proposal 13. In the context of auto servicing, we want to reduce conflicts between auto repair shops and pedestrians and you know they are typically treated as industrial businesses and located far from retail streets. We're proposing to rationalize and consolidate the range of auto servicing uses into two categories, light and heavy vehicle repair. Heavy vehicle repair needs to be licensed by the state DMV. It will continue to be allowed in industrial areas while light vehicle repair would no longer be allowed in neighborhood commercial areas unless they go through a side plan review process with the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Okay, next slide. Oh, I'm sorry, we made some modifications there on proposal 13. The proposal was a little unclear about which type of auto repair businesses could locate in commercial districts after a site plan approval, we clarified that. Next slide, proposal 14, micro-distribution.

We have post offices in every neighborhood of New York City but unless you are the federal government, you can't do the same kinds of parcel pickup and delivery within buildings except in industrial areas.

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What this does, it forces the activity to occur on sidewalks and streets, leading to traffic congestion both in the area where the delivery occurs but also in the industrial areas where the packages originate. So we're proposing to create a new type of use in zoning called a micro-distribution facility and allow these businesses to locate a small scale in commercial areas encouraging deliveries to shift alternative modes of transportation and regulating the creation of local hubs for safe and sustainable deliveries to occur. Okay, moving on, next slide go forward here. Now we're creating more opportunities, new opportunities for businesses to open. Proposal 15 next slide, commercial space on campuses. many large-scale residential developments that are zoned as residence districts, meaning that retail, services, maker spaces, they can't easily locate and that means that residents of these developments are further away from local goods and services.

This proposal would create a process and I would note proposals 15 through 18, each creates a process. So, it doesn't create any as of right opportunity, it creates a process for business opportunity and expansion. It creates a process. A city planning

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commission authorization to allow a limited amount of commercial space to locate in under-utilized office or storage space on a large-scale residential campus, giving residents greater access to basic necessities or the space to grow a new business. Uhm, you know we think of this in the context of a NYCHA campus that wants to include, that has underutilized space and wants to include maker space, create jobs for residences. We want a process to enable such a thing to exist. It would require you know an authorization and vote from the City Planning Commission.

Proposal 16 corner stores, some portions of New York City are not within walking distance of a local store and zoning has no pathways to potentially allow a new locally serving business to open. So, we're creating a discretionary pathway where a business could initiate a process to locate a new corner store, provided that the store does not generate any environmental concerns or traffic congestion.

So, we got 250,000 plus New Yorkers who are not within a quarter mile of a place where they get a gallon of milk or a carton of eggs. We want to create an opportunity that could exist if desired and makes it through an environmental review and

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Community Board review with the City Planning Commission vote. Next slide, proposal 17.

We want to rationalize the waiver process for business adaptation and growth. In some instances here, businesses lack options for waiving certain non-FAR related rules. For example, a film studio might struggle to build a sound stage in New York City because we have zoning rules that are not related to FAR but things like yard requirements, set back heights or a clothing store might want to expand to occupy an empty second floor, but size limitations or location rules prevent them from doing so. So, we are expanding the zoning toolkit so that businesses can initiate a process to waive some zoning rules on a case-by-case basis.

Okay next slide. I'm doing it Mr. Chairman. I'm moving faster. I got you. Alright, next slide is on proposal 18. We want to create new kinds of zoning districts for future job hubs. As you noted in your opening Mr. Chairman in some instances, it is our zoning districts themselves that are obsolete. This is particularly true of our manufacturing or M-district regulations.

2	Currently low-density options, physical design
3	rules and parking make it impossible to build loft
4	like buildings, even in areas where they already
5	exist. The proposal will create a range of new job
6	intensive zoning districts at a range of densities
7	and heights that expand the zoning tool kit for
8	future rezonings. Let's go to the next slide. I
9	will note that they are in direct response to the
10	Council's call to update our manufacturing zoning.
11	Speaker Adams, not in this state of the City Speech
12	but in the last one you noted that the city lacks a
13	broader coherent economic development strategy to
14	cultivate industrial growth and noted that the
15	Council will advance updates to the 1961
16	manufacturing zoning in the Citywide text amendment
17	to help maximize the potential benefits of industrial
18	businesses for our city.

So, we thank you all and the Speaker for advocating for this. Here we are. Here are the districts. Let's go to the next slide. First, we have an M3A or core industrial district. This would be two to three FAR where commercial uses are limited to one. This is a district for the very first time,

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has onerous yard and set back rules that make it

Today's M1 district unfortunately is in many ways

obsolete. It lacks intermediate density options and

restricts the FAR of all non-industrial uses while giving industrial businesses room to grow.

The core district is a critical tool for ensuring preservation of industrial businesses as one that is appropriate in areas where we do not want to see transformation. Our second tool, M2A, it's called a transition district. This is 2 to 5 FAR with commercial or community facility uses limited to .5 or .75 FAR unless M-uses are quaranteed. So you can only maximize your uses here in the transition if you do manufacturing space in the building. designed to incentivize the creation of new space that is guaranteed for industrial users allowing a mix of business types to cross subsidize the creation of new space. This kind of tool is sorely needed to renew derelict outdated spaces and we think it is appropriate in context where we want to balance a preservation with new business types and this brings us to our third tool, an MIA or a growth district, 2-15 FAR. This is more loftlike bulk and has the same uses as today's M1.

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impossible to build modern versions of loftlike buildings that we saw historically.

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job growth.

So, this growth district is designed for industrial context where we want to take advantage of the job creation that can come with higher densities and a mix of business types. And then lastly, the C7, it's got the same FAR in bulk as an M1A but the same uses as a C6 and no residential allowed. Some cities call this an innovation district type designation. It's not an industrial planning tool but rather a new type of commercial district that borrows from the loftlike envelope of growth to enable a wide range of business types giving planners a new tool for areas where we want to see significant

Next slide. Okay and then this is going to be basically the end Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to note that we saw in a variety of — that wasn't supposed to be an applause line but it's okay. In the midst and facts category here we heard in Community Boards, neighborhood meetings, a lot of misinformation. I'm sure you have as well and so, we did want to just — there were just a few of them that we wanted to highlight because we thought it was

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important. The first is that there's a housing proposal. Next slide, it is not. This is not our housing proposal. This would not affect our housingrelated zoning rules. It only affects commercial and manufacturing uses. It would not change where manufacturing commercial or mixed-use zone are It does not rezone a single building and it located. is distinct from our City of Yes for Housing Proposal, which would adjust what types of housing are allowed where public review of that will take place later this spring. Next, industrial activity. Concerned that small scale clean production would allow dangerous polluting industries into quite residential neighborhoods. Now, the fact here is that we would allow clean production in commercial zones subject to strict environmental standards okay. Clean production in commercial zones subject to

strict environmental standards. They include DEPs, ABC requirement for emissions. Right to know filings for hazardous substances, building performance standards that match existing regulations for mixed manufacturing and residential developments and venting that avoids any nearby residences. We have been doing this for decades. We have existing

2 environmental standards in our MX districts and that

3 is what this draws from. Next slide. Next myth,

4 that this proposal would allow strip clubs around the

5 city. In fact, we would not change the strict

6 regulation on adult uses, live entertainment like

music, comedy and dancing is governed differently

8 from adult uses.

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Okay, next slide. Neighborhood noise, myth here the proposal would allow loud night clubs in quiet residential neighborhoods. The proposal here does not change the regulations on venue size or volume. Size or volume, same, we're not changing it. What it does do is it would allow people to stand up and dance in venues where live music is already allowed but dancing is not. It would allow certain venues to sell tickets or advertise showtimes to support musicians. Okay, next.

Corner stores. The corner store proposal would allow rampant commercial activity on every residential corner without oversight. The fact here is that small local retail applications would have to be approved on a case-by-case basis by the City Planning Commission, which requires environmental review, Community Board, Borough President review and

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61 recommendations and ultimately in a vote by the City Planning Commission. So, this is not an as of right opportunity. It is a pathway, okay?

Last, next and last, home occupations. that the proposal would allow businesses to take over apartment buildings, causing quality of life concerns and displacing housing. In reality, we would modernize our home occupation rules which today ban occupations like barbershops, advertising and interior decorating while maintaining restrictions on nuisances, like noise and order, sets of square footage cap on home occupations and it forbids home businesses from using common spaces in residential buildings.

Just another reminder that zoning does not supersede any existing building rules. Next and last slide Mr. Chairman. In summary, City of Yes for Economic Opportunity will allow more types of businesses and more places, helping us to reduce storefront vacancies. It will facilitate the largest expansion of clean manufacturing in over 60 years. We are due for it because our rules have not changed in this period of time. An area is the functional equivalent of the size of Manhattan. It will

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establish the New York City's region as a life science leader and help achieve our goal of \$3 million new square feet for life sciences. We will support the 17,000 businesses in industrial areas that are prevented from expanding by current zoning and lastly, we'll create a process to improve access to corner stores including for the benefit of some 265,000 New Yorkers who lack practical access today.

With that Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for the opportunity to present and certainly welcome your questions.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. That was a lot.

So, I apologize about that Chair, I have a lot of

Council Members who have a lot of questions and I

know they have to run out of here, so I'm going to

ask a few of my questions for round one and then I'm

going to turn it over to my colleagues. We've been

joined by Council Member Lee, Paladino, Brewer,

Restler and online Moya and Carr.

I also thank you for this helpful and comprehensive presentation. As you can imagine, our colleagues have quite a few questions. So first, how did our Zoning Resolution become so out of date that

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it is referenced office space that operates in cell telegraphs and phonographs?

DAN GARODNICK: Yeah the short answer is if you change it, it stays put and New York City has not endeavored to make a change on this in 60 years, and what has happened is we have an important moment where we're recognizing the fact that people are living and working differently, just came out of a pandemic. We as a city have to recognize the fact that the world has changed in significant ways.

We're still seeing it bear out but it is an important moment for us and an important prompt for us to take a hard look at these rules which in many cases just don't make any sense and have not made sense for a very long time.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So, with that being said, is there going to be a system that DCP is going to put in place that will address zoning changes moving forward that our communities will then have to deal with a complex text amendment like this?

DAN GARODNICK: You know the City Charter tells us how to introduce a text amendment to community board and to the Council and Borough Presidents. So, with that said, that is an important question that

3 at together and I recognize the challenges of doing

you're asking but it's one that we would have to look

4 big things in zoning and the amount of complexity of

5 | a proposal like this and what it presents for a

6 community board. I also remember being in your shoes

7 when proposal were ZQA and MIH came down the pike,

8 | which I also found you know extremely difficult to

9 understand in the short periods of time where I was

10 being presented the information. So, we have made

11 lots of strides to try to meet people where they are,

12 particularly at the community level. We created an

13 entire new division within the Department of City

14 | Planning to be able to support community boards,

15 which is also part of our function as defined by the

16 Charter.

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So, but the short answer is that is the process that the Charter has defined and so big proposal will

19 mean a lot of texts going to Community Boards.

we're all still here.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Commissioner. It is just important that we do discuss that moving forward because the zoning regulations will change moving forward and I'm pretty sure in the next 40, 50 years we'll be discussing this again hopefully if

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DAN GARODNICK: I'll meet you here. I'll meet
you here in 50.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So, if we could definitely you know talk about setting up a system that would make it more easy for communities to digest this, I think that would be very ideal.

Next, I would like to focus on what prompted the Administration to undertake this massive undertaking. Did business groups and communities approach you about the need for this text amendment?

DAN GARODNICK: We heard from everybody from freelancers to manufacturing businesses to dancing advocates, to Chambers of Commerce and Bid's and we also saw with our own eyes what was happening in a changing local economy. All of this lead us to embark upon this proposal, which we of course spent quite some time shaping even in advance of our extra time that we gave to community boards and tried to hit a mark where we thought we were being responsive to the issues that were present in a post pandemic world.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Does DCP have any estimates of how many new businesses or jobs might be generated by this proposal?

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innovation in New York.

DAN GARODNICK: It is a great question also an incalculable question but we think that by enabling more opportunity, we will be directly addressing some of the limitations that we are putting on ourselves that are impeding small business creation and

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: As I mentioned in my opening statement, Council Members have heard many concerns about the complexity of this proposal and frustration has been expressed to us that there was not enough assistance by the Administration to fully understand and engage with the proposal. In hindsight is there anything you would have done differently to help facilitate more effective engagement with Community Boards and the public?

DAN GARODNICK: That's a very hard question and a good one. You know we did more engagement than the Department of City Planning has ever done on a proposal. You know 59 Community Boards, 175 meetings, so doing that math we were, you know and this was not at every board but we went back multiple times to most boards. We tried our very best to present this in different context, public information sessions starting way back in last June, July,

September. We has six town halls. When we saw things that were generating misinformation at Community Boards. We saw myths that were not accurate that were coming out. We did a special event that we advertised and put out for the public, which is still available on our website. We put out frequently asked questions to be able answer questions that were being raised at the community board process. You know, I would always love to say we would love to do even more of all the things but in reality that is I think a fair level of engagement on our part and certainly is unprecedented level of engagement and we really do hope that people see that we were making real efforts here, recognizing the complexity of all this and trying to meet them where they were.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Do you plan on increasing more resources for Community Board education engagement moving forward as such you did for this project?

DAN GARODNICK: We have an entire division whose job is to help provide support, resources for our community boards, we will continue to do that.

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DAN GARODNICK:

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: But I'm just going to tell you right now, that's not the point. If you want us to engage with this proposal and it's huge, then you call us because the Administration calls us about other things that they want and say, "hey, we want to do this together, can we work together?"

That is - that is a fair point. I will note that we started Council Member offices last summer to offer briefings and engagement on this, so we're in April of 2024. We started offering the opportunity for Council Members last summer. Some took us up on it, some did not but I definitely understand your point. You all are the ultimate deciders here of this and so, your ability to sink your teeth into this proposal is mission critical.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Well, it's not, it's not just that. It's that we have relationships with the Community Boards and we appoint some of them as well, so that would have been a way to pull everybody together, so I just want to make the point. I don't want to belabor it.

The other thing is in the power point that you just presented to us, you talked about the fact that four out of five borough presidents supports this

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2 with conditions. You didn't say how many Community

3 Boards voted against it and how many voted for it.

DAN GARODNICK: Yes, I can tell you the answer to that though.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Okay.

DAN GARODNICK: It was 30 against 214 and the reason I didn't mention it was because it is a little more complicated when you have a spreadsheet of 18 proposals. So if you look at the ways Community Board weighed in on the 18 proposals, those who gave us a breakdown, which we very much appreciate, so there are Community Board members listening to me, I do want to thank them for taking the time and the effort to grapple with 18 individual proposals.

Nearly all of them got more than 50 percent support from Community Boards that gave us the tally.

So, the short answer to your question is 30 no, 21 yes, and of the 18 you know nearly all of proposals came in above 50 percent. The two exceptions I will note for you were home occupations and commercial above residential areas where as you saw, we made significant changes in response to Community Board concerns.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: So, uhm, you know I 3 don't want to get into the breakdown of which 4 boroughs because and that's the other thing. You know these proposals, each borough is very different and each neighborhood is very different, so those are 6 7 the things that we really need to take a look at. don't have - there's not a lot of time, so I want to 8 So, Department of Buildings, I want to talk about that. It's not so much that they don't have 10 11 the resources to do things but I've spoken to DOB 12 about a number of things in my community and they don't have the staff or - and it's not about hiring 13 14 staff, it's about they're not able to recruit people 15 to do the things that are ordinary in terms of a 16 community. So, how are they going to do compliance 17 around this?

DAN GARODNICK: It's a great question. We understand the limitations. They can't be everywhere all at once. The reason why we think that this proposal will actually be an aid as opposed to a hindrance to Department of Buildings, is that by clarifying our rules in a very significant way, we are eliminating a lot of the ambiguities out there which make it difficult for them to do their jobs.

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So, by streamlining the zoning text and taking out the question marks, that is a help to enforcers but I certainly take your point that you know they cannot be everywhere all at once. That's certainly always the case but this proposal is designed to make it easier for them to read, respond to and enforce the rules that we're putting on the books.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: But just so you know on a practical level in Queens, the Borough Commissioner has issues with enforcement and I brought that to the Commissioner as have other of my colleagues. I want to make note of that. You know, so there's a practicality to that and there's the you know the proposal itself. So, and the other thing I want to mention as well, is that DOB right now, if they go to a residence where there's a complaint and they can't get in, then they can't do anything. So, there has to be a way that we can enable them to enter a residence if there's a complaint. So, I want to know what's going to be done about that.

DAN GARODNICK: Thank you. I may not be the best person to answer that question but I do understand the concern and I think that we should talk about that together between the Council, Administration.

Think about any of the limitations which make it

3 harder for the Department of Buildings to do its job

4 because we all support them in their efforts to get

in there.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: I have a lot more questions but I'm going to you know, I know a lot of my colleagues want to ask so I'll do a second round but thank you very much Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member
Schulman. We'll come back to you for a second round.
Council Member Hanks.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Thank you so much Chair Riley. First I want to say uhm and really commend the Admin Commissioner Garodnick, the Department of City Planning. You have been very accessible. You have been out to our individual districts, especially in Staten Island and I hope you continue to do so, so I really want to thank you for that. So, many of the examples that you used are for densely packed urban areas and this plan, does it take into consideration the more suburban areas of these communities where NYC cornerstone stores, life sciences labs, homebased businesses completely freak out. People who live in the bedroom community portion who really strongly

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oppose this and many of us have both and so, we're trying to understand and kind of mitigate through how we unpack or put back in this pandoras box, which you opened, which many people didn't know what the rules are in the first place, which you very much so added in your presentation. They don't understand the rules and now we're changing the rules and so, it's a complete freak out. So, what are we doing for the communities that you know? A lot of these changes will adversely, at least they feel that they will adversely impact these bedroom communities, heavy residential communities like Staten Island that are looking at this and some of these rules may mean something completely different than it would in a place like Manhattan as opposed to a place along Forest Avenue. And did this plan take into consideration that this is a not one size fits all New York City anymore?

DAN GARODNICK: Yeah, absolutely. I really appreciate the question and because we made different type of — we proposed to make a different type of rule changes in different district types around the city, it inherently is recognizing what you're

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describing Council Member, the differences in neighborhoods all around New York City.

Of the things that you know we are talking about as the 18 proposals, some of them would not be applicable on Staten Island as a practical matter at all and some of them would be. You know the example that you cited on corner stores or other or reducing conflicts on auto repair or car design rules or creating a process for some of these sort of new businesses to exist. They would be applicable but we recognize that this is a big city and it is a citywide proposal.

Now, as it turns out, our Zoning Resolution organizes us. It organizes us into higher density areas, medium density areas, lower density areas and so, when we're talking about making changes in lower density areas, it's frequently things like our C1, C2 commercial districts. It's frequently in the context of manufacturing districts which exists in Staten Island and many, many other places. So, yes, we are organized by the Zoning Resolution and we believe and understand that people are learning the rules, even as we're making proposals to change them and you know when you start talking about this stuff, this is hard

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3 myself when I was in the shoes of a Community Board

and it's complicated and I certainly remember it

4 Member or Council Member. But an example like corner

5 stores is a good one because you know corner stores

6 like a bodega, it's part of New York City's fabric

7 and there are thousands of them today in residential

8 districts and they make life better for New Yorkers

9 | in a lot of ways. In a lot of ways, we want to run

10 \parallel down the block for a gallon of milk or a bacon, egg

11 | and cheese sandwich or whatever but in some areas

12 where it would make sense, New Yorkers -

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: We drive down the store.

We drive to our mailbox.

DAN GARODNICK: Drive to the mailbox, yeah.

16 | Well, I can't address that one but if you don't want

17 | to have to drive to get to that bacon, egg and cheese

18 | sandwich, you know there's an option here. Anyway,

19 \parallel the point of it is, we're creating a process. A

20 process alone so that if it is something desirable in

21 | a community, it's something that is possible only but

22 | to your point, yes this proposal recognizes the

23 differences in the vast context of New York City and

24 | it is organized by the existing districts.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Thank you. One more 3 question please Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, go ahead Council Member Hanks.

COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: So, with that in mind, there are components in the proposal where you say the four reviews Community Board Borough President approvals are those binding because I think that many people would say yes to the City of Yes if they knew by block or by civic associations, which really are much more involved with residential as opposed to our community boards that they have some sort of say in saying well, we don't want that on this block and if that were possible, I think that we may be able to get the City of Yes as opposed to the City of No, which is where Staten Island is right now as the Borough President will tell you.

DAN GARODNICK: Thank you. I appreciate the question and you know it is not a binding vote by a community board or a borough president, much like no recommendation from a Community Board or Borough President is binding on any of the land use matters that come before them. And what we wanted to do was we wanted to equate this to the other opportunities

- 2 and allow for the opportunity while recognizing that
- 3 this does not this is not something that will
- 4 either work or people want in every neighborhood but
- 5 | there are neighborhoods to your point, New York City
- 6 is different. It's got lots of context. It's got
- 7 lots of different needs. There are some
- 8 neighborhoods that very much could value having an
- 9 easier process for a corner store and just can't.
- 10 So, that's why we bring in the Borough Presidents
- 11 | Community Boards and to allow us to get their very,
- 12 | very important feedback.
- COUNCIL MEMBER HANKS: Thank you so much and
- 14 | thank you Chair.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member
- 16 | Hanks. Next, Council Member Ariola followed by
- 17 Council Member Gutiérrez and Avilés.
- 18 COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Thank you Chair. I have
- 19 a lot of questions also. This is an enormous
- 20 endeavor. Couldn't the zoning updates have been done
- 21 | by implementing a group of smaller zoning changes
- 22 that are not cookie cutter but specific to the areas
- 23 within the boroughs that would not be as adversely
- 24 | affecting the quality of life of those areas?

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DAN GARODNICK: We could have proposed a zoning text that was different in size and scale and in substance yes.

DAN GARODNICK: Because we wanted to meet the moment that we are in and we wanted to make sure that we are addressing significant changes, significant changes in the way people are living and working.

And the fact that we have zoning rules that have long outlived their usefulness. So, we wanted to present something that was citywide in scale and recognize that the ultimate decider of this is you all, the Council.

So, we wanted to present a big proposal that we thought was meaningful, respectful of neighborhoods, addressed the issues that we have heard from stakeholders, advocates, and also from many of your colleagues about what we need to see in the city.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Okay, so I see a lot of people here on this page that you said were supportive of it but two-thirds of the community boards, as my colleague Council Member Schulman said, did not support this. We have civic associations that do not support this, so I don't see anyone on

2 this page that isn't going to benefit from the City

3 of Yes being passed. And in Proposal 15 and 16 for

4 the corner stores is a community boards vote yes or

no on it going to be binding? You know if it should

6 pass.

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DAN GARODNICK: Thank you Council Member. As I noted a minute ago to Council Member Hanks, Community Board votes, Borough President votes, they're never binding on land use matters. What we attempted to do here was to create a process that we would enable the possibility of a corner store if one was desired and to give Community Boards and Borough Presidents that same level of opportunity to weigh in but it's the same as another land use application.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Right but weighing in and having an as of right are two different things.

DAN GARODNICK: Well just to be clear, it's not as of right either. It's a process which still needs a vote. It still needs a full vote by the City Planning Commission. So, it would be environmental review, Community Board, Borough President, and vote of the 13-member City Planning Commission, which includes representatives from all boroughs, Public Advocate and the Mayor.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Thank you. So, you were talking about the FAR, so how does increasing the FAR help the city's flooding issue? What will the impact

5 be on coastal communities like the one that I

6 represent?

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DAN GARODNICK: Appreciate the question and it's an important moment for me to clarify that that is part of the housing proposal, not this proposal for us to add any FAR for housing but we do look forward to coming back and talking to you about how we intend to create a little bit more housing in every neighborhood in a moment when we are most certainly in a crisis.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Okay, if you allow commercial use above residential and let's say it's light manufacturing business, which I'd like you to clarify what you consider that on top of two floors that are apartments, wouldn't that affect the quality of life of the residents? What about the noise, the constant movement? I mean, even if it is a shop that's creating clothing with sewing machines going all day long, wouldn't that affect the quality of life of the people living below?

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DAN GARODNICK: It's a great question and I'm going to have Matt jump in in a second. One thing that I will note is that a lot of the individual home occupation uses that you were describing are already allowed as home occupations under the New York City Zoning Resolution. What we are proposing is to enable the ones that for reasons which no longer make any sense are strictly prohibited. The things like the interior decorator, the lawyer, the barber. most importantly, in the context of stacking commercial over residential, uhm, that only works in a building where you can have physical separation between the commercial and the residential spaces, which means, it does not work in every building. There are places where that would functionally not be possible. You need to have separation, either a separate elevator bank, separate access with stairs But I do want Matt to talk about the environmental issues here as to how to protect residences in this case.

MATT WASKIEWICZ: Thank you Council Member for the questions that you're raising and we asked ourselves the same ones, which is why in crafting this proposal we made sure that if any businesses wanted to locate on an upper floor, they have to meet

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3 sound attenuation standards before they're even

4 allowed to locate in that space. So, they either

5 have to separate by at least 15 feet or they have to

6 have a sound engineer sign off that they've provided

7 enough sound proofing so that whatever they're doing

8 | in that space, it's not rising above the ambient

9 level of sound, and that's before they can even start

10 \parallel their operation and get that CFO in order to begin.

So, that's built into the zoning itself.

moment if I can Chair, that is going to cause a lot more waste and right now, we're fighting back waste and how to contain it and such, though I don't know what kind of plan you have in place for the additional waste but my final question now and I would like to reserve a spot for the second round, is how does this proposal affect liquor, cannabis and any store that would sell tobacco and alcohol?

DAN GARODNICK: So, there's special sorts of rules for all those things that you mentioned. Uhm, and this does not affect any of those existing rules. In the context of things like a corner store, we're enabling a corner store. We're not allowing for an

2 illegal activity in zoning. We can only allow legal

3 activities in zoning, similarly for indoor

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4 agriculture, we're saying if it is legal in a

5 commercial area outside, it's legal in a commercial

6 area inside. But the short answer to your question

7 | is we do not change any of the rules on any of those

areas. Those are outside of zoning.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Thank you and I do reserve the right for a second round. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

Ariola. Next, Council Member Gutiérrez followed by

Council Member Avilés.

COUNCIL MEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you Chair.

Thank you so much. Thank you for the entire presentation and your team. I was certainly one of those members that take advantage of all the briefings and all the calls and I thought it was beneficial. My questions are particular to Text Amendment 18 and I just want to acknowledge the work of many of my colleagues under the M-Zone coalition and under the leadership of Speaker Adams and obviously your teams support in what I think is constructive communication back and forth on it. I just have some specific questions because as I have

expressed before, I do — I have issues with the growth district and the latitude of flexibility.

So, can you — is there a way that you can share kind of like, share with us what are some of these neighborhoods where you think the growth district is in need? Just like flexibility of commercial and manufacturing.

DAN GARODNICK: I'm going to turn to Matt but one thing that I will note is because we're not mapping any of these districts here, they become an important tool for us as we continue our conversation as it relates to Intro. 1012, which the Council passed as you know and where we have a responsibility to you to answer this very question, which is where is it appropriate for different types. Where is it appropriate for preservation? Where would we like to see growth? But I'm going to turn to Matt to answer your question more fully but that something that we intend as part of that Local Law to be able to answer to you most completely.

MATT WASKIEWICZ: Thank you Dan and thank you

Council Member. The growth district we view as one

tool of a suite of tools that are all appropriate for

looking at the future of our city's industrial areas

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2 holistically. So, as Dan noted, we are not mapping 3 anything in this proposal and we are not going 4 through this proposal and saying a particular area where we think the growth is appropriate in part because we want to make sure that that goes into a 6 7 public process where we are talking with Community Members, talking with Council Members, speaking with 8 industrial businesses and understanding what their needs are, as well as what the future vision

holistically can be for an area.

With that said, we have ongoing planning efforts in a number of neighborhoods today, which may benefit from the whole suite of tools and not just the So, it's a continued conversation that we're looking forward to having with communities but we think creating the tools, adding them as paint brushes if you will to our zoning tool kit is really important.

