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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June 14, 2016 Start: 10:07 a.m. Recess: 1:00 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm.

14th Fl

B E F O R E: DONOVAN J. RICHARDS

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Daniel R. Garodnick

Jumaane D. Williams Antonio Reynoso Ritchie J. Torres Vincent J. Gentile

Ruben Wills

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

Toby Moskovits, Developer Heritage Equity Partners

Raymond Levin, Legal Counsel Law Firm of Slater Beckerman

Anne-Sophie Hall, Architect Gensler Grimshaw Architects

Jeremiah Kane Architect, NYC

Winston Von Engel, Director Department of City Planning, Brooklyn Office

Anna Slatinsky, Deputy Director Office at City Planning, Brooklyn Office

Alex Summer, Team Leader Office at City Planning, Brooklyn Office

Adam Friedman, Director Pratt Center

Armando Chapelliquen
Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development

Leah Archibald, Executive Director Evergreen

Geraldine Johnson, Security Officer Member 32BJ SEIU

Rick Russo, Senior VP & CEO Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce Appearing for: Carlo A. Scissura President & CEO, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce Rich Mazur, Executive Director North Brooklyn Development Corporation

William Harvey, Artist, Musician and Designer North Brooklyn Resident

2 [sound check, pause]

[gavel]

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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Quiet, please.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: All righty. Good morning, everyone. I'm Donovan Richards, Chair of the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises. Today, we are joined by Council Member Vincent Gentile, Council Member Antonio Reynoso, Council Member Dan Garodnick, and someone who needs to be on this committee because she is always here, Council Member Chin. I am also joined by Council Member Steven Levin. We have two items for our consideration today. We will be voting on modifications to Land Use Item No. 361, the Water Street POPS upgrades, and we will be holding a hearing on three related items, Land Use Nos. 398,399 and 400, 25 Kent Avenue. We will first be voting on modifications to Land Use Item No. 361 the POPS streets upgrades. We will also be voting on modifications to Land Use--oh, sorry. Actually, that's a duplicate there. While this--this item is in Lower Manhattan in Council Member Chin's district, this proposal developed by the Alliance for Downtown New York, Department of City Planning and EDC will have facilitated the development of a new primarily

also contain enforcement enhancements such as

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2 restoring the compliance reporting provisions.

Furthermore, the Downtown Alliance has committed to developing funding and implementing three years of free community-oriented programming to enliven public spaces within the Water Street Sub-district starting this summer, and we'll work with Council Member Chin to solicit content and programming ideas. To help ensure that public spaces comply with the rules under which they were built, the Downtown Alliance will also conduct Annual Public Space Compliance surveys within the Water Street sub-district. I want to congratulate Council Member Chin and her staff on a lot of hard work, and for sticking to her principles and to thank than the Downtown Alliance, Department of City Planning and EDC for working together to come up with a significantly improved proposal. now turn it over to Council Member Chin to make her statement on this issue, and I want to congratulate you once again on your hard work, and I congratulate you.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Good morning. Today marks the first of three Council votes on the Water Street Text Amendment, a proposal that is a result of years of efforts and studies on

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 7 the part of the applicants. Alliance for Downtown New York, Department of City Planning, and New York City EDC. The goal of the proposal are laudable, to improve the pedestrian experience of the Water Street Corridor, to improve the public spaces in plazas, in arcades, and to promote badly needed neighborhood retail and innovative indoor public spaces. process of reviewing this proposal has been significant, and has ignited a larger discussion around the nearly 500 Privately Owned Public Spaces or POPS in our city. I thank the Land Use Committee for scheduling and oversight hearing on this matter. I extend my thanks to members of Community Board 1. Some of you are here today, the Manhattan Borough President, City Planning Commission and my colleagues at the City Council especially Chair Donovan and also Land Use Chair Greenfield, and every member of the public who engaged with the review of this proposal. I heard you clearly and sought to make this proposal stronger in terms of community input, sensible ground rules and long-term oversight. The modified proposal seeks to strike a balance of community input and public oversight with regards to the infill our

arcades while providing flexibility to achieve the

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1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 8 2 desired goal of improved public space, neighborhood 3 retail, and pedestrian experience. The most 4 significant changes to the proposal include increased level of community review in the unique spaces on Water Street. No action will be taken on Water 6 7 Street without the community board, Borough President 8 and City Council knowing about. This includes events as well as any potential changes to arcades and plazas. A new special permit will be required for 10 11 in-fills larger than 7,500 square feet. Authorizations and certifications for smaller spaces 12 13 now have required community board, borough president and City Council referral to ensure that no project 14 15 will be able to move forward without robust dialogue. 16 With required compliance reporting and commitment to 17 study and monitor the progress of changes on Water 18 Street, we will have the data we need to help the city and community monitor and enforce quality in 19 20 these new spaces. With this proposal the future of Waster Street is vital than ever before. None of the 21 2.2 proposed changes will happen right away. The process 2.3 of investing in and making Water Street a destination for local residents and visitors alike will only 24 happen through increased partnership between the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 9 community, the city and local organizations dedicated to promoting a vibrant space that is worth of this district and residents. In conclusion, I would like to thank the applicants for their careful consideration of my concerns regarding this proposal and for working diligently to assess them. forward to seeing the same dedication applied to each and every one of the proposed changes on Water Street. I would like to also thank Roxanne Early, my Land Use Director and staff members of the Council Land Use Division, Raju Mann, Julie Rubin, Dylan Casey and Chris Rice for their diligence and careful review of every line of the text in this proposal, and their thoughtful insight into modifications that would crate something that is truly enhanced our community. On that note, I really urge my colleagues to vote in support of the modification of the proposed text amendment. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, Council

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, Council Member Chin and congratulations once again. Any questions from members of the committee? All right, seeing none, I will now call a vote to approve this application with modifications. Counsel, call the roll.

application would allow for the development of a new

380,000 square foot building with a mix of

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2 manufacturing and commercial uses. This item is in 3 Council Member Levin's district, and I will now ask

4 Council member Levin to make a statement.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. I'll keep my remarks brief, but I do want to thank everybody that's been working on this project for quite some time. I want to thank the developers Heritage Equities and Department of City Planning for engaging with the community, engaging with our office as well as industrial advocates. You know, we have an opportunity I believe to--to have a new and innovative model that-for New York City that has yet to exist. We are taking our role here at the Council seriously, and we're looking at the proposal recommendations from the Community Board, the Borough President, the City Planning Commission, and--and taking all that under advisement. And we look forward to having a--a robust hearing today to talk through a lot of the issues. I think that there are still some issues that to be sorted out here, but--but it's--this is an exciting project to be considering in terms of what it means for New York City to have new manufacturing space to be created in IBZ that has largely been

TOBY MOSKOVITS: Push that?

commercial building to be built in Brooklyn in

diversified workforce with a broad range of skills.

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People with advanced degrees and some who have never finished high school will find a job and access to the middle-class at 25 Kent Avenue. Jobs in the targeted sectors typically pay 30 to 40% on average higher than jobs in other growing sectors in New York and create upward mobility for--for the workers. we already have begun the process of ensuring that these jobs are available to all communities of Brooklyn and New York. These are all worthy goals, but as is often the case, the worthier the goal, the riskier the venture. There's a reason that despite the best intentions of the IBZ rezoning of a decade ago, not a single square foot of industrial space has been built. Quite the opposite. It has occurred, as Councilman Levin alluded to. It seems illogical especially for an investor in a risk average industry such as real estate to undertake a project of this And that's probably it has never been done nature. before. This fact was pointed out in the recently issued Engines of Opportunity Report where on page 19 the New York City Council highlighted a compelling case study of the very area that we're discussing The Council was not alone in issuing its call Mayor de Blasio, our great Assemblyman to action.

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Joe Lentol and other public officials, civic leaders and business advocates have all challenged New York's real estate community to invest in the city's economic wellbeing through the development of buildings like 25 Kent Avenue. I hope that after hearing the specifics of our proposed action as well as the details of the spectacular design you'll offer your support for this undertaking. Ray Levin is now going to walk you through the action and he'll be followed by Anne Sophie-Hall, who will explain a little bit more about the design and the

technicalities of building and the space.

RAYMOND LEVIN: Good morning. My name is Raymond Levin. I'm the counsel at the Law Firm of Slater& Beckerman. We're counsel to the applicant for the text change and special permits that you are considering this morning. The text change that's proposed creates two special permits. The special permits are available in industrial business incentive areas of which 25 Kent Avenue is the first proposed to be mapped, and the text has the following features that the Special permit would impose:

Mandatory creation and maintenance of industrial space, light industrial space; height limit, which

height of the building to 135 feet, and build and

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maintain over a quarter acre of public space. taking advantage of the special permit, 29% of the converted space, space that would have been used for a community facility will be set aside for light industrial use for the life of the project, and you can see on this chart how that works out. This is a relatively straightforward and modest proposal although unique. It doesn't change the underlying floor area ratio for--for this property. The special permit in addition to requiring the light industrial space and creating significantly more commercial office space for the sector of the economy that is currently growing the fastest, created a high limit where there was none, open space where there was none, employment where there is none. It also creates the opportunity for a significant increase in--in revenues to the city, and with that, I will pass it on to the next speaker. Thank you very much.

SOPHIE HALL: Good morning and I'm Sophie Hall. I'm with Gensler, the architect who has been working on the project. I've been working on the project since day one, and I also happen to be a resident of the neighborhood. I've been living in Williamsburg for 17 years. About the urban complex.

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So, obviously the -- the site is creating -- is providing an amazing opportunity to connect to the future and the plans in Bushwick Inlet Park and the project is providing a throughway and east/west connection at ground level to provide the pedestrian connection. More than--[pause]--in addition to this east/west connection that's--we actually refer to 12-1/2 streets. The project was always planned at -- at ground level to be really porous to the urban fabric and to the neighborhood. 12-1/2 streets is twice connection from the neighborhood to the -- in that Bushwick Inlet Park, but also is there to create -- to link the two plazas that were created and--and planned at each end of the -- of the project of the building kind of like book knocks and book ends to-to engage with the community. In addition--in addition to the east/west connection and to the plaza to meet the throughway, and through the passage ways, has been provided linking the -- the two lobbies. Again, trying to engage with the community at the house of the project. The open space or including two plazas we were just mentioning, this is a view of one of the plazas. The two plazas are--you know, provide up to 1,400 a 1,000 square feet of open

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space, and in addition of -- with the throughways and the east/west connection and the midblock passage-passages and additional 12,000 square feet of pedestrian area weaving its way through the project at ground level. The plaza or the plazas are planted with about 12--12 trees, 3,200--200 square feet of perennials and evergreens, and about 650 square feet of fixed seating and more of our seating. open space at ground level are really planned and designed to become a vibrant public space lined with activated retail, cafes and shaded seating and this is a view of what, you know, it will become. the plan has been really to--to line all the--the-the public area and the open space with activated The design vision for the building itself, the building was always designed to be contextual-contextual to the neighborhood. The massing of the building and the design of the facades are meant to really recall the industrial heritage of the--of the neighborhood whether it's materiality. And while also addressing the needs of the future tenants with, you know, increasing demand for access to daylight and for obviously for an open workspace environment. Back to the ground level. The -- the massing of the

-to house the light industrial space, and needless to

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say that it's been planned with a lot of thought with--to accommodate the requirements of the future tenants. Between, you know, pre-pre-marketing and outreach to tenants from the--from the developer and the clients to the work that's again to have done in the past with team and attendants. There's been a lot of features, and attributes that have been integrated to really respond to -- to the tenants' That's specific light industrial uses in a way that those tenants would not find in either a virtual fit--a retrofitted building or a conversion on those scale of construction. Just to cite a few-a few of the--the attributes obviously the--the--the tall floor to ceiling height, 16th floor that's 16 feet. Sorry. Floor to--floor to floor heights, theobviously open space and the -- the structural grid has been, you know, stretched out to--to accommodate for 30 feet columns of concrete, maximizing the open space. Other features like obviously access to-access to the freight elevators and the -- obviously a specification for those elevators. Also the provision for knockout slab on the third floor in case the tenant needs to -- to use and -- and integrate equipment that has increased height. Obviously, also

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accommodation for increased ventilation, and electrical loads. There's an earmarked additional utility vault that has been planned in case increased capacity is needed. A view here of the--actually, before I--I move to this, just to conclude on this, and this is kind of a--my--my additional personal thoughts and--and belief that really the--this--this project is actually you are presenting in many ways mixed-use developments, and I truly believe that the--the mixed-use environment of the project will really nurture and provide additional incentives to the -- to a light manufactured -- manufacturing tenants. Between the open space to the retail and -- and, you know, commercial ground floor, the -- the location of the light industrial tenants on the second floor, and the commercial space above, all that environment really creates tremendous support for cross pollination and--and--and B2B (sic) collaboration. Review of the--of the office space, I mean obviously, you know, the trend is really for open space, open work space, and that has been really planned by locating the calls and again, this linked featured in the center to really accommodate flexibility and more variety for the--for the tenants. Obviously, also incredible

Gensler based on their experience and usability and really making the space fit the various tenanting needs and, you know, of course getting the design is, you know, we have a lot of local knowledge. They've been a developer and an owner of commercial space

around the country a family-owned business and, you know, very knowledgeable and respectful of the community and the community's needs.

want to thank you and your team for your thoughtfulness around developing this particular property and, you know, we have some questions and I know I'm not going to go into too many because Council Member Levin is here, and I know he's going to have questions as well. So I just wanted to get into--so you said commercial/retail space. Can you go through the square footage that you're thinking of using for the industrial space compared to the commercial and retail space?

TOBY MOSKOVITS: So you can see by the slide here that—so essentially the, you know, the [off mic] following square footage here, you know, from a—from a business perspective we're

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 26
2	anticipating[on mic] we're anticipating the ground
3	floor
4	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] Uh-
5	huh.
6	TOBY MOSKOVITS:which you know, this
7	just goes a foot(sic). The ground floor, which is
8	aboutit's about 40,000 square feet, and as you see
9	over here it looks like two separate buildings but it
10	really connects as you go further up. It would be
11	dedicated to retail, and the balance of the building
12	would be a combination of thethe office use and the
13	light manufacturing use.
14	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay. So how much
15	for the right manufacturing?
16	RAYMOND LEVIN: It's about 64,000 square
17	feet.
18	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: The total square
19	footage of the building is?
20	RAYMOND LEVIN: It's about 380,000.
21	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, I got you.
22	Allrigty, great, and has there been any discussion of
23	perhaps expanding more space for manufacturing
24	opportunities in the building.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: So right--

represents essentially the maximum amount that we

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 28
2	could in this project and still keep it economically
3	feasible for aa project that isis really
4	unprecedented andand hasn't been done, and that's
5	largely because of the risk profile for this
6	speculative type of office development. It's not
7	like a residential project or something like that
8	where thethe market is certain. This is a a
9	different borough and office building. (sic)
10	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Well, part of that
11	also has to do with the other use groups that have
12	been allowed to really get manufacturing areas. So,
13	you know, when we hear people say speculative things
14	may not happen or it's heard to finance, we just see
15	part of the problem was policy in the past that
16	certainly disabled manufacturing from succeeding in
17	New York City. Perhaps we lost a lot of that. So
18	wewe obviously are moving towards a new direction
19	to make sure correct those use groups that have been
20	allowed in many manufacturing districts, but I just
21	say that to say that we encourage, you know,
22	certainly to have more of a discussion on how much
23	further we can go, and in particular in this
24	particular area. So part of the special permit has

to do with eliminating parking. So how are we going

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to accommodate individuals who are going to work with this facility? How many people do you anticipate working at this particular facility.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: So, we so far-

RAYMOND LEVIN: [interposing] I can--I can answer that. We are anticipating about 1,500 permitted jobs in--in this building when it's fully tenanted and occupied, and we're looking at 275 off-street parking spaces. That number comes about from studying other industrial/commercial areas such as, you know, Dumbo and--and also the analysis that was done for the nominal project. And a lot of the people certainly in the new economy of business come by public transit and--and--and advise me--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So the public transit is going to run to this particular location?

RAYMOND LEVIN: Someday the L-Train. No, I'm sorry. The L--the L-Train is six blocks away, and although it may be out of service for 18 months, at some point it will be--it will be back better than ever. And--and bike, we've--we've provided for 150 spots for bikes with an area that could increase to 300 spaces depending on demand. So I think that the parking regulations in M Zones, and I know there have

- 2 been a lot of studies going on by City Planning.
- 3 The--one of the drawbacks is the very high parking
- 4 requirements, which come from--are generated from a
- 5 different era. And so what we've done is looked at
- 6 the actual parking, and loading requirements in areas
- 7 with a business mix such as what we're proposing, and
- 8 that's how we came up with that number.
- 9 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: The City Planning
- 10 | is always trying to get rid of our parking, but it's
- 11 okay. So let's--let's go into plaza space. I'm
- 12 | sorry, you're going to get in trouble. They're going
- 13 | to--they're going to say you were bad today, Donovan.
- 14 [laughter] So let's get into plaza space just a
- 15 | little bit. So who will be operating this plaza
- 16 | space? Will there be programming going in particular
- 17 | in the plaza space, and can you just go through the
- 18 | square footage of the plaza space again?
- 19 RAYMOND LEVIN: Well, plaza--there are
- 20 two plazas on--on either end of the building.
- 21 | They're each about 7,000 square feet. There are for
- 22 passive congregating. People from the building and
- 23 surrounding community. They are connected through
- 24 | the building with this what is called 12-1/2 Street,
- 25 | which will lead to Bushwick Inlet Park, which we're

right.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: --you know, we just went through a vote on the arcades in particular, and which that was a very important part of the puzzle in--in passing that particular text amendment. So we would hope to make sure that there is some sort of link between the local--

RAYMOND LEVIN: [interposing] Most certainly. It's fully open to the public absolutely.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: We have a very close relationship with the--Adam Pearlman (sic) through the Open Space Alliance. We've been very supportive and we've had some discussions with them. So that's the intention.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, let's get into--so you're going to be leasing a lot of the--any particular space out or how do you envision ensuring that local manufacturers in--in--in particular people who have been around in Brooklyn who have been priced out of other areas have an opportunity to actually do manufacturing in your particular building?

RAYMOND LEVIN: I mean I detected--I'll answer we have to have 64,000 square feet for light industrial. That's a requirement, and there's going to be notice of that space in--in both recorded

particular space, who may not have had the

Τ	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 34
2	opportunity elsewhere, and what are the rents going
3	to look like? Will this be affordable space for
4	people? So can you speak a little bit to that?
5	RAYMOND LEVIN: I mean I think there's
6	there's two things. One is thethe point that you
7	think raised earlier and rather silly was that so
8	much of the pressure on these light industrial users
9	has come from the other uses in these areas? And
10	and it's not just the night life uses and the
11	[coughs] and hotel uses and things like that, but
12	also from actually other sort of industrial segments
13	that maybe have grown faster like the film and
14	television industry. Things that are excluded by the
15	specific uses. And so thethe one I think real
16	important affordability measure here is thoseis
17	indeed those use restrictions. But as far as, you
1.8	know. working with the various non-profits in the

are both reaching out to these local manufacturers
you're referring to, that's a conversation that we
certainly look to continue to have going forward.

23 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay.

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ROSE-ELLEN MYERS: And also the--I mean we've done a lot of outreach. We--we have a program

community, and--and collectively making sure that we

3 design where we have them working in our company as

running at the local high school of architecture and

design where we have them working in our company as

4 | interns but also making connections with other

5 companies. Gensler has been very active, and intends

6 to further foster all sort of job training

7 opportunities in the--the future home of the

8 Northside Town Hall, which, you know, we've been

9 active in, and Jeremiah, Raymond's son, has gotten

10 involved in as well, you know, with the goal of

11 really creating spaces where in the visuals within

12 | the community can come to access job opportunities,

13 and access job training.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So who will be operating this space? Will you be working with industrial business service providers? Have you reached out to them? Has there been any discussions with people—individual proprietors who do this on a day—to—day basis to ensure that this particular, you know, portion being that, you know, like as you said, you know, this is a risk, right? So we want to make sure this is a—a successful model moving forward. So are you working with and in particular with providers or individuals who have the expertise so that we can

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2 make sure the space is used efficiently, and--and we 3 can get, you know, the best usage out of it.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: So, you know, just to echo--echo Ray's comments, you know, our intention and, you know, from a business perspective we want the space filled. But what I would describe right now is we're in an information gathering mode. We've had a number of discussions for example with Manufacture NYC. That's a group out the Liberty View Building. They're the for-profit and non-profit model bringing technology into manufacturing. are others that we've had some discussions with. We've had a number of meetings with Evergreen. We're in an information gathering mode, and the goal is to figure out it's a very large space. It's over 60,000 square feet. There may be different relationships in various parts of the spaces to accommodate the greatest diversity of tenants and bringing the greatest level of opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: All right. So I just want to focus on the--

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] We've had some discussions with the group, you know, for example, the people at GMAC (sic) and others.

2	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay. So,
3	affordability is going to be very important to this
4	committee, and I'm just putting that out there very
5	early. We want to ensure that, you know, people who
6	have been left out historically out of this
7	conversation have an opportunity to actually utilize
8	this space. So I just want to put that on the record
9	as we move forward that this something that's going
10	to come up repeatedly in terms of the light
11	industrial use that you're going to do in your
12	building.
13	TOBY MOSKOVITS: I'm hope so.
14	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And then II just
15	want to get back into hiring. So 1,500 jobs are
16	permanent jobs in the building.
17	TOBY MOSKOVITS: Well, that's an estimate
18	based on if you're in the smallest amount of use

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: All right, so can you just go into what type of jobs do you anticipate, and—and if you can also go into what type of commercial usage, and I know it's very early.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: Sure.

employment in the space. (sic)

do you envision at this site as well?

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2 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: We're very early
3 in the process, but what commercial and retail usage

TOBY MOSKOVITS: So--Go ahead?

RAYMOND LEVIN: Okay.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: So, we we're--

RAYMOND LEVIN: Go ahead.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: We're really looking at other buildings that have come online in other neighborhoods in Brooklyn. You know, our residential buildings will have local retail. That's what is drawing tenants and drawing visitors to the neighborhood on--on the retail side, and on the commercial side, it's going to be a mix of companies that are home grown in the borough, companies that have been grown to great success like the Etsys of the world, and then outside companies looking to harness a great employee base in the borough. we're referencing the -- your comment and your question about the transportation. We actually anticipate a lot of decisions. When a company chooses to come to be in Brooklyn it's driven by employees living in the neighborhood, and we actually think it would--a building like this would play a role in alleviating

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strain in some of those modes of transportation,

primarily the L-Train. And people would literally be

walking to work or--or biking to work.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: My--

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] It's going to reflect the diversity of companies that are right now situated anywhere from, you know, Dumbo into the Navy Yard and into Industry City and elsewhere in the borough.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So let's get into local hiring since we're there, and since you're saying, you know, our goal is to ensure local communities in this live/work environment. So how do you anticipate to work to make sure the--are--are there any local hiring goals that have been set?