COUNCIL MEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: So, I mean the growth district very blatantly exists in North Brooklyn, in my district and although we don't refer to it as that, it is I think where a bit of that inspiration, I want to say come from. As far as I guess the way it infringes on industrial businesses or

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2 manufacturing businesses in that area, I can tell you

3 from being a staff member for a long time, there are

4 unintended consequences of allowing nonmanufacturing

5 | in manufacturing districts and the growth district

6 and the wording of it, which is like allowing

7 | flexibility, is not solving for those consequences.

8 Whether it's a rampant 311 calls from people that

9 \parallel live in the growth district where it's manufacturing.

Industrial businesses that no longer have the ability to load and unload because there's so many residential folks there, now that their parking their personal cars, right? And so, I have a big issue and there's a ton of flags for me in growing flexibility or that terminology in the growth area.

Uhm, I just want to move to Proposal Number 3, about; and again thank you for going through all 18

Dan. Allowing businesses that want to expand to do what I think is like light manufacturing in commercial corridors. Have you all thought — how many businesses do you think this will benefit? Have you all thought about how that will affect what we're trying to do in maybe the more transition or even growth district of encouraging more manufacturing businesses. If we're allowing that, even if it's

small in commercial businesses, have you all thought that will have a negative impact on expanding manufacturing in these other zones?

DAN GARODNICK: I'm going to go back to Matt in a second but one thing I will note is we actually view it as in part and a way to address the first concern that you were raising, which is by creating more opportunity for the lighter manufacturing. Like a 3-D printer or a pottery studio to exist in a commercial context. It does reduce some of the pressure on what I think we would recognize together as core manufacturing, the ones that need to be separated off from residential or other commercial uses. So, we actually view that as a benefit here but I'll go to Matt for extra content.

MATT WASKIEWICZ: Yeah and just to paint a hypothetical but this is one we've heard from businesses that may, they may operate in the IBC in North Brooklyn today. They would like to do more direct retail sales somewhere in Manhattan. The zoning today would not allow them to do that and operate a little bit of production space on the side, so as the business continues to grow, this allows them to do so.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: No, I'm clear on what it does, I'm just sorry Chair, one more minute. I'm just concerned of the tool that is in place or the zoning that's in place of saying, currently if you a business that starts manufacturing and you're looking to expand because you need more space that you need to move to manufacturing. And I can see how that is a challenge for that business but what you're saying is like you can stay in commercial and we're still not helping manufacturing.

And so, that is why I am curious and you've all grappled with that conflict, which I think one is like, you're proposing a lot of businesses to grow by doing light manufacturing in commercial districts but you're also incentivizing commercial in manufacturing businesses. You're doing more for commercial in manufacturing businesses. You're doing more for commercial in manufacturing than you're doing for manufacturing is what I am saying. And so, my last question and I'm way over time is what can we do to do more in the transitional zone to incentivize industrial and to not — why can we just — why can't we mandate it? Why do we need it in two zones, in transitional and growth, why is there like incentives

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or flexibility for commercial when really we should be doing that in the entire manufacturing zone? And that's it.

DAN GARODNICK: Thank you and I appreciate the question. I think what we are trying to do here is to recognize the fact that when we mandate the certain levels or certain FARs before you can do anything else, the result is frequently that we end up and this is not about manufacturing specifically, this is about any of the context in which we have highly prescriptive outcomes in mind. It is the sort of result which does not give us what we end up wanting because if people cannot hit those marks, we end up seeing a lot of vacant space. But to your point, we want to try to and this proposal is an effort to recognize for the first time a need for core manufacturing district preservation.

One, which is you know there's areas in which we want to incentivize manufacturing over anything else. To your point, we want to make sure that manufacturing is prioritized. And then there are also other areas and they happen to be in Districts in yes, North Brooklyn is an example, there are other examples and we will take a look at that together

2 with you part of Intro. 1012. We want to make sure

3 that job creation is happening and that we're not

4 over prescribing in a way that is going to limit

5 anything from happening over there. So, we

6 understand the concerns that you're raising. We want

7 to continue to work with you on this because this is

8 important and we are making real efforts here in even

9 creating any new districts for the first time in 60

10 | years to allow us to be able to be responsive come

11 | next year on Intro. 1012 and think about where, when

12 and how they should be applied.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

Gutiérrez. Council Member Avilés followed by Council

Member Nurse, then Marte.

and thank you for being here and the work that the whole team has been putting in. Chair, in particular I want to thank you for addressing in your statement the need to regulate Last Mile facilities. It is something I have been talking about for two years and my community has been screaming about for well over five years. So, you know in this opportunity that you're creating to look at the zoning laws certainly we welcome some of those updates. Nevertheless, what

2 is clear has been a full mission of the actual last

3 mile facilities, the distribution sites, the large

4 mega facilities. We're talking about the end of the

5 line but seem to have ignored entirely the last mile

6 facilities.

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As you know Commissioner Garodnick we've sent you a letter signed by more than half of the Council Members that stresses the need to address this particular issue. We know the climate impacts, the polluting impacts, the thousands of additional diesel fuel trucks in our community and yet, no portion of this has addressed that in earnest. Uhm, so I'd like to know Commissioner if uhm if you will uh, if we have your commitment on record to address this issue? To actually implement tools? To define last mile facilities?

It's interesting that the Mayor just released a report. Uh, the Mayor's Office of Climate

Environmental Justice released a mapping tool which talks particularly about last mile facilities and yet, there is no definition of these, so curious how they've been able to define impacts, and yet here we are at DCP unable to define impacts and address this squarely within the zoning updates.

So, I'd love to hear your response around these requests related to last mile, the need for regulation, special permitting tools? And then I

5 have a couple other questions.

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DAN GARODNICK: Sure, thank you Council Member.

Uhm, first let me acknowledge that last mile

facilities are a challenging topic for us as a matter

of policy and also for the one as a policy matter

that affects all New Yorkers, especially you know

many of your constituents. And in context where

large warehouses are generating large amounts of

trucks near residents and schools and other sensitive

areas, uhm, I think it is time for us to work on a

solution here.

Uhm, the nature of how New Yorkers obtain goods and daily necessities it's changed significantly in recent years. It continues to evolve and we are certainly ready to work with you and your colleagues and our colleagues at other agencies to understand what the right policy tools are. Whether in zoning or through other programs, I like to think that zoning is all important but it is a limited tool that you know regulates buildings, not vehicles but we can certainly commit to turning over all land use

possibilities working with our partners at the city and state and of course our partners at DOT and EDC and other agencies that are presently working on this issue as well including through the Red Hook truck and traffic study, EDC and DOT's water-based delivery tools that they're exploring and other cleaner delivery methods. You have my commitment to continue to work with you on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you I just you know point out we do have the tool of a special permit and often we're after the fact the facilities have been sited, the impacts are done. The community is stuffed where there concentration of polluting infrastructure and we have no way to address it. So, we have a clear tool. We have had a clear tool here but we haven't decided to use them, so just pointing that out for the record but we look forward and expect in earnest this to be addressed because it is a severe oversight within this entire context.

I just want to say as also a representative of an industrial manufacturing area, the work on creating the core zone to protect and strengthen the industrial manufacturing is very, very important to us, so we commend doing this work. I have very grave

2 concerns about the transition district and the fact

3 that the bonuses that are identified in that are very

4 leak. I mean we I think a 2.5; Chair if I may just

5 complete uhm − I may be misrepresenting the actual

6 number but the bonus that is identified to

7 | incentivize industrial use in the transitional

8 district is weak at best. I'd love to understand

9 where the .75 bonus FAR for industrial use has

10 actually ever materialized incentivizing industrial

11 development.

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MATT WASKIEWICZ: Yeah, thank you Council Member. The transition district is one where we looked not just for example, within New York City but across the country seeing what other cities are doing to try and incentivize the creation of new industrial space.

It's really hard to do and a lot of the tools that other cities have frankly are not very effective.

So, what we've tried to do is build off of those examples and create a bonus that creates an as of right tool to build new industrial space in the city. It's the first time we've ever done that for an as of right tool and the bonus of .5 to .75 is in fact a larger bonus than we have in any other example that we've used to this point in the city. So, it has

2 gone further but I think we'll continue to look at

3 this.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: I'll just note in Gowanus, uhm, this bonus was I think put forward and we have not seen any industrial incentivization of it, so in fact, what we're seeing is actually this is a very week tool. We need a stronger incentivizing bonus in terms of FAR in order to actually make that happen, so either 25 percent of the FAR to be actually mandated for industrial use is really important and as far as the growth, as far as the growth district, we feel that that's everything else. That is everything that is creating real challenges for industrial manufacturing. We have the data to know that that is a problem in industrial zones and so, I'm not sure what an additional tool, how that is supporting what we are trying to do. It feels it's in direct conflict. I think a strong, transitional district with commitments, strong commitments to industrial and light manufacturing in them is critical and having a core strong - a strong core excuse me, it's the eclipse.

But thank you and just lastly, on Proposal 18 around auto body shops, it's again industrial

2 manufacturing with a great number of auto body shops.

3 It is a huge challenge for our community who has -

4 they kind of just do what they want regardless of

5 health, quality of life concerns. It is a real

6 problem that we need to address. There is no

7 enforcement over anything and uhm, we would like to

8 look specifically into how we actually get some

9 changes for our community.

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MATTHEW WASKIEWICZ: Yeah, thank you Council

Member. As you noted auto repair businesses are
industrial uses when they're locating in M-Districts.

There are very few restrictions and zoning on them
but continuing, I know we've worked with your office
on particular locations so we'll continue to do that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah, and we are a community of residential and industrial that is on the same block in much of our neighborhoods. And so, we have to balance what it is to be a good neighbor and how to figure out those tensions. So, thank you for your work and look forward to strengthening our industrial manufacturing zones.

MATTHEW WASKIEWICZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Uh, no problem Council Member Avilés. Next, Council Member Nurse

2 followed by Council Member Marte and Council Member 3 Lee.

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afternoon. I just wanted to — I have a couple questions but I also want to really underscore and echo the concerns of Council Members Gutiérrez and Avilés. I know our office has been really working within the M-Zone Coalition. I have a manufacturing zone that I think we would really like to keep manufacturing. So, I have a couple questions. Can you clarify for the new core zone, I know that we're not mapping anything now but I was confused about amusements in those. Can you clarify what the relationship would be?

DAN GARODNICK: Oh, okay, thank you. That's — the amusement proposal is not specifically related to one of the new proposed zones. What we are defining in the context of amusements, is where you can do certain types of amusements today, which are so ambiguous in zoning that it ends up sending these businesses out to New Jersey. And we want to make sure that we are combining our existing uses into an amusement or recreation facility category and an outdoor amusement park category and allow for there

2 to be indoor amusements in commercial districts.

3 Things like you know think of an escape room for

4 example, as a perfectly harmless so you can get out,

5 harmless way to do an amusement indoor in a

6 commercial district, and to do that up to a limited

7 | size capacity in C1 and also —

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COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: That part I understand but I'm talking about in the manufacturing.

MATTHEW WASKIEWICZ: Today, amusement related businesses in manufacturing districts have very few limitations and they're also, it's clear that they can locate there and so they do and you see many of these businesses locating there and not locating in areas that are closer to commercial corridors where there are families where people would find them. So, we actually view the amusement proposal as being an important relief valve on competition for space within our M-District, our M-Zoned areas allow more experiential businesses to locate closer where folks live and giving them more options to do so there.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: And then for when the mapping happens, will that be the opportunity to kind of define that a little bit more because I actually think — I love like laser tag and all that stuff.

2 I'm down for it. I think it should be in commercial

3 areas but like amusements and you know in

4 specifically for a future core district, amusements

5 and also shelters, just being able to go as of right,

6 I think somewhat undermines the idea of the core and

7 it would be great if this is not then scope of work

8 for it, than in those future processes, I feel like

9 that really needs to be available for discussion.

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DAN GARODNICK: Yes, definitely will be part of our discussion with you Council Member as we think about the location and future of M-Districts more generally and that's a conversation that is you know starting now and will be ongoing over the next year or year and a half pursuant to the Local Law that you all passed, and we do look forward to having that conversation.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: And just for clarity, do we have a timeline for this mapping process?

DAN GARODNICK: So, for Intro. 1012, I think our first report is July 2025 to you all and we uh in terms of where and when to map, that will be an ongoing land use conversation based on individual applications but we will try to guide that process with you as part of our report on Intro. 1012.

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COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Okay and then lastly, this isn't a question but I think in terms of moving this proposal along, I think it's going to be really important that DCP puts resources towards taking the final version that will be voted on and you all putting some time and effort back into the community board, specifically targeting the community boards that voted this don't know, which is quite a number right? Some gave feedback, a lot didn't and I'm just really concerned that we're not going to have the adequate time necessary to recommunicate what has transpired for people who cannot tune into these processes, and I really think DCP needs to be at the forefront of that and not the Council Members with our limited staff and all the projects we have going on to be the you know, the foot soldiers for what is your proposal and we, if you want this, you need to put some boots on the ground and shore this up and explain this and show how you have responded directly to the concerns put forward.

DAN GARODNICK: Thank you Council Member. I really appreciate that question and it's also not only something that we should do, it's something that the Charter requires us to do as of a matter of law

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that we be a resource to Community Boards. will note is uhm, and this is you know unusual for the Department. Not only did we ask Community Boards to give us the feedback that you were describing proposal by proposal, is a way for us to truly figure out what people thought because that was an earnest effort for us to say, well, where do you land? you like proposal 1, 4, 5, 11 and 12 but dislike 3, 8, 9 and 18? Okay, tell it to us, we want to understand it but we also you know went out to 175 community board meetings of the 59 community boards and when we made changes at the city planning commission, we did do what you are describing at least at that level to go back to the Community Boards and relay to them what we heard and the changes that we made and adopted at the City Planning Commission.

So, what you have before you at the Council is changes that incorporated a significant amount of Community Board feedback and amended at the City Planning Commission to be responsive to this and I get it and we'll go back to them at the end as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: But going back at the end is going to be really important.

2 DAN GARODNICK: For sure.

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COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: And then the last pieces, in terms of the home occupations piece and commercial use above residential, I think we just really need a more comprehensive list of what, you know because what people are going to and what you've got on the list, you know it's sending off flags for people. And so, I think just a more comprehensive list and really explaining you know what isn't allowed. Like more comprehensively what isn't even more so than what is I think and what the enforcement plan is going to be behind it. That's the other thing and I know Council Member Schulman mentioned that but I just -I think most communities just don't believe that the city is capable of uhm, really enforcing most of its laws on the book. And so, I think it's going to be important to show how you all plan to do What is the complementary proposals or budgetary proposals that are going to help that? So, that's it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

Nurse. I just want to announce for the record, we've

been joined by Council Member Powers. Next, we'll

2 have Council Member Marte followed by Council Member

3 Lee then Council Member Restler.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: Thank you Chair. to give a quick shoutout to George James, who really helped a lot of our Community Boards in my district understand this proposal and give recommendations. So, I want to thank him for that. I want to thank the Chair and Matthew for taking a few meetings with my office but one of the biggest issues that I had with the proposal and that I mentioned in our initial conversation was commercial uses in NYCHA property. I understand that DCP has made some modifications to require findings, however, these findings are extremely vague and can be interpret in many different ways. In terms of what businesses would benefit residents and the community and what will count as an objectionable affect.

Further, we've seen examples where despite widespread and local opposition, even proving how findings cannot be made, the Commission in the past has approved applications requiring similar findings. Because of the history of these findings required by zoning being used as the mechanism to pass through application despite community disapproval. I

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strongly recommend that this change to a CPC special permit, so the Council Member can have the final say on which applications can move forward.

And so, as it currently stands with these findings, if a business is being proposed let's say in the Smith Houses in my district and the majority of the residents of that campus object this approval, would CPC side with the community and reject this application?

DAN GARODNICK: Well, it's a great question and I can't speak for this 13 votes in the City Planning Commission and there's not application because this proposal hasn't been passed by you all. We hope it will be and then we would be able to evaluate a specific opportunity at a NYCHA campus in your district or otherwise. Most importantly here is there's no pathway in vacant space on NYCHA campuses if the residents do one. I understand your question is what if they don't want? But let's talk about the center where they do want to make use of a vacant space for maker opportunities, retail other and we today don't have any path for that to happen. the problem we're solving for. We're not looking to push something in places where they're not wanted.

2 You wouldn't either as the local Council Member and

3 certainly would be a vocal and communicative part of

4 that process, even under the current framework today.

5 So, we look at this as saying well, if this is

6 something needed and wanted, well we should create a

7 pathway to do it, not how do we override local

8 community opposition but rather we want to create an

9 opportunity where none exists and where we believe it

10 is something that's advantageous potentially to NYCHA

11 residents on some NYCHA campuses.

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12 COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: And you know I agree.

13 | Like, let's talk about what we want and what we don't

14 want but in the off change that there is something we

15 | don't want that's being proposed and we want the

16 poportunity as Council Members to have a say whether

17 | a liquor store is at the bottom of a NYCHA property.

18 | Whether a fast-food restaurant; I'll give you an

19 ∥ example. A few years ago, there was a vacant

20 commercial space at the Smith Houses just a few

21 | blocks away. What filled it? A Checkers fast food

22 | restaurant. It wasn't a fresh food establishment.

23 | It was something that was going to take advantage of

24 | Black and Brown communities. And so, we're just

asking for the opportunity to call it up but if it's

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 something good, then it will go probably through 3 without a call up.

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DAN GARODNICK: I certainly understand the point that you're making and you know a much more significant process the way you're describing. Our worry there would be that people would not actually take advantage of it because of how additionally onerous it is but I certainly understand the point that you're making.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: I just want to touch on production uses in residential districts. Before this text amendment, virtually no production uses were allowed outside of C-A and M Districts. To now allow almost all production uses in all commercial districts would mean a massive shift, particularly in our mixed-use districts that are primarily residential, like in my district.

Many commercial areas throughout the cities are overlaid on residential areas to provide much needed local businesses meant to support healthy residential communities. Examples, laundry mats, corner store groceries. This proposal would now allow the manufacturing of tobacco, woods and meadows, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment's and other

2 he

heavier production and commercial overlays.

Storefronts below residential apartments in these residential neighborhoods.

I understand that there's a need for flexibility to allow bakeries and small artists and producers to have these uses for their business especially to expand but I highlighted some things that are major red flags. So, how do you balance allowing bakeries to expand but not allowing tobacco uses, meadow and you know pharmaceutical and medical equipment being established in these locations?

DAN GARODNICK: Yes, thank you for that. I mean, our current zoning was written at a time when most manufacturing was done in large factories and was meant for mass production and global distribution and our current zoning also predates most environmental regulations. So, at the time it made sense to separate many of the manufacturing businesses into M-Zones and locate them in places where you just couldn't be anywhere near anything else. But what has happened over time is you know Councilman is the technologies have changed and so has our ability to safely regulate a number of businesses across a wide range that have a production component. The only

types of uses that would be newly eligible, newly

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3 eligible for location of commercial zones are those

4 clean and quite sorts of things like pottery studios,

5 bike repair, bakeries, craft making, carpentry. Other

6 sorts of protection include environmental review,

7 which looks at factors like noise and traffic and DOB

8 | inspections. But there's strict environmental

9 standards that they need to meet here. I'm going to

10 have Matt talk about those a little bit but we

11 certainly understand the point. It is an expansion

12 | but is a timely expansion because manufacturing is

13 | not today what it was back in 1961 and as a result,

14 we need to make these changes.

MATTHEW WASKIEWICZ: Thank you and thank you for your question Council Member. Just to go into a little bit more technical detail, you all have a one pager on your desks. It's also on our website that provides a lot of this information but what kinds of businesses would be able to locate here are ones that meet environmental standards. Many of which are not new. They've been on the books since the 90's and ensure that in any place, in any building, that allows for light industrial and residences in that

same building, that environmental standards must be

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other places.

met around air quality emissions, around potentially hazardous materials and around all of the other potential hazards that our zoning defines as such. And if any of these businesses wanted to locate, they have to meet those standards prior to setting that CFO. So, these are all going to be a change of use. They all require going through a process to get a new certificate of occupancy. And you mentioned something like pharmaceutical's. That might be developing cutting edge therapeutics. New York City and parts of your district have a growing life sciences presence in an office setting that kind of production, which we see in other leading life sciences economies across our country, is really important for the continued innovation for spinning out new products that then get developed at scale in

So, it's part of the innovation ecosystem for that particular use but that's the distinction that we're drawing. Things that are clean and quite, are loud in commercial areas, things that cannot meet those strict environmental standards are appropriate to locate in our city's M-Districts.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

3 Marte. Next, we'll have Council Member Lee.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEE: Hi, good afternoon and thank you so much Commissioner for giving your presentation because I think you do it in such a very clear way, so I appreciate that.

And I just want to echo some of the sentiments of my fellow colleagues here who are saying that you know my concern also is very similar in the sense that it seems like these are very broad strokes and our districts are very different. And so, how do we balance that with the needs of our residents and our communities? And just to give an example, my district is in Eastern Queens on the border of We are more than 90 percent residential. Nassau. Very little commercial zoning spaces and so, uhm, you know and I also have four community boards that I overlap with as well as many, many very active civics as you know and they've expressed a lot of their concerns. However, I also understand the need for the city as a daughter of small business owners, you know the importance of that. And so, how do you balance all these things but also make sure and then the question is who is going to regulate all of this

and make sure that these businesses are in compliance and then also if there's costs involved, right? How is that going to work if there's any added cost to the city?

So, I wanted to focus first my question on the home occupation and I just want to list out so that the City of Yes would potentially allow in home occupation businesses. Some which you mentioned, advertising pier agencies, barber shops, beauty parlors, depilatory or electrolysis offices, interior decorators, kennels or stables, which I'm very curious about because I'm wondering who lives in a place that can have a stable or unless I'm misunderstanding the meaning. Dispensing pharmacies, which is I'm going to come back to pharmacies. Real estate or insurance offices, stockbrokers and vets offices.

So, I understand that you're saying that there has to be separate entrances in all of this and it's going to be separated out but understanding and having worked in health care facilities and the regulations that are involved with for example, ventilation systems and things like that, right? How are we going to make sure that these owners are in

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compliance and I know that some of them require state licenses, which obviously automatically or other licenses which makes them subject to those requirements but others that may not. Those are the things that I'm worried about and as Chair of the Mental Health, Disabilities and Addictions Committee, we have seen a huge jump in opioid crisis in this city and my concern not to go so far as being facetious to say, the first thought I had was oh my God, Breaking Bad you know like, this - and I don't think it's going to go to that extent but the point is that there's a lot of as we've seen unregulated or legal businesses that do open and we have to answer to that as Council Members and people who speak for the people in our districts. And so, as someone who is very concerned about that, we all know that we can buy over the counter drugs. We can do things that will alter the effects of those things to create different opioids. And so, my question is, how are we going to regulate for those types of businesses and that's my concern is that with this as well as uhm, the laboratories right. It seems like, what is the deeper dive or study or anything that you all have done in terms of the potential impacts health

wise as well? Not just environmental but you know if I'm living next to a business like this. What kind of impact would that have and for the home occupations, so that's one part of the question how to sort of regulate or monitor that right. we all know that DOB is short on capacity. And then also, I just wanted to confirm. So, the instances for example, could you explain what kind of zoning violations or fines would ensure compliance I quess is my question and there's been a number of instances in my constituency where a bad neighbor refuses entry like someone, one of the other colleagues of mine mentioned twice in the case and was just automatically closed. The case was closed. do we account for that and also, what does this mean for us in terms of the ULURP process? And then I have just one last question after that.

DAN GARODNICK: Great, okay thank you. I appreciate all of these questions. So, on home businesses and I appreciate where you started. I think it's important for us to start with what's already allowed because that's everything except for that short list that you just described.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEE: Right.

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it in zoning or not.

DAN GARODNICK: So, that list is the outlier.

Everything else is allowed and you know those

businesses have customers that come in. The vast

majority of time, these exist without complaints.

It's the fact that there is a list that is so

specific and so prescriptive that itself is out of

whack. Now, let's talk about some of the examples

you gave on that list because I think there's really

good ones and I'm glad you called them out. A

kennel, why would that be in a home business? It

cannot but it is called out in zoning for reasons

that don't make any specific sense. There's lot of

rules that have to be applied for a kennel. It

cannot exist as a home business, whether we allowed

Similarly for pharmacists, you know we have pharmacists in New York City who are doing telehealth medicine who are working out of home on a computer screen in front of a video monitor who are working in that context. Zoning should not be the strict prohibition from that person being able to operate out of their own home if they are part of a broader operation where drugs are being dispensed out of another place. These are the sort of things where

2 when we put the list in zoning, it has all of the

3 unintended consequences over time, which has limited

4 our adaptability and flexibility to enable this but

5 | it is the list which no longer makes sense. And to

6 you question about you know how to ensure compliance,

7 yes, there is an enforcement mechanism through the

8 Department of Buildings. It is important that they

9 have the capacity to be able to go out there and do

10 their job. That is an important conversation for all

11 | of us to have. It's not a zoning question but it is

12 an important question about the Department of

13 | Buildings and to make sure that they have everything

14 | that they need.

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15 As it relates to ULURP, you know we're not

16 | changing the zoning in any district here. We're not

17 you know even in proposals 15 to 18 where we're

18 | creating a process for a thing to happen, that does

19 | not change ULURP. It just creates a pathway.

20 Everything else is a better definition we think for a

21 modern 21st Century economy about where things can

22 happen in existing zoning districts.

23 COUNCIL MEMBER LEE: Okay, I would request that

24 we take a look at that because telehealth is

something I'm familiar with from my previous life and

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so, I think that should be categorized separately because if we could be more specific about some of these, I think that would be great.

And then in terms of the corner stores in residential areas. I'm sorry Chair if I could just ask one more? Okay, corner stores in residential areas. I guess this is my question. So, just to clarify, would this completely eliminate the ULURP process for these corner lots and make it as of right?

DAN GARODNICK: It would not. Uhm, it would not make it as of right. What it would do, it would be to create a process for a small corner store. Once somebody has done, if somebody wants to propose this. For a corner store within 100 feet of the corner, if they've gone through their environmental review, they've gone through Community Board Borough President and have passed a vote, majority vote at the City Planning Commission, that would be the process that we would be defining for that. There is no process that exists today to set up a corner store in zoning today, other than say a neighborhood wide rezoning with commercial overlays across an entire commercial district but for a single commercial

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store, if such a thing were desirable in a particular neighborhood, that is something there is no pathway for in zoning today.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEE: Okay, so the three mentioned serving the surrounding residential area, generate minimum traffic congestion, won't change character of the neighborhood. Those are the guidelines that you're going by?

DAN GARODNICK: Yes.

just wanted to end by saying that I understand that you guys are going to the Community Boards and the civics and all of those but I've been talking to a lot of my immigrant owned small businesses in my district who have language needs and specific other needs and they have no idea that this is going on and a lot of the residents I will say. So, my concern is, I don't know if we're actually reaching as many people and I'm glad that you're listing all the meetings with the Community Boards and such right but also, there's a huge swath of our communities that are not being reached right now. And so, we're trying to do our part as Council Members to do that. To let them know hey, this is something you need to

2 pay attention to. This is coming up but I have to

3 say, most of my communities, which I have 45 percent

4 Asian American's in my District. Half of that are

5 South Asian, which speak Punjabi, Hindi, you know

6 Urdu, multiple languages and then Mandarin,

7 Cantonese, Korean and a lot of them are business

8 owners in my district. And so, I'm just concerned

9 that the ones that are not engaged, which is the vast

10 majority I would say, are the ones that we also need

11 to reaching because they have no idea what is

12 happening.

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DAN GARODNICK: I think that's a great point.

Thank you for that. Good news is I think they will be very happy with these changes. The small business owners who have a limitation today in zoning which impede their ability to make changes or to be able to reoccupy a vacant storefront. We think that these are business friendly changes and I think that they will be happy. With that said, you are correct. We want to do everything, everything that we possibly can to reach people who are not traditionally part of the channels that we operate under. That's why we did so many town hall meetings with multiple

languages involved as part of this proposal alone.

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We want to try to meet people where they are but we certainly welcome any thoughts that you have on how to — on how for us to do that better. We do want to do that as well as we possibly can.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEE: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member Lee.