TOBY MOSKOVITS: So, as I said, we're in the exploratory phase. We've been proactive over the last two years working with the local high school, and we see that as a model to create opportunities to engage with the community. You know, I've had the opportunity recently to sit on a panel with David Ehrenberg from the Navy Yard, who was what is the biggest challenge he faces in his tenant space, and he spoke about job training. And even what used to

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be a traditional manufacturer like--like role, 2 3 requiring knowledge of new technologies. And, you 4 know, the way we see it what we've done with the -- the 5 high school, which is very grassroots bringing others in the community to get involved, it's--it's going to 6 7 be a model for us. We have other companies that are 8 looking to get involved as well trying to make sure that it's--it's not just skills in a vacuum, but it's skills that are very relevant into real life 10 applicability, and bringing people. Anne-Sophie, for 11 12 example, is serving as a mentor. You know, I'm--I'm 13 serving as a mentor. A number of my employees, you 14 know, Ray's team has come into the high school as 15 well, and looking to further evolve this, and partner 16 with other non-profits like Evergreen, like 17 Manufacture, NYC that has a phenomenal track record 18 now helping entrepreneurs start their businesses. 19 You know, the number that's been thrown out by the 20 Mayor--I think it's 400--\$400,000 or more, the 21 creation of jobs. We have to look at some of the 2.2 data that's come out. The Center for an Urban Future 2.3 talks about the average employee, the number of employees in a typical light manufacturing company. 24

It's 20 to 30 people. A lot of what has to be

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transmitted and—and taught is entrepreneurships as well as skills, and we're looking to make an impact and get others to follow our lead. And our commitment to the West Side Town Hall was driven by that as well, the ability to partner with local non-profits. NAG is involved and others to create spaces where that connectivity can happen between local schools and—and adults, and then local business—businesses and—and others, and get the non-profits in the community to create that kind of dialogue within our building and beyond.

RAYMOND LEVIN: Yeah, I think it's also important to note that on the construction side of this project we're working with Small Business

Services to--through the MWBE program as well.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, so I'm going to want to hear goals as we move forward just in the beginning of the conversation, and also we want to ensure even as we develop this site that we're creating good jobs that are really going to uplift local communities, and in particular low-income communities that surround this particular area that has not seen the investment. And the investment is coming up, but many of these individuals are also

appreciate your work with the high school. I think

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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2 you've already gone over, but you have on--on there

3 the--within the office space allowed under the

4 | special permit, 160,000 square feet for general

5 offices and 160,000 square feet for a limited office.

6 Can you explain the difference between a general

7 office and a limited office?

JEREMIAH KANE: Well, the--the--the

general office is what's allowed in the M12 district,

which allows office space, various retail uses, and

allows what we've seen happen in the--in this area

over the last decade, which allows the hotels and the

entertainment uses. The more limited use, which you

can achieve by providing the light industrial space

eliminates the--the hotels, eliminates mini-storage,

eliminates many of the entertainment uses. So it's a

more restricted --

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing]

Sorry, can you explain a little bit more? What do

you mean the--the entertainment uses? What--what

would be--which--which en--entertainment uses would

be excluded as part of the limited office?

JEREMIAH KANE: I'd have to look that up.

I don't have it right in front of me.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: But you right
3	okay, sothe proposal that you're putting forward
4	would not include any of those anyway even in the
5	general office space. For example, you're not
6	looking to do a hotel in the general office or
7	JEREMIAH KANE: [interposing] Correct.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:a mini-storage
9	or entertainment. Whatever those entertainment uses
10	are.
11	JEREMIAH KANE: Well, the restaurants are
12	limited in thatin that extra, the incentive space.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Right, but you're
14	you're not doing aa restaurant on the third floor
15	of the building, right? So, you'rethere's retail
16	space on the first floor that allows forfor that
17	plan.
18	JEREMIAH KANE: [interposing] Yeah, no,
19	ourourour proposal conforms with the special
20	permit requirements. Yes, sir.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Right, okay, and
22	can you explain a little bit because whatwhat is
23	what is it about the existing zoning that is not an

TOBY MOSKOVITS: You have to apply them.

appealing development scenario for this proposal?

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could. That is what could be done assuming that was

financeable. Just like the proposal that's before us

whether that's financeable.

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JEREMIAH KANE: That development project.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Right, right.

Yeah, I think we as developers would view that mix of the ambulatory care with the offices is often--I mean it's a difficult sort of mix to--to make work functionally.

JEREMIAH KANE: Uh-huh, right, and I--I mean that's--conceptually that's--I've been, you know, on the same page with that for some time. I just want to make it clear for the record that that's--that's what we're talking about in terms of an as-of-right development under this--under this current.

repeat that? I don't think that that's necessarily true. Can you just clear that up? The ambulatory care is not the only type of type--the only use that can be used on this site. You could also use a not-for-profit space. This can be used--you can use this site. The daycare center is just so full. There's a lot of community-based facilities outside of ambulatory care that I think could be used on this even though you want to run a daycare center.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] I think--I think what Jeremiah was saying is that so many uses.

Τ	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 49
2	For example, one of the challenges that William Vale
3	is facing is they can't lease it tono education.
4	They will have abe able to get a liquor license.
5	You know, what Jeremiah was simply saying is that
6	ambulatory care has a lot of requirements in terms of
7	access with
8	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [interposing] He
9	also said that that's the only thing that can go
10	here. Yeah, so if you guys are one team.
11	JEREMIAH KANE: [interposing] II know
12	you're wonder, but there's a
13	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: You guys are
14	you guys are one team. I just want to make sure
15	we're here because you're on the record.
16	TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] I
17	actuallyI actually
18	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: You know, we
19	shouldn'twe should speak toto the facts.
20	JEREMIAH KANE: I'd have to
21	TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] You have
22	toyou have to added and extra
23	JEREMIAH KANE: I could actually

a parking requirement. It's approximately--

2	WINSTON VON ENGEL: It depends on the
3	nature of the exact use. Right, so, you know, aa
4	school is a school.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN. 11h-huh

JNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:

WINSTON VON ENGEL: Maybe a not--not-forprofit might be operating the school. That would not be allowed unless it was a trade school, which is a commercial use, in which case it would be allowed.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: How about not-forprofit offices?

WINSTON VON ENGEL: Those are offices and those would be allowed.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay, as part of the community facility that they are?

WINSTON VON ENGEL: No, it's part of the commercial use.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: It's part of the commercial use. I'm talking about--I'm talking about the any facility, any--any facility that's there.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: [interposing] One thing. So we--we will--we will provide the committee with a list of community facility uses, which are extremely--

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- SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

  COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing]

  Yeah, we're talking about the--I was talking about

  the-
  WINSTON VON ENGEL: -- which are

  extremely limited.
  - COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: --community FAR. What's allowed in that community building.

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- WINSTON VON ENGEL: [interposing] Very, very--it's limited to houses of worship as well as medical facilities as of right.
- 12 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: That's it, as of 13 right?
- 14 WINSTON VON ENGEL: That's as--yes.
- 15 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Got you. Okay,
  16 all right. I just wanted to get that cleared up.
- Okay. In terms of the--the--the first floor is--is-is entirely retail, is that correct?
  - TOBY MOSKOVITS: Well, there--there are two entrances to the building. They are based in lobby space, and then there's a--a range of loading elevators. We'll go back and look at them. There's--there are requirements in terms of loading--loading docks and what-not. So, you see there are a lot of cuts in the building.

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 54
2	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Where are the
3	loading docks?
4	TOBY MOSKOVITS: No.
5	[background comments]
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay.
7	TOBY MOSKOVITS: It's along North 13th.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay, the loading
9	dock. Okay, and that'sso there's one loading dock?
10	ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: Three.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Three loading
12	docks.
13	TOBY MOSKOVITS: To give you a frame of
14	reference
15	ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: [interposing] Three
16	loading bays.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Free loading bays.
18	ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: [off mic] And then the
19	access to the property.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay.
21	TOBY MOSKOVITS: Basically half. It's
22	approximately on an 80,000 square foot site about
23	40,000 of it is retail, which is a relatively small
24	amount of retail?

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay.

ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: [off mic]

southern building?

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay, so they're
3	they are going to bedoing loading in and out onon
4	the 13th and a halfthe 12-1/2 Street. Thethe
5	midthe mid-block?

ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: [off mic] Along the road and along the University (sic). Not on 13th.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [off mic] Loading not necessarily. (sic)

TOBY MOSKOVITS: Yes, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So--but the--the light industrial is for--is--is in all buildings, is that right? The second floor light industrial is in all buildings right?

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [off mic] Yes, sir.

It's around 2nd and owner's Yes.

RAYMOND LEVIN: [interposing] No, no, it's-- Right, the--right now the--where the industrial space is currently contemplated is both on the 13th Street side of the second floor and then above on the third floor.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Oh, okay. So it's second and third in one of the buildings? So say if you were going to look at these as--

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 61
2	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: How does that
3	compare to other industrial buildings, say
4	ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: [interposing] That's
5	JEREMIAH KANE: [interposing] Yeah.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:the Navy Yard
7	or
8	JEREMIAH KANE: Yeah, it'sit's
9	ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: [interposing] It's
10	comparable.
11	JEREMIAH KANE:I mean there are some
12	that are almost exactly that amount, but by and large
13	it's more than you would at these other locations.
14	In fact, we went out and benchmarked the Navy Yard
15	industry. Say the
16	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing]
17	Yeah.
18	JEREMIAH KANE:some of the other light
19	industrial areas of the city that are still there.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing]
21	Well, that's just stated buildings. (sic)
22	JEREMIAH KANE: Yeah, exactly and it's
23	not just on live load, but on ceiling height, on the
24	column grid, on the

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] Yeah.

ceiling?

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 64
2	ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: Uh-huh. Yep.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: How does that
4	affect your FAR if it's notcan you do a knock-out
5	slot and it still counts as floor area?
6	ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: Well, we
7	JEREMIAH KANE: [interposing] No.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: It doesn't. So
9	you couldif you were to knock out a half of a
10	floor, you'd have to make it up elsewhere?
11	ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: No, it wouldI mean
12	at his point it would be a loss.
13	JEREMIAH KANE: [interposing] No, no, no,
14	no. Ifif you knockif you knock out floor, it
15	wouldit would affectaffect the fourth floor,
16	which would be office space. The industrial space
17	would not be affected, if that's what you're asking.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: No, no, Ray, no.
19	TOBY MOSKOVITS: You know, we would be
20	using it here with you. No. It would be no.
21	JEREMIAH KANE: [interposing] It would
22	it wouldit would reduce the office space, not the

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Got it. Okay.

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industrial space.

2 JEREMIAH KANE: Because if you--if you 3 had a--a--a 32-foot high piece of equipment.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: That. Oh, so that would then be--you would be knocking out the floor of the fourth floor, not the floor of the third floor?

JEREMIAH KANE: You got it.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Got it. Okay.

You mentioned, sorry the work that Gensler had done
in the past around light manufacturing spaces. Can
you detail what some of those are.

ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: Yeah, we--we've done extensive work in industries--in industries for example.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay.

ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: And we're working with various tenants to actually retrofit them after the fact in the same buildings, which is, you know, Etsy and Blue Ray Print and so on and so forth. So, we're actually, you know, after the fact heard their kind of complaints about rising in a building that's actually pre-existing and having to--

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing] Say-say that last. You've heard complaints about what?

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ANNE-SOPHIE HALL: The complaints about having to—to arise and—and be setting out a building that's already existing—pre—existing and having to deal with existing conditions. So, all that, you know, and—and starting really at the very beginning from the actual planning of the building, and as we were mentioning and Jeremiah mentioned again the, you know, the structural grid, the 30x30 feet grid is actually not really a, you know, expanded, and we've pushed that as far as we could to provide open space the floor—to—floor heights. You know, as long as it's for our features, the location of the cars, the location of the freight elevators and so on and so forth. So, yeah.

mentioned the issue of--of affordability and how that--how that is addressed as part of this--as part of this development. And I'm--I'm--I'm wondering if you could speak to the--how you are approaching that issue of--because there is--there is--as the Chair said there's a--there's a need for--for lack of a better word, blue collar manufacturing jobs in the neighborhood. So, and--and those are in large part the jobs that have--that are under--under strain,

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under stress that -- that those businesses are the ones that are--have been kind of struggling to be able to keep their space in--in North Brooklyn for various reasons. And I'm not necessarily saying that this is a development site that needs to address all of those issues or take on all of those issues as, you know, you're only one development at 64,000 square feet of--of light manufacturing space. So you--you couldn't possibly address all of those issues with one development. But--but I think that there are--I see there are a lot of eyes on this development because it's the first one doing it, and I think that a lot of--a lot of people are--are wrestling with how to approach this. Is this a precedent setting development? Is it an experiment? Is it a There's--there's a lot of responsive-prototype? I'm sorry. There's a lot of--of responsibility that you've taken on just in terms of -- of making, you know, making a go of it on a--on a kind of--on--on-on the speculative project. I mean it's--it's a challenge. Nobody has really done this, but--but at the same time, people are looking at it and saying what--what precedent would this establish. And so how are you--and--and I think that one of the issues

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2 that we've--as--as a number of the issues have been

3 brought to us I think that if I were to boil it down

4 to a single concept that that concept is--is

5 affordability and how do we work to ensure that we

6 are creating light manufacturing space that is

7 available to those businesses--those types of

8 | businesses [bell] that as you said, are--are

9 employing people that may not have a college degree,

10 but--but are really important to our economy and we

11 | want to make sure that public policy is geared

12 | towards supporting those types of industries.

JEREMIAH KANE: Well, you've--you've limited the--the--the special permit limits. There is no competition for the 64,000 square feet from other than industrial businesses who you're looking to foster. I mean the reason that this neighborhood has changed so dramatically is that the competition economically has had other uses that are--provide more return. Here you've eliminated that. So, you're--you've got a limited number of users. Now, the--the text limits the number of users to the industrial users that City Planning and also the City Council since the Land Use staff was involved in--in

fashioning those uses, or the uses that -- that there

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are believed to provide the jobs that you're talking about, and there's no competition from anybody else. There's 64,000 square feet of those. And we're assuming that the--that--that those rents are going to be subsidized by the commercial space. know that the commercial space is going to generate higher rents than industrial space. What those are and how they play out in the future in the market conditions and all those kind of things. But there are 64,000 square feet that have to be for the uses you're talking about. And so, we're assuming that those--that--that the jobs that you're talking about are coming with those uses that you're talking about because those are the only--the only ones that can be So I think that the -- the -- the -- the controlling of rents, if that's what we're talking about, the controlling of rents is by limiting that space just to those uses. And also having that space occupied, and if there's -- and if the rents have to be subsidized, which they may very well to be because of the limited kind of uses, we're assuming that the office space will be able to carry it. And that's part of why this bill--this project is a--a risky project. And as you said, it's--it's--whether

it's precedence setting or not and—or not, depends on whether it's successful or not. And we're trying to make it successful, and we're hoping that it will be successful, and we've all worked on the zoning, both the staff of the Council and City Planning and ourselves to hopefully come up with a paradigm that—that will be successful. But it will be the first building ground up unsubsidized by government to be done in—in Brooklyn in—in decades. So—so the goal that you've asked us to look at we believe is inherent in the structure of special permit that's before you.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay. I think over the next couple of weeks we'll continue to be, you know, talking--talking about the issue and obviously, you know, as--as moving forward from--between the hearing and--and the vote.

JEREMIAH KANE: We're around.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Me, too. I--I want to ask the Department of City Planning a couple of questions. [background comments] All right, I'll wait for them to--to question them as the next panel. All right, thank you very much for--for being here

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the ULURP process is happening, you are getting

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 72
2	rewarded through height, through limitedthrough
3	limited uses allowing for only 64,000 of theseof
4	the floor area to be manufacturing, andand really
5	allowing for this party to be feasible in itself is a
6	subsidy. So, you know, when they say unit's non-
7	subsidy, that's like developer talk. That isn't
8	necessarily general New Yorker talk. We're doing
9	we're doing something that is going to allow you to
10	benefit, and in turn it is a subsidy in my eyes.
11	JEREMIAH KANE: Correct. We arewe are
12	being allowed to have additional commercial space,
13	which we hope to rent in order to provide for the
14	light industrial space, which you're looking to see
15	happen. So withoutwithout those two things you
16	haveright now you have the two FAR
17	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [interposing]
18	And that's our subsidy to you is allowing to do that?
19	Is the city
20	JEREMIAH KANE: [interposing] And our
21	subsidy to you is providing you the light industrial.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [interposing]
23	Right.
24	JEREMIAH KANE: So, it'sit's

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TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] And I would--I would that the--

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [interposing] Well, let's--let's talk about--about that as well. We have over 300,000 square feet, which you're giving us less than what 17--less than 17% of it is going to be manufacturing. So, when you look at the whole site, let's be perfectly honest, and then the ideal sites for manufacturing even though this would be new space, would be on the ground floor not necessarily on the second and third floor. And then the majority of the jobs that you are going to be receiving out of the 1,500, which is what you're claiming we could get on this site are going to be jobs that are not going to go to folks that traditionally work in manufacturing businesses, but truly is that great equalizer when it comes to being able to pay a decent wage for people with low education but a high skill level, right? The manufacturing is what gets us those jobs, and when we talk about competition, of course, through the rezoning that happened in 2005 or 2006 we've been left with almost no ability to--to hang onto industrial in any parts of these areas especially in North Brooklyn. I know we've been

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Yes, incentive uses of which 100--1.96 FAR or 41% of the project is going to be office space, right? Incentive uses?

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it, but you never even put a number to the square

footage. What is the per--per-per square foot cost

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TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] May I

spent to it. There are no comps in this market--

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That's why virtually no one is going down this path.

I'm one of the few developers who has gone into
markets with no comps. The entire lending system and
the financing system is built around comps, and
that's why the risk here, as perceived by the parties
who have to give us money to build this building, and
why virtually no one has done it, is very hard. We
don't know what the office rents are going to be.
There are very few office users around us. We
certainly don't know what the light manufacturing
rents are going to be, and that's part of the risk
and part of the challenge.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So, with your finance—so in the financing portion of this—this conversation, you guys are talking to the folks that are—your lenders, and you're not giving them comps on what you think you're going to be able to net from rents at the industrial end of business and the commercial rent? I just don't see that as being feasible.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] With the-COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I feel like you
gave them something. You gave your lenders some--

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] We are--we are referencing rents in other parts of the markets, and there are--

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [interposing]

Exactly.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: --there are very--there are virtually no--very few comps in this--in this area.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: But you can't-you can't tell a lender there's no comps so we're
just not going to give you an amount.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] So--

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: You bring--and somewhere there's something you've done that it showed what you expect to net in rent or generate in these properties. Though--

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] We are pointing to comps. So example, the—the market now in Dumbo that's in the \$55 to \$65 per square foot rent for office. There—there are a range of rents in the—on the light manufacturing side in the \$20 square foot range and the \$30 square foot range in some of the buildings in Industry City, and those are the rents that we are—we are presenting.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay, so--

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] We don't-we do not know yet what we have in the light
manufacturing--

Today you've already answered my--you've done a very good job without having to do all that first three minutes. I'm just saying we think we can net about \$55 a square foot for the commercial, and we're thinking about like \$20 to \$30 for the manufacturing. A lot of people just want to know what the affordability levels are so that they--if there is interest, they can go and look into it. I just wanted to ask that--that's--that's important.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] For the record, we have not yet priced our space. I'm telling you what the market rents are in related areas but not in this space. In this area, there are no specific rents.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Got that.

Perfectly fine. As long as we have a range of what you guys are thinking about charging. It's--it's important. I'm--I'm extremely concerned about man--the manufacturing being on the second and third

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floors. Without it being on the first floor that it would an elevator used. The type of manufacturers are also going to be limited because of that. So you guys are--you're already starting with a use group that's smaller than traditional, which I'm a fan of because it's not hotels and night life. But because it's so hard to find manufacturing spaces already, now being on the second and third floor is going to even convince that market or the amount of people that can be in your property to an even smaller group of people. And I want to make sure that we can work together to figure out exactly who can go there should this project happen, and that you are working with local folks to make that happen.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: I would just comment
that the Navy Yard, which Sherwin drove into and
we've been to many times has light manufacturing on
multiple levels as does Industry City. I've been to-as I mentioned--Manufacture New York, which is
specifically targeting this--this part of the economy
trying to foster growth of new light manufacturing
that, you know, companies in the fabric and clothing
space they're also--their spaces are spaces located
on the second and third floor. So all over the city

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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2 there are light manufacturers that are not on the 3 ground floor.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I'm not saying it's impossible. I'm saying it's more difficult. The ideal is first of all in manufacturing. That's all I'm saying. Most of my other questions are to the Department of City Planning. So, Chair, thank you for the time today.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Thank you.

We're going to go to Chair Greenfield and let me just announce the Landmarks Public Siting and Maritime

Committee meeting on East New York Savings Bank

Designation is happening, and going forth. So if you get to that that would be nice. We'll go to Chair Greenfield.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. For the record, I think the Stated

today is at 1:30. So hopefully, we can wrap up

before then as well. So, a lot of competing

information here happening at this hearing. I just

want to try to get some of the core--core issues

addressed. So who is--raise your--raise your hand if

you're the developer here. There's a lot of folks

here. Okay, developers thank you very much. So,

credit, but I invented a height restriction, and the

I became active in the neighborhood, and I've

TOBY MOSKOVITS: Not in my lifetime.

just turned 39, but maybe before I was--

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manufacturing. Manufacturing unfortunately is not happening because folks are--folks including yourself admittedly are, in fact, coming in and they're building for other uses such as hotels, night life, restaurants, bars, all of which are nice uses, but it wasn't really what we would have hoped for. In fact this is why the Council is in the process of working with City Planning to change that. We're hoping to have restrictions on manufacturing spaces to try to keep the spaces for manufacturing, but the reality is that you could right now build a hotel as of right, and you wouldn't have to come before us. The reality is that we do have a need for new office space in Brooklyn. There are a lot of start-up companies especially in Brooklyn that enjoy the thriving Brooklyn culture. I never thought I'd be allowed to see this because as a native born and a proud Brooklynite, but Brooklyn is now cool, and cooler than the other boroughs. It's nice to say the other boroughs in relation to it. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, it's just a fact, but we can dispute this. dispute this later.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: We may have to vote this down. [laughter

just fine, and so--

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Right, sure.
3 You know, feel free to do that, but when it gets
4 kicked up to the full committee, I think it will do

6 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing]
7 But it has to make it through this one.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: And so I'll pull it as the Chairman, but thank you. [laughter] So, the—the reality is that—that we do have a need for office space, and we do have a need for manufacturing. When was the last time we had new manufacturing space built in this neighborhood?