Next, we'll have Council Member Restler followed by

Brewer, Paladino, and lastly Powers.

much Chair Riley. I really appreciate your leadership. It's good to see you Chair Garodnick. Thank you for being with us today and you know overall, I think this is a smart and sensible set of recommendations from the Department of City Planning and I'm broadly supportive. I wanted to just dig in on a couple of areas that my colleagues mentioned and I really want to highlight and support their leadership, especially Council Members Gutiérrez and Avilés.

Council Member Gutiérrez has done just I think a really impressive job of leading the M-Zone Coalition of Council Members and advocates and engaging constructively with DCP over the course of the last year and I want to thank you and your team for

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Speaker Adams.

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engaging constructively with us and especially with Council Member Gutiérrez whose led the way on behalf of the Council with of course, the strong support of

I do have a couple areas of ongoing concern on kind of my understanding of the state of play. You know I really want to see us strengthen protections for core industrial districts as much as possible and you know I should actually just take a step back and say, this you know conversation on core and transitional and growth districts really builds on the work of the North Brooklyn industrial and innovation plan from a few years ago that then Council Member Reynoso did a really great job in leading that fight and leading that effort and I'm glad to see us now come to a place where we can start to potentially adopt some of those tools and be able to see them implemented in manufacturing districts around the city.

I want to see a strength in core industrial districts further, I'm concerned that we're not doing enough on the transition districts and so, in particular, it's really hard for me to understand how we could have buildings that are mixed commercial

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industrial, mixed commercial and manufacturing uses

and not require manufacturing on the ground floor.

When we know that our industrial manufacturing

businesses need that entry point. Is that something

that you all would consider requiring kind of ground

7 floor manufacturing industrial uses to help ensure

8 that the incentives will actually work?

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DAN GARODNICK: Thank you Council Member. It's something that we're open to talking to you all about as this process proceeds.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Great and are you also open to kind of strengthening the incentives so that we're getting more industrial spaces in the transitional zones relative to commercial uses?

DAN GARODNICK: You know we have presented to the Council what we believe to be the best and most perfect proposal. However, we understand that there are likely going to be interests expressed here at this hearing and beyond. And so, we look forward to continuing that conversation with you, the M-District Coalition, Council Member Gutiérrez, to see where we can successfully —

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: We really appreciate your openness on both of those issues and willingness

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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the changes?

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to work together as we try to get this to the finish line. Similar, you know relatedly, just wondering have you had any conversations yet with EDC about financial incentives that we can offer to industrial manufacturing business, in transition zones that we think might increase the success where perhaps other cities haven't had the same track record that we're hoping to accomplish here in New York with some of

DAN GARODNICK: It's a little ahead of ourselves and so far as we don't have the districts yet but you are correct to say that we should be exploring all routes here as it relates to future manufacturing zones, transition and otherwise. And as part of our study that has been initiated through the Council on manufacturing districts more broadly, we do want to make sure that all of our sister agencies, including EDC are part of that and we're thinking about ways for us to incentivize manufacturing businesses to locate and grow. We here, want to make sure we have some tools that create the flexibility that we're hearing from manufacturing businesses, that they need to be able to grow and succeed but yes, we certainly

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 will look forward to that conversation with EDC and

3 with all of you.

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know I represent areas that I think could make a lot of sense for the growth district. You know this morning I had breakfast in a hotel in a growth district and you know it's like hotels and bowling alleys are the only kinds of businesses we're opening in that IBZ at this point and it's not working in the way that we had all intended it to. And I think if we're strengthening protections in core districts and frankly strengthening the transition proposal more than what we've heard yet from the Administration, then adopting the growth model as well could make a lot of sense.

One related question that you know I think part of the reason there was success in the previous Administration in rezoning a healthy number of neighborhoods was that there was an infrastructure fund set aside to go with those rezonings. I certainly think something like that would be needed when we try to adopt — when we try to map the new zones into neighborhoods around the city. Is that

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something the DCP has considered or any commitments you can make on that front?

DAN GARODNICK: Well, in the context of neighborhood rezonings, we are doing a different approach in this administration as opposed to sitting on a specific pot of funds. What we are trying to do is in the context of neighborhood plans, like our Bronx Metro North Plan or Atlantic Avenue, which are the first two that will be out the door here. we are identifying through community needs processes, community board, elected officials, city agencies that have actual priorities in those areas and then, as part of our final points of agreement in connection with those rezonings, to be able to fund and deliver those at that time. But in the context of future mapped M-Zones, we should talk about what that might look like and we certainly look forward to continuing that conversation.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I really appreciate it and I look forward to those conversations and hope to be able to you know once this is successfully adopted, that we can quickly shift to having conversations about what can work in our respective districts. If I can Chair Riley, just my final

question is to you know echo the advocacy of Council

3 Member Avilés around last miles and I really

4 appreciated your comments today that we're overdue

5 for having a conversation when a neighborhood like

6 Red Hook has been so unfairly saturated with these

7 | facilities and extraordinary amounts of truck

8 traffic. I realize that we're not going to solve

9 for last miles in this process but I think it's

10 really important that we start to have a substantive

11 conversation now. Is there you know in light of the

12 | letter that was signed by a majority of Council

13 | Members, is there any crisp next step that we can

14 | count on from you Chair? Is that a meeting? You

15 know how do we proceed from here to try to push some

16 solutions forward on last miles as quickly as

17 possible?

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DAN GARODNICK: Right, well first of all, thank

19 | you for the question and while we regard this as a

20 serious issue and one that deserves the city's

21 attention, I am certainly committed to a meeting to

22 | think about possible next steps. And while it is not

23 a proposal you know things like a special permit not

within scope here and it may not be that land use is

25 | the right route for this.

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We do think we should be exploring all avenues that would directly affect the concerns of Council Member Avilés and her constituents and all of us because that is a real issue that is happening in Sunset Park and Red Hook and also up in Council Member Salamanca's District.

So, we are committed to exploring these various routes with you and the group but I'll look forward to officially responding and we'll figure out what's the best next move.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I just think if we could make some progress as this process goes forward, so we could talk to our constituents about the progress we're making on last mile when this is coming to the finish line. I think it would helpful. So, thank you very much. Appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member
Restler. Council Member Brewer followed by Paladino,
then Powers.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much and congratulations on a really impressive listing. I testified at the hearing so I'm just going to bring up some of the topics. I don't think I mentioned auto repair and sales. In Clinton in Manhattan,

hundreds of union jobs. So, one question is, I assume that anything there will not be disturbed by this particular proposal? That's question number one.

Question Number Two is, I'm all for dancing and music but you should know having had hundreds of programs, questions over the years, you live above, it's not the noise, it's the base and the base goes — so, how are you going to deal with that issue because it does not soundproof no matter what you do?

In terms of greenhouses, I passed a bill years ago that said there should be more greenhouses that would have urban agriculture in residential. So, I'm just wondering if you support that and what else we can do to make that even more part of the discussion? Battery storage we talk about all the time. I do not like the micro fulfillment centers, the dark stores, as you know I try to get rid of them. I got rid of some of them but the issue is, they are still storing batteries. I see them every day, plugging them in. If I lived above and people are complaining to me, I'd be hysterical so, what are we doing about that as part of your issue?

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Store windows, nobody knows where and how we can have cover of the window. I don't think anybody knows and I want to know if you are actually making a decision about that? Sometimes the grocery stores cover them. I love grocery stores. I don't want to mess them up but is that legal? The micro fulfillment does it and it's illegal. What's legal? What's not, etc.?

The issue of enforcement, I'm all for people want to have more types of home businesses. The problem is when you hear that, you know what's going to happen? People, oh, I can do anything I want.

That's a problem because that's how people are going to hear it. DOB cannot possibly handle it. I get complaints all the time. Is it 25 percent that I can have? You know, you really have to think about the enforcement there. So, I don't know how that's going to work but I can tell you it's a problem. I'm for NYCHA having more service-based industry on the premises. I think you need the federal government for that. So, I want to know is that true or not? I believe you need the Feds to agree to that.

202 housing, not allowed to have any commercial whatsoever and I believe NYCHA unless there's some

They got those

2 specifics, can't have service stores.

3 God damn doctor's offices, etc.. I hate those

3 God damin doctor's offices, etc.. I hate those

4 doctors' offices.

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The vacant stores, it's nice you have some ideas.

Move the bakery, etc., you need much more thought
about vacant stores. This might be the time to do

it. Vacant stores are everywhere. I'm for taxing
them. That just means I have to go to Albany. I'd

love to see more discussion of artists. You don't
have much discussion of art. For the light

manufacturing, I'm actually for the light

manufacturing, guess what I would say? Artists,
artists, artists. Give them percentage. They get

more percentage to do light manufacturing than the I

don't know the pharmacy. Whatever it is. Artists
have no space in Manhattan. They're dying for space.

Jewelry, graphics, 3-D that's all art in my book.

New kinds of art but you don't prioritize the artists. I'd like to see that. And finally, I passed a bill that says every store, commercial, has to have an address. These God damn buildings do not have addresses. You can't find a building. So, I got HPD to agree to make sure that they you know find those with no address but I can't find an agency to

because I get the complaints and then I got to deal

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with them.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Well, on the store windows though, in general nobody knows. I'm just saying. Grocery stores, I love them, they do cover

NYCHA needing the federal government -

DAN GARODNICK: Understood. Okay, green houses, uhm we took additional steps as part of City of Yes for carbon neutrality on that. So, progress has been made to allow for urban agriculture in our residential areas. So, thank you for that. Dark stores and micro distribution. We have transparency requirements as part of this proposal because we agree with you that you should not have boarded up dark stores in New York City.

Enforcement, that's something which has come up by other of your colleagues too. We certainly understand the need for robust DOB enforcement of these proposals. Our hope and certainly we've worked very closely with them in developing this plan, is to make sure that the rules are clear enough, clear enough to enable them to enforce, which unfortunately today, so many of our rules are either ambiguous or silent, that it makes it impossible for DOB to actually enforce. Our hope is by clarifying these rules, we give them an extra tool.

don't want to see either store fronts that are

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blocked off or whole streetscapes that are blocked off in ways that are unfriendly to residences and by the way, I will pivot that to answer one of your other questions. That's another place where we see opportunity for artists because one way for you to actually create more versatility on a streetscape is for art and for murals on a streetscape.

Storage needing addresses, I am sorry that I cannot speak to it immediately but we should talk about that and vacant stores, you know this is really designed to change and modernize our zoning to enable more flexibility so that vacant storefronts do not sit vacant. One of the challenges that makes us crazy at the Department of City Planning is when people either cannot decipher the rules or the use groups are too finely tuned between C1 to C2 or C4 to C7. They need to employ lawyers or expeditors to be able to sort it all out. We need to streamline the subset that we do not perpetuate vacant storefronts because that is a real — it's a real issue in Manhattan. It's a real issue beyond and that's is central to what we're after.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, I mean even just mandating that artists make art in vacant

storefronts. I know it's very radical. It costs
money blah, blah, blah, but that even storefront
folks are asking me to have that as a possibility,

5 maybe it is an interim step art, art. Thank you

6 very much.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

Brewer. Council Member Paladino followed by Council

Member Powers.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Good afternoon and thank you. Thank you for your patience and I want to say our City Council here seems to be very much in agreeance that it's not a one size fits all issue here. I don't understand when we have as many people as we - community boards as we have in the City of New York, why are we making this a blanket coverage, broad stroke that one size fits all in every single borough? I think this is the hardest part that the people are having with this because people have expressed loudly depending upon what community board your involved in that they are totally opposed to this economic city of yes. It doesn't best suit a lot of the residential districts, one of which I represent which is District 19 and I want to thank you because you did send a representative to

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Community Board 7 and to Community Board 11. they voted it down entirely. Whereas that says that the people actually have no say in what happens in their neighborhoods. So, I want to ask you a couple of questions. The couple of questions I have, I'm going to just circle to one of the main issues that my district is facing. These home businesses, you categorize barbershops, nail salons and beauty parlors along with interior designers and lawyers and such that work very quietly at their keyboards and they run a very quiet business out of their home. Very, very big problem is when you're dealing a barbershop or a nail salon, we have people coming in and out of a residential home at all hours of the day. We have a parking problem. My people in District 19, we have areas for people to oh, you're talking about empty storefronts right? So, wouldn't it be wise for these nail salons to now be given certain maybe tax breaks or whatever to incentify moving into actual empty storefronts, what they are built for? You also refer to antiquated 1961. take a little offense with that. No offense. I was around when typewriters were around and it was an okay thing but yeah, let's make a joke here. Let's

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2 lighten it up a little bit but the bottom line is 3 that we do have a problem with this being not a one size fits all and yet you're going to like shove this 4 down everybody's throat. And Council Member Nurse 5 brought up an excellent point, as did Brewer, as did 6 7 Lynn Schulman, as did Ariola. We all sat here and we 8 all had very, very similar questions and yet, this is moving through like a freight train. So, what can we bring back and what could we tell the people who are 10 11 on Zoom right now, how this is going to roll out? When is this going to roll out? And you're forcing 12 us as Council Members to accept this and I want to 13 14 know what role as a Council Member are we going to be 15 able to play going forward if you're going to 16 disregard the people who represent us in Community 17 Boards and in civics? Exactly what control as a 18 Council Member are we going to have over the City of 19 Yes be it economic, be it housing going forward? 20 Thank you.

DAN GARODNICK: Thank you Council Member. I appreciate your questions. So, we worked to devise a proposal that was not designed to be a one size fits all proposal but rather to be guided by existing zoning districts as they currently live in New York

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City. So, in your area, which might have commercial overlays with C1, C2, we were not changing those districts into something that they are not. What we were trying to do was to rationalize them so that the uses in those were very similar to one another. We were guided by the existing zoning that lives throughout the whole city. So, we were very deliberate to not propose something here which does changes citywide with new districts in any location. We did not change the zoning anywhere but what we did do was to try to bring the rules into the 21st Century in a way that we believe makes sense. And to

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Concern, it's more than a concern. It's changing people's ways of life. It can't happen.

your point about home occupations, I certainly

understand the concern.

DAN GARODNICK: So, I think it's — what I would say respectfully is it's important for us to note what is allowed today as it relates to home occupations because the existing zoning allows a wide range of home-based businesses including, I mean you were talking about barbershops. Music teachers is my favorite example.

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COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: A piano teacher as opposed to a barbershop? What are you getting at here?

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DAN GARODNICK: You tell me. What we're trying to do is to take the list of strictly prohibited professions and to do away with it and to deal with them based on actual concerns that people have.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Do you believe a barbershop should be in somebody's house? Do you believe a barbershop or a nail salon or a beauty parlor on a tree lined street with single family homes, do you believe that a barbershop or a nail salon has got the right to operate a business? Yes or no?

DAN GARODNICK: Uh, nail salons are already allowed.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Show me one in my district. I want you to show me one.

DAN GARODNICK: Wait a sec. I didn't they say that they existed.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: No, no, no, no, no, you just did, you just said an existing.

DAN GARODNICK: I said it was allowed and that's a distinction which I'm sure that you can see. It is

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Is it allowed in my district? Is it allowed in my district?

DAN GARODNICK: Yes, yes it is allowed in your district.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Council Member Paladino do you want to sign up for a second round because -

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Oh okay.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Alright, okay.

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COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Second round.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Alright, so we're going into the second round alright. Sorry about that and Council Member Powers.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thank you and in all of this I want to make sure that we are talking about what's allowed and what's happening here because I think there's a lot of things we could allow to offer opportunities to small businesses to be free of the regulatory burdens and the confusion the city provides to them. My dad owns a small business and trying to navigate cities very complicated zoning was not something he was signing up for. Running an actual small business, getting the permits and things

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I think is where we are, which is why I want to talk about the proposed around night life, which is something that as you know, the Council including myself and others had discussed last term with it. You were in the City Council when they repealed the Cabaret Law? You were in the Council.

DAN GARODNICK: The sort answer is yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, can you talk a little bit about why they repealed the Cabaret Law?

DAN GARODNICK: Yeah, I think what we viewed at the time was a relic of the past, which made it impossible for people to be able to get up and dance and it was recognized as something which no longer belonged in the city's rules. It was based on you know largely homophobic concerns about what was happening in bars and restaurants and dance halls in New York City and we did away with it. But what we did not do away with at the time was the lingering zoning limitations which keep the opportunity from being effectualized, so we want to deal with that now. These rules you know frankly just don't make sense and we want to straighten them out.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: got it and in certain instances as I understand it and you can maybe

confirm this for me. There are businesses located

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3 within blocks of each other that would have totally

4 different zoning restrictions when it comes to what's

5 allowed there. Is that correct?

DAN GARODNICK: That's right. That's right, we have a patchwork of rules that exist. In fact you walk down the street in your district or other districts of the city and you would change commercial allowances in ways that you would not perceive and should not exist but they are there and a real headache for businesses.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, so if I was a business owner and I was on one of those blocks where it would be restricted and down the block is one where they get to play by a whole different set of rules. I identify location, I get my liquor license permit and I find out, whoops I can't do this and just to be safe, I want to make sure I'm in compliance of the law. I don't want to lose my license or my building. What would be the process that as an individual business owner, I would have to go through in order to be compliant?

DAN GARODNICK: So, if you found yourself without any changes here, so without rationalizing a C1, C2

or C4 to C7, if you found yourself in a business area

where you are not able to conduct the business that

4 you otherwise were intending to do, you would have to

5 hire a lawyer. You would have to go through a

6 process including environmental review. If an avenue

7 at the Board of Standards Appeals were somehow

8 available to you because of hardship, that could be a

9 path otherwise you would need to propose an areawide

10 change of zoning to change the commercial overlay for

11 | example that you are in to a more sympathetic set of

12 rules to allow you to be able to operate. And of

13 course, with that comes visit to the Community Board,

14 | the Borough President, City Planning Commission and

of course to the Council at the end of the day. It

16 will cost you probably several years of time and

17 several hundred thousand dollars.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, you answered my second question, the time and the cost of doing that. In fact, I'd have to hold the property perhaps as a lease holder until I actually get that approval. Is a tenant allowed to be an applicant to City Planning

or would I require the property owner to have to

24 bring forward the application?

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DAN GARODNICK: The property owner has to be the applicant but let me double check and make sure that there's no circumstance in which somebody else could propose.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: So, it is essentially in my view practical, that unless you were the property owner owning the ground floor retail as well, they have a lot to do in that life establishment a bar, a restaurant and be in full compliance with the law.

It feels very practical to me. Do you agree with that?

DAN GARODNICK: That's right.

explain the proposal that's before us right now? In terms of so, taking all that, we actually have language in a proposal in front of us. Can you explain there's a limitation on 200 people in certain areas where we're talking about.about? Can you explain how you guys got to that conclusion of what limitations remain in place after we —

DAN GARODNICK: I will introduce it and then I'll have Matt do the rest. Most importantly in places that have a 200 person capacity and allow live music today, we wanted to allow people to stand

DAN GARODNICK: I'm good Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Your good.

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2 DAN GARODNICK: Let's keep going.

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let you know exactly.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Okay. And then uhm, one second. Then when you're talking about and I

DAN GARODNICK: We'll come back to you and we'll

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay, alright. So, we're going to go into our second round of questions right now. I'm going to call on Council Member Schulman followed by Ariola, then Paladino. Council Member Schulman.

want Chair Garodnick, I want to tell you that the zoning, I mean, zoning has to — since 1961 obviously changes need to be made to the zoning law and I think that's you know, and that's something that definitely needs to be done. It's the way that it's done. You know the devil is in the details. So, uhm, well, one question I have. I saw on the for the proposal on the upper floors, the C4, C6 Districts that for commercial uses and residential uses on the same floor, you have in the notes below that same floor is already allowed in forest hills. Can you tell me exactly where in forest hills because I'm not aware of any?

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know I think Council Member Brewer and some others brought this up. When you talk about labs and all that kind of stuff, the enforcement piece may be beyond the city. It may be state or federal or so, we need to have specifics on that.

I think across the board when we're talking is

that there are not as many specifics as they should be or that will help with our Community Boards. other thing is that I think and I don't know, I haven't been to the presentations or Community Boards but do you go with a map of this is what the Community Board. This is what it's made up of is C4 is this that we do. So, I'd like to see that from my district because I think that will be helpful moving forward that we can do that and say this is how it's going to affect the district specifically, your district. So, I think that would be helpful. And like I said, oh, and the other thing too is that if there's a way, I know DOB is not here but there has to be a way that the Council can have whether I don't know if it's a hearing or a meeting or whatever it is to have some assurances from DOB because even when I' ve spoken to the Commissioner not about this specifically, this proposal but about other

enforcement, he's admitted to me there's cultural issues at the DOB and that you know things have to be changed and all of that. So, we need to really, this is something that's substantial and can have a really deep affect and it's going to affect our constituents for decades now, so we have to make sure that we get this right, so.

DAN GARODNICK: Understood, thank you very much and whatever specifics you feel that you need for your district, we are happy to provide that to you and help when going back to the Community Board. We understand this is complicated. We do bring to Community Boards a layout of where we expect things to happen.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: And the Community

Boards are very large as you know, so it's harder in
a large group to do that kind of stuff, so we can
certainly have that conversation and I just want to
echo Council Member Ariola who said that you know if
we had done this in smaller bites, I think it would
have been — and I understand you talked about the
moment but you also want to get, you want to succeed
and not just have the moment. You want to be able to
move forward, so I just wanted to mention it, not, I

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2 mean the trains already left the station but so just to mention that, so.

DAN GARODNICK: Thank you Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

Schulman. Council Member Ariola followed by Council

Member Paladino.

You're here at a hearing and you've been to Community Boards. I don't think that the train has left the station. I think that we have room to further negotiate what could work for this city and we're going to push hard to make sure that that happens. I represent five Community Boards, two of which voted yes with conditions. Thinking that if those conditions were not met, they would have been a no, so I think that there's a bit of discrepancy in your count.

We don't know what our borough presidents conditions were and were they met, so I think that that's something that Council Member Lee brought to the table which was, you need to go back out. You need to go back out and talk about what we spoke about at this hearing and what you spoke about with

1 2 the Community Boards, what those conditions were, 3 what the borough president wanted to implement and 4 how many of those conditions weren't implemented? 5 You cannot just keep and continue just as my colleague Council Member Paladino said, just forcing 6 7 it upon us. So, that is part of my larger statement 8 which is after watching the power point and listening to the answers to the questions for the proposals today, I am even more confident that I'm 10

unequivocally against the plan as it stands.

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The plan as it stands now takes away ULURP and Council approval and that simply leaves too many open ends for me to support it. It leaves the door wide open for home businesses to become troublesome at best. We have regulations like ULURP and Council approval in place for a reason. We cannot just reverse this. There's a reason that we sit here and we're elected. It's to oversee what happens in the communities.

We cannot see our residential areas transformed into commercial strips. We have commercial strips. As Council Member Paladino noted, we have a lot of empty storefronts. Let's incentivize people to utilize those. Additionally, allowing commercial

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2 properties to be above residential properties is just

going to completely devolve the equality of life.

4 | don't care what kind of - whether it's a daycare

5 center or it's just any type of businesses, there's

6 going to be extra movement. There's going to be

7 extra waste. There's going to be the extra influx of

8 people in and out.

And then when you talk about corner stores in a residential community that are legal, well cannabis stores are legal now, so now will we have corner stores that are cannabis stores or selling alcohol or selling cigarettes. This is not the people who bought in residential communities like 19, like 23, like mine, like many of the — like Council Member Schulman's District 29 and the rest of us sitting here. They bought homes in the suburbs because they wanted to move away from the hustle bustle of businesses and commercial like get of access.

So, this is not something they bought into. It's something that every civic association in my district voted against and my community voted against either in totality or with conditions. So, because of that, I absolutely have to stand firm with them unless this

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particular project and proposal changes vastly. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member Ariola. Council Member Paladino.

want to touch on before I get into a long winded what it is I do. Uh, I want to know about the Cabarets. We have a lot of bars, neighborhood bars and nobody stopped if they want to get up and dance a little bit to some loud music that you made it sound like you're not allowed to dance in a bar, which is absolutely ridiculous because you are. The other thing is, I have a very, very beautiful restaurant in my district that just opened and was hit pretty hard with some fines because he was operating at a Cabaret on a weekend.

I felt very badly for him. He's a great guy, great restaurant but here in lies the problem. The problem is that the music went on and on and on until two and three in the morning and he was operating at a Cabaret. So, as much as I was upset for him, he also wasn't following the rules. How do we help our people live as Council Member Ariola brought up, I brought up earlier, people buy in these areas because

it's not allowed to dance is being ridiculous.

Completely agree with you. As it is, there's a few

relics in zoning which say that that's technically

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2 | legal. We're with you, we should do away with that.

3 Somebody who has a Cabaret license, there are no more

4 Cabaret license so I don't know what you're

5 specifically referring to but we can look at it with

6 you and we're happy to.

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COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: It's not so much a Cabaret, I might have used a license at the end of Cabaret, but what he does is at a certain hour on a Saturday night at 11:00, 10:00, he turns it into a jumping place, which is really great but not in the location that he's in.

DAN GARODNICK: Yeah, understood. Okay, so maybe it's a liquor license or whatever license, he has the ability to operate. There's nothing that we're proposing here that would change that either to make it more strict or less strict but I do understand the concern about loud bar that goes on into the night and disrupts the neighborhood. We do have an office of night life, Jeff Garcia is here if you want to talk about the ways that the city is enforcing or can enforce in a situation like that but at a minimum, we'd be happy to follow up with you and think about what we can do.

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And then lastly on the subject of member prerogatives as members of the Council. You know we are making changes in zoning to a lot of areas where the Council specifically is not weighing in. like, uh, should there be a distinction between a C1 and a C2 or a C4 to C7 or specifically whether somebody should be at a home occupation. Like the Council is not you know voting on if somebody should be a music teachers at home. These are things that are enabled and they're as of right. What you're voting on here is should we keep a list of home occupations that is something which no longer is serving its usefulness but otherwise, we're not taking away any Council rights. And to the extent that we're adding any discretionary process, we are adding an opportunity that doesn't otherwise exist.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Well, what about the zoning? I mean we're here to talk about — we're changing zoning here okay, I mean, supporting small business is great. I ran a small business for 30 years as most of you know and my sister JoAnn is in manufacturing and her business was in College Point for better than 20 years. Okay, now this here, the city regulations are part of that made my business

2 almost impossible to keep up and to run. Alright, so

3 | to these regulations, plenty need to be cut. Taxes

4 can be cut. Frivolous city administrative fees can

5 be cut. All of that would help small businesses

6 tremendously but this isn't about cutting regulations

7 or helping small businesses in my opinion. This is

8 about destroying zoning. That's all you want to do

9 here right now in my opinion is to destroy zoning and

10 | all I want to do here is to protect our neighborhoods

11 and that's not what's happening.

Well, there's Chelsea, there's Greenwich Village.

13 | I mean all of this is being changed and it will be

14 changed. You're taking away the character of what we

15 | have here in New York. This is a problem, okay? We

16 have historic districts. Okay, it would end up being

17 a disaster, I'm totally against it.

18 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

19 | Paladino. Alright, uhm, I would like to thank my

20 | colleagues for all your great questions today and

21 | your comments. I have a number of important

22 questions because I didn't get to ask mine.

23 \parallel Commissioner, so I'm going to go through mine very

24 quickly because we have over 100 people registered to

25 | testify here today.

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Alright, so I'm going to go through my questions extremely quickly. First, one of the proposals where there has been grave confusions, proposal number 11 to expand the allowance for home occupations. Can you confirm whether homebased businesses are currently allowed in the areas of New York City and in all types of homes and what type of businesses are those?

DAN GARODNICK: Home occupations are allowed and they're allowed except for the list that is delineated in zoning, which we're looking to eliminate.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: If you were going to expand home occupations then we need more enforcement. I know DCP is not in charge of enforcement but you are making this proposal. So, what are you doing to ensure DOB has the needed resources to actually address complaints about homebased businesses?

DAN GARODNICK: Well, first and most importantly, we are trying to rationalize the rules. That they make sense and that they're easy to enforce. For a Department of Buildings inspector to show up and have to evaluate between a lawyer or interior decorator or otherwise is something which is unreasonable and is

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Yes.