TOBY MOSKOVITS: I think it's at least 50 years based on the anecdotal base that he sent me pulled together.

GOUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, so good. So my point is that I think the purpose of—of the application is good, and I think that we recognize that we're trying to accomplish something here that you're still a developer. So I'll have to make money. The relative amount of risk we still want to try to achieve a goal, which is you want to build manufacturing. Then there are still legitimate questions to be asked, and so I think one of the

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yes.

3 [laughter] And--and--

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RAYMOND LEVIN: I'm very progressive, you know, grade school.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Progressive genetics.

RAYMOND LEVIN: Grade school.

yeah, great. You graduated law school at the age of three. So, seriously speaking, the--the reality is I think you would agree counselor that if something is very site-specific, which is exactly what this is--perhaps even a little bit unusual, in fact, how site specific this is, which we might ask City Planning about in a moment. Then it does not apply citywide and it's not necessarily intended to apply citywide, is that correct?

even when it appeared to cover more area since it only created a special permit, anyone who wanted to take advantage of it would have to go through the ULURP process on their own. So--and right now we were the only party who was going through the ULURP

process for the special permit, but now its cut back,
and just us. We stand alone.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: And so, counselor, just to be clear as well, you could have come in and you could have asked, which other developers routinely ask, if this subcommittee and our full committee for much more space. You're not actually asking for that. The only thing you're asking for is just a different use of the space that you would as of right be permitted to build. Is that correct?

RAYMOND LEVIN: That's correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, so that's--that the same. You've voluntarily--you cap the size of the buildings, right. We're going to call it the Moskovits cap because you say you invented it, Toby. I hope the--

TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] I just restricted it. (sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: --historians-yes, that Moskovits had restrictions. That's what
I'm referring to, the height caps that I hope
historians will prove you correct on this one. So,

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 93
2	bear on this space, and quite frankly from my
3	perspective if the market actually wants industrial
4	space, it's a good thing. Igenerally we would hope
5	this is the case. I don't want a situation where
6	developers think that they can't build industrial
7	space because people aren't going to rent it. And so
8	I'm going to have a slight disagreement with my
9	colleague on this one because certainly I'd love for
10	the city to come in and subsidize some space.
11	Absolutely, but at the same time, I don't want
12	developers to think that manufacturing is a losing
13	proposition. I want for there to be a healthy
14	environment where we can build manufacturing and it
15	can be competitive, and as you pointed out hopefully
16	your office is going to subsidize indirectly whether
17	you like it or not
18	TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] Right.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD:you're
20	subsidizing a space because you're not going to keep
21	the space empty.
22	TOBY MOSKOVITS: Right.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Can you
24	convert it into an office?

TOBY MOSKOVITS: No.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Can you

3 | convert it into a hotel?

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TOBY MOSKOVITS: Certainly.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Can you convert it into a bar, counselor? No, you're stuck with the industrial space, which as far as I'm concerned is a good thing. I think we do have questions. I think, though, to be fair I think the questions are for City Planning, and so I'm going to wait for City Planning to come in. I do have concerns that were raised about the jobs. familiar with all the issues, but I think some folks mentioned that they wanted some details regarding the jobs and the kind of jobs that were created, and because you don't have all those issues, I'm going to take that up with offline, and I know that we're not voting today. Am I correct, Mr. Chairman. It's just the hearing. So we're going to have time to explore that, but overall, I'm happy that you're willing to take a risk. It's not my dime on the line. Not--not a single taxpayer dollar is going to be on the line over here? Am I correct, Mr. Rubenstein and Mr. Moskovits. Thank you for taking the risk. certainly hope it's successful. I want it to be

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 95
2	successful. I think it's good for Brooklyn and for
3	manufacturing and for business and for office spaces,
4	and I think that there are some questions, and I
5	think those should be directed toward City Planning.
6	That's what I intend to do when they come up, and
7	hopefully, be able to vote on the budget before 1:30
8	as well. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
9	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, and
10	and I just want to piggyback off this, and Queens is
11	a hot and thriving market outside of Brooklyn.
12	TOBY MOSKOVITS: Are you living in Queens?
13	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, youyou want
14	to
15	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
16	It's about the hot, which is cooler.
17	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] Ms.
18	Moskovits lives in Queens.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Which is
20	cooler, Mr. Chairman.
21	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: She lives in
22	Queens.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Do you live
24	in Queens?

is a real gentleman and he--I think he was at the

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 97 2 announcement around last summer, David? Wasn't he 3 here with us on the industrial side? 4 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yes. 5 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And so he was. 6 Okay. 7 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: He--he was 8 there. 9 TOBY MOSKOVITS: After we met with--with Council Member Levin to tell him about our plan, then 10 11 we went to see, you know, Mr. Lentol, and he stood 12 up. Ray was there and actually knows the story 13 probably, and he kissed my hand. And he said, Where 14 did you come from? And he said for many years I've 15 been asking, you know, the City Board League to think 16 about incentives to get people to do--do this, which 17 is build commercial space. So, you know, I--my 18 background is in entrepreneurship. I used to be a 19 venture capitalist--20 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing] 21 I want you to know, Toby, by the way, if there--if 2.2 there's a tabloid in the audience, the only headline 2.3 tomorrow will be Assemblyman Kisses Developer's Hand. TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] They 24

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better--

me and said and if you would have foreseen how

difficult this path has been, because we really

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    SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES
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    started this over four years ago. I would probably
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    not. For the mice you're not supposed to think about
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    the red lights. You're supposed to think about the
    green lights. So, you know, I like to thin that most
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    certainly the city was contemplating what to do with
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    the space. You know, I wasn't--wasn't aware that I
 8
    had no political connections. I know--you know, the
    first time I met Council Member Levin and--and MR.
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    Lentol--
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                CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And he kissed your
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    hand on the first meeting?
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                TOBY MOSKOVITS: He did but [laughs]
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                CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay. Okay.
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                TOBY MOSKOVITS: But--
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                CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, I got it.
17
    Okay.
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                TOBY MOSKOVITS: But I think in
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    connection with this project so we--we--we, you know,
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    I--
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                COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
    So I want to ask about this -- I want to ask the
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    second.
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                TOBY MOSKOVITS: --we didn't have the
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wherewithal to--

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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2 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: He's gotten
3 married, by the way, you know.

TOBY MOSKOVITS: Congratulations.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: He definitely can't state it on the record.

 $\label{topology} \mbox{TOBY MOSKOVITS:} \quad \mbox{So I hope that answers}$  the question.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: We're going to go to Council Member Levin.

much Mr. Chair. I just want to ask a question because it—the issue has come up of building service workers and—and whether or not there will be a framework for building service workers for prevailing wage or a requirement for prevailing wage as part of the in-service workers agreement, and the reason why I—I believe it's relevant is because if you look at the 205 Greenpoint and Williamsburg Rezoning, that was in some ways the residential version [coughs] of this action except that it was much bigger, but it was right nearby. Brooklyn at that point in 2005 wasn't quite the—the—the hot borough that it is today, and that was a—that was a provision as part of the Green—Greenpoint—Williamsburg 2005 Rezoning

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well.

RAYMOND LEVIN: Yeah, I--I, you know, the focus that we've had in a lot of the discussion today had to do with the, you know, viability of the light manufacturing space. So obviously cost is important. This is a real time experiment the result of which we hope will be the creation of light manufacturing space by the private sector for the first time in decades. Decisions are still being finalized. Things that add to the cost diminish the likelihood that space can be affordable, but we're open to--t meeting.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: One other thing that was--what was brought to my attention since our last round of questions, apparently the--at Industry

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 102
2	City as to the compI think when Council Member
3	Reynoso waswaswas speaking, that they are getting
4	around \$30 a square foot for office space, not for
5	theirnot for their light manufacturing soso their
6	light manufacturing isisis lower than this.
7	TOBY MOSKOVITS: [interposing] Yeah, but
8	again, asas is clear I mean there arethey have
9	existing buildings. We'rewe're building ground up
10	from landfill in a flood zone.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Uh-huh.
12	TOBY MOSKOVITS: And thethe cost of
13	the base building isis prohibitive.
14	RAYMOND LEVIN: I'mI'm sureI'm sure
15	the Council can find from EDC what rents are going
16	for. That may be all right
17	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing]
18	Yeah.
19	RAYMOND LEVIN: You know, even though,
20	you know, they're city-owned and don't pay taxes and
21	stuff, but you can get a sense of what those
22	companies are paying. I don't
23	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing]
24	Right.

RAYMOND LEVIN: --we don't--we don't--

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I mean and the reality is that the Navy Yard is, you know, is a city entity and they're, you know, a city affiliated entity, and—and does receive significant subsidy in a number of different ways.

RAYMOND LEVIN: Yep.

organizations like GMBC. They-their received their building for a dollar. So, it's--and, you know, that's--that's their main equity is--is in that building. So, it's--it's a fair point to say that this is, you know, I think Council Member Reynoso brought up that the conversion--I believe that the conversion of the FAR from not particularly usable community facilities base to very usable commercial office space represents a benefit to the development. That's what the--this--that's what this zoning action is--

RAYMOND LEVIN: [interposing] Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: --but I take your point that as of now there is no direct subsidy in-actually one of the questions is--is there an opportunity for--for our tax incentive through the ICAP program or anything along those lines?

should they put it up to \$35 to \$40 a square foot

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2 RAYMOND LEVIN: [interposing] These are
3 already rezoned. Over here they would have been
4 creating their own hardship.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Not them. I'm talking about anyone that's looking.

RAYMOND LEVIN: No, I know but in fairness, Council Member referring to their particular site. On their particular site how would they go to the Board of Standards and Appeals and tell them that this is an application that they filed, the they thought would be successful, but now they want to convert.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I didn't say that.

RAYMOND LEVIN: How do you know that they would be successful?

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I didn't say that they would go to the Board of Standards and Appeals. I'm saying that their--their action can be used to justify another applicant saying that they put in the same comps for manufacturing of \$20 to \$30 in a place where no one is netting more than \$17 and \$18 and then use that as a financial hardship, and use them as a comp. Not their application. I'm

RAYMOND LEVIN: [off mic] We should look—we should look and invite them what may be on in other places that are publicly accessible. You can get the rents and, and we'll look and see what they are.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alrighty. Well, I want to thank you for your testimony, and thank you for your thoughts on this. We look forward to continuing in a dialogue with you and urge you to stay in touch with Council Member Levin, but once again just to highlight some of the issues that were brought up today, affordability in terms of space, good paying jobs, building service workers definitely should have a place at the table. And—and ensuring that the public space and other things, and I know there are environmental benefits that we spoke of yesterday. I think this will be a Gold Leaf—

TOBY MOSKOVITS: LEED.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: A LEED Gold building. Sorry. So I'm very happy about that. So

Brooklyn, you guys.

2 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: All Brooklyn oh
3 it's even going to be more fun that I thought. So
4 why are here? Why are we having a discussion about
5 an application today before we enact new policy?