DAN GARODNICK:

something that we should not put on them. It makes it very, very difficult for them to be able to do their jobs. By rationalizing these rules, we believe that we're making life easier for enforcement of the Department of Buildings. We also made a number of modifications in response to Community Board concerns

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Does the city have current way to keep track of business activity occurring in homes and would the requirement to register with the city be helpful in addressing concerns about illegal activity and enforcement?

on the subject to address those issues.

DAN GARODNICK: I think that's a really good question. Today, no but that's a question that the Council you know may want to take a look at. It's not something that we would do in Zoning.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Proposal Number 9 on night life has also been the source of much confusion. Starting with what is presently allowed, are bars and restaurants currently allowed to host events up to 200 people?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Can you explain again what exactly would be changed if this proposal was adopted?

DAN GARODNICK: Well, up to in those bars and restaurants up to 200 people, if you are offering live music, you can also stand up and dance to that live music. Similarly, we would allow for comedy or open nights, poetry jam-like things in that same space which today are not allowed in zoning.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: If dancing will now be allowed in all bars and restaurants, how would the Administration prevent local clubs making noise until the early hours in the morning from popping everywhere?

DAN GARODNICK: The same way we would have done it before. We're not changing the size or hours or the capacity of any of these venues. So, the question of enforcement was a question before, it was a question after. We need to make sure that our enforcement agencies have the capacity to do this and that's really important it is unchanged by zoning.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: You said Jeff Garcia was here, is it possible we could hear from him as well?

DAN GARODNICK: Absolutely.

2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Jeff. I'm just going to 3 swear you in real quick Jeff.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Good afternoon Mr. Garcia, could you please raise your right hand. Do you swear to tell the truth and nothing but the truth in response to the Chairs questions today? Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Mr. Garcia. Uhm, resulting back to that question, how would the administration prevent local clubs making noise into the early hours of the morning from popping up everywhere?

JEFF GARCIA: Well, thank you. We have numerous programs in place. Obviously we know that last year we moved what was called march operations and introduced a new process called cure, right? Which is coordinating a united resolution with establishment, which means that if we get complaints from NYPD, NYPD notifies us and when we do outreach to the establishment and then advise them of what's going on and what they need to do to mitigate it and rectify the situation. If that doesn't happen, then another meeting in the precinct with the commanding officer takes place. If eventually the problem isn't resolved, then enforcement, actual enforcement can be

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161 taken by the NYPD and the specific agency in which the issue is coming up with. If it's DEP, it would be DEP and the NYPD.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: How many violations would a specific business have to get for I would say you guys to be like, hey we have to shut you guys down? JEFF GARCIA: Well, part of the process is education over enforcement and violations.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes.

JEFF GARCIA: So, technically up to that point, violations probably are not yet given but more a complaint driven like 311. So, if 311 calls are made to NYPD, then we would get notified and then go in and speak to that business owner. Similarly to like Councilwoman Paladino, that location that had those issues, if we get that information we notify that uhm, that business and then talk to them about what the complaints are and then try to mitigate those complaints and let them know like listen, if we don't get this fixed, this can lead to further enforcement.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Considering concerns and this is for DCP. Considering concerns of our night life business and this question is on behalf of Council Member Rivera who couldn't be here

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today, considering concerns about night life
businesses disturbing families with bedrooms above
these locations. Has DCP considered the modification
of excluding eating and drinking establishments from
the lifetime limit to reactivating and allowing only
nonconforming use group 3?

JEFF GARCIA: It's not something that we have considered but we will be happy to chat with Council Member Rivera about this and see what's in scope and what's not.

On to auto repair shops, which are a real issue in my district especially. Proposal 13 will expand the areas where they are allowed to operate but require a BSA special permit for any new business. Because of the new requirements to obtain a BSA special permit before opening up a new auto repair shop, would you say this proposal is more restrictive compared to the present regulations?

DAN GARODNICK: Yes it is.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Light auto repair shops are currently not allowed in C1 Districts. Why does DCP think this is an appropriate use to allow in

neighborhoods retail corridors even with a BSA permit.

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DAN GARODNICK: The reason is that through that process and through specific site planning which would be allowed, we believe that it is a business that could be accommodated. So, long as it is not set up in a way and the site is not one that disturbs commercial corridors. We think it's possible but that's why there's so much process associated with it to ensure that it is consistent with existing commercial corridors.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Can you elaborate on the BSA process and how it will ensure these businesses will fit into neighborhood retail corridors?

DAN GARODNICK: Yes, BSA has a special permit process and you have to meet certain findings and including showing a site plan as to how exactly you are going to lay out your space and part of the factor there will be to ensure that it works in the commercial corridor where it's being proposed.

MATTHEW WASKIEWICZ: And if I may add Chair, there's specific language in the findings that make sure that in order to obtain the special permit, the applicant in this case. The building owner would

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have to demonstrate that the proposed use would not obstruct the public right away whether that's sidewalk or the street.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Lack of enforcement for existing auto repair, businesses on issues like noise, pollution, and blocking the streets or sidewalk is a huge concern. How can we be confident that the city will enforce any new rules when existing regulations are so often ignored?

DAN GARODNICK: We certainly understand the enforcement questions that have been raised today. They are, they're outside of zoning but we do understand that the city needs to do robust enforcement of all of its rules and we look forward to exploring that question with you and with our sister agencies on how we can best do that.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, enforcement seems to be the key concern for a lot of members here today, so we just want you to go back to the administration and continue to advocate for that message.

Okay, turning to Proposal 7, which will allow indoor agriculture throughout the city including the growth of cannabis. Communities are very concerned as Council Member Paladino and Ariola just mentioned a while ago. Communities are very concerned about how unlawful smoke shops have popped up everywhere

4 unlawfully selling marijuana are now a further

5 concern the same thing will happen for growing

6 cannabis. What is the policy rational for allowing

7 the indoor growth of cannabis in C1 and C2 overlay

8 districts? Should not the cultivation of a plant

9 that smell be restricted in predominantly residential

10 neighborhoods?

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DAN GARODNICK: Well, first of all the New York
State Office of Cannabis Management regulates the
legal and cultivation of cannabis and there's a
variety of steps that a perspective business needs to
follow in order to legally locate a cannabis
cultivation business, including appear before the
Community Board. There's a whole process there.

Cannabis.ny.gov.. As far as zoning for a cannabis
cultivation is concerned, we consider in zoning
cannabis cultivation to be agriculture, which it is.
And therefore currently is allowed indoors in
manufacturing districts or within a greenhouse or
outdoors in a commercial or manufacturing district.

The proposal before you would clarify that the cultivation of any agricultural product, flowers,

2 food, cannabis or anything else provided that it is

3 legal outdoors, also would be legal indoors in a

4 commercial district. Any indoor agriculture business

5 | that is looking to locate within a commercial

6 district would have to obtain a certificate of

7 | occupancy from Department of Buildings prior to

8 commencing operation, including the sign off that the

9 business base meets building and fire code standards

10 for ventilation, structural integrity and sufficient

11 | electrical capacity. Furthermore, any business found

12 | that produce any noise, odors, dust or other

13 | environmental concerns would be subject to violation

14 of zoning from the Department of Buildings, which may

15 | include fines and the closure of the business.

16 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Moving on to

17 | Proposal 12. Proposal 12 would standardize the

18 city's urban design regulations that govern the

19 | location design of storefront and parking. Is this a

20 one size fits all policy or are there different

21 | standards being applied to different parts of the

22 city?

DAN GARODNICK: It is not one size fits all. We

24 have Tier A, Tier B, and Tier C rules for this. In

25 streets that are in C1 to C7 or MX Districts outside

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of the transit zone, parking needs to be on the side or the rear of the lot, blank walls over 50 feet must have some sort of mitigation like planters, a mural or transparency and drive throughs can only exist by BSA permit only. Tier B is for those same districts within the transit zone and for those, we take the Tier A rules plus any parking any needs to be enclosed. Curb cuts cannot be located on a primary commercial street. Active uses are required for 50 percent of the frontage at a 30-foot depth and there's a 50 percent vertical transparency required and Tier C is for existing special districts and other special geographies. We take the two categories that I just described to you plus we maintain the unique elements of those special districts as they currently exist.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: And are there areas of the city that depend on more cars, like my district?

Will this make it more difficult for new development to include parking?

DAN GARODNICK: No.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Will the design for parking make it more inconvenient for customers to access

2 stores, especially customers that are mobility
3 impaired?

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DAN GARODNICK: No, we don't think so. We are trying to respect commercial streetscapes while also allow for thoughtful design of commercial businesses that include parking.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: My next questions concern

Proposal 14, which would create new micro

distribution centers to better manage the delivery of

packages that have taken over the streets. How did

DCP arrive at that proposal 2500 square foot size

limit for C1 and C2 districts?

MATTHEW WASKIEWICZ: Sure, thank you for the question Chair. 2500 square feet is the size of a standard 25 foot by 100-foot storefront. It's the smallest common storefront size you see in the city and so we wanted to make sure that as we're allowing for this use, it's at the smallest possible scale that's at all feasible.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Has there been any study of how many of these centers are needed throughout the city?

MATTHEW WASKIEWICZ: The best natural experiment is that of a post office today where you see one

roughly every neighborhood and that's roughly the distribution we'd expect.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Has DCP considered the impacts of concentrated trucks and deliveries if numerous micro distribution centers open on a single block?

DAN GARODNICK: We're experiencing it today on our streetscape it's just in with no regulation and no associated rules. Trucks are coming into our neighborhoods. They're coming in more than they need to. They are leaving from last mile facilities more than they need to rationalizing this and creating the flexibility to enable some thoughtful measure of loading and unloading within the approximate area of their destination, it makes sense. It gives us a tool for that to exist, much like a post office and also give us an opportunity to work with DOT for proper pickup and delivery as needed.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Speaking of last mile, if DCP is seeking to reduce the negative impacts of truck traffic for packaged areas, why doesn't this proposal not also define and address the huge last mile warehouses that have spread throughout many of our industrial districts?

DAN GARODNICK: Thank you Mr. Chairman. certainly heard that point from your colleagues and also received a letter on the subject. This proposal was developed from the standpoint of what were those relatively quick actions that we could take to help businesses get into space and to address vacancy coming out of the pandemic. That was what we were after here and a citywide attempt to restrict last mile facilities via zoning would almost certainly trigger an EIS requiring a lengthier public review process than what we were going through and as you know for that reason it would be out of scope for us to add it to the proposal today but we do view that micro distribution proposal you just mentioned as part of the solution here. Today, there's no ability for package delivery to occur in neighborhoods close

So, delivery vehicles end up having to back and forth and back and forth between large distribution facilities and people's homes and businesses. This proposal would most certainly reduce truck trips by making freight delivery and logistics more thoughtful and more efficient.

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to where people live.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. My last set of questions are about Proposal 15, 16 and 17, which create new CPC authorizations that do not involve City Council's review. Why has DCP proposed these new approvals as authorizations instead of special permits that would include the complete steps of ULURP with Community Board Borough Presidents and City Council review?

DAN GARODNICK: The short answer is that we are trying to strike a balance here between enabling a thing to happen and not have it be quite as onerous a as a full review. Because the things that we are proposing, things like a small amount of commercial space on a campus or a corner store or a waiver to enable a film studio to not have to deal with set back or rear yard requirements. These were things that we did not think needed to rise to a full special permit at the Council level and that's why we proposed them as something less as an authorization.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: With a full public review,
how can we be sure that residents of campus
developments like NYCHA would be able to weigh in on
any proposed commercial development?

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DAN GARODNICK: Well, it would have to be NYCHA
that would propose it in the first instance. Because
they would come to us with an application to consider
and then it would go through environmental review,

Community Board, Borough President and City Planning

Commission for consideration of an authorization.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Last question. Regarding the corner store authorization, are there any type of neighborhoods where such a store might not be appropriate?

Sure and they probably will not DAN GARODNICK: be proposed in those areas and if there's significant community opposition to anything that is proposed, you know there will be an opportunity for that to be voted down at the City Planning Commission. The key here is and this goes to Council Member Marte's question as well. We understand that not everything is right for every neighborhood. This is not intended to be a one size fit all but in the context of 15 to 18, the proposal we're talking about here, we did think that it was important for us to create a pathway for a thing to possibly happen if it is desirable and it meets with community support and satisfies the environmental review standards and

that's why we want to enable it as a possibility.

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3 But by all means, that does not suggest that it would

4 be proper or appropriate in any corner, in any

5 neighborhood around the city.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Chair, thank you so much for answering all the questions from the Council Members and there being no further questions, this applicant panel is —

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Excuse me Chair, I do believe Mr. Garcia has one note.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Mr. Garcia.

JEFF GARCIA: I just wanted to before I leave to there's one other program that's very important that I think that Council Members should know about, which is MEND, it's Mediating Establishments and Neighborhood Disputes. That can really be helpful to any issues related to businesses and community. This is administered through Oath and the Office of Conflict Resolution, right to help eliminate disputes between community and when people actually work with this program in about 85 percent of the cases, they do come up with a resolution, so if it's some issue with a vibrating issue, they can figure that out you know by just talking to each other sometimes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: I just wanted to ask one quick question. Uhm, the Office of State

Cannabis said people can grow marijuana in their homes. So, what's to prevent them from selling it through the zoning piece?

MATTHEW WASKIEWICZ: If they obtain a license from the state, that would be allowed under zoning today, absent any changes before you.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: But I'm just saying, going back to the enforcement piece, people, just ordinary people about any kind of ruling. They don't have to get a license or anything else to grow it in their homes and they can grow enough that they can sell it, so they may well do that. So, I'm just asking about the enforcement mechanisms around that. You know, I'm just bringing it up because that was something that came up not through this but when that happened.

DAN GARODNICK: Zoning enables legal uses in the places where it's allowed. If they don't have the necessary permit, it is usually going to zoning —

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: But as one of my colleagues said, people hear what they want to hear, so that's why enforcement on the city side is really

key here and I think if we answer that to the expectations of the community, I think that goes a long way in terms of moving forward.

DAN GARODNICK: Understood, thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALADINO: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. This applicant panel is now excused. Thank you so much for testifying. We will now move to the public testimony but we will be taking a five-minute break. But when we get back, we will start with George James, Vienna Levitan, Alicia Boyd, and Lucie Levine. We will take a five-minute break so everyone can be back here, well, seven-minute break. We'll be back here by 2:05 alright, thank you. [03:22:33]- [03:28:47].

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good afternoon everyone. We are going to reconvene in a moment. We ask everyone to please find seats. Once again, if you are here to testify and have not filled out a witness slip at the back table, please do so now, even if you did register online. Once again, we ask everyone to find their seats at this time and just a reminder, please do not approach the dais at any time point. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So, first, we're going to begin with George James, Vienna Levitan, Alicia Boyd, and Lucie Levine.

Started for public testimony, I'm going to go over a few procedural items. Members of the public will be called in panels of four as you can tell. We will start with member of the public who are here in person and here in person testimony until for approximately probably until 3:00. At that point, we will start alternating between people who have signed up online and who are still here in person.

Please note that once you have testified either in person or online, please wait to be excused as Council Members may have questions for the panel.

Once the panel is excused, online participants may continue to view the hearing on the Councils website.

Members of the public will be given two minutes to speak. We have over 100 people, closer to 150 people who wanted to testify, so please make sure, excuse me, that you stick to your two-minutes. If you have additional testimony, you can absolutely still submit it to us at landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. We

2 will now hear from the first panel of individuals who

3 are here in person.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So, thank you so much. So, as I begin there's 150 registered to testify. I do not want to cut anyone off and I want everyone to have their time, so you will be given two minutes.

After you hear the clock finish, I will give you ten seconds to wrap it up and then you're able to send us your testimony. I just want to respect everybody who has signed up to testify. Is that cool with everyone? Just give me a hand raise. Thank you so much, I appreciate it.

First, we're going to start with George James followed by Vienna Levitan.

GEORGE JAMES: I'm George James. I'm an Urban Planner and I'm here speaking for myself. Whenever there are changes to 1,000 pages of zoning, there's going to be good and bad and there's some great stuff in economic opportunity but there are also some dangerous ideas. The new CPC authorizations are a terrible idea. The CPC proposes to grant themselves the power to unilaterally authorize applications that want to break zoning regulations. The CPC would grant this authorization with no input from City

authorizations, those plans for housing opportunity,

they need to be removed. Exercise the power of your

red pen, retain the Council's critical role in the

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1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 179 2 land use process. Thank you for all you do. 3 be submitting written comments at a later day. 4 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Mr. James. 5 you against or for? GEORGE JAMES: Oh, I am against certainly that 6 7 component of this. 8 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Alright, thank you so much. 9 Next, Vienna Levitan. 10 VIENNA LEVITAN: Hi, my name is Vienna Levitan 11 and I'm here to testify on behalf of my group 12 Richwood Property Owners and Civic Association as well as myself. Honorable Committee Members, my 13 group and I object to the breadth and radical changes 14 15 that will allow dramatic increases in business use of 16 apartments and homes in residential neighborhoods and 17 in joining commercial areas as follows: Home 18 occupations, expending business use in residences of 19 up to 1,000 square feet to 49 percent capacity and 20 including up to three employees shifted from home to business despite primary residents rules. Making it 21 impossible for any enforcement. 2.2

Allowing building owners to independently

neighborhood input on higher intensity commercial

restrict or permit businesses bypasses community and

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activity in residential areas. Excuse me. Business restrictions on sales to the public are hard to enforce under this regime will likely cause disturbance in residential neighborhoods.

Night life: Night life rules in mixed use areas must enforce strict noise and occupancy limits to prevent disturbance and to protect the peace of nearby residential zones. Increase conversions of residential buildings into store fronts or businesses. To maintain the balance between businesses in residential areas, local community boards must approve all business proposals.

Finally, my personal statement. A home is more than just a dwelling. It's a sanctuary that offers belonging, comfort, safety, both emotional and physical. A neighborhood is defined, not just by geographic location within the city, by the community and unity of its spirit. The proposed rezoning of Richwood, where I've lived for many years, will inevitably alter these very definitions. Permitting homebased businesses will result in increased pedestrian and vehicle traffic, elevated noise levels, diminished safety and security and increase in garbage and rat infestation and most importantly,

My partner and I visited over 100 countries, many of which impoverished. We have observed that in such places running business from home stems from necessity rather than choice. These are the same countries many of our migrants comes from. While it's a matter of survival there, our community has a privilege of choice. We must maintain clear zoning laws separating residential living from commercial activity. Luring these lines as proposed is not only dangerous but irresponsible, considering the abundance —

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Sorry Ms. Levitan, I have to cut off.

VIENNA LEVITAN: Across the neighborhood.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much and I have your testimony right here. Thank you.

VIENNA LEVITAN: Alright, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Uhm, Ms. Alicia Boyd. Alicia Boyd, excuse me.

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2 ALICIA BOYD: Hi, my name is Alicia Boyd and I 3 represent Crown Heights in Flatbush underneath the movement to protect the people. Currently in this 4 city, we have unlicensed motorized vehicles that 5 dominate our sidewalks. We are unable to get to our 6 seniors because we have closed streets that call 8 themselves open. We have a police state in our trains with thousands of cops and the national quard and now the metal detectors are being employed. 10 11 have unlawful weed shops everywhere. We have battery 12 storage that's killing people and causing fires. 13 green spaces are being targeted for concrete and more 14 concrete and our city is literally sinking as we're 15 proposing to put casinos there. And now we have people leaving the city of New York in hundreds of 16 17 thousands every year. The Mayor has the lowest 18 approval rating in the history of mayors with a 19 continual downward spiral and we're rated the worst 20 in America to live in. Now we have proposals coming 21 by the Mayor and corporations to deregulate manufacturing businesses and allow manufacturing 2.2 2.3 businesses to come into commercial corridors, allowing them into our residential neighborhoods, 24

inside of our apartment buildings, under the pretense

that somehow we're going to regulate that and we're going to make sure that the people are safe because we got environmental laws, which were not implied or even done here. How do you take manufacturing zone businesses that are only supposed to be in manufacturing neighborhoods, allow them now to come into commercial and residential and say that you aren't abiding by environmental laws and you did not even do an environmental impact statement.

But now, we're supposed to believe that you're going to keep us safe. That the DOB, which a notorious agency of corruption, is now going to sit there and enforce even more violations that will occur. I ask that the City Council pay attention to their oath to the people to protect and preserve us and to write down these proposal and tell Eric Adams and all of his crummy friends to do it over. To come to us, ask us what we want, sit down with us, have a conversation and not throw this at us down our throats. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you for your testimony
Ms. Boyd. Lastly, Lucie Levine.

LUCIE LEVINE: Thank you. Hi, my name is Lucie evine. I'm speaking on behalf of the Historic

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District Council. What follows is our abbreviated testimony. HDC appreciates that the city is interested in supporting economic resiliency and post pandemic New York. Unfortunately we believe that the proposed text amendments do not provide an adequate protection for small businesses and instead threaten to decrease the city's overall housing supply while weakening regulations that supports special purpose districts. We are heartened to see that COYEO supports the retention of long-term commercial storefronts in historic districts by eliminating the two-year vacancy rule that currently restricts commercial use. We believe this change will help longstanding legacy businesses by legalizing what is currently a nonpermitted use and we feel this provision must be accompanied by a commercial rent stabilization.

Regarding COYEO's proposals for a commercial development on NYCHA campuses, we urge close consultation with NYCHA residents around these proposals in order to prioritize residents needs and consider the historic integrity of some campuses which are landmarked or listed on the national register. We also find retention of housing to be

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one of the most urgent needs facing our city. Thus we are concerned that provisions in COYEO could together lead to a net loss of housing in favor of office and commercial space. However, we are in favor of COYEO's proposed modernization of loading dock requirements, which we believe can yield more housing and ease the adaptive reuse of historic structures.

With that said, we are concerned about COYEOs proposed new discretionary zoning tool, which would allow DCP to waive the buck rules. We are concerned this would allow businesses to fault zoning at will simply by claiming their business is constrained by the existing shape of their building.

Given that DCP seems eager to allow vast changes to the size, shape and usage of New York's building dock, we are concerned about COYEO's provision to create consistent ground floor design requirements at the expense of special districts. The stated goal is to foster violent neighborhoods by activating commercial corridors but we fear that these changes will instead lead to less vibrant streets because the city will lose the regulatory power to leverage a

given neighborhoods unique characteristics to help promote its social and economic vibrancy. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. You have questions for this panel Council Member Schulman?

There being no questions for this panel, you are excused. Thank you so much for your patience and testifying today.

The next panel I'm going to call up is going to be Borough President Levine and Borough President Vanessa Gibson, which is online. Just give me one second everyone that's here in person.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time begins now.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Borough President Vanessa Gibson?

VANESSA GIBSON: Okay, great. Thank you. Sorry,
I wasn't sure if BP Mark Levine was going first but
good afternoon everyone. Thank you Chair Kevin Riley
and the members of the Committee. Thank you to all
the Council Members for the opportunity. I am Bronx
Borough President Vanessa Gibson and I'm here today
to provide testimony on behalf of my Administration
and I to this Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises
at the City Council. I want to start by recognizing
our DCP Chair Dan Garodnick and the City Planning

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Commission and the entire City of Yes team at City Planning for looking to remove hurdles, obstacles in our zoning tech that would really cut necessary red tape, allow for commercial retail and manufacturing businesses to grow and adapt to base on their needs. My testimony will be provided to you Chair but I do have several recommendations. I proudly am able to support this proposal with a series of conditions and recommendations because I do believe the zoning saw economic opportunity will help to reduce the cost of doing business in our city, expanding location options as well as for our local community larger business opportunities that will stand to benefit and foster our city's growth based on their needs rather than stringent zoning regulations.

So, Proposal Number 5, we raise concerns on understanding how residential and commercial activity can coexist and collocate and ensuring that the public understand the requirements for where residential and nonresidential uses may locate.

Proposal Number 9, supporting nigh life with commonsense dancing and live entertainment. Yes, we all love to dance but we do want to make sure that this is balanced in a way that respects people in

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public space so we have recommendations on that. Proposal Number 11, enabling entrepreneurship for home occupation. We support this but we want to recognize unintended consequences. We know that most businesses will be good actors in their homes but we do pay attention to those that may abuse this right so we do believe there should be a limit to the number of people that can be in any home business. We also want to make sure that management, landlord are notified of the existence of these businesses and their homes and we want to make sure that this can facilitate and foster growth but also not at the expense of displacing or disrupting the lives of the residents and families that live in these particular buildings.

Calling attention to Proposal Number 15.

Facilitating local commercial space on residential campuses. We absolutely think that this is a good approach but we do want to make sure that we look at opportunities like the fresh program making sure that on campuses with housing, we also have food access as we know many of us live and work in food deserts and also supporting the residents that are living in public housing.

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Proposal Number 18 creates new kinds of zoning districts for the future. This will create new zoning district that do not exist today and would address the disconnect with current full regulation in manufacturing districts. We have no objection but we do recommend that we pay attention to maintaining good manufacturing jobs here in our city as well as spurring the growth for new jobs. And so, in conclusion, I want to recommend and ask the City Council to look deeper into the City of Yes. Obviously, a lot of the recommendations coming from the Borough President, we're getting from our local Community Boards as well, all 12 of our Community Boards. We want to find ways to streamline the current zoning regulations while maintaining our zonings core intent which is to protect the public health, the public safety, and the general welfare of all New Yorkers.

Urgently addressing outdated zoning ordinances is crucial to supporting our local businesses that are truly vital to our city and the growth of our neighborhood. And so with that, I thank you Chair Kevin Riley and all the members of the City Council and I look forward to working with all of you on

making sure that this proposal can be the very best with modifications and with provisions to make sure that it benefits the residents, the families, and the businesses of our beloved Borough of the Bronx.

Thank you so much Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much Borough President Gibson. Borough President Mark Levine.

MARK LEVINE: Thank you Chair Riley and great to be on this panel with my friend and colleague BP Vanessa Gibson from the Bronx. Chair, you're doing a great job today, as you always do leading this Committee. Grateful for you and happy to have this opportunity to testify on the City of Yes for Economic Opportunity Proposal.

In so many ways, the city is suffering with the zoning code that has been mostly frozen in amber since 1961. That was a very different time for the city certainly on housing. At that time, people were worried about the city having too much housing incredibly. There was no real concern about the climate at that point and it was also a very different business landscape. And what we have in place today therefore are a set of zoning regulations which unintentionally are entrepreneurship. The

1 proposals we're considering today would belatedly 2 3 bring the zoning regulations up to date so that our city's businesses of all types have a truly 21st 4 Century zoning cup. The 1961 Resolution was put in 5 place at a time when our economy did not include 6 7 things like small scale, clean production facilities and robust life sciences campuses. We should not 8 allow the narrow scope of commercial land use in 1961 to prohibit us from having the city where today 10 11 businesses can grow of all and thrive. The past few years have delt a very significant blow to brick and 12 morter retail, leading to vacancies that affect both 13 our economic vitality and residents quality of life. 14 15 This is especially true in Manhattan where we're 16 seeing a stunning 16.2 percent ground floor retail 17 vacancy rate in premier retail corridors as of the 4^{th} quarter of 2023. And this proposal that we're 18 19 considering today would clear hurdles that keep our businesses from growing and locating in these parts 20 of our city, bringing jobs and vitality to our 21 neighborhoods. The City of Yes economic opportunity 2.2 2.3 will update our use groups, a section of the Zoning Resolution that's so old that it references 24 typewriter repair shops but doesn't contemplate the 25

2 existence of 3D printers. The proposed changes would

3 make it easier for businesses to understand where

4 they are allowed to be located. It will make it

5 easier for small shops to provide complementary

6 services. It will streamline waiver and permitting

processes, reducing barriers to entry and

8 accommodating expansions.

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For the life science industry, City of Yes economic opportunity, would expand the number of spaces in which these businesses can locate and I'm particularly excited about this piece of the proposal because life sciences hold such promise for Manhattan and the city as a whole. It's important that we attract these businesses that have good paying jobs and that are important to the economic future of Manhattan in New York City.

In our increasingly remote work society, this proposal will grant accessible allowances for people to run small businesses from their home. Now, importantly, I want to emphasize that City of Yes economic opportunity would do all these things while also requiring businesses to meet stringent environmental requirements regarding noise, emissions, and the density of their uses. These

proposals also include street scape and other design requirements to ensure that any actions taken under these new provisions enhance and maintain neighborhood character and scale. I appreciate the modifications that City Planning has implemented after receiving input from the public, community boards and city agencies, changes that would include restricting a for commercial allowances to spaces not used for existing residential units and maintaining a 1,000 square foot cap for home occupations.