6 There you go, the first question.

NINSTON VON ENGEL: So first of all, my name is Winston Von Engel. I'm the Director of the Brooklyn Office of Department of City Planning, and I'm joined here by Anna Slatinsky, who is the Deputy Director of the Brooklyn Office at City Planning and Alex Summer, who is a team leader in our office, and we're here from the Department of City Planning representing the City Planning Commission and it's a report on the 25 Kent Avenue applications. Right, and as you know, there are—there are three actions before you. There is a zoning text amendment that applied—originally applied to a 14-block area.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS:} \mbox{ And we got that.}$  In the interest of time--

WINSTON VON ENGEL: [interposing] Okay.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: --why are putting the cart before the horse.

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2 WINSTON VON ENGEL: Well, this is a--in 3 good part an--an application that was driven by a

4 private developer here who in line--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] In conjunction with City Planning?

WINSTON VON ENGEL: In conjunction

because we heard from other property owners who were

similarly interested in this project. The City

Planning Commission has saw it fit that because of

the experimental nature of this project, and the

pilot that it represents that it should be reduced to

just a one-block area, the site of the proposed

development.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: But I'm not understanding why we're doing a pilot when we're supposed to be enacting new reforms. So where are we at with the ULURP group reform stuff that we announced last year? When do we anticipate to really get this process started, and we've been having discussion for a few on this. When are we going to receive something from City Planning, an update?

WINSTON VON ENGEL: Well, we've been working with your Land Use Division staff on preparing both the study for North Brooklyn area, as

is \$64,000--it's \$64,000 square feet of new light

still continue to be interested in it. However,

So this is an area that is currently being studied by

developed now are the limitations on hotels and mini-

storage that were alluded to earlier. Those we are really working as--as quickly as we possibly can to get those into the public review process. Hopefully, but the end of this year. That's what we're working towards. In terms of the area specific studies that are currently underway, we are really focused on the North Brooklyn Industry Innovation Plan, which covers the North Brooklyn IBZ, and some surrounding areas. It's about a 900-acre area that we are subjecting to some very serious analysis as well as robust public outreach. We've talked already to over 50 businesses in the area, and we have our second public outreach meeting actually on Thursday--Thursday evening to present our work in progress in the form of a draft agreement (sic) for that area. The opportunity that the North Brooklyn Study represents is really a way for us to think through in detail all of the concerns, and all of the questions and different policy directions that have been proposed on--on a more conceptual level, and really work through those in a real place. Obviously, there are things jumping in a lot of different parts of the city, a lot of them in Brooklyn industrial areas, the North Brooklyn

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- 2 WINSTON VON ENGEL: It may be
- 3 approximately.

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ANNA SLATINSKY: Approximately. It is—
it is not connected to the North Brooklyn IBZ, which
is a much larger industrial area on the shore of
Newtown Creek.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay. I'm a little bit confused perhaps. So I'm going to just try to clarify it. This is--

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yeah, well, there you go. So, this is part of the Greenpoint--Greenpoint/Williamburg IBZ.

ANNA SLATINSKY: That right.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: The city of

New York is currently studying and at the best of the

City Council the restrictions on IBZs including

hotels and storage use. So, you're saying this is

not part of the study? I mean so you're studying a

whole city, right? So this is part of what you are

studying, correct?

ANNA SLATINSKY: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Or incorrect?

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changes that you are looking to do that would be applicable for this particular IBZ, right? Is there anything in this application that would not fit in with those potential changes? Right, you understand the question is that would be a concern obviously, right? So, you don't want anyone to quote, unquote "gain the system." Even though, quite frankly, they can because you can just build a hotel there right now. But in a perfect world we want to make sure. So those concerns in terms of the ability to build a hotel or storage, would they have that ability in this particular Application A, and are there any other changes that you're considering that would not be applicable in this situation? So I guess for those who are following at home, and don't do this for a living like the way you and I do is the question we're really asking is are we giving them something now, they wouldn't get in a few months from now?

ANNA SLATINSKY: I think I understand your question, and what I would just confirm is that from the beginning this particular development was not proposing to build either a hotel or a ministorage on the site. The City Planning Commission

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 121
2	did modify the proposal to make it very clear that
3	along with the special permit hotel use andand min-
4	storage use could not be part of the program.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay. So
6	then the answer to my question is no. We're not
7	giving them anything now. [mic squealing] Where is
8	that echo? Does someone else have aYeah, is that
9	are the other ones off over there as well?
10	WINSTON VON ENGEL: No.
11	ANNA SLATINSKY: [off mic] Not onnot
12	on mine.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Oh, no, not
14	yours. Sorry.
15	ANNA SLATINSKY: I can turn it on?
16	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: You can turn
17	yours back on. Just if there was another one on I
18	think it causes an echo. Yes.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Just use one at a
20	time.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yeah, you can
22	only turn one on at a time. I'm sorry. We're the
23	New York City Council. It's not Google, and I'm

proud of that. So I apologize.

2 ANNA SLATINSKY: [interposing] But it's—
3 it's nice remembering.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, yes, yes, yes. So I think--I think we're just going to let--it's Anna, right?

ANNA SLATINSKY: Anna.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Anna, I'm sorry. Anna. I don't see it that way. Write your name down. I don't get the pronunciation.

ANNA SLATINSKY: You and every substitute teacher I ever had in my life.

Sorry to bring back those flashbacks. I apologize.

So Anna, so just to be clear. We're not giving them anything better than what the rules will be hopefully with the support of the City Council and the support of the City Planning. We've been working on this together, and we issued a report, and you've agreed with it. We had a press conference with the Mayor.

We were all there. We're not giving these developers anything that they would not be able to get in terms of what we're--let's phrase it differently. We're not taking--we're not--we're not giving them

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2 There are a lot of questions in terms of precedent setting, right, you know, and--and many 3 4 groups specifically. We'll give then a shout-out because they're very persistent, and actually--well, 5 They're very persistent. So we'll 6 and actually--7 give them a shout-out. There are a lot of groups out 8 there who say well hold on a second. You know, what are you doing over here? You're setting a precedent. This is what's going to happen in the whole city. 10 11 And my colleague Antonio is nodding along right? 12 Tomorrow morning you're going to do this everywhere. Is that the -- is that the case -- is -- is that, in fact, 13 the case? Is that not the case? Was this sort of an 14 15 experiment? How do we know if the experiment is going to be successful. I mean certainly as I 16 17 pointed out before we're very happy that, you know, 18 it's good that it's not happening on our dime because 19 there's no quarantee for the split. Give us a little 20 bit more about that. Give us some reassurances that 21 the Department of City Planning has not currently 2.2 decided to wholesale change the entire manufacturing 2.3 plans in the city of New York.

ANNA SLATINSKY: Well, I would certainly note that even if we did have that plan, which we

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don't, we would have to come to you folks to get your approval for it.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: That's what I'm asking. [laughs]

ANNA SLATINSKY: But that's--that's what I bring to them. As I said, no, that is not the plan. The concept of using commercial space or other--or other--other development space in order to help get some new industrial space created is one, which has really been percolating for several years And this is the first example of a real solid proposal that actually is finding a way to make a suitable at least that's what they're striving for. The question around combining industrial space with commercial development, or even residential development are still open in many ways, and--and we are watching this potential development very carefully to see how it goes, and we're also subjecting the concept to our own scrutiny in the form of analysis that -- that we are doing of the feasibility of this kind of development. And the kinds of questions that it raises from the standpoint of individual development, from the standpoint of particular neighborhoods. The North Brooklyn Study

is one of the areas that we are kind of using to think through this idea, are there places in that neighborhood where we think this type of development would be appropriate. That's a question, not an assumption. If so, what would that development look like? What—what would be—be the industrial uses? What would be the commercial uses? At what scale might those might those be appropriate? Those are—those questions are all going to have to have to be grappled with in relation to—to what the goals are for that area of overall, and for the specific parts

assuming is important on any kind of wide scale. B
the potential to facilitate the creation of new
industrial space is one that we take seriously. We
want to continue asking those question.

of that area. So, it is not an approach that we are

winston von Engel: I just want to emphasize that emphasize what the Commission said, right. In the last paragraph the Commission emphasizes that the subject's special permits are solely—solely for this job, are free and that there is no intention of replicating this text or this exact model I should say, across other industrial

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 127
2	neighborhoods citywide. So that is the stated
3	opinion of the City Planning Commission.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yeah, I know.
5	Winston, I know what City Planning said, but we know
6	who really runs Brooklyn. So that's why, Winston,
7	we're asking you as theas the Brooklyn Director and
8	someone who No, it's the truth, right? You deal
9	with these decisions day to day. So youwould you
10	concur from your perspectivewould you concur with
11	that assessment, which is that this is aa one-time
12	deal. You're assessing this to see where it goes.
13	This does not reflect the change in City Planning's
14	policies.
15	WINSTON VON ENGEL: It is exactly as Anna
16	just said. It is a one
17	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
18	Is that a yes?
19	WINSTON VON ENGEL: That's a yes.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay.
21	WINSTON VON ENGEL: Yes, that's a yes.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, for my
23	purposes it satisfies me as the Chair of the Land Use

Committee. I have colleagues that have many other

2 questions that they would like to ask you. So we're

3 going to turn it over to then Council Member Levin.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you very, Mr. Chairman. So, and I--I know you kind of spoke about his, but I just kind of want to get it in a -- a little bit more plaint English. So, this project was in the pipeline for a while, right? DCP is working with the applicant, and then at a certain point DCP decides to join the applicant to expand the applicability of the special permit. Goes through the beginning portion of the ULURP process. certain point, City Planning -- the City Planning Commission, the Department of City Planning decides to--to roll that back. Can--can you explain just a little bit about what went into the thinking of why it was--why it was rolled back? Because I--I--my understanding is that other owners in the 14-block area of the IBZ were looking forward to--to this covering the entire 14-block area. In addition to that, my understanding is that there's something that prevents them from then also applying for this exact same special permit on their own. You know, next month, right. So is it--is it all--is that--is the

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the additional geography.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: What, well maybe drill down on that a little bit. What--what were the concerns according to--from what's--according from--according to--to City Planning's perspective. What were the other concerns?

WINSTON VON ENGEL: Their concerns was what they heard in the testimony that his might be precedent setting for the rest of the area that it might--

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: And that was--that was a potential problem? That was--?

WINSTON VON ENGEL: That's based off it because this was an experiment. This was a pilot.

This was always presented as an experiment, as a

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pilot that it should be limited just to this one
area.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Because why?

What--I mean what--what was the--what have been the-what would have been the harm in--in leaving the 14block area and sites?

WINSTON VON ENGEL: I think it's--I believe the Commission said that it was concerned about just expect--having it apply to simply that larger area. They wanted to limit to this one as--because of the experimental nature because of the--the pilot, because it is new and untested. For those reasons, they believe more--they were more comfortable with a smaller geography.

would--do you see--say--say another owner in that 14-block area so--so--so say this--I'm not saying it is going to pass. I just saying hypothetically say it does pass, and there are certain parameters, and an owner submits an application to DCP for a special permit, along the exact same lines. Does DCP then look at that future permit and say we just did it here. Yes, we will accept that, or does it--or does it go through a whole--a whole review about the

2 3 a--if it's a precedent, it's, you know, in--in other 4 words this is going to be a precedent in one way or

5 another.

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WINSTON VON ENGEL: Well, it's an experiment, right and that's what--

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing] But do you allow another experiment along the same lines before--before this because this building is not going to built for another few years.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So it's going to a while before we see the outcome.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: It's not for us to decide whether or not this is appropriate. We are a minister--we are ministerally reviewing an application. Just technically speaking any other property owner could technically, theoretically, legally apply, but they would have to add a zoning text amendment some--exactly like 25 Kent has to make their development site eligible for applying for the two special permits. Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Got it.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: That is what is being curtailed here, and rather than us at the Department of City Planning making the determination that this is appropriate or not, we are reviewing it for its context and—and not—I'm sorry. Not for it's context, but we're reviewing it for its technical completeness, right. Does it meet the technical requirements. Whether or not we agree with an application—

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing] It's not relevant.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: It's not relevant.

We are obligated to process it, and the decision

makers are really the community board and the borough

president, the City Planning Commission and you as

well as the public a large to determine whether or

they believe applications is appropriate.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay. This issue of--so--so you're--you believe you can say it now because it is the stated policy of this

Administration that with regard to disallowing hotels and big bucks stores in the underlying zoning that that will--that that process will be--the public

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2 review process will be underway by the close of this 3 calendar year. Is that your--

WINSTON VON ENGEL: I'd--I'd have to confirm with you and get back to you.

big concern is that we will see another hotel. Every hotel that we have built in this area is another lost opportunity, and we have enough hotels, and we have enough night clubs. And, so I'm concerned that—what I would like to see DCP do is send a very clear message to—to everybody that that is happening. I mean the—the Mayor said it was going to happen.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: Yep.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I want to make sure that folks know that this is going to happen, and it's going to happen soon, and we're not going to be dragging our feet.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: Absolutely not, and the--we are committed to doing this special-proposing a special permit to limit hotels and IBZs as well as self-storage mini storage, and the only question here today is about the timing of--of that application and that's the one thing. I don't want to misstate anything here on record.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Right.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: So I'd like to get back to you.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I--okay, I would like to say for the record--

WINSTON VON ENGEL: [interposing] To have a better conversation.

next week, I would be happy. Really, the sooner the better, and I can't make--I can't express that strongly enough. It is the sooner you can do it, the better it is because there will--we do not want to see another hotel go in the ground in these IBZs that are just being decimated, and we've seen it happen before our eyes, and--and that's one of the reasons why we're here today.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Just a quick question about how--I don't know if you're--if you feel like you can speak to this about the--the role of this development and the role of the City government in trying to create a--an affordable environment for manufacturing space. And whether you see this proposal, this experiment as having--having

think that as this project is an experiment, it's a
pilot, as Winston said, the facts that this would
actually oblige a property owner to provide light
industrial space, targeted at these businesses that

that attach price limitations for a space. So, I

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we are looking to--to promote. That's a really big

deal, and--and that in and of itself should be a

substantive step taken towards addressing the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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viability of--of industrial manufacturing businesses in these areas.

council Member Levin: So, I want to ask one last question here that there are other cities that have tried to do this, and tried to figure out the right way to do this, and for example I mean we've talked about San Francisco where they have required I believe it's 30% of the floor area and that that is Counted out to an industrial business provider. These might be--I'm sorry if they don't specifically correct of them, but that's my general sense of it. And that--and that is Counted out to an industrial--not-for-profit industrial business provider top program the space. Why--why is that not the appropriate model here?

ANNA SLATINSKY: Okay. I'm going to pass it over to Alex, but I would just observe to start out that—that space actually has not been built or tenanted yet. So it's—it also is an experiment.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Yeah.

ANNA SLATINSKY: And--and differences go-in some ways share some characteristics with New
York. In other ways it's--it's very different. So
we're not assuming that it's a directly comparable

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 situation, and we are watching to see how their

3 program goes--

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing]

5 Right.

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ANNA SLATINSKY: --and I believe they are watching to see how ours goes.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Right and I--I would--if I were to characterize it, I would say that if they're both experiments that's a more aggressive experiment than what we're contemplating here. My--my-if I were to characterize it as--in--in terms of that framework of--of how they're proposing it.

ALEX SUMMER: And not to, you know, as

Anna mentioned, there was a--there's some significant
differences between New York City and San Francisco.

But there's also a--a significantly different program
set up in that development. And it was much smaller
space that's counted out, and again that one was also
heavily subsidized by the public sector--sector, and
so I think one of the attempts here is to try and
create exciting opportunities subsidized by the
private market, and see if this is an experiment that
can work.

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 138 2 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So that-so they're-3 -we're talking about a significant public investment 4 into that space? 5 ALEX SUMMER: That's correct, yeah. Uhhuh. 6 7 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: What are some of 8 the other--you mentioned differences. What are some of the other differences that -- you said there are differences between New York and San Francisco and 10 11 that--Were you talking kind of in more of the macro 12 economy or--? 13 ALEX SUMMER: Because macro wise there's caps on commercial office space production so that 14 15 that affects the value of office space in that city. 16 And then it might grow on the site level. There is fewer use restrictions in--in that industrial space 17 18 that they were acquiring and things like that. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Fewer--fewer use 20 restrictions. In other words, they were allowing 21 more use groups. ALEX SUMMER: [interposing] The wider 2.2

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: A wider range of use groups, presumably more kind of-

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groups.

like a family. So you got--I assume you guys already

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know what I'm going to be asking. One, I-I think the difference between--whatever you do here is an experiment is what you guys will consider the foundation of what you're doing to be proposing for manufacturing citywide is what I think people are trying to say, right? Like wow, 25 Kent is specific to 25 Kent. The actions that you're taking on 25 Kent speak to your interest for the rest of IBZs I quess, and is that -- is that true or not, and -- and the second thing is I agree that this is -- that you guys are going to do something different everywhere that you go. Hopefully, that's my--that's what I think your role is. I am not one of the folks that is concerned that this is going to be the standard, but what is a groundwork. It's a--it's a general sense of what you guys are thinking when you present this. That's the best way that IBZ was, and the manufacturing world fears that this is how DCP thinks of manufacturing. So we can expect this to come down the pipeline.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: The--the answer to your first question is no, this is not going to be--this--we're waiting for this experiment to see how it pans out, but it every area--

that. I'm right here so I'm happy to do that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Yeah,

absolutely. I tried to best to convince, Winston.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing] What I--what I said was that we as a city and as a Council and--and with the cooperation of the Mayor and the Department of City Planning we are setting restrictions on what we would like to see in IBZs, and to Council Member Levin's point, I agree with Council Member Levin. We cannot see those restrictions soon enough, which is that we would like to restrict the usage of hotels and storage facilities. There's nothing in this application that would not be subject to those very same restrictions. That was my point. And I do think that that was an important because I think -- I think people we need to have confidence that no one is trying to sneak in under the wire to changes things even though quite frankly people are doing that every day by building those out. (sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So but since I misunderstood what he said, but agree with his statement that we need to do everything we can with hotels and so forth. I do want to say that what-what would happen two years from now that is

don't disagree with the fact that they have the right

long, and now the study can speak to other things,

which we all already agree on. Why does it take so

before we finally see something going through in

but the one thing we already know that we don't need

15 a study for is that hotels and mini storage is--are

16 bead for manufacturing and expanding industrial uses.

17 So why do we even have to wait time waiting?

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WINSTON VON ENGEL: Because with any land use change especially one that affects such a large area, everything needs to be considered. You want to dot the I's, you want to dash whatever you do with the T's. No, you need to do the ground work in order to make your--application successful, and I should just point, also point out that actually in

reflection of -- of Chairman Greenfield's question and

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So, now

Moskovits has a property in my district and there's

interest in that to develop into a commercial office

space, something that I would love to have a

conversation about.

WINSTON VON ENGEL: [interposing] Uh-huh.

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particular location.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: But what I don't 3 want anyone to do is dangle the fact that they might 4 build a hotel instead as leverage to get these things We should be doing it because it's good policy, not because we're scared that something like 6 a hotel will go up. We're not allowing need to--to--7 8 that leverage still exists and it's making it very difficult for me to stop people from building hotels in my district, and you know that very well. So the 10 11 longer we take to do something that we already know 12 should be done, the -- the more hotels and the more 13 leverage these developers have to use against us. 14 And mademoiselle already their architect, and by the 15 way I don't believe they're going to do it. I think 16 it's all for show, and this is on the record. 17 not concerned mademoiselle. They already have 18 renderings of a hotel on that site to scare me into 19 building it for residential, and I'd rather have 20 residential than a hotel. So I'm just letting you 21 know what people are doing, what these developers are 2.2 doing because we haven't worked fast enough. 2.3 haven't worked fast enough, and I don't know why we are waiting any longer for that. And--and I know 24 you've got to cross your T's and dot your I's. 25

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 149
2	create more production space, and we endorse the idea
3	of a cross-subsidy model using the hotness in the
4	office market to subsidize production space in select
5	areas. However, for that kind of mixed-use strategy
6	to be effective, you have to be able to
7	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
8	So, can you just break for a moment and just focus or
9	the first part of your statement. Just soak it in
10	for one second. Commend City Planning. Okay, that's
11	great.
12	ADAM FRIEDMAN: [interposing] I take it
13	back.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Butbut,
15	however.
16	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing]
17	Well, you got the but. But and however.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Well, you got
19	the however. You got it said quickly. We just
20	wanted that to soak in for a moment. Commending City
21	Planning. Okay, yes, I got that part. Thank you.
22	Please continue, Adam.
23	ADAM FRIEDMAN: My two minutes are up.
24	[laughs] That's an old trick.

minimal. I think an absolutely minimal amount of

they're just going to scrutinize it to see if it

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because you raised it, Adam, in terms of the--

9 hearing that's going to be coming up in [coughs] nine days. Stay tuned. Okay.

and we're going to use this as a quick promo for our

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: You may continue. Thank you for that commercial break.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you for allowing me to share my self emotion.

ARMANDO CHAPELLIQUEN: Good morning Chair Richards and members. My name is, as you mentioned before, Armando Chapelliquen with ANHD, the Association for Neighborhood and Housing Development. Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony today. I've provided written testimony you guys can take a look at. I'll go through some of the main points even though a number of them have already been brought up, or will be brought up by others. But I guess before I even jump into that, since we're doing thanks. I really do want to thank this subcommittee,

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the larger committee as we as the Council as a whole for its leadership on this issue. I really do think that industrial policy has moved as much as it has in the past year because of the advocacy from the Council especially as was cited before with Engines of Opportunity in terms of different models that could be applied, and just to jump into this specifically I know there were questions about precedence and the scale for the proposal and all of that, and--and DCP is right. This--this proposal was amended and--and altered throughout the course of the project. What was once going to be a 14-block area is now a one-block area, and I think similar to how they mentioned through the course of this process. This application is an experiment. It's--it's an experimental model. It's a prototype. You can use whatever terminology you want because ultimate, we don't know if it's going to work. There's a lot of unknowns here, but I think one of the things that missing with this proposal currently is that there's no--there's no quarantee that this will be evaluated on its merits or what those merits would be before it's mapped in other neighborhoods, which is I think one of the reasons why industrial manufacturers

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across the city are concerned about it. If this model is a good model then that's great, but it should be something that either DCP or EDC or the Council does some oversight on to evaluate. actually was successful in creating affordable manufacturing space for businesses in the neighborhood. S o it's a model that should be applied in other places. But there's no framework of that in the current proposal as it stands, and just jumping onto some of the other amendments that were made on this proposal, the requirement of signage and a website, you know, that's good in terms of having public information available, but at the same time, there's no oversight. There's no authority. no government agency that's actually going to be doing any level of oversight on this building aside from the framework that's already in place with the Department of Buildings. And ultimately, I think we've been talking about this a lot currently, and we'll probably hear about it some more. Is the fact that the underlying problem here isn't so much that the IBZ is looking for mixed-use space. It's looking for user reform. User reform has been the problem that was brought up over a year ago. It was part of