Both changes which will ensure that our housing stock is protected and isn't competing with businesses for space. In my ULURP recommendation I noted the need to establish a similar system to meet for mediating establishment and neighborhood disputes or men. In addition, that resolve issues between neighbors when it comes to at home occupations. I also suggest that the Zoning Text require that manufacturing buildings still provide ample access to loading docks for manufacturing tenants. I believe that addresses these additional concerns that will help assure City of Yes Economic Opportunity is implemented successfully throughout the city.

Thank you again Chair Riley for the opportunity to testify. I encourage the City Council to approve the Zoning Text Amendment with these modifications and to continue working to ensure that New York City remains a competitive global city for emerging industries and a place where family run shops can thrive, keeping our retail corridor safe, vibrant parts of our neighborhoods. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Borough President.

The next panel that we're going to call in person is

Josh Nachowitz, Layla Passman, Larisa Ortiz, Marcel

Negret, and Tanisha Hurd.

First, we could begin with Josh Nachowitz. Sorry if I mispronounced your name.

JOSH NACHOWITZ: Good afternoon, my name is Josh Nachowitz, I'm the Senior Vice President for Economic Development at the Alliance for Downtown New York.

It's a pleasure to be here this afternoon. As the business improvement district representing New York City's largest business districts. The Downtown Alliance strongly supports the City of Yes for Economic Opportunity Initiative.

This package of reforms provide property owners and entrepreneurs with the tools and flexibility

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appropriately activated.

utilization.

necessary to maintain the active and flooding streetscape that is so critical to the long-term success of our district. We all know that vibrant and diverse ground floor uses are critical to the success of vibrant commercial districts. Our district enforceable faces serious head winds coming out of the COVID crisis from changing consumer spending habits to the rising ecommerce and the

obvious ongoing uncertainties over one term office

In this uncertain environment, entrepreneurs and property owners need regulatory flexibility to find creative, attractive and vital uses for ground floor retail space. BCP's proposed set of zoning text amendments would go a long way toward allowing and even encouraging the sort of creativity that is needed to redevelop the retail corridors of the future, allowing for maker spaces, urban agriculture and small-scale entertainment venues will allow for more diverse and interesting retail corridors.

[03:54:28] obsolete use restrictions would provide businesses and community leaders alike with greater clarity on how ground floor spaces can be

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Given the support of regulatory environment, small business owners and entrepreneurs can seize this unique opportunity to create a new and sustainable vision of the future, for the future of our city's retail. As such the Downtown Alliance strongly encourage the Commission to approve these much needed and commonsense zoning reforms. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Before we continue, I just want to acknowledge we've been joined by Stuyvesant High School. Just want to clap it up for them real quick. Thank you for joining us. Next, we'll hear from Layla Passman.

LAYLA PASSMAN: Hello, my name is Layla Passman,

I'm the Community Engagement Coordinator for the

Atlantic Avenue Business Improvement District. We

thank the Department of City Planning staff for their

dedicated outreach to our organization to understand

the City of Yes for Economic Opportunities effects on

Atlantic Avenue.

Our bid is majorly composed of the Atlantic

Avenue Subdistrict, which is within the downtown

Brooklyn special zoning district. This special

subdistrict along with the presence of four

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designated New York City historic districts is why
Atlantic Avenue is an esthetically distinct
commercial corridor. As such, we are satisfied that
the proposed text amendment will not supersede our
special district provisions and that the particular
roles for Atlantic Avenue will remain so that our
look and feel as a local and reginal destination will
be preserved.

We welcome the text amendment that will eliminate hindrances for storefronts and historic districts.

Currently storefronts located in our residential district that are also in a historic district cannot be reoccupied with commercial use if they are vacant for two years. This proposal eliminates this arbitrary two-year deadline and allows our vacant storefronts to reopen. Commercial activity on Atlantic Avenue dates to the early 1840's and our side streets historically have storefronts as well. This change will legalize some of our dearest legacy businesses such as Mentara Bar, Long Island Bar and the Brooklyn Heights Deli and nearly all of our side street businesses between Hicks and Clinton Streets.

We also support allowing new corner stores in residential areas. Corner stores characterize our

2 district in adjacent neighborhoods and currently no

3 new stores can open in residential areas. The

4 current proposal would allow new stores of 2,500

5 square feet or less to open within 100 feet of an

6 intersection. The creates new places for small

7 | businesses to open and will enhance public safety for

having additional lighting on or near corners or

blocks.

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Finally Atlantic Avenue serves our neighbors in the Gowanus Houses who come to shop and dine. This proposal introduces commercial uses on NYCHA campuses for the first time. Considering the fact that NYCHA residents have been isolated and marginalized from the commercial conveniences of city life for decades, development of NYCHA green spaces for the benefit of an outside commercial space should be strictly and deeply tied to the benefit of NYCHA residents.

Examples of this include entrepreneurship opportunities for residents and special lease access in terms for residents. Unless this is an opportunity for NYCHA residents to be empowered by the commercial rezoning, we do not support it. We understand that DCP regulates the use and not the tenant but as proposed the text is too vague.

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2 Without explicit provisions for NYCHA, the

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3 development of NYCHA green space does not benefit the

4 local NYCHA community enough to merit it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Ms. Passman. Next, we will hear from Marcel Negret.

MARCEL NEGRET: Good afternoon. My name is

Marcel Negret. I'm a senior planner with the

Regional Plan Association. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify today in support of the City of Yes for Economic Opportunity Zoning Text

Amendment. Post pandemic trends have created shifts that impact when New Yorkers are spending their time and money, increasing the outside of the traditional central business district. Unfortunately their success also means that commercial rents outside of Manhattan have risen and industrial space has become the most expensive market in the country. Increasing costs in regulatory hurdles have made it harder for smaller businesses to expand and continue to serve their communities.

Existing commercial districts also need to diversify. In our analysis of dozens of transit or commercial corridors, we find that many established districts are too ingenious to become 24/7

destinations. The increasing local shopping and

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dining has also led to demands for better services

4 and program, especially for the public realm.

5 However, existing zoning makes managing these changes

6 difficult or impossible for many small businesses.

7 For example, as has been mentioned, arbitrary vacancy

8 regulations make it difficult to fill vacant

9 storefronts, creating an eye sore for many

10 communities. Zoning tools won't solve these issues

11 overnight but they can set a framework to help us

12 achieve better outcomes for neighborhoods and small

13 businesses in the long term.

We also believe that the provision is it would establish the new M-manufacturing districts under Proposal 18 can be improved. As others have pointed out, the city is required to conduct an industrial development, strategic plan by the end of 2025. This analysis should guide the land use changes and financial incentives necessary to support the industrial sector. Additionally, as currently written, the manufacturing zones are not being mapped and the criteria for mapping them are not quite clear and this leaves room for [03:59:33] and potential missed opportunities. We think there is room for

2 improvement in clarifying the rational for mapping
3 the actual proposed districts.

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Having said this, we eagerly anticipate the

Administration and the City Council efforts to pass

the best version of City of Yes Economic Opportunity

Proposal. We think this amendment has the potential

to unlock the city's economic potential, benefiting

the residences and the businesses of our city. Thank

you so much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next is Tanisha Hurd.

TANISHA HURD: Good afternoon to the esteemed members of the City Council as well as my fellow citizens. My name is Tanisha Hurd and I have the honor of representing Lisa Sorin who is the President of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce. I come before you all to express our endorsement of the visionary initiative the City of Yes plan. Businesses in the corner store — businesses are the corner stone of New York City and we thrive on the creation of new businesses, the ability to support existing ones and the dynamic nature of commerce. It may be surprising that most of these businesses are small with 89 percent being classified as exceedingly small

employing fewer than 20 individuals. These small businesses constitute the bedrock of New York City

4 employing over half of the city's private sector

5 | workforce. What we have noticed in the Bronx is that

6 these small businesses are not only essential for

7 | economic vitality but also serves as catalysts for

8 entrepreneurship and social mobility. However, it

9 has become increasingly difficult to operate as a

10 small business in New York City. Every day our

11 | businesses face a daunting challenge such as dealing

12 | with government regulations. They deal with complex

13 systemic issues and the inability to keep pace with

14 | ever-changing laws. Moreover, they lack the

15 necessary resources and support from the government

16 to navigate these obstacles effectively.

As representatives of the Bronx business community, we understand the critical importance of fostering an economic, conducive and environment conducive to economic growth, innovation and prosperity. This plan embodies these principals and offers a comprehensive strategy to unlock the full potential of our city's economy and support our small businesses. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Ms. Hurd. There being no questions for this applicant panel, you're not excused. The next panel we'll hear from is Emily Goldstein, Brenda Lau, Paula Crespo, Leah Archibald, and Jesse Solomon. We can begin with Emily Goldstein.

EMILY GOLDSTEIN: Thank you Chair Riley and members of the Council for the opportunity to testify this afternoon. My name is Emily Goldstein, I am the Director Organizing and Advocacy, the Association for Neighborhood and Housing Development or ANHD.

While we are best known for our affordable housing work, ANHD also convenes the Industrial Jobs Coalition, a citywide alliance of policy advocates, community organizations, industrial business service providers fighting to protect, preserve and grow the industrial sector in New York City. We do this work because we recognize the vital role the industrial sector plays in creating a more equitable, thriving and functioning New York City for all of us.

Industrial jobs offer high wages, low barriers to entry and opportunity pathways for a workforce that is 80 percent workers of color and over 50 percent foreign born. Preserving and growing these jobs lies

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2 at the heart of a true, equitable, economic

3 development strategy. My testimony I want to

4 | emphasize is limited to Proposal 18 or the

5 Manufacturing District Text Amendment, which offers a

6 crucial opportunity to strengthen and protect the

7 | industrial sector and the good paying jobs it

8 provides. We urge the Council to approve this

9 application with some key modifications that I'll

highlight now and with more detail in our written

11 testimony.

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First, for the core districts, in order to prioritize the preservation and growth of industrial businesses, we ask that you restrict all nonindustrial uses to 10,000 square feet per zoning law and create two additional districts offering higher FARs of 4.0 and 5.0 respectively for industrial uses.

For the transition districts and the growth districts, we ask that you better incentivize the inclusion of industrial businesses in the new developments by A, increasing the incentive — the size of the incentive bonus for industrial uses in the transition district to promote developments with a 25 percent floor area for industrial uses. And B,

2 | including incentive bonus in the growth district of

3 15 percent industrial uses. In addition, across all

4 districts, we ask that there be a requirement that at

5 | least a portion of the ground floor is dedicated to

6 industrial with access to loading docks and freight

7 elevators. Thank you again for your attention on

these issues and I'll pass the mic.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Brenda Lau.

BRENDA LAU: Good afternoon. Thank you for this opportunity to provide public testimony. My name is Brenda Lau, I am the Assistant Project Manager at Greenpoint Manufacturing and Design Center, also known as GMDC.

We are the city's premier nonprofit industrial real estate developer of affordable manufacturing space. GMDC has developed over 700,000 square feet of industrial space in Brooklyn and Queens for occupancy by small manufacturing businesses. We currently own and manage six buildings, which are home to over 730 manufacturing jobs among 126 companies. Our tenants include wood workers, cabinet makers, display makers, metal workers and a variety of artisanal trades and artists.

For the past few months, GMDC and fellow advocate members of the industrial jobs coalition have been closely monitoring changes to the ZEO. We commend the City Council and the Department of City Planning for engaging in robust and thoughtful dialogue with industrial partners on crafting the text amendment for new manufacturing districts. However, we stress that the zoning rules for these districts should be structured to prioritize the preservation and growth of industrial businesses. Specifically, we recommend the following modifications: In the core districts to restrict all nonindustrial uses to 10,000 square feet per zoning law to protect as much industrial space as possible. And we are not in favor of including the grove districts in the Manufacturing Text amendment because the grove district category is not a manufacturing district.

As it is currently written, it does not include a requirement or incentive to include manufacturing in a development. It is imperative that the continued separation of commercial housing in industrial land remains in place, so that IBZ's and M-Zones prioritize manufacturing.

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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This is a critical moment to jumpstart and ensure the longevity of the manufacturing sector for years to come. We urge the City Council to vote an approval for a strengthened version of the Manufacturing Text Amendment for an equitable and economically just future. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Paula Crespo.

PAULA CRESPO: Good afternoon. I am Paula
Crespo. I am with the Pratt Center for Community
Development. We work for more just equitable and
sustainable New York City through participatory
planning, applied research and policy advocacy.
Thank you for this opportunity to testify on the City
of Yes for Economic Opportunity Text Amendment for
new manufacturing districts. We've been a long-time
advocate for the city's industrial sector. And the
Pratt Cetner along with the industrial jobs Coalition
that we're a member of, is largely supportive of this
text amendment because it addresses outdating zoning
that can limit the ability of industrial businesses
to expand and to grow in place.

However, there are critical changes we are urging the City Council to make before approving it. For

the new core districts, all nonindustrial uses should be limited to 10,000 square feet, to reduce the speculative and displacement pressure that things like entertainment and big box retail stores put on their manufacturing business neighbors.

Also, two additional districts with FARs of 4.0 and 5.0 should be created. The new growth and transition districts must support a true sustained balance of industrial and commercial uses as opposed to a predominance of the later. As such, the incentive bonus for devoting space to manufacturing uses should be increased to encourage development that devotes 15 percent and 25 percent of newly developed space to manufacturing and the growth and transition districts respectively.

Finally, each of these new districts should include requirements that at least a portion of the ground floor be dedicated to industrial uses with access to loading docks and freight elevators. I'll conclude by thanking you for your time and consideration of these important changes to this text amendment that if passed, it will contribute to a more diverse and equitable local economy.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. Next,

3 we'll hear from Leah Archibald.

> LEAH ARCHIBALD: Hi, my name is Leah Archibald and I am the Executive Director of Evergreen. the local development corporation that works in industrial North Brooklyn to help small businesses grow so we can keep high-quality working-class jobs in our community. We really appreciate the Mayor's and DCP's intention to keep New York City's businesses thriving. Overall we're very pleased to see attention paid to updating industrial zoning policy and we're very glad to hear that there's no plan to allow residential uses in the industrial business zones.

Other initiatives like updating parking and loading requirements and increasing the breadth of allowable uses in commercial districts are welcome and forward thinking. We also believe that there are ways that this proposal can be improved to ensure that it achieves its goal of fostering business and job growth in New York City.

We would like to see some changes to the three new proposed M-Zoning districts. We believe that the core needs to be limited to industrial and

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 210 2 manufacturing uses as much as possible, particularly 3 as the transition in growth areas become upzoned. 4 The transition area should have a density bonus, rather than incentive to obligate developers to retain a minimum of one FAR for industrial use. 6 The 7 growth area, having no mechanism to retain manufacturing businesses, greatly concerns us. 8 recommend establishing the density incentive bonus here. 10

In all mixed use or incentive projects, in any of the three districts, should have an oversight mechanism. We hope that the New York City Council can pass the new manufacturing application with these safeguards. Thank you very much for your consideration and I have submitted a much more detailed testimony for your quiet review.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much and we received it. Thank you. Lastly, Ms. Solomon.

JESSE SOLOMON: Hi, good afternoon everyone. My
name is Jesse Solomon, I am the Executive Director of
Southwest Brooklyn Industrial Development
Corporation. Our mission is to create equal
opportunity for people, businesses and communities in
Southwest Brooklyn which include Sunset Park, Red

2 Hook and Gowanus. We're also a member of the

3 Industrial Jobs Coalition with my partners here

4 today, so you will hear apologies for the repetition.

You will hear a lot of the same testimony and

6 recommendations.

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So, as my colleagues have shared, we are really glad to see that the Mayor's Office and DCP have limited this — have paid so much attention to manufacturing and industrial uses. We're largely very supportive of the new Manufacturing District Text Amendments and we think it's a forward-looking text amendment.

Increasing densities and allowing for more flexibility and building layout and bulk will help grow local economies and commercial corridors. And as we have said importantly, this proposal has continued the city's commitment to put no residential uses within industrial business zones. However, again, we believe that there should be key modifications to this proposal.

The first, as you've heard from my colleagues, is that we'd like for the core district to limit nonindustrial uses to 10,000 square feet. The second is about the transition district. We propose an

2 increase of the M2A industrial bonus to 25 percent of

3 total FAR, more than currently proposed. Our

4 recommendation is based on recent developments in

5 Gowanus during the recent neighborhood rezoning

6 there, DCP gave Gowanus developers a bonus of 0.3 FAR

7 for industrial space in the rezoned area but we have

yet to see any developers take advantage of this

9 small bonus.

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The limited size of the bonus may have impacted those decisions. Finally, as my colleagues have also suggested, we do have concerns about the growth district because there is no current incentive bonus structure for industrial uses and because this is a new district meant for manufacturing, we would like to see an incentive structure build into the growth district as well. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much for your testimony. This panel is now excused. We're going — I heard the eclipse began so we're going to take a 10-to-15-minute break. Hold on one minute. Hold on one second. Hold one second.

Okay, so we're going to call one last panel because I think the eclipse is 3:15. So, the next panel we're going to hear from is Osagie Afe, Michael

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Femberg (SP?), Carlo Casa, and Lauren Goshinski.

3 again that's Osagie Afe, Michael Femberg, Carlo Casa,

and Lauren Goshinski. Excuse me if I mispronounced 4

5 your name. Okay, uhm, Osagie Afe.

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OSAGIE AFE: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes.

OSAGIE AFE: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

OSAGIE AFE: Oh, thank you. My name is Osagie 10

11 Afe, I am with Long Island City Partnership.

12 you for giving me this time today. So, Long Island

City Partnership strongly supports the Department of 13

14 City's Planning proposed City of Yes for Economic

15 Opportunity Amendment to modernize the city's zoning

16 regulations. This initiative would help support

17 local small businesses create thriving commercial

corridors and bolster New York City's economic 18

19 recovery. Founded in 1971 LICP's Economic

Development Corporation for LIC and our mission is to 20

advocate for economic development that benefits LIC's 21

industrial commercial, cultural and residential 2.2

2.3 The goal is to attract new businesses, sectors.

retain those already here and welcome you residents.

The proposed zoning text amendment aims to eliminate

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 confusing and outdated regulations that have hindered

3 | the growth of small businesses and limited potential.

4 It provides the flexibility local businesses need to

5 grow and adapt as our local economies continue to

6 evolve and create a stronger foundation for the

7 city's economic recovery.

For our BID corridors, the Amendment recognizes the importance of and support of vibrant, thriving commercial streets where communities gather, cultures converge and neighborhoods are enriched. As the industrial business of its provider, under contract with Department of Small Business Services, we also support the new Manufacturing District Text Amendment with modifications that the Industrial Coalition is advocating for.

One, limited and compatible uses in court industrial districts. Two, increase FAR in core industrial districts. Three, include incentive bonus for industrial uses for transition of growth districts. City of Yes of Economic Opportunity is a crucial step forward, reimagining the future of our local communities and giving businesses clear and sensible rules to follow.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Michael Femberg oh sorry, Carlo Casa alright.

CARLO CASA: Honorable members of the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises. My name is Carlo Casa, the Director of Policy and Research at the New York Building Congress. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. The Building Congress represents over 500 constituent organizations and over 250,000 skilled trades people and professionals, dedicated to the growth and prosperity of our city. We strongly express our support for the City of Yes for Economic Opportunity, a common-sense initiative that holds the potential to reshape the landscape of small businesses and commercial corridors across all five boroughs.

The post pandemic shift in spending towards new residential economic hubs emphasized the need for modern, sensible, zoning reforms to meet and support local businesses and improve services. Outdated byzantine zoning laws fail to meet the modern needs of New York communities. To put it in perspective, the 1961 Zoning Resolution was eight whole years before Neil Armstrong first walked on the moon.

Today, many businesses that were restricted then can be done now safely in office buildings or in the home, yet zoning rules restrict an interior decorator from holding a Zoom meetings in their living room, a small contractor from having a teen meeting in his garage or a state-of-the-art laboratory from taking over a vacant office building.

The City of Yes for Economic Opportunity is a necessary and long overdue fix. We support eliminating antiquated rules that dictate how a business's own space can be used. We support eliminating inflexible arbitrary distinctions that restrict where certain types of businesses can be located. We support simplifying and streamlining regulations that contribute to storefront vacancies which do nothing to help New Yorkers. This initiative makes it easier for businesses to flourish and it paves the way for companies to grow responsibly, including a provision that second story commercial space can't displace residential use. Thank you for your consideration.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. There being no questions, the applicant panel is excused. Thank you so much for your patience and for

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2 testifying. I just want to announce we've been

3 joined by Council Member Marmorato online. The next

4 panel that I'm going to be calling up is going to be

5 Zanif Taran(SP?), Ronda West, Jack Bolembach,

6 | Sharlene Jackson Mendez, and Kevn Garcia.

Okay, uhm before I will have this panel go, I would just like to allow Council Member Marmorato to give her remarks. If she can hear me, she may begin.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: Thank you Chair. So,

I just wanted to thank you everybody for coming here
today and speaking. I just wanted to express to the
group that a one size fits all approach does not work
for every neighborhood in this city, especially in
the Northeast Bronx. We cannot sustain over
population and economic development in low density
communities as parts of my district were literally
not built to accommodate it.

Our infrastructure in the Bronx is already facing challenges. Every rain storm burdens us with flooding, our Police Department is struggling due to insufficient staffing, leading to public safety concerns and our public schools face overcrowded hindering quality of education and these are the issues that must be addressed urgently.

1 2 Furthermore, lack of investment in essential 3 services exacerbates these challenges. Our roads, 4 parks, health care facilities are neglected impacting 5 residents quality of life. Rather than focusing solely on expansion, we must improve and strengthen 6 7 our current districts and communities. 8 constituents deserve better and it is my job to make sure that I go advocate for them. I will always support the people of District 13 and when it is time 10 11 to vote, I will continue to stand alongside my 12 community and vote no to the City of Yes Economic 13 Development. Thank you. 14 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

Marmorato.

Thank you Chair. COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO:

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: No problem. We'll be starting with Zen- I'm so sorry if I mispronounce Zanif Taran, you may begin. your name.

ZANIF TARAN: Yeah, my colleague will be reading our testimony, Ronda.

2.2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Ronda West?

2.3 ZANIF TARAN: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Oh, are you sure?

ZANIF TARAN: Yes, I am sure, thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Ms. West.

RONDA WEST: Good afternoon Chair Riley. I'm Ronda West, Board Member of Friends of the Upper East Side Historic Districts and previously I was director of landuse at City Planning and also the Executive Director of the Landmarks Commission.

Of course Friends supports updating the city zoning resolution, however, we're concerned that the peace mill approach taken by this version of City of Yes will have unintended consequences. For example, increasing the square footage for home occupations as well the number of employees could cause unnecessary conflict between residential and commercial

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occupants. Transient foot traffic could adversely affect the safety of residents. Owners may prefer to convert apartments to commercial uses leading to a loss of available apartments further straining the housing market. By allowing businesses to operate within apartments, City of Yes reduces opportunities for reopening empty storefronts, making it even more difficult to refill vacant spaces.

We note that longstanding protections for residents from noise, odors, and disruptions will disappear if the city allows commercial spaces to be adjacent to or above apartments. While zoning can facilitate conflicts, zoning cannot create any useful way to regulate them. Rather than strengthening the few manufacturing districts, this proposal allows manufacturing uses in commercial zones. Since these uses are not required to be open to the public or produce goods that are locally needed, how can this help commercial streets? Strangely City of Yes allows rooftop restaurants and bars, top residential buildings as well as night clubs to be located in residential neighborhoods. These uses bring noise, sanitation and safety concerns that will further reduce the quality of life in our neighborhoods.

We urge the City Council to reject the proposals that could inadvertently work against strengthening our communities and businesses. New Yorkers need solutions that revitalize our commercial corridors and support the wellbeing of residents. In short, a real City of Yes that works for all New Yorkers.

Thank you for your consideration.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Oh wow, thank you. Next we'll hear from Jake Bolembach.

JACK BOLEMBACH: It's Jack.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Jack, sorry Jack.

JACK BOLEMBACH: That's okay. Yeah I'm from the Coalition of Civic Associations. Okay, I'm from the Coalition of Civic Associations and we're around the different boroughs and particularly on Staten Island and we're a residential community as Kamillah Hanks mentioned and I wanted to thank the two representatives Vickie and Joan for what they said. They're right on target. Residential areas is not the place for this to be changed. This zoning was back I think in 1961. Most of the zoning that exists now. There might be things in it that's worthwhile keeping for residential. I think there should be.

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So,

2 place. There should be some modifications made.

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in that part, I might agree with that but as far as

4 residential, it's definitely wrong to do this because

5 a home is a person's most major investment. You

6 don't want to have your property values decline. You

don't want the quality of life to decline.

In particular, if you had this corner policy of putting stores on corners or near corners, what that's going to do is cause people to come in, say it's a bagel shop they'll be buying coffee, they'll be buying whatever and they'll be throwing their garbage around. That's going to decrease the quality of life in the neighborhood. You'll have, if you live near there, 10:00 at night, what used to be a nice, quiet residential area will be lit up with a store now. People driving in and out. If there's garbage on the streets, it will be drawing rats. volunteer with several organizations on Staten Island for street cleanups and I can tell you around bodega's, bagel shops, where people park cars that catch express buses, a lot of garbage. If you start incorporating stores, corner stores, in residential neighborhoods, you're going to decrease the value of life in those neighborhoods. It's going to be unsafe

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for the children and I'll give you an example about enforcement.

On Staten Island, there's a place called Roots of Peace Garden in Targee Street. It's an environmental justice neighborhood and somebody is working on their automobile, body shop work and the smell with the fumes is throughout that neighborhood and children live there, so you have to consider quality of life. You have to consider the quality of life and what this can do to residential neighborhoods. It's a bad idea for residential neighborhoods.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Jack. Uhm, next, we'll hear from Sharlene Jackson Mendez.

SHARLENE JACKSON MENDEZ: Yes, uhm, thank you.

Good afternoon Chair Riley, City Council Members, and the community that is present here and on Zoom. My name is Sharlene Jackson Mendez and I am a homeowner in the Vanice Section of the Bronx. I am a very proud citizen of Councilwoman Marmorato's and you are doing a bang-up job.

The City of Yes Economic Development plan is built as a necessary change in zoning in order to correct an outdated zoning framework to allow small and large business owners greater flexibility.

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However, the City of Yes seems to be yet another example of top-down planning spurred on globalists and or progressives who have a hostility toward free market economies, the middle class and low-density neighborhoods. The City of Yes is not a plan that reflects the needs and interest of ordinary law-abiding citizens who believe that the American dream should be attainable if one is industrious. The people cry out for public safety, quality public schools and a clean environment, not increased power of the government over our lives and communities. Removing zoning regulations is a way of removing local control.

There are many of our City Council Members who do not respect individual liberty and our constitutional right to pursue happiness. They believe that they know better than the people. Because so few individuals vote in our local elections, there is essentially no accountability on the part of the City Council to ordinary New Yorkers. We have repeatedly been harmed by the progressive agenda, defunding the police, bail reform, aiding and abetting illegal immigration, forced COVID-19 vaccination, closure of schools, legalization of cannabis and encouraging use

2 of electronic scooters have each in their own way 3 contributed to economic instability, death and

destruction of our quality of life. 4

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The City of Yes Economic plan states that no harm will come from a significant increase in population density placing businesses in the midst of residential communities and significantly increasing the number and height of existing buildings.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Ms. Jackson.

SHARLENE JACKSON MENDEZ: Oh, okay.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Appreciate it. Next, I'm going to have Kevin Garcia and you could submit your testimony to us. Thank you.

SHARLENE JACKSON MENDEZ:

KEVIN GARCIA: Good afternoon Chair Riley. name is Kevin Garcia. I am the Senior Transportation Planner with the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today and for all the support of you and the other Council Members.