Business Incentive Area or IBIA it's--it's a--it's a new tool. It's a new type of zoning tool that could be used in other neighborhoods, but it's mixed-use and even in part of the Engines of Opportunity Report there is different tools that were mentioned, and one

of them specifically was an industrial--a core

additional point that I would just like to raise is

give that we have this opportunity to talk about new

zoning tools, this specific model of this Industrial

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industrial zoning tool. We haven't seen any conversation on that. We haven't seen any movement on that, and I would encourage the--the Council to use this moment of focus especially on industrial issues to advance that cause. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

LEAH ARCHIBALD: Hello. My name is Leah Archibald and I'm the Executive Director of Evergreen. We're the local development corporation that works with businesses in industrial North Brooklyn to help them grow so that we can keep working class jobs in our community. I will--I will be brief. You know, we--our organization is really supportive of the mixed commercial manufacturing concept, and believe it's a huge opportunity if it's done correctly, not only to add more commercial space, which we know there is demand for, but also to add more manufacturing space or at least have no net loss of manufacturing space. So, you know, there's-this is a big opportunity not just for our community like in--in the Greenpoint/Williamsburg IBZ but, you know, to create a model citywide that can work in other--in other spaces beyond our Industrial Business Zone. So it's really important that, you know, the

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text amendment be done just--just right because, you know, again we're--we are--you know, we--we talked about models in other cities. There's models in San Francisco and there's a model in Portland, but the truth is we're kind of making this up as we go along right now. So, there's--three's--it's--there's an opportunity t be, you know, leaders not just in our city, but really on a national and international level. So this is no pressure you guys, but it's a big deal, right. So, you know, and in our organization, you know, I just continue to go back to, you know, the same three things, you know, that we are concerned about. We--we are concerned about the affordability of the space in a mixed-use development and the monitoring and enforcement, you know, that was mentioned by my colleagues. You know, we think we want this to succeed. We want it to be a success, and we'd like to see it replicated in areas where it's appropriate, and it might not be appropriated everywhere, right, and the core M3, you know, the next waste transfer station might not be where we'd like to see this replicated. But there-there are industrial areas that, you know, this pilot could work in, but we want it to be perfect. We want

2 | it to be perfect to--to result in affordable

3 sustainable manufacturing space as well as commercial

4 space.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

GERALDINE JOHNSON: [off mic] Good after-

7 -[on mic] I'm sorry. Good afternoon, Council

8 Members. My name is Geraldine Johnson, and I'm a

9 security officer and union member. I'm here testi--

10 testifying on behalf of my union, 32 BJ SEIU, who

11 represents over 70,000 building service workers

12 across the city. We work in residential and

13 commercial buildings in the five boroughs. My union

14 works hard to ensure that new development creates

15 | high quality building service jobs. This is why I'm

16 here today. I want to urge Heritage Equity Partners

17 to commit that it will create high quality building

18 ∥ service jobs that provide industry standard wages and

19 | benefits, access to training, retirement security and

20 pportunities for career advancement. This is

21 especially important in Brooklyn. Until recently, I

22 ∥ was a life-long Brooklyn resident who called Bed-Stuy

home. Through the years I've seen my borough become

more and more expensive with rising housing costs.

It's become very difficult for working people like

how do we ensure that -- and I just to -- I don't know if

2 Adam wants to speak to this or Armando. How do we

3 ensure that the space is actually affordable for

4 individuals who may have interest in this site? How

5 do you foresee--what is the recommendation, if

6 anything? Evergreen, you can also chime in, too, on

7 | how do we create affordable space?

ADAM FRIEDMAN: Thanks. I think the strategy that's been put forward so far is through use group limitations. The problem with that is who decides whether something is in a use? You know, really the developer, the manager of the property has exercises at discretion, and the curatorial decision that tenanting decision really needs to be vested in a third party, a non-profit that is mission drive. And there could be--and this is the case in San Francisco. There should be negotiations up front saying that this is what the structure of the deal is going to be whether it's a condo or it's a--a longterm lease or it's a management model. This is the rent level that you have to achieve, and that's something that can occur now during the negotiation So that by the time you have to vote, you have some security that there's going to be a manager

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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2 in place, and terms of that sublease or that condo 3 are clearly specified.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: If anybody else wants to comment.

ARMANDO CHAPELLIQUEN: Just -- just to kind of draw a parallel because I think we can learn some lessons from the affordable housing side of things. When you look at mixed -- mixed housing where you have affordable units and market rate units, the market rate units are subsidized. The affordable units, and it was kind of alluded to earlier that in this development or in this model you have the commercial unit or the commercial space is essentially in many ways subsidizing the manufacturing and industrial space. But the difference is that on the affordable housing side we have a sense of what is going to be the rent in the affordable space and the affordable We don't have any sense of what is going to be the affordable, or what's going to be the rent in the industrial space. I know there is a -- there was an exchange previously about it in terms of what's going to be the rent in the commercial space, or what's going to be the rent in the manufacturing space. But, I don't think there was ever any

2 resolution in terms of the number that was actually

3 set. And I think that not--not even so much with

4 | this specific project, but also more broadly, there

5 needs to be a general understanding of what is

6 actually affordable industrial rents. And that's

7 part of not just this conversation, but a larger

8 conversation about industrial policy moving forward.

LEAH ARCHIBALD: Yes, and I would say, you know, it is--it's--it is, it's hard. It's complex. It's--it's a many sided guy. You know, but another thought on maintaining affordability would be, you know, as was mentioned earlier, you know, taking a look at comparables, and it is to affordable (sic) as the applicant pointed out because there isn't new build or not--there isn't--there isn't any privately new built manufacturing space. But I do think, you know, you can look to the--the new construction in the Navy Yard, and GMBC's new construction to kind of draw some parallels about, you know, what--what's affordable for actual

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Council Member Levin.

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production jobs.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: No, I just want to
3	thank this panel very much for your testimony, and
4	for committing to work with us, and trying to figure
5	out the solutions to this very complicant
6	complicated and complex problems. We're excited to
7	be able toto work on this issue. This is something
8	that I think we'rewe're looking towards achieving
9	public policy goals that we've long wanted to be able
10	to achieve. We have to kind of work out the details.
11	I want to thank everybody here forfor your
12	continued advocacy and forand for working to come
13	to a good solution on these issues. And just Ms.
14	Johnson, I just want to say that while we're going to
15	miss you inin Bed-Stuy in Brooklyn, you do have a
16	great council member on the watch there. [laughter]
17	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Do you know who
18	that person is?
19	GERALDINE JOHNSON: [off mic] Robert
20	Cornegy.(sic)
21	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: That's right.
22	You're in the right graces. He's going to fight hard
23	for you.

GERALDINE JOHNSON: Yeah.

Outreach Box; Rick Russo, Brooklyn Chamber of

availability of real estate was their number one

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issue. A new speculative -- a new speculative development of this magnitude will go a long way toward relieving market pressures that are increasing costs and leaving businesses with little valuable commercial and manufacturing inventory. As the area increasing in hotel and recreational uses, the maintenance of the industrial base is key to keeping business in Brooklyn. In addition to nurturing the new production economy, the project will bring 1,000 construction jobs, and 1,500 long-term jobs to its Williamsburg neighborhood. The current zoning allows both commercial and community facilities is as of right of developers who are seeking the same density as is currently allowed for community facilities is the commercial and light industrial space as within 29% of that space set aside for light industrial. believe that this set-aside will create a precedent toward maintaining the current manufacturing base and even increasing it as continued development takes place. We see the current solution as a model to the development of a true mixed-use neighborhood that creates jobs, grows and maintains its industrial base on a site-specific basis while allowing additional time to understand the implications of rezoning a

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larger area. And Brooklyn Borough President Adams' ULURP recommendation in support of this project as stated, the borough president supports the concept of a encouraging development of industrial and manufacturing space through incentivizing commercial office and retail uses to create an ecosystem for a mix of light industrial and commercial spaces in close proximity to the workforce. This project does that while accommodating economic growth, which would not otherwise be viable. We are in full support of the text amendment for the 14-block area, which would enable property owners within that area to apply for special permits that would have a return for setting aside light industrial space allowing increase in density for commercial uses, and a decrease in parking as well as some additional height of a public plaza was provided. We support as well the special permits that the text amendment would allow. you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Ritchie Mazur. Is it--is it on?

RICHARD MAZUR: I probably don't need a mic. Rich Mazur, Executive Director of North

Brooklyn Development Corporation, and a lifelong

Our second lovely apartment in the United States was

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four-room with hot water and a bathtub. The first one we had the bathroom in the hallway, and we paid \$30 a month rent. My father made \$30 a week. the rent has gone up 100 fold, and I don't think the salaries have gone up 100 fold. So my perspective is also I'm--I'm a huge--obviously what we do is I'm an affordable housing advocate. I've defended everybody that I grew up with stay in the community and be able to afford to live there. I want to create a real utopia where somebody actually plans a commercial industrial space that people can walk to work and earn enough money to get paid enough to be able to afford to stay in the neighborhood and live there. Now, affordable housing, the luxury housing, which subsidizes the low income, but there--there's a long history of federal, state and--and city subsidies and plans and tax credits and whatever. I don't believe that exists for industrial commercial space to make it affordable and cheap. I think even from an environmental standpoint, the plan there is a lot nicer than the super fun plan that I lived through. I used to play, you know, handball, acing against the wall of Hart and Company. I had no idea I was inhaling toxic plastic fumes. I supposed to be six

follow, but I'm--I'm Bill, William Harvey.

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artist, musician and designer and resident of North Brooklyn for more than 30 years. So it's--it's a neighborhood that I love. I love the diversity. I love the contentiousness. I love my neighbors like [pause] For about eight of those years I was trying to advocate for the idea of a North Brooklyn creative economy zone. It was just my way of trying to address all the problems that we're talking about here as a resident. I think this proposal for 25 Kent is a good project. It's good for the city. It's good for North Brooklyn. Combining manufacturing space with office space and local facing retail, it will become a hub for innovation and a vibrant work place in the walkable, bikeable neighborhoods of North Brooklyn. On a site where there was no manufacturing space, tens of thousands of square feet of manufacturing space will be built. A site that could become just another hotel or night club will be transformed into a community hub that will employ a thousand people. The vacancy rate for Brooklyn work space is currently in the low single digits. People want to live--want to work near where they live and employers want to be near the diverse talented workforce that resides in Brooklyn. But there's

putting this into context, and -- and for, you know,

the day with it. And Bill I want to thank you for

giving everybody a sense of--of the--the heritage of

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2 advocating for, you know, a mixed-use economy in

3 North Brooklyn for all the years that you have. I

4 think this is the first conversation that you and I

5 had a number of years ago. I think probably when I

6 first got elected was about this type of idea. So

7 I'm glad that, you know, I could--you--more than

8 anybody else you can say that you--you kind of had an

9 | idea for something like this, and going back a long

10 | time, and--and help to--to--to develop it and--and--

11 and bring it into--into fruition. So, I'm very

12 proud.

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Member Levin and thank you all for your testimony. I want to thank everybody who came out today to today's subcommittee meeting. It's very informative. We look forward with all of the applicants as we move forward, and continue in the work with Council Member Levin to ensure that he gets the best possible bill for his community. So with that being said are there any other members from the public here who wish to speak? Seeing none, I will now close the public hearing on Land Use Items No. 398,399 and 400, and we are going to lay this item or these items over for

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES	175
2	more stipulation in the future. Thank you.	This
3	meeting is now adjoinedadjourned. [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 June 30, 2016