NYC-EJA is a nonprofit citywide membership network of linking grassroots organizations from low income communities of color in their struggle for environmental justice. We appreciate DCP's efforts

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in recognizing the need to update regulations to align with the evolving economic landscape. However, we are concerned about the oversight in the current proposal, particularly in the context of last mile warehouses and their impact on communities of color. We believe that addressing the challenges posed by the rapid rise of ecommerce, particularly through the impact of last mile warehouses, is crucial for fostering vibrant neighborhoods and supporting the economic recovery of New York City.

The rise of ecommerce is identified as a key macroeconomic trend necessitating reform and the City of Yes aims to support emerging industries while minimizing the adverse effects on other land uses in the city. Although the City of Yes proposal introduces an initiative in the form of micro distribution facilities, it falls short of addressing the significant land use conflicts stemming from the clustering of last mile warehouses.

The proposals focus on smaller facilities is crucial but it misses the larger facilities that operate around the clock and contribute substantially to congestion, safety risks and environmental concerns. To rectify this, we urge this Committee to

2 require DCP to take a comprehensive approach and

3 propose an expansion of the City of Yes proposal to

4 incorporate a specific text amendment defining last

5 | mile warehouses as a distinct category to compliment

6 the micro distribution facilities proposal and

7 establish a special permit process for last mile

8 warehouses so communities can participate in

9 reviewing the siting of these facilities. Thank you

10 so much for the opportunity.

11 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much.

12 Appreciate your patience and thank you for testifying

13 today. You're excused.

14 Uh, the next panel we're going to call up is

15 | Maddie DeCerbo, Carmen Susan Osoreal (SP?), Nancy

16 Steeler, and Mark McNulty. Also again that's Maddie

17 DeCerbo, Carmen Susan Osoreal, Nancy Steeler, and

18 | Mark McNulty. Okay, we can start with Maddie

19 DeCerbo.

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20 MADDIE DECERBO: Okay, hi, I'm Maddie DeCerbo, I

21 \parallel am representing the Real Estate Board of New York.

22 REBNY is the city's leading real estate trade

23 | association representing commercial, residential and

24 \parallel institutional property owners, builders, managers,

investors, brokers, sales people and other

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organizations and individuals active in the New York
City real estate. REBNY is pleased to testify in
support of City of Yes for Economic Opportunity.

We strongly support the goals of economic opportunity to make it easier for businesses to grow and locate throughout New York City by providing increased flexibility in our zoning regulations. consolidation and reorganization of use groups is among several comments and changes proposed in the text which will modernize the zoning resolution and provide simpler and clear rules for businesses citywide to follow. This is not an easy undertaking and the Department should be commended. Beginning prior to referral of the text with public review, our zoning design committee comprised of the city's top land use attorneys, practitioners, architects, engineers and development firms with decades of experience in zoning matters did flag three key areas for further working consideration.

The provisions governing life sciences, the proposed street scape regulations and the need for vesting provisions. We appreciate the diligent work of the Department staff to address these concerns.

As drafted in the referral text, the proposal of

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Maddie. You are now excused. We're going to take a slight break and

proposed new ground floor restrictions and requirements to the city, these regulations would make it more difficult to plan and program new buildings and run counter to the stated goal to the text amendment. Unfortunately, the modifications adopted by the City Planning Commission reduced these proposed owners requirements, so they only apply to 50 percent of the ground floor frontage aligned for greater flexibility in building design.

The city stated goals for Economic Opportunity
Initiative highlight the importance of flexibility in our zoning regulations. REBNY supports zoning for economic opportunity for an effort to modernize the zoning resolution and provide greater clarity for businesses to grow and expand. The modifications adopted by City Planning Commission are appropriate and worked on during the public review process now ensures that the proper investing provisions are in place to ensure a smooth transition with such sweeping changes to the zoning resolution. We encourage the City Council to adopt this proposal as modified. Thank you.

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 230 2 adjourn till 3:30. We're just going to give everyone an opportunity to go outside if they want to check 3 4 out the eclipse and please be back here by 3:30 sharp 5 so we could start. Thank you. [04:35:41]-[04:57:22]. Hello, hello, hello, alright. 6 7 [04:57:24]. Alright, I hope everyone enjoyed the 8 solar eclipse. Now, we're getting back to our public testimony. The next panel we're going to call up consists of Christopher Leon Johnson. Yeah, you 10 11 could sit right there Chris. Following Christopher Leon Johnson, the next panel will consist of Jeremiah 12 Kane, Geoff Marcus, and Jodi Stein. Chris, you may 13 14 begin. 15 CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Ready. So, hello everybody. My name is Christopher Leon Johnson and 16 that was a great solar eclipse. Everybody out there, 17 18 so you all saw it. Which these nice New York City 19 Mayor Office goggles on but back to the point. 20 against the City of Yes. The City of Yes is 21 basically a plan that is made by the developers and a lot of these Council Members, they're for it because 2.2 2.3 they are owned by the developers. This is nothing

but a plan just to get rid of Community Board input

and let them put as much zoning they want to put

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1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 231 2 Now, I'm not expecting the City Council to say 3 no to the City of Yes because like I said before 4 again, the majority of you members are for the City 5 of Yes and all we need is a majority to get this passed through. Uhm, this organization right here 6 7 that I'm wearing, Transportation Alternatives, they are one of the main organizations that's for the City 8 of Yes because they levy little bike lanes and made little open streets and their little daylighting 10 11 crap. Uhm, I'm going to say this right now, you know 12 New York City, we have to say no to the City of Yes. 13 We have to be opposed to this plan. This plan will 14 not benefit New York City at all. All it will do is 15 benefit the lobbyists like Cathy Price Kevin 16 Lachera (SP?), the stalker, and it will benefit the 17 open plans. It will benefit all these nonprofits 18 that are all getting paid by these developers to push 19 the City of Yes. 20 And I'm going to say it right now to the people, 21 people that be careful of these organizations that 2.2 are propped by the New York Brooklyn Families Party, 2.3 like the Met Council on Housing that I saw the

Executive Director today standing in the back with

the Black Institute shirt, uhm supporting the City of

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Yes. You people got to be real careful of the
nonprofits that are propped by the Brooklyn Families
Party that are pushing this plan. Just because they
are so called getting arrested like Jumaane Williams
that should be arrested for being a phony Public

Advocate, doesn't mean that they're fighting for the people.

So, people in New York City have to be really awake and open to this plan of the City of Yes. This will never benefit the poor. It will never benefit the little guy and people got to stop being like these glasses, blind to the stuff that is happening to the community. Just because they act like they — they dress like us and they're so-called fighting for us by being arrested, doesn't mean they're for the plan.

So, I'm going to say this right now guys, I'm against the City of Yes. I know I got to go. Thank you Kevin Riley. We got to be awakened. Thank you. Take care.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Chris. Appreciate your testimony. The next applicant panel will consist of Jeremiah Kane, Geoff Marcus, Jodi Stein, and Rachael Suna Britchkow. Excuse me if I

2 mispronounced your name. We can begin first with 3 Jeremiah Kane.

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JEREMIAH KANE: My name is Jeremiah Kane. I'm here on behalf of Prologis to support the City of Yes for economic opportunity initiative and to urge the City to consider changes to the text amendment to improve the operation of micro distribution centers in commercial districts. Prologis is a developer and owner of logistic facilities worldwide handling the movement of goods equal to about three percent of global domestic product.

Our local team develops and holds a range of property types in New York Metropolitan area. Prologis leases these sites to a variety of customers from small to medium-sized businesses to the world's largest brands, ensuring that products and materials arrive when and where they are needed. This unique role provides us with an insight into understanding the industries current and upcoming needs. We commend the City of New York on its forward-looking action to provide greater clarity and certainty under zoning. The Proposed Text Amendment will support growing industries by reducing impediments for a range of business types.

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Among the helpful clarifications in the proposal is language about micro distribution uses in commercial districts. Micro distribution facilities serve an important function for neighborhood level distribution allowing for off hours truck unloading to facilitate day time deliveries by lower impact modes of transportation like electric cargo bicycles.

Micro distribution centers play an important role in the ongoing work of the city to reduce truck traffic by providing for efficient movements and goods, including New York City's commercial cargo bicycle pilot in 2021 and the DOT's micro hub pilot in 2023.

To support the city's efforts ensure development of sustainable and officially operated micro distribution centers, we urge that the plan controls for micro distribution centers in the text amendment, allow for the proposed 1,500 square feet. Sorry, 15,000 square feet allowance to be entirely at grade. As currently proposed in the C4 through C7 districts, 5,000 square feet would be permitted on the ground and 10,000 square feet above the ground floor.

This restriction does not accommodate the support space necessary to allow for micro distribution

2 centers to completely remove staging and vehicles

3 from the street. We urge you to mend the text to

4 allow for this efficient operation and to have all

 $5 \mid 15,000$ square feet be allowed on the ground floor.

6 Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Mr. Kane. Next, we'll hear from Geoff Marcus. I'm sorry if I mispronounced your name.

GEOFF MARCUS: It's Geoff.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Geoff, okay.

GEOFF MARCUS: Thank you Council Members and Chair Riley for providing us this opportunity today. I'm Geoff Marcus Chairman of AEMPD, the Association of Electronic Music Producers and DJ's, a nonprofit association dedicated to supporting the artist, performers and venues that make up the broader dance music community.

We're here today to support the City of Yes
Initiative specifically Proposal 9. This Proposal
represents a unique and all too rare opportunity for
the City of New York to support the arts without the
requirement of any fiscal outlay. In just the last
couple of days alone, we have received word from over
100 of our community members that have asked us to

2 come here today and advocate on their behalf to open

3 up more venues for dancing and DJ-ing music. Smaller

4 venues are the art gallery of the electronic music

5 producers and DJ's community, allowing dancing will

6 widely increase the opportunities for our community

7 to share their music, their art.

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New York is currently an epicenter of a growing and burgeoning segment of the music industry. In order for the city to maintain this leadership position and the commence for business opportunities that come along with that, we have to open more venues up to dancing and DJ's. Please help remove these outdated, antiquated and anachronistic restrictions that are dubious origin and help keep New York a global center for artistic expression and frankly, just let New York dance. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Geoff. Next, we'll have Jodi Stein.

JODI STEIN: Good afternoon Chair, Council

Members. My name is Jodi Stein and I am a land use
attorney with the Law Firm of Sheppard Mullin in New
York City. We represent developers, landlords and
tenants of distribution facilities throughout the
country. I'm here to testify on the proposal for

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micro distribution facilities. I support and applaud the city's proposal for micro distribution facilities but as I submitted to the City Planning Commission, this text amendment unduly restricts the size of these facilities.

As currently drafted, the text places a limitation of 2500 square feet per establishment in C1 and C2 Districts and a limitation of 5,000 square feet on the ground floor with 10,000 square feet above in C4 through C7 districts. I would like to take a moment to explain some of the basic components of a safe, efficient and worker friendly micro distribution facility. First, an FDNY battery approved charging station would require a minimum of approximately 1,000 square feet. At least one bathroom with one office would require approximately 600 square feet, and an area for maintenance and repair of cargo bikes would require approximately 500 square feet. And let me pause here because those components alone total over 2,000 square feet and this does not even include a cargo bike storage area, a loading area or temporary storage of actual packages.

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Additionally, the square footage limitation leaves no room for an employee breakroom, a training facility room, or additional bathrooms for delivery workers. To that end, I respectfully request that the following modifications be made. An increase in the size restriction to 5,000 square feet in C1 and C2 districts and to allow for the proposed 15,000 square feet in C4 through C7 districts to be located entirely on the ground floor or perhaps in the alternative, exempt in cargo bike storage and necessary ancillary structures or equipment from the zoning floor area limitation. Thank you so much for your time.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much Ms. Stein.

Lastly, Rachel Suna — I cannot pronounce the last

name I'm sorry.

RACHEL SUNA BRITCHKOW: Britchkow, you got it pretty good.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Britchkow, okay thank you.

RACHEL SUNA BRITCHKOW: Good afternoon. My name is Rachel Suna Britchkow and I am the Vice President of Silver Cup Studios. I want to thank the Council for the opportunity to testify today. The following is my testimony in support of the City of Yes for

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Economic Opportunity Text Amendments. I want to commend the Mayor and New York Department of City Planning for taking the initiative to create the innovative framework for the City of Yes Zoning Text Amendment changes. The zoning text changes, which are contemplated, will help to create more housing, more jobs and an overall better as well as nimbler New York position to tackle the challenges we face today as well as those that will arise in the future.

As one of New York City's largest providers of Silman Television Studios, we are excited to see that there are a few proposed text changes which will undoubtedly generate hundreds, if not thousands of jobs within our industry by allowing for the creation of more sound stages and associated support spaces.

The anticipated changes to the zoning text will allow sound stages to be built in already zoned industrial and commercial districts by allowing these new economy spaces to be the kinds of buildings they need to be to meet the height and size requirements of content creators, allowing the booming world of streaming services and scripted series to do more business in New York.

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Please note that none of these changes would be automatic. Owners willing to go through an application and approval process with New York City Department of City Planning who will ensure that the sites in question will not negatively impact the M-Districts in which they reside. These text amendments would simply make this process more navigable for the industry. Overall, the City of Economic Opportunity simplifies the Zoning Resolution to treat similar uses the same. Allows businesses to locate in more commercial districts and provides avenues to mixed use neighborhoods.

These proposed text amendments bring businesses closer to consumers, makes rules clearer for businesses citywide, all without truly doing a rezoning in the city. These are simply amendments to existing zoning text that does not rezone neighborhoods. This is the kind of forward thinking that will enable our city to grow and prosper in the future and years ahead. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. Council Member Schulman has a question for this panel.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Yeah, to the woman from Silver Cup Studios, hi. Because there are a lot of

RACHEL SUNA BRITCHKOW: Thank you.

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you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. There being no questions, this panel is excused. The next panel I will be calling up consists of Greg Miller, Mai Kaidee with her translator Jour Morten, Jerry Goldman, Jamie Schofer, Karen Gregal, and Ariel Pallets. Okay, we could begin first with Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller, just press the button.

GREG MILLER: Thank you Chair Riley and members of the City Council. This is a very important day for me personally. I'm a dancer, a dance advocate, and basically my whole life is about dancing. Dance might not mean a lot to people because they might have to be drunk at a wedding but it does mean a lot to thousands of dancers throughout the city, African, Asian, Latinx, LGBTQ. These are people that have been marginalized. They've been affected by the Cabaret Law. This is the reason why we started the New York City Dance Parade.

In 2007 it was a protest. It was really terrible to read about how this 1926 law effected so many people. It suppressed culture. It suppressed marginalized communities, immigrant communities, people who you know this is how they connect to their brothers and sisters, their you know being new in

this country. It's very important for them and I

3 hear today a lot of concerns about night life and

4 yes, it should be addressed. But we have some of the

5 most stringent fire safety building codes and noise

6 codes in the nation and what's going to happen?

7 | Well, the Department of Buildings has 600 inspectors.

8 That's what we learned from the City Planning

9 Commission and we need them. You know, but what we

10 need more is to recognize that dancing should be a

11 first amendment right because there are so many

12 people that need this.

I just really want to say one last thing. I don't want the City Council to unintentionally perpetuate systemic racism, right? This is so important for so many people and we have to do the right thing. Thank you so much for taking on this huge issue. Mayor Adams made it a campaign pledge to fix dancing. The City Planning Commission, the Department of City Planning did so much and we're all in service of the city. We have to find a balance and I really, I believe in you sir and the City Council for doing the right thing. Thank you.

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4 and you could take your time.

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MAI KAIDEE: Hi, everyone. My name is Mai Kaidee and -

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: I'm sorry, Mr. Miller, can you just give her translator the mic as well? Thank you. I'm sorry, we could restart the clock. Sorry, you may begin.

MAI KAIDEE: Thank you. My name is Mai Kaidee and I am the owner of Mai Kaidee restaurant. I speak today in support of the zoning for Economic Opportunity to the zoning to dancing.

We are a vegan tai restaurant and have been at 215 East Broadway in Manhattan since 1993. Owning a restaurant in New York and Thailand and Bangkok and restaurant and cooking school also. I come from a small in east of Thailand and the people are poor and family and culture. At my restaurant, we have a [05:15:07] and have guests for Saturday night party. I am really proud of Thai Culture and traditional Thai music and dance. Under current Zoning Law, we are not support to dance. It is legal to have light music but for my Thai dance, for my culture. Dancing

person Schulman. My name is Jerry Goldman.

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1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES submitted a letter with more detailed remarks. 2 3 also testified twice before this body in support of 4 the repeal of the Cabaret Laws back in 2017 and for the same reasons that I say then, this legislation as to dance must pass. That testimony then and what Mr.

7 Miller just said, the dance laws in this city come

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8 from a racist background. The dance laws in this

city would have designed to divide. The dance laws

in this city were designed to oppress. 10 The dance

11 laws in this city were designed to pick on people

that those in power from a day-to-day basis didn't 12

13 like. Those laws were enforced arbitrarily, unfairly

14 and bred corruption.

> I'm the Chair of Dance Parade. I'm also an attorney. I'm speaking here in my individual capacity. I have no economic interest in any of the passage. Dance is something and I disagree with my friend Greg, implicit to all of us. We all have our hearts. We all feel beats. I don't care if you run the seven train and it's Spanish beats, it's Chinese beats, it's African beats. We all feel beats and we feel those beats from our heart and when we hear music, we have to dance.

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I don't care if we're young. I don't care if we're old. We have to dance and when we dance we communicate and that is speech and that communicative speech is protected speech under the first amendment. Two really quick points, if you indulge me, by having a bad law, an unconstitutional law which is subject to attack on any minute. We're breeding disrespect for the law. When a bar owner is allowing dance that he can't, we're breeding disrespect. If God forbid he has a fire, his insurance company may deny coverage because of an illegal action.

That can't be right. He could lose his liquor license. She could lose his liquor license. We have to fix it because it's unconstitutional and has bad consequences. And enforcement, we have laws; this body has been enforcing laws since it was set up under the Dutch. You pass a law; you provide funding to enforce it.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Mr. Goldman.

JERRY GOLDMAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Uhm, there being no questions for this panel but I do have a request. Ms. Mai Kaidee, you say you have a restaurant. If you could just leave your restaurant information over there, I

would love to patronize one day and come check it out, alright.

JERRY GOLDMAN: It's great.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So, you could just leave your restaurant information over there with one of the Sergeants so they could give it to me.

Oh, I mean, that's good as well. Oh, you press the button. Press the button. No, you — there you go.

MAI KAIDEE: Okay, this is my cookbook. I want to give anyone can have my cookbook and see about my [05:21:03] on here also. I have like the Edition 3 in New York but Edition 1 and 2 have been in Thailand, about 10,000 is done. I'm going to be sell them also but one cookbook sale, we do the donation for the temple. In the Rehab Thai Community Temple and we share something for the electric for the temple in the Bronx.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. We really appreciate it. With that being said, this applicant panel is excused. I'm going to switch it up. I'm going to call one panel online and then I'm going to finish with the last panel in person. If there's anyone in here that did not sign up with a Sergeant

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 249 at Arms that has to testify in person, please see one of the Sergeant at Arms for the Speakers card okay. We only have one more group in person in here. I will call you right after the online group that's going next okay. The next group that I'm going to call from online consists of Claudia Valentino, Mark Anderson, Barbara McNamara and George Calderaro. If you can hear me, Claudia Valentino, you may begin.

CLAUDIA VALENTINO: Okay, thank you. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

CLAUDIA VALENTINO: Okay, thank you so much. Thank you so much for your attention today. appreciate it. My name is Claudia Valentino and I am the President of Forest Hills Community and Civic Association. Lynn Schulman is my Council woman. a decades long resident of my neighborhood. years, I served on Queens Community Board 6 on the Land Use Committee and I was a bit more than 20 years ago the person who took on the task of preparing all the paperwork and documentation for our zoning. Our zoning does not date back to the 1960's, to 100 years ago as is the case in many places around the country.

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I know precisely why we knew it was necessary to zone and my own Community Board, my elected officials including Linda Katz, City Planning and Manhattan City Planning agreed. We were seeing commercial activity of all kinds approaching on areas that had the same housing infrastructure as our own and knew that it would make our area unlivable.

In short, we actually have already seen what would result from the City of Yes provisions Number 11 and Number 16 tied to businesses and houses in mid-block and also on corners. We chose some 20 years ago not to go down that road. In the materials to the City of Yes Proposals, the corner store idea uses a really nice photo showing a three-story corner red brick apartment building with a store entrance on the corner ground floor. We've all seen those, we know what they look like. They're usually on commercial corridors.

My area, however, does not resemble that at all and yet with the zone to permit such as use particularly on the corner. We are 100 percent residential and our infrastructure is fragile. What environmental impacts as well that has to be taken into account. There has been no review and the issue

on Staten Island. We represent more than 10,000

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residents. Our neighborhood is 95 percent residential with mostly single- and two-family homes. Our zoning is R36 and R2 for the most part.

Zoning is very important to the residents who've chosen to invest in their homes and raise their families here. Current zoning is predictable. This zoning, the proposed zoning will be less predictable. It will permit commercial use on any corner and expand commercial use in residences across the board, which will create unfair changes to the surrounding residences. This will bring with it unfair nuisances to the surrounding residences.

Nearly one third of our streets are one-way because the streets are too small and the residences are tightly packed in. We currently have an issue with commercial trucks unsafely transversing through the neighborhood because they can't navigate our streets safely. This proposal will encourage more commercial traffic in our neighborhood. Encouraging more commercial uses in homes in our neighborhood will create burdens from commercial traffic, parking of additional workers and patrons.

Neighborhoods like ours have been used to justify the need for corner stores in residential

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neighborhoods. 20 percent of the commercial spaces
in our area are currently vacant and the single
historic deli that was located in the center of our
community has been closed for five years. So,
there's no justification for this. We don't want and

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

MARK ANDERSON: Sure, thank you.

we don't need -

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Next, we'll hear from Barbara McNamara.

BARBARA MCNAMARA: Good afternoon. Apologies my camera is not working. My name is Barbara McNamara. I am the Co-President of the Howard Beach Lindenwood Civic Association. We're in Council District 32.

Our members have been vehemently against the City of Yes Text Amendment and have expressed to us that they are not in favor of the City Council voting in the affirmative to this amendment. We are primarily a residential area with one family homes peppered with some two families. On our northern boundary, we have co-ops and condos both garden apartments and approximately 27, six story high rise buildings. We have a small commercial area on Cross Bay Boulevard,

which our residents are comfortable with. Our
neighbors board here because of the treelined
streets, the feel of suburbia while being close to
everything the rich cultural Manhattan has to offer,

6 museums, theaters, restaurants, our beaches and rock

7 way. They did not buy here to have businesses

8 opening next to their home where their children play

9 and they enjoy a quiet neighborhood. We are not a

10 community that needs corner stores popping up

11 | throughout our neighborhood or any businesses for

12 | that matter.

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Our community is made up of residents whose grandparents lived here, then they were born and raised here and now they are raising their children here. We do not want to force them to move to Nassau and Suffolk to keep that sense of community for their family. This should not be a one size fits all, the text amendment.

I would be curious as to where the individuals who wrote the text amendment live. We would urge all the Council Members to really look at what your constituents want and vote on their behalf. I urge you to vote no on this text amendment. Thank you for your time.

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2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Lastly, we'll
3 hear from George Calderaro. George, if you can hear
4 me, you may begin.

GEORGE CALDERARO: Hello, I can hear you. Hello, can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you George, you may begin.

Calderaro, a member of the board of six New York City civic organizations. Some of the proposals in the thousands of pages of proposed zoning text amendment positively updates zoning related to old uses no longer relevant. However, many of the proposed changes would negatively impact communities in all five boroughs and flood the city's zoning regulations in favor of business interests. Notably, the powerful real estate industry we've already heard from REBNY and the New York Building Congress moments ago, which supports the City of Yes and other efforts to de regulate the city and development.

Before I continue, I must ask that my and others criticism of parts of City of Yes not be branded and dismissed simply as "nimby" for criticizing this and other policies. My and others concerns for our

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES communities and how they look and function are not 2 3 minor concerns and they should be yours too. is an insult developed, promulgated and abused by the 4 real estate and business community abetted by the media and politicians. With regards to the City of 6 Yes for Economic Development, the expansion of the commercial activity and to residential buildings is 8 not only harmful to housing in a housing crisis but will negatively effect the quality of life for many 10 11 communities regarding manufacturing in the districts, the City of Yes proposals would allow most 12 13 manufacturing uses to be located in any commercial

With this proposal, I'm just editing as I go along to keep for time. Uh also, City of Yes eliminates many detailed specific rules made for Manhattan special zoning districts, which are designed through great effort to encourage the retention of small-scale retail to keep big establishments like banks at bay.

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Now, as founding director of the Tin Pan Alley American Popular Music Project, I do support reconsideration of music and dancing rules but do not support turning our commercial and residential -

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you.

GEORGE CALDERARO: Districts into entertainment districts. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Alright, thank you so much.

I'm going to transition back to in-person. I'm going to call on Larisa Ortiz, Mark McNulty, and Lauren

Goshinski. I'm sorry, I mispronounced your name,

Goshinski, thank you. First, we could begin with

Larisa Ortiz.

LARISA ORTIZ: Hi, good morning. Uh, good afternoon. I have been here since 9 this morning and I had to leave but I came back because this is such an important issue. I'm Larisa Ortiz, I'm testifying today as a Jackson Heights Queens resident, urban planner, a retail strategist with over 30 years of expertise and experience advising cities around the country on zoning issues and a former New York City Planning Commissioner. I served for seven years under de Blasio.

This is probably the single most important thing that we can do to help small businesses, especially coming out of the pandemic. We do acknowledge it is an ambitious proposal but it's one that we have to

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pass. Pre pandemic, the city's retail sector paid \$16 billion in wages, contributed \$55 billion in taxable sales and we're still not at full recovery, and I will say one thing, if we fail to pass this proposal, we squander the opportunity to get to full recovery. It will be years, if not decades before we get another swing at the bat.

It's hard to be a small business in this city. It's hard to run a business. Businesses want predictability. Our current zoning code does not give them that. Small businesses operate on razor thin profit margins. Retail businesses have in general 19 days of cash reserves. Minority owned businesses even less, 14 days.

So, what happens when we create processes, prolonged discretionary on predictable approval processes, those businesses start at a disadvantage. They start out underwater and it's because of what we've done and the regulatory processes we put in their way. That certainly can't be our intention. I heard previously you know and our other City Council members indicate you know they wanted the right to offer discretionary approval. We have to find a balance because the more discretionary processes you

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put in front of business, small businesses, retail
businesses, minority owned businesses, the more we
create failure for them.

So, I hope that you will consider voting in favor of this proposal.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Mark McNulty.

MARK MCNULTY: Good afternoon Chair and Council.

Thank you for being here. Council Member Schulman,
thank you for sticking around. My name is Mark

McNulty, I am, among other things, a DJ and I'd like
to speak only about Proposal 9 today. I've been a
resident of New York City for 10 years. I have
performed, danced, and hosted events in some of the
small bars and restaurants where dancing is
technically prohibited.

Proposal 9 only proposes that establishments that host live music and comedy be regulated by capacity and noise, and other things like fire safety. In other words, businesses will not be prevented from opening or from operating because they allow dancing. The regulations that actually ensure safety and decorum in night life are not going anywhere as a result of this proposal.

Now, when we talk about dancing, we often hear the phrase quality of life. People are concerned their quality of life will be impacted by noise downstairs, noise outside, maybe the behavior of certain patrons. Those concerns are valid but I think we also need to ask ourselves whose quality of life are we talking about? Whose quality of life are we prioritizing? While those traditional sort of concerns are valid, they need to be balanced against the concerns of all other communities including communities who want to dance and enjoy themselves, and maybe they want to do that in their own neighborhood.

One persons quality of life concern can be another person's livelihood, another person's connection to their culture. You know or to their homeland. I met my girlfriend on a dance floor and her parents met on a dance floor in Roseland Ballroom, so I encourage the Council to think about whose quality of life we're prioritizing and recognize that the real regulations around safety will not be affected by this proposal. Thank you.

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2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much Mark.

Next, we'll hear from Lauren Goshinski. Lauren, you may begin.

IAUREN GOSHINSKI: Hi, I'm Lauren Goshinski and I'm a small Business owner, night life consultant, artist and resident in District 34 and I also support Proposal 9 but I want to say this with a huge Caveat and really caveat for all these proposals which we've heard today is that these will go the direction that the city and our districts enable them to go. So, if we're going to make a New York for everybody 24 hours a day, we can't keep following this highest invest use mantra that drives our night time spaces and our day time spaces.

Many people have never had the chance to get their foot in the door to create a space at night for themselves and their communities. Currently, zoned out areas if you look at them and you overlay them with a map of redlining and historic divestment, there's a lot of correlations there. And women, people of color, LGBTQ communities, indigenous and immigrant communities all still face a lot of barriers to just get their foot in the door.

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In this sector, as you probably know is also mostly working class and these spaces provide essential jobs in a place for communities to come together for millions of New Yorkers. So, I call on our Council Members and our district representatives to think about the night with the same equity lens that we think about the day and I understand that there are anxieties, especially around noise but again, this gives people options. We can find more options to put people somewhere where the noise is not a problem, which is a great thing.

Small spaces are also more affordable to sound proof. They're more manageable when it comes to crowd control and they're more connected with their local communities, ideally because the owners are from that neighborhood. There's also growing sober and Asian inclusive movements, not just in New York but around the world. It would be great to see them, have access to spaces like this.

We can be creative about it and most importantly, this doesn't end with zoning. We in nightlife also want diversity. We don't want displacement and we can be part of a 24-hour solution if you'd let us be. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. There
being no questions for this panel, you are now
excused. Thank you so much. Uhm, I just want to
acknowledge a few members who came here today that
didn't get to testify who were in favor of the
project, Ms. Candace Thompson, Andrew Macmore(SP?),
Julie Stein, Regina Moore, Meagan Peckerson(SP?),
Kara Echolm(SP?), Randy Pears(SP?), Howard
Platkin(SP?), Michael Femberg(SP?), Nancy
Steeler(SP?), Carmen Susan Osoreal(SP?), James
Schoffer(SP?), Karen Cregal(SP?), Ariel Pollits(SP?),
Brenda Castomos(SP?), and Prince Sandra Jacquez(SP?)
and Millie Salzar(SP?). They were here today but
weren't able to testify but if they do come back
we'll allow them to testify and please submit your
written testimony online if you are still listening.

I will now turn it over to our online testimony.

The next panel I will be calling is Rae Moore, Robert

Press, Derek Pitts, and Quincy Ely-Cate. The

following panel after that will be Eva Hanhardt, Gina

Caliendo, Grace Marrero, and Karen Argenti.

We will be first with Rae Moore.

RAE MOORE: Hello, can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

RAE MOORE: Great, good afternoon. My name is
Rae Moore and I'm a Senior Quality Research and
Training Specialist at Safety Partners. We create
environmental health and safety programs for the life
science companies working with hazardous materials
and in the past 30 plus years, we have implemented
programs for more than 900 companies in
Massachusetts, New York and throughout the United
States.

Safety Partners is providing this testimony about lab safety and regulations in support of the City of Yes Zoning for Economic Opportunity Proposal 8. Life science work involves hazardous materials and there are risks associated with it. On the other hand, there is oversight from all levels of government to keep the workers, environment and public safe and a regulator can inspect and facilitate any time.

The FDNY requires a life unit permit and certificate of fitness in order to store used chemicals. The permit involves a thorough review of DOB approved floor plans to confirm that facility is constructed in accordance with construction and fire codes and the certificate holder must demonstrate

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competency with safe chemical practices and this requirement is unique to New York City.

The DEP oversees the Committee to Right to Know program which requires annual reporting of hazardous material that exceeds the reporting thresholds which are much lower than federal thresholds and the DEP conducts annual inspects. The DEP also regulates through our use and the regulations outlined what is prohibited from discharge and can require pretreatment before its discharge into the sewer system. The DSNY requires annual reports from generators of biomedical waste. At the state level, the DEC or Department of Environmental Conservation regulates biomedical waste generated in research labs and along with EPA regulates hazardous chemical waste.

At the federal level, OSHA standards, such as hazard communication, lab and pathogens cover specific hazardous materials safety and include training and documented procedures. There is also OSHA's general duty clause which require employees, employers to provide a place of employment that is free from recognized hazards that can cause harm to employees, excuse me.

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At the end of the day, employees want to go home at the end of each work day. They are at greatest risk to hazards in the lab and by implementing safe and compliant work practices, they are keeping everyone safe.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time is expired. Thank you.

RAE MOORE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Robert Press.

ROBERT PRESS: Thank you Councilman Riley for your and other Council Members comments. City Planning went to Community Boards and did not get approval to this plan, so by the majority of the boards, thus City Planning has revised many of the proposals but has not gone back to Community Boards for their approval or not without wanting any more comments from Community Boards. City Planning Chair Dan Garodnick said that City Planning intends to release the City of Yes for Housing next, but in the Bronx at the delegation me and you heard Chairman Riley that Bronx City Planning Rep Paul Phillips said that City Planning has already put in the bonus height in the Metro North rezoning, which includes

operate Farm One, a relatively new 10,000 square foot

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I own and

businesses that are so important for the city.

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This proposal takes a giant step in that
direction. Also, while this initiative is focused on
updating zoning rules, I can tell you that one aspect
that cannot be understated is how this proposal is
intended to simplify the rules, reduce the
ambiguities, friction and issues that arise when
things like unclear and outdated zoning rules
intersect with the myriad, almost countless other
rules and regulations in the City that Can. Although
it's supposed to be intended for good at various
times feel like they strangle small businesses as
opposed to foster growth.

We think this proposal is an extraordinary effort towards modernizing the regulations and paving the way -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time is expired. Thank you.

DEREK PITTS: For clean manufacturing urban - thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Quincy Ely-Cate.

QUINCY ELY-CATE: So, good afternoon. Thank you.

Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

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QUINCY ELY-CATE: Alright. So, good afternoon
Chair Riley, my name is Quincy Ely-Cate, I'm Director
of Industrial Business Development at the Business
Outreach Center BOC Network. We're a nonprofit
organization that proudly supports industrial and
manufacturing businesses and jobs across Queens,
Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Today, I'm providing input on the City of Yes

Economic Opportunity Text Amendment for new

manufacturing districts. By providing quality jobs

for New Yorkers who need them the most, a strong

industrial sector is critical to a more equitable,

economic development strategy. Additionally,

ensuring that the industrial manufacturing businesses

are able to operate in New York City is crucial to

meeting the city's essential needs and function while

also transitioning to a green economy.

Importantly, the new manufacturing districts text amendment will help address some of the issues faced by industrial businesses. However, essential modifications are needed to make this text amendment effective so that it actually supports the businesses that we intend to protect. For core industrial districts, M3 A, a restriction on all nonindustrial

In addition — sorry. For growth districts M1 A included an incentive bonus for industrial uses along the lines of M2 A transition districts to promote developments utilizing 15 percent of floor area for industrial uses. For all districts, M1 A to M3 A in mixed use developments include requirements that at least a portion of the ground floor is dedicated to qualifying uses with access to loading docks and freight elevators.

Thank you for your time and consideration today.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. The next panel

I'm going to call up is Eva Hanhardt, Gina Caliendo,

Grace Marrero, and Karen Argenti. The following

panel will consist of Camelia Tepelus, Julie Stein,

Regina Myer and Phyllis Inserillo.

Ms. Eva Hanhardt, if you can hear me, you may begin.

EVA HANHARDT: Yes, I can hear you. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, I can.

EVA HANHARDT: Okay. I am Eva Hanhardt testifying on behalf of the collective for community, culture and environment, an all women planning and architecture consultancy. We have submitted written testimony.

The collective commends the Administration for seeking zoning updates to address long standing and post COVID economic challenges. We commend City Planning's efforts to keep the public informed and their recognition that improvements in business and manufacturing operations now makes selected uses compatible with other uses. While we support many of the economic opportunity proposals, we cannot endorse it. Despite good intentions, major defects prevail. Without an EIS or ULURP, there was no opportunity in economic opportunity for public input into the scope. The proposed major changes to use groups and manufacturing zoning are much more than updates and should be treated as separate actions.

Unfortunately, environmental justice concerns are not addressed. For example, there is no zoning proposal to regulate large last mile fulfillment facilities that increase traffic, air pollution, and are clustered in environmental justice communities.

2 Many of the zoning proposals are one size fits all,

3 disregarding local context. Commercial use proposals

4 dilute the concept of local shopping streets, eroding

5 | neighborhood shopping and service areas that serve

6 residents daily needs, allowing the same retail and

7 | service uses in C1 and 2 as in the more general

8 business districts by right or by permit such as

9 | vehicle repair shops, micro distribution facilities

10 and allowing in all residents districts, retail and

11 services uses on corner lots, green houses, racket

12 courts, sand, gravel or clay pits, laboratories on

13 community facility campuses. Absent changes that

14 | collective urges a no vote. Thank you very much.

15 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear

16 | from Gina Caliendo. Gina, if you can hear me, you

17 | may begin.

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18 GINA CALIENDO: Good afternoon. Yeah, yeah,

19 | okay, good afternoon. My name is Gina Caliendo and

20 | I'm a lifelong Bronx resident. I stayed here to

21 \parallel raise a family throughout the city of good times and

22 | bad times. I am not in favor of most of the proposed

23 changes to the City of Yes proposition. While well

24 | intentioned, it misses the mark and creates

opportunities to further damage housing and reduce

increased and the allowance for dancing as presented

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2 will absolutely allow the creep of adult

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3 entertainment into residential communities.

The City of Yes also effectively replaces

Community Board input with centralized city planning approval. As eloquently stated by Councilwoman Hanks, Paladino and my own Councilwoman Kristy

Mamorato, individual community needs are different.

We are not all in Manhattan or Downtown Brooklyn.

The City of Yes as set up should be called the City of Rubberstamp because it is essentially eliminating any input putting all decisions in the power of unelected city planners and activists. Let us instead be the city of what's best for our residents to put power in the hands of local community boards and elected Council Members. Thank you for allowing me to speak.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Grace Marrero. Grace, if you can hear me, you may begin.

GRACE MARRERO: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

GRACE MARRERO: Okay, yes, yes, it's Grace

Marrero not Marrero, so appreciate the

mispronunciation there.

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2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: I try my best.

GRACE MARRERO: Let me just cut straight to the chase Mr. Riley. Uhm, all these things that were spoken about, the restrictions and yada, yada, all that stuff, rezoning, the City Council can do that. They can change these old, dated laws if they want It has nothing to do with rezoning. constituent of Kristy Mamorato. I'm the Founder and Chair of the Allerton Barnes Block Association and a member of the Coalition of East Bronx Community Associations. We're a group of community associations looking to make a bigger impact together as a group instead of just being individual. don't approve of this. We are not for this plan. Like I said, the City Council can fix these laws because that's what they're supposed to do. They can fix these laws to help the small business and do whatever needs to be done to fix the antiquated laws.

What it doesn't do is like Vickie Paladino took
the words right out of my mouth. It's not one size
fits all. What works in Manhattan does not work in
the Bronx. We don't want these big buildings here.
Okay, I know this is a developers dream to change the
laws. This is also part of Mayor Adams globalist

That's a globalist agenda that looks to decrease the population and decrease our food supply and increase power and wealth to the ultra uber rich and leave us dweebs down here below if we live.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Karen Argenti. Karen, if you can hear me, you may begin.

KAREN ARGENTI: Hi, yes, my name is Karen

Argenti. I'm representing the Bronx Council for

Environmental Quality, a 53-year-old community group
in the Bronx that has protected the environment.

Economic opportunity and manufacturing makes up zoning designations, increases in per view surfaces, and ignore the New York City's climate change goals of 40 and 30. We urge you to vote no for the following reasons: 5, 7 to 11, and 14 to 17 plus some more.

The turning of industrial and manufacturing into existing commercial areas is none conducive to

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 2 merchant organizing. The intrusion of home offices 3 and residential and residential uses conflicts as 4 well. Finally, the construction for urban 5 agriculture amusements, bio technology, life sciences, film industries, campus and corner stores 6 7 will increase in per view service in our city. city is already at 72 percent impervious, a cause of 8 severe flooding. If you don't meet New York City's 2030 climate change goal to reduce greenhouse gases 10 11 by 40 percent, you can look forward to a 100-degree, 12 three-day key -13 GRACE MARRERO: That is a lie. That's a lie. 14

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Excuse me, excuse me Ms. Grace.

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KAREN ARGENTI: A couple of times in the summer. CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you.

KAREN ARGENTI: Not only is this very expensive to mitigate, it will cause existing residents to leave. At this point, we must deal with mitigating the impacts of the last decades over development. BCEQ is not against development. We only ask that it follow guidelines such as those we set out for in our 2006 low impact development doctrine. We need more trees, green infrastructure, wet lands, open space,

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 279 2 strict compliance with the unified storm water rules. 3 We love Manhattan but we don't want to be Manhattan. 4 And I'd just like to say that we're also part of a group called the Bronx, Protect Bronx Neighborhoods 5 from Overdevelopment and we look forward to talking 6 7 with you -8 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. 9 you. CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. Uhm, the 10 11 next panel that I'm going to call up is Camelia Tepelus, Julie Stein, Regina Myer and John 12 13 Calcagnile. I apologize if I butcher your name. Ι'm 14 trying my best. The following panel I'm going to 15 call up after is Phyllis Inserillo, Maria Caruso, 16 Laura Spalter, and Bernadette Ferrara. First, is 17 going to be Camelia Tepelus. 18 CAMELIA TEPELUS: Good afternoon, can you hear 19 me? 20 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you Camelia. 21 CAMELIA TEPELUS: Thank you sir. My name is Camelia Tepelus and I'm testifying as Executive 2.2 2.3 Director of Morris Business Improvement District in the East Bronx District Council 13. Covering 21 24

blocks of a commercial corridor of over 300 small

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businesses in support of the City of Yes for Economic

3 Opportunity. No change before the invention of the

modern computer, New York City Zoning rules call for 4

a long overdue and significant contribution.

We commend DCP for undertaking this considerable effort to help our city stay competitive, a welcoming [INAUDIBLE 05:59:25] of the world for entrepreneurship and opportunity. We particular commend DCP for their comprehensive framing of this initiative in a bigger context, along with the 200 pieces City of Yes for Carbon Neutrality and for housing opportunity.

While we support initiative from the point of view of East Bronx, we would like to bring to DCP two concerns that relate specifically to our context, which is a part of rezoning process taking place in relation to the transformative East Bronx Metro North expansion that would lead to four new Metro North stations being opened and significant developments taking place over the forthcoming years along the Metro North tracks.

Issue number one, enforcement of existing laws and regulations. The city is being challenged as it is to enforce compliance with regulations and we urge

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DCP to continue these efforts to ensure that all related agency DOB, DEP, DOT would have their resources and internal capacity to enforce the provisions of the proposed initiative. We saw the devastating effect of well-intended new legislation, the next robust enforcement in the proliferation of the illegal smoke shops that currently plague the city with the State of New York currently scrambling to pass legislation and enforcement processes.

Issue Number 2, coordination among city agencies.

This proposal will impose infrastructure challenges
to DEP, DOT and many other agencies that will need to
coordinate efforts and allocate additional resources
to respond to new needs in areas of higher density.

We currently face significant challenges as it is.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

CAMELIA TEPELUS: Thank you sir.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Julie Stein.

JULIE STEIN: Good afternoon. My name is Julie

Stein and I am the Executive Director of Union Square

Partnership. I am here to speak in support of City

of Yes for Economic Opportunity. As the business

improvement district, we are focused on the health of our dynamic live, work, play ecosystem and thanks to that, Union Squares foot traffic is nearly the recovery to prepandemic levels. However, we're still seeing an elevated level of retail and office vacancy in line with citywide trends.

We have the opportunity to modernize our commercial landscape with unique in person experiences that engage office workers, residents, shoppers and other visitors. These in person experiences fit in the play category of that critical live, work, place success formula. Union Square has long at play uses. The park, theaters, concert venues, destination retailing, unique small businesses. We are now seeing a renewed interest in opening play uses in the district. Comedy in jazz clubs, arcades and bar games and a handful of experiential retail stores focused on kids and family. But these new uses are coming in slowly despite a strong customer base in Union Square and retail storefront available in our district.

Compare Union Square's experience with what's happening right now in SoHo, which is at the cutting

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edge of experiential retail and one of the lowest vacancy rates in New York City in retail right now.

Retailers in SoHo are creating a new kind of storefront focused on immersive experiences that combine traditional amusement uses with the retail shopping experience. Why are these experiential retailers choosing SoHo time and time again? One reason is that the existing mixed-use zoning is more permissive of these creative offerings than the zoning we have in Union Square but it doesn't have to be that way.

Today, the City of Yes Text Amendments have the opportunity to remove these outdated zoning limitations so we can ensure that business districts across the city have active storefronts and a diversity in ground floor offerings such as real experiential retail. This vibrant retail landscape will lead to expanded foot traffic, increase tourism, and a livelier public realm, which supports businesses, increases public safety and improves quality of life.

Furthermore, small business owners are asking for clarity in the rules around these modern use experiential retail. These zoning text amendments

believe that the text amendment needs more fine

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2	tuning, especially in the way we responded from the
3	Community Board after we reviewed this part. We did
4	request modifications; however, especially for
5	restricted storefronts, amusements, home occupations
6	and the big issue on our community board is corner
7	stores in residents districts and all of the — we do
8	have an area comprised mostly of low density R1 to R5
9	districts with commercial corridors. We do have our
10	commercial stores and other types of uses in place
11	and to introduce this now, I think it's a hindrance
12	to our thing and an important thing that the Chair
13	said earlier, this text amendment was guided by
14	existing current zoning districts. So, how could you
15	turn around now and introduce corner stores in low
16	density residential districts that are 100 feet back
17	from commercial zones?
18	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

JOHN CALCAGNILE: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. The next panel we are going to hear from consists of Phyllis Inserillo, Maria Caruso, Laura Spalter and Bernadette Ferrara. The following panel is going consist of Megan Fitzpatrick, Paul Graziano, Joseph McAllister,

2 Michele Birnbaum. First, we're going to begin with

3 Phyllis Inserillo. Phyllis, if you can hear me, you

4 may begin.

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PHYLLIS INSERILLO: Thank you so much Chair
Riley. My name is Phyllis Inserillo, I am the CoPresident of the Howard Beach Lindenwood Civic
Association. Our organization covers over 28,000
people living in Howard Beach. The City of Yes
Economic Opportunity Text Amendment would make major
changes to the existing zoning regulations that
restricts certain kinds of businesses from opening in
commercial and residential districts throughout New
York City. It would allow businesses that had long
been restricted in residential areas to open within
our neighborhoods, not just on commercial strips.

People choose to live in Howard Beach for its quiet streets, local businesses run by their neighbors on a main strip and the wonderful sense of community that is felt here. They buy their homes and pay high taxes in the hopes that it would preserve the quality of life that they are seeking. The City of Yes Economic Opportunity Text Amendment is a direct threat to everything our neighbors have worked hard for and we wholeheartedly oppose this

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proposal. We do not want a proliferation of businesses where they never existed, causing disruptions to our quality of life. Our community does not want the corner stores that are described in the proposal. We do not need extra unnecessary traffic throughout the streets of a quiet residential area. We do not want Board Authority to be granted to granted to the Board of Standards and Appeal, allowing it to modify under this proposal. The size and closure and other requirements for committed use or to even grant doubling the maximum size of the There is a reason that there hasn't been a change to zoning of these residential areas in a number of years and that is because these changes would hurt residential communities such as Howard H., Ozone Park and the like.

At our monthly meetings, all of the attendees have been opposed to the proposal. We have yet to hear from one member of the community who is not involved with the political organization or city agency that is favor of this text amendment. Our Community Board gave suggestions for modifications and none were included in the final plan.

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Chair Garodnick mentioned that many portions of this plan already exists in some areas of the city. That statement supports our position of why residents chose to live in area where these conditions do not exist. We like where we live and the current zoning that exists here. It should not be a one size fits all, all inclusive plan. It should be broken up into parts and voted on by each district with a ULURP process remaining intact.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

PHYLLIS INSERILLO: We urge City Council Members to vote no on the City of Yes Economic Opportunity Citywide Text Amendment. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Phyllis. Next, we'll have Maria Caruso.

MARIA CARUSO: Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I'm representing and I'm a member of the Community Board 10 in the Bronx. I'm on the Zoning and Housing Committee and we voted unanimously no on the City of Yes Economic Opportunity portion.

Out of the 12 community boards in the Bronx, three voted an out and out yes, Four voted an out and out no and the rest were yes with conditions. I

Τ.	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 289
2	think that the Community Boards were a little bit
3	mislead or maybe I don't want to say mislead, with
4	the fact that they, the ones that voted yes with
5	conditions really did think that the conditions were
6	going to be met and if not that they would then have
7	the opportunity to vote no but that is not happening
8	and hearing earlier from the Department of City
9	Planning how the Community Board votes on binding, I
10	think it's troublesome. I want to say that our
11	community, I also sit on the City Island Chamber of
12	Commerce and Chamber of Commerce is also against this
13	economic opportunity where it would definitely affect
14	our quality of life having this kind of thing happen
15	in our community. And in Community Board 10, in all
16	the communities of Community Board 10 in the Bronx.
17	So, I implore the City Council to vote no for this
18	economic opportunity. Thank you.
19	CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we're going

to hear from Laura Spalter.

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LAURA SPALTER: Hello, my name is — can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes we can hear you Laura. LAURA SPALTER: Okay my name is Laura Spalter, I am speaking on behalf of the Broadway Community

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2 Alliance and Protect Bronx Neighborhoods from over 3 development. A coalition of 29 organizations united 4 in our opposition to these one size fits all zoning 5 proposals. Our coalition spans unique neighborhoods from Allentown, City Island, Ferry Point, Mosholu 6 7 Parkway, Park Chester, Helen Parkway, Pelham Bay, Riverdale Spuyten Duyvil, Mid Concourse, Morris Park, 8 Van Nest, [INAUDIBLE 06:11:30] Wakefield, Woodlawn and West Chester Square. We oppose City of Yes for 10 11 Economic Opportunity because it erases zoning protections by allowing 2,500 square feet of 12 13 commercial development in residential neighborhoods 14 where currently prohibited. This is problematic 15 because commercial businesses are accompanied by 16 increased garbage, truck deliveries, traffic 17 congestion, signage, etc..

We oppose the change to allow 15,000 square feet of commercial development if it's available combined lots to a mass 1.5 acres of property. This will surely incentivize developers to tear down private homes in low density neighborhoods for commercial use. We question DCP so-called process including environmental and community board review.

Inevitably, developers will issue a neg dec.

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2 | Community Boards are only advisory and these

3 developments will be rubber stamped and forever

4 | negatively impact our communities quality of life.

5 Why does DCP want to promote extending commercial

6 businesses into residential neighborhoods when

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detail.

there's already a 12 percent retail vacancy rate?

These new businesses will compete with our current shopping areas and hurt our small businesses including mom and pop stores. Likewise, under the law of unintended consequences, allowing industrial and manufacturing uses into commercial zones increases the demand for space and will raise rents for our smaller businesses. The devil is in the

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

LAURA SPALTER: They are lacking. We urge the City Council to reject these proposals. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we have Bernadette Ferrara.

BERNADETTE FERRARA: Good afternoon Chair Riley,
Council Members and members of this Committee. My
name is Bernadette Ferrara and even though I'm the
President of the Van Nest Neighborhood Alliance and

2 also Chair of Bronx Community Board 11, today I speak

3 as a lifelong Bronx resident, living in the

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4 neighborhood of Van Nest. One of the few low-density

5 communities in District 13. While the four

6 fundamental goals of the City of Yes Economic

7 Opportunity cast a broad stroke, it is in the fine

8 print where many communities take pause. What about

9 the true impact on low density communities in the

10 Bronx which have become an endangered species left to

11 crumble under the many options presented in these 18

12 proposals. For example, Proposal 5 is a pandoras box

13 of disasters waiting to happen. Blurring the lines

14 of residential and commercial districts.

Many of these proposals undermine low density communities that offer an option, for example, those who choose to live in Van Nest as opposed to living in Park Chester or Coop City. Many families move to these neighborhoods to escape congested parts of the city in search of a better quality of life. There is a way to support our business growth without zoning obstacles and still allow our low-density communities with green spaces to co-exist. Why not improve on these specific zoning proposals without changing

everything? Instead of, with our low density, the

zonings should be focused on specific proposals that

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3 further growth, commercial growth with less negative

4 | impact on low density communities.

For the record, myself and low-density communities are not against change but against too much of it and ask that these proposals are streamlined.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

BERNADETTE FERRARA: And completely eliminate the allowed communities to grow or need. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Bernadette. Next panel we're going to hear from is Megan Fitzpatrick, Paul Graziano, Joseph McAllister, and Michele Birnbaum. The following panel after that will consist of Walter Mugdan, Ricardo Garcia, Rob Spalter, and Phil Orenstein. The first panelist we're going to hear from is Megan Fitzpatrick. Ms. Fitzpatrick, if you can hear me you may unmute and begin.

MEGAN FITZPATRICK: Hello Committee Chair and Council Members. I'm Megan Fitzpatrick speaking on behalf of Landmark West. Landmark West is an upper

west side neighborhood historic preservation and land use nonprofit. We advocate for a sensible community focus land use and zoning. We would also be submitting full comments for the Council Members review. New York lost money of its commercial uses during the pandemic due to grandfathered rules related to commercial storefront use. encouraged to see efforts to retain these commercial spaces, however, without provisions in place to retain smaller retail like commercial rent stabilization we may continue to see long vacant storefronts in our commercial and mixed districts. Furthermore, we are concerned that the current proposals eliminate most of the customers were made for Manhattan special zoning districts, which are designed to encourage the retention of small-scale retail to keep big establishments at bay.

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The special zoning districts in the city were designed with specific curation of uses to allow entertainment and culture districts to flourish. Replacing these custom sites with specific rules with generic ones, turns is face of nearly 55 years of planning and is inconsistent with the goals of special purpose district. Additionally,

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encouragement of commercial activity into residential buildings will have a negative effect on the quality of life for the community. This proposal does not enforce environmental standards on commercial businesses with the capacity of fewer than 75 persons and the environmental standard that are enforced on larger establishments are sparks, odor and glare.

We call against zoning changes that would allow a commercial business to operate on upper floors of residential buildings without much environmental standards. We believe removing this exemption is a better option to enforce oversight on all uses. Our committee believes that sum total of these proposals seek to dismantle decades of zoning protections that have adapted to the unique idiosyncrasies of New York and its neighborhoods. Abolishing them in one fell swoop such as this will not only harm each neighborhood but will create a city of saneness in total opposition to the very quality that make New York —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has expired. Thank you.

MEGAN FITZPATRICK: Thank you Ms. Fitzpatrick.

Next we'll hear from Paul Graziano. Paul, if you can

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hear me, you may begin and excuse me if I
mispronounced your name.

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PAUL GRAZIANO: Hi, I'm Paul Graziano, I'm an Urban Planning and Zoning Consultant working with over 160 civic and homeowners associations across the city representing hundreds of thousands of residents, property owners and voters. I've read the 1,127 pages of zoning text multiple times and I'm firmly opposed to this package of proposals. I also agree with the first speaker, my colleague George James that Proposals 15 through 17 are extremely dangerous as they are essentially giving the CPC sole discretion to approve land use changes that will have major repercussions. I'll be submitting specific and detailed testimony with visual examples by email for Council Members to see the actual impacts of what some of these proposals will have on some communities around the city.

Contrary to what DCP is saying, this is a one size fits all set of proposals. As Council Member Hanks noticed, most of the slides that were shown used Manhattan streets as examples. On the public timeline slide that was shown, there was a purposeful omission noticed by several Subcommittee members of

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the fact that a two-thirds majority of Community

Boards voted against or refused to vote on this

package of proposals. All of the Boards in Staten

5 | Island, more than two-thirds of the boards in Queens,

6 a large majority in Brooklyn and all of the Boards in

7 | the north and east Bronx voted against this. After

8 | the fact, several other boards that voted in favor

9 stated that had they actually known and understood

10 all of the details, they would have voted against

11 | instead of in favor.

Having presented my findings at a dozen boards in Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx, I would be happy to go into detail with the Subcommittee today as to why so many boards voted unanimously against these proposals and why they specifically refuse to give feedback. Throughout this entire process, DCP has not been forthright with the public or the community boards. Even today, they have left out vital information that may influence the Council Members on their vote. Finally, many of these proposed changes may not have as much impact in higher density neighborhoods but again, as Council Member Hanks mentioned, in lower density areas including one- and two-family zones but also lower density multifamily

2 R3 through R5 zones, the effects will be

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catastrophic, particularly Proposals 1, 5, 11, 15, 16 and 17. We urge the Council to oppose this package of proposals in its entirety. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Paul. Next, we'll have Joseph McAllister. Joseph, if you can hear me, you may begin.

JOSEPH MCALLISTER: On mute, you can hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you Joseph.

JOSEPH MCALLISTER: Okay, my name is Joseph McAllister. I am the President of the South Beach Civic Association since 2001. Our organization represents the interest of thousands of residents, [INAUDIBLE 06:21:03] and property owners in South Beach, Fort Wadsworth, Ocean Breeze, Grasmere, and

many other areas of Staten Island.

And also, the issues having to do with land use, zoning, and housing in particular. The City of Yes Economic Opportunity of 18 proposals will do terrible damage to our neighborhood if it becomes law. We know that two-thirds of the Community Boards across the city voted against the City of Yes and yet, Mayor Adams and the City Planning Commission are completely ignoring them.

Allowing industrial and commercial zones, vice versa, expand the night life micro distribution on every commercial strip. The list of deregulatory programs goes on with zero respect for density or location. When City Planning was asked how all this was going to be regulated and enforced, the repeated response was Department of Buildings, which is understaffed whereas architects are self-certifying

We are a city made up of hundreds of unique neighborhoods. The City of Yes is a disastrous package of proposals that would cause untold harm to communities throughout the city if it is allowed to proceed by the City Council. The City of Yes plan is an excellent opportunity for Manhattan. This is currently the night life for Manhattans, not for other boroughs. Like hundreds of commonsense organizations around the city, our community is 100 percent opposed to the City of Yes Economic Opportunity. As our representative, we urge the City Council to reject the outrageous package of proposals and send Mayor Adams and City Planning a clear message. We don't want it.

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their plans.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you Walter.

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WALTER MUGDAN: Good, my name is Walter Mugdan,

I'm President of the Westmorland Civic Association

representing a portion of Little Neck in Northeast

Queens. We strongly oppose two provisions of the

economic opportunity package. One authorizing corner

stores and offices in residential areas and the other

authorizing stores or offices on large scale sites in

residential areas.

In our residential communities, we do not need stores and businesses like barber shops, beauty parlors, nail salons, each with several employees and with signs outside. Even more damaging would be large scale stores and offices that could be built if a developer assembles a 1.5-acre parcel. Now, the language of these proposals include purported safeguards such as requiring the Commission to determine that these otherwise nonconforming uses will not "produce objectionable effects" or "alter the essential character of the neighborhood." These are all highly subjective standards. It will be nearly impossible for residents to successfully oppose the approval of such uses and these standards are essentially self-fulfilling.

1 Approval of the first such nonconforming use in a 2 3 community will likely be approved as not violating these standards. The same will happen for the second 4 5 and the third. And pretty soon the essential character of the neighborhood will indeed have been 6 7 significantly altered. This will be an example of the law of cumulative impact. Each individual action 8 has only a small impact taken together the actions 10 have a profound impact. 11 More importantly even the mission that will be 12 evaluating whether or not these subjective standards 13 are or are not being met, is an entity, an agency 14 that has explicitly said it seeks to encourage 15 commercial development in residential communities. 16 So, commercial uses belong in and should be 17 encouraged in appropriate commercial zones but not in residential zones. 18 19 Time has expired. SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. WALTER MUGDAN: Elements of the economic 20 21 opportunity package. Thank you. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll have

RICARDO GARCIA: Yes, can you hear me?

unmute and you may begin.

Ricardo Garcia. Ricardo, if you can hear me, please

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

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RICARDO GARCIA: Very good. My name is Ricardo

I'm speaking on behalf of the City Island Garcia. Civic Association and we strongly urge New York City Council to vote no on the Department of City Plannings City of Yes for Economic Development. its desire to offer new opportunities for businesses to grow, Department of City Planning has blurred the commonsense lines between commercial and residential neighborhoods. All in the name of progress. This is problematic because the very nature of commercial businesses are accompanied by garbage deliveries, traffic and signage. The City of Yes creates a process for constructing commercial developments, 2,500 square feet of size and corner properties at every single residential neighborhood where the current zoning prohibits it.

While City Planning expands commercial businesses to residential neighborhoods, there are already vacant stores that are willing and able to facilitate these needs. Another radically zoning change allows a process for commercial development up to 50,000 square feet in residential neighborhoods if the owner has a minimum of 1.5 acres of property. This zoning

Next, we'll have Rob Spalter. Rob, if

you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin.

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Mr. Garcia.

ROB SPALTER: My name is Rob Spalter. I'm Co-
Chair of the Broadway Community Alliance and speak or
its behalf. We are a civic association formed to
address land use and quality of life issues in and
around the Broadway corridor in North Riverdale. We
urge the City Council to vote no on City of Yes.
These zoning proposals reflect the wish list on the
Mayor's blast committee which was comprised of real
estate, construction, big business industries and
their lobbyists. These massive zoning changes will
permit manufacturing and industrial uses to be
permitted of a first time in commercial areas and
commercial uses permitted in residential areas under
a process that sounds good on paper but is fought
with unintended consequences and implementation.
City Planning's one size fits all approach will
destroy the unique character of our residential
communities while ignoring the struggles facing our
commercial areas. Clearly, the business community is
to siege the serious problem, including failure to
prosecute retail theft, high rents, competition from
ill vendors who pay no rent of taxes and a myriad of
confusing city regulations.

2	None of these issues are addressed by the City of
3	Yes. In fact, allowing industrial and manufacturing
4	uses, previously prohibited such as urban agriculture
5	and life science labs may increase demand for space,
6	causing rents to rise, further displacing our mom-
7	and-pop stores. Another troubling change allows home
8	businesses in residential neighborhoods to increase
9	their square footage from 25 to 49 percent and
10	increase employees from 1 to 3, while eliminating a
11	list of prohibited occupations. Complaints for
12	neighbors will fall on the Department of Building
13	fought for enforcement. Seriously? We also expose,
14	oppose the expanded night life provisions where
15	noises will spread problems into residential areas as
16	enforcement agencies experience cutbacks. There
17	simply has not been adequate opportunity to address
18	the impacts of this radical -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

ROB SPALTER: Please reject these proposals. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you for your testimony
Mr. Spalter. Last person on this panel consists of

2 Phil Orenstein. Phil, if you can hear me, please 3 unmute and you may begin.

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PHIL ORENSTEIN: Uh yes, my name is Phil
Orenstein, I'm the President of the Queens Village
Republican Club. Americas oldest republican club and
I thank you for the opportunity to testify against
these economic City of Yes proposals. I live in a
beautiful residential community here with my wife in
Eastern Queens. Folks in this community are from
every race, every religion, every ethnicity under the
sun.

We live and work together in harmony and friendship.

We are members of the middle class. We are members

of the working class in America. Some of us retired

but all of us have achieved a measure of the American

dream, which is owning a piece of property which we

could call our own. This is the American dream.

I'm speaking on behalf of nearly everyone I know in this neighborhood as we are opposed to the destruction of our one- and two-family zoned neighborhoods to transform them into busy commercial zones which would destroy the character and quality of life of our communities. As we become more aware

Queens and Brooklyn. The City of Yes Economic

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Package will do terrible damage to our neighborhood if it becomes law. We are not alone. Two-thirds of community boards across the city oppose the City of We are outraged at what this will do to our neighborhood. We don't need or want every corner of every residential block to potentially have commercial or office development. And we certainly don't want every residential unit in the city apartment or private house to become a business with up to three employees. Why do we need this when we have existing vacant storefronts to prioritize in our business strip? We already have a huge problem in residential areas of Bayside, Flushing, Bensonhurst, and Graves End with the lack of street parking for residents and visitors.

Bringing more businesses into these areas is irresponsible and short sighted. The congestion and infrastructure demands on more suburban areas cannot be supported without major investments in store lines, electrical capacity, road work, schools and more. Many in our community bought their American dream in these neighborhoods for tranquility, great schools and a quality of life a bit farther from the hustle and bustle including traffic congestion and

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, it's gone. You're good.

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CATHY CEBEK: Okay thank you so much. Thank you for the opportunity to express my concern regarding the City of Yes Economic Opportunity Plan. My name is Cathy Cebek, I'm a resident of the Bronx City Island. I'm a board member of the City Island Civic Association. I'm testifying today as a resident and I'm an active member of my district.

I have attended meetings, information center sessions, use videos and voiced my opinion to our Community Board Council Members. At each meeting, residents are welcomed as their input. Our Community Board 10 voted no after hearing from many civic associations and businesses. Please do not eliminate the voices of the residents of New York City. This is a blanket zoning change that will eliminate our voices on future projects in our neighborhood. It's undemocratic. The train has not left the station. The Council Members could vote no to pull the brakes on this to a little bit more comprehensible and your questions are answered.

I would like to thank Councilman Marmorato for listening to our district with a no. The Councilman Palladino and the Councilman sitting next to her, forgive me, I don't remember her name, for their

2 direct and commonsense remarks. I don't pass votes

3 for City Planning but for elected officials to

4 represent us. So, with that, City Island at this

5 | time is special district zoning. It is a low

6 density, residential community. We have one road in

7 and one road out. Our infrastructure is outdated,

8 services have been cut, and we are a flood zone.

9 City Island has been called the New England Seaport,

10 the gem of the Bronx. There are known seafood

11 restaurants and welcome tens of thousands of visitors

12 | from spring to fall to dine and stroll our beautiful

13 | community.

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It is unique and that is why New Yorkers come to visit. People come to enjoy the quaint, charming and article village atmosphere. Why would you destroy that with out of character building and no parking?

Our community business generates many tax dollars for New York City. Do you think people want to come here to look at apartment buildings and no place to work?

Our main street has some empty storefronts and I —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has expired. Thank you.

CATHY CEBEK: Our residents on dead end streets cannot fit more stores and buildings without parking.

from Carol Donovan.

CAROL DONOVAN: Hello.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you Ms. Donovan.

CAROL DONOVAN: Yes, this is Carol Donovan. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak tonight. I'm President of Richmond Town and Clark Avenue Civic Association in Staten Island and as you've heard from what I hear is from residential communities throughout the city, we are strongly opposed to this proposal, City of Yes for Economic Opportunity. We see it as something that is essentially an insult and an outrage. The taxpayers

space, replacing once quiet residential community.

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2 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank

3 you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much Ms. Donovan for your testimony. Last person on this panel is Frank Roma. Frank, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin. Frank Roma, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin.

FRANK ROMA: Hello Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the Subcommittee. My name is Frank Roma and I am a Queens resident and a business owner. I am opposed to the City of Yes proposition. Firstly and most obviously, there is no lack of vacant commercial space anywhere in New York City and this residential conversion measure is completely unnecessary.

Also, the measure is very dangerous to community residents because the buildings in Queens where these new businesses would be established in existing residential neighborhoods would not be suitable for the commercial use. Because they have not been built to commercial standards for building or fire safety. The lack of sprinklers, fire exists, floor loading requirements and handicap access would be incompatible with the existing construction. The

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noise and traffic would also be a burden to residents and families living in these residential communities who fully expect their standard of living to be respected and remain peaceful. Traffic in these neighborhoods would also be negatively impacted and lower resident standards of living. There likely would not be adequate parking, traffic-controlled devices like stop signs and traffic lights would be inadequate to maintain increased flow of traffic. The streets and sidewalks are also probably undersize to handle these increased flow loads of traffic.

If this new zoning resolution is passed to commit any new commercial uses in residential areas, it would cause chaos in another wise peaceful group of neighborhoods throughout New York City.

Thank you for hearing me. I would like to thank everyone here for their time. Have a good day.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Mr. Roma. panel we're going to call up is Eileen Miller, George Havranek, Mario Buonviaggio, Lo van der Valk, and the final panel that's online is Richard Moses, Phil Konigsberg, Laura Sewell, and Gregory Morris.

If anyone else is online and I did not just call your name, please just raise your hand so we can

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allowing me to speak. My name is Eileen Miller, I am speaking on behalf of the Bayside Hill Civic
Association. An organization that is in Bayside
Queens. This package of zoning text amendments will
drastically blur the lines between commercial and
residential zoning districts across New York.
Manufacturing will be committed within retail areas.
Commercial business can operate within residential
homes including nail salons, barbershops and illegal
smoke shops. Corner stores in high density,
multifamily buildings will be allowed on the corners
of residential blocks. Low density commercial zoning
districts will be changed to high density ones with
residential housing and commercial real estate.

One- and two-family zoned areas comprised of small, a very tiny proportion of New York City and they are the unique gems within the thriving metropolis that makes the city it is. They are the

to others.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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Anyway, this plan is much to assertive and aggressive. We live in a very diverse, diverse city and you're putting a blanket over something that really is more warranted of a sort of a patchwork quilt. I mean, each neighborhood, each community board should be dissected to see what would fit and what doesn't fit because this one glove fits all plan just is not going to pass muster.

The point is that we have a very, very diverse population in New York and we should also have a very diverse living environments because what's happening here, we're going to be taking away from the lowdensity communities. We're going to be taking away quality of life and that slice of suburbia which is sort of suburban life inside city environments is going to be gone. In some cases, we could say some people are going to perceive this as a form of constructive eviction. And I urge all of the Council Members to please really rethink this. Maybe go back to the drawing board and give us something else to ponder because this particular plan, like I said, too aggressive, too assertive. Maybe you could do something else and maybe we could come up with something that would be a real City of Yes instead of

2 this, which to me is just a city of mess. I thank

3 you and I urge you all please, vote no to this plan.

Have a good night.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. Next, and excuse me if I'm mispronouncing your name. Mario Buonviaggio. Mario, if you can hear me please unmute and I apologize.

MARIO BUONVIAGGIO: Yes, can you hear me sir?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, I can hear you.

MARIO BUONVIAGGIO: Alright, good afternoon, my name is Mario Buonviaggio, I'm the Vice President of a civic group Port Richmond North Shore Alliance. A civic group located in 49th District. I represent the diverse community of over 18,000 residents. We strenuously oppose any consideration on any of the proposals regarding the City of Yes.

I'm not surprised that the Mayor is celebrating the passing of DCP's approval of this plan. This is a perfect example of special interest. We are troubled by many agency heads applauding this as well. They were either misinformed or part of the special interest group. Our community is already dealing with many of the proposals such as manufacturing corner stones and cabaret. We already

The results

feel the residuals of these proposals.

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3 are unhealthy, unsafe and times deadly. The City of

4 Yes is not a one size fit all.

Any modifications these proposals would deem unsuccessful. They already strain enforcement branches of these city agencies such as the Health Department, State Liquor Authority and New York City Department of Buildings, are mostly ineffective as they are now. None of the modifications would benefit on these proposals. Any individual or group which supports these proposals are part of the same of the old.

One individual which is of most concern is the president and CEO of New York EDC Adam Kimble. He is responsible for the most, dirties, dangerous and unhealthy parcel of property, the abandoned Northshore Railway, which is causing severe health issues in our community. He refuses to take appropriate action or take responsibility for these issues. His opinions and his input should be censored for any consideration on any portion of the City of Yes.

We have too much evidence to prove our claim. We urge you to look at our website,

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2 portrichmondstrong.com, to view the despicable

3 property which he maintains. We urge the entire body

4 of New York City Council to repair their moral

5 compass and vote no on the entire proposal of the

6 City of Yes.

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I also declare that Mr. Riley take a nice paid vacation -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired.

congratulate on a job well done.

MARIO BUONVIAGGIO: Tomorrow because he did a great job mitigating this whole seminar today. I

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much Mario.

You're my favorite panelist today. Next, we have Lo

van der Valk. Lo van, if you can hear me please

unmute and you may begin.

LO VAN DER VALK: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

LO VAN DER VALK: Thank you Chair Riley for this opportunity to speak. My name is Lo van der Valk and as President, I represent Carnegie neighbors and preservation and quality of life organization. Our catchment area is in the upper east side from 86 to 96th Street from Central Park to 3rd Avenue. It includes Madison Avenue. We were founded in 1970 and

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our initial goal was to create an historic district and we succeeded in 1973 but this was a tiny district limited to a few blocks straddling Madison Avenue. The City Planning Commission recognized this short In compensation, it created in that same year one of the early special districts. The Special Madison Avenue Preservation District. Over the last 50 years, Madison Avenue has prospered. We believe this is in no small part due to the limited uses allowed for retail establishments as part of the special district. Madison Avenue is truly iconic and world-class brands seek to locate there but the plan imbedded in COY for Economic Opportunity will eliminate these retail use distinctions and apply the general uses for the city at large, much like one size fits all.

We believe this is a mistake and threatens to change the character of Madison Avenue. Not in one or two years but over time. We urge the Committee and the City Council to retain the current list of special uses now in place for the special Madison Avenue Preservation District. This will allow Madison Avenue to retain its worldwide reputation as a place that attracts the best brand names in fashion 2 and quality goods, and through tourism and tax - and

3 benefit the city through tourism and tax revenues.

4 Thank you and I will be submitting a written

5 statement.

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6 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you for your testimony.

7 | The next panel I'm going to call up consists of

8 Richard Moses, Phil Konigsberg, Laura Sewell and

9 Gregory Morris. After this panel, there is an

10 unknown caller ending in 1146 that I will be calling

11 after this panel.

12 | First, I will be hearing from Richard Moses.

13 Richard, if you can hear me, please unmute and you

14 | may begin.

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15 RICHARD MOSES: Good evening and thank you for

16 allowing me to testify. I'm testifying on the City

17 of Yes's Special District Zoning Provision

19 | Side Preservation Initiative. My name is Richard

Moses. Lower East Side Preservation Initiative

21 ppposes the current City of Yes for Economic

22 | Opportunity Proposal to "create consistent ground

23 | floor design requirements" to replace an

individualized design treatment currently stipulated

by New York City Special District Zoning. Special

Districts were created to reinforce "distinctive qualities that may not lend themselves to generalized zoning and standard development" within special areas or neighborhoods in such diverse areas as Park

Chester, Harlem's 125th Street Corridor and Sunnyside

Gardens to name a few. Most pedestrians experience

New York Street at the ground floor level, therefore the proposed ground floor unified design requirements will in effect nullify a major aspect of the intent of the special district zoning.

Passing this provision will lead to a blander, more uniform — lead to blander, more uniformed neighborhoods. Something that New Yorkers definitely do not want. We believe that it is the responsibility of city government to help sustain the diversity and richness of our urban environment. If the motivation for this change is to streamline the Department of City Plannings review process, then we recommend instead adding appropriate staffing to the department to ensure proper and timely review of proposed work within the districts.

Although there are some aspects of the City of Yes proposal that we support, we believe that undermining the purpose of the much-valued special

district zoning provision in the name of efficiency is not the right way to govern the city's growth.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Phil Konigsberg. Excuse me if I mispronounced your name Phil.

PHIL KONIGSBERG: It's okay, it's Konigsberg.

Thank you. I survived the solar eclipse and I'm here to get my two minutes of testimony, a minute or so.

Uhm, I'm a member of Queens Community Board 7.

I'm also the Vice President of the Bay Terrace

Community Alliance in District 19. I just want to reinforce what my Council Member Paladino said at the beginning as well as Paul Graziano, Walter Mugdan, and Eileen Miller. All lifelong civic members concerned with the area that we live and the surrounding areas. The Community Board 7 unanimously voted against the City of Yes and I wholeheartedly ask everyone, every City Council member to vote no on this because the City of Yes, if it passes, will be known as the City of Chaos. Thank you. I'll let the others go on. I'll cut my testimony short. Thank you for the opportunity.

2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear

3 from Laura Sewell.

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LAURA SEWELL: Good afternoon. I'm Laura Sewell,
I'm the Director of the East Village Community
Coalition who has long worked with SBS to form the
Village Merchants Association and we continue to
collaborate on small business initiatives in our
area.

We do not believe that the proposed changes in this City of Yes for Economic Opportunity will solve the commercial vacancy issues in our mixed-use neighborhood and we're concerned that some proposals will result in the loss of affordable housing.

Given that the East Village has an exceptional density in eating and drinking establishments and non-conforming eating and drinking establishments, the cumulative affect of policy changes must be considered. We support CB3's recommendation that time limits on reactivation should not apply to nonconforming eating and drinking establishments and the use group three community facilities to be incurred as an alternative, where conversion back to residential use is not practical.

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We appreciate the desire to memorialize nonconforming storefronts in certain areas, but the East Village is in no danger of losing flourishing site street retail to aggressive enforcement. pressures and inadequate protections for food operators are of far greater concern. There should be no exemption for small spaces, less than 75 people person capacity began because of the effect of multiple establishments like this that are often 20 to 40 within one neighborhood, within 500 feet according to the SLA.

In addition to the size of the premise aside to the adjacent side streets must be considered. people entering or exiting a corner building would create overwhelming congestion in the [INAUDIBLE 07:00:23] where an avenue is really a narrow side street. Uhm, it can only be two lanes. And I think that's it on my time, so I will just say, I appreciate your hanging in here to hear us at the end and we really hope that some of the changes recommended by the Community Boards will find their way into the final proposal. We're counting on this Council to help with that. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Ms. Sewell. Next is Gregory Morris. Gregory Morris, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin.

GREGORY MORRIS: This is Greg Morris. Thank you Council Member Riley for your time and consideration and leadership. You have been extraordinary start to finish, no surprise in all this effort. This is an extraordinary moment in our city's history. I represent the New York City Employment Training Coalition weighing in at this time because we believe our commercial corridors should be modernized. businesses should be at the forefront of the city's recovery. We are weighing in as well because we believe zoning can be used to link workforce development and economic development. This is the pathway to economic growth. The future of this city will be dependent on how we create work, learning and play spaces. We champion entrepreneurship, grow industry and find good jobs, especially in manufacturing.

Listen, the proposed text amendments are imperfect. My submitted testimony highlights that, no question about that. There's imperfection here. Nothing is as simple as for or against in this case

either but our city has evolved and it's not going back. So, to my friends and colleagues on this, regardless of what side of the fence you're on, I think there's something very important about coming together in this moment and ensuring a couple things. One, just acknowledging their commercial and residential lines are probably already blurred and we do need to straighten that out. But the idea of patchwork solutions always result in winners and losers. We can't have that anymore in a city that is changing for the future where there is a path to economic recovery that we all should benefit from.

Council Member, I'll just say to you, I hope you do not seed your oversight and accountability to the planning commission in this case. You are the one. The City Council are the ones that hold this city to its standards and expectations. I hope you will keep that but that we continue to move forward with the zoning changes because something has to be different to ensure that our neighborhoods are better at thriving everywhere, not just where they have always found success. Thank you for your time and consideration. It has been an extraordinary long

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2 day. You are a true peoples champion. Thank you 3 Council Member.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Gregory. The next panel I'm going to call up consists of Henry Euler and also the person with the phone number ending in 1146. If there is anyone else online that wishes to testify, please use the raise hand function and the team will make sure that we acknowledge you.

I'm going to call Henry Euler to begin. Henry, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Excuse me Chair, we might be having a technical difficulty. The panel in the Committee Room was just muted on Zoom.

Just we're going to pause the hearing just for 30 seconds while we sort this out. [07:03:48][07:04:01]. This is a test to determine whether people on Zoom can hear in the Committee Room.
[07:04:07]- [07:04:42].

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: We're good? Alright. This last panel I'm going to call consists of Henry Euler, and the phone number ending in 1146. If you can hear me, you're going on next. If there is anyone else online that wishes to testify, please use the raise hand function. If there's anybody in here that

2 wishes to testify, please see one of the Sergeant at

3 Arms. First, I will call on Henry Euler. Henry, if

4 you can hear me, please unmute. Henry, if you could

5 please hear me, you may unmute.

HENRY EULER: Hello.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

HENRY EULER: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes.

10 HENRY EULER: Okay, thank you so much Chair Riley

11 | for letting me speak today. My name is Henry Euler,

12 I'm the President of the Auburndale Improvement

13 Association in the Auburndale section of Flushing

14 Queens. Where we also extend into Western Bayside.

15 We have over 300 members and we are opposed to the

16 City of Yes Economic Opportunity portion of this

17 proposal.

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18 When you look at the proposal, there's 18

19 sections and this is a lot of information and there's

a lot of information that we don't know yet. We

21 don't know all the ramifications of all these

22 particular parts of the proposal. It should have

23 | really been done in stages. I think it was divided

into four groups. It would have made a lot of sense

25 to do each group separately and then get more

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY:

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AGNES VANDINA: You're welcome. The City of Yes Economic Opportunity package of 18 proposals will do damage to our community if it becomes more and we oppose it. I have been listening to DCP's public presentation since September of 2023. My impression is that DCP is using the COVID epidemic of 2020 as an excuse to take a sledge hammer and radically change our zoning laws.

I have attended community board hearings and there is legitimate concern about the proliferation of legal non-medical cannabis both farming under urban agriculture plans and in retail stores under the number 16 corner properties, and even though a community board votes no, it means nothing because the cannabis stores are still opening up all over Staten Island. EPA federally PA'd the environmental protection agency of the federal government has recently put out an alert against the second-hand smoke coming from marijuana.

American Academy of Pediatrics has put out an alert because of the legalization of the cannabis and the edible cannabis of there was an increase of pediatric accidental ingestions and hospitalizations of edibles. And the more stores that are going up,

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the more these tragedies can occur. And speaking of federal agencies, I do have a concern that if the city votes yes to this, that they may be jeopardizing

5 federal dollars.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time is expired.

AGNES VANDINA: Cannabis is still illegal under federal law, so how is the United States Department of Agriculture going to get grants out through agricultural programs in New York City if you're including cannabis in your urban agriculture plan?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you Ma'am. Your time is

expired.

AGNES VANDINA: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Ms. Agnes. Next panelist I'm going to call up is Rochelle Mandina. Rochelle, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin. Rochelle?

ROCHELLE MANDINA: Hi, yes, thank you for hearing me last minute. I have a question regarding uhm, changing this to the zones to mixed use commercial and residential.

2 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Ms. Rochelle, you could do a testimony. So, you could do your testimony okay.

4 You may begin.

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ROCHELLE MANDINA: Okay, you can hear me right?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

ROCHELLE MANDINA: Okay, sorry okay. So, what happens to the taxes on the homeowners, if my neighbor on the corner —

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So, Ms. Rochelle, if I may just clarify, we're not taking any questions right now. This is for testimony, so if you want to give a testimony on against or for, you could do that right now.

ROCHELLE MANDINA: Okay, I'm against it but this is something that you don't need to answer but it's something that I'm wondering about that has not been addressed, so I'm totally against it. There is not—this should be done area by area because like so many other people have said, I'm not going to repeat it but it affects every area differently and I live in a low-density area and we don't need to have a corner bodega, we know how to get to the corner bodega.

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And also, I'm just wondering if this is going to open the door to eminent domain if people are forced into you know doing something that they don't want to do. So, those are my questions that haven't been answered. So, I know I'm supposed to give testimony and you know I just need questions answered. I don't know how you know that could be done in the future maybe or if this is the last hearing, I don't know but anyway, thank you for listening to me at the last minute.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Ms. Rochelle and you are able to go to the DCP's website and submit questions. You can also submit questions to your local Council Member, who will submit them to the Committee and get you back those answers, okay?

ROCHELLE MANDINA: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: If there is anyone else online that wants to testify on this project, you may use the raise hand function and we're going to stand at ease for 30 seconds. [07:12:30]- [07:12:49].

Alright, thank you. There being no other members of the public who wish to testify on Preconsiders LU relating to the Zoning for Economic Opportunity Text Amendment, the public hearing is now closed and the

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2	item is laid over. That concludes today's business.
3	I would like to thank the members of the public, the
4	Department of City Planning, my colleagues,
5	Subcommittee Council, Land Use and other Council
6	staff and especially the Sergeant at Arms for
7	participating in today's meeting. This meeting is
8	hereby adjourned. Thank you. [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 May 14, 2024