CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON LAND USE

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HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

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Chairperson

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

Eunice Suh

Assistant Commissioner of Planning and Predevelopment at the Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Joel Kolkmann

Team Leader at the Manhattan Department of City Planning

Erik Botsford

Deputy Director of Manhattan Department of City Planning

Jordan Press

Executive Director for Development and Planning, HPD's Government Affairs Unit

Paula Segal

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Mara Kravitz

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Trevor Holland Representing CAAAV and GOLES

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[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Good afternoon, my name is David Greenfield, I'm the Council Member from the 44th district in Brooklyn. I'm privileged to serve as the Chair of the Land Use Committee. I want to apologize we started a little bit late today, we had an unanticipated stated meeting to deal with several items that were sent to us by the state in the form of Home Rules. I want to recognize my colleagues who are joining us here today; Council Member Mendez, Council Member Rodriguez, Council Member Lander, Council Member Wills, Council Member Kallos, Council Member Palma, and Chair Salamanca and also of course we want to welcome Council Member Margaret Chin who is the Sponsor of the legislation that we are reviewing today. At the Land Use Committee we rarely do hearings on legislation, our focus is on the review of land use changes across the city from large rezonings to the designation of historic districts, to HPD applications to build affordable housing, to the locations of new schools, to the sale of city owned land, and the list goes on and on and on and rest assured those responsibilities keep us very busy but over the past three years it

has been my policy as Chair that when there is an
issue that we need to look at more carefully and when
we have seen limited progress on a particular issue
we have decided to focus on that issue. For example,
we reformed a landmarks review process which was a
difficult but important discussion to ensure that the
public and elected officials have a clear
understanding of how long it would take for the
Landmarks Preservation Commission and the Council to
make a decision under a law that was co-authored by
Landmarks Chair Peter Koo and myself and heard in
this committee. The Landmarks Preservation Commission
was required to go through its backlog and make final
recommendations on calendared properties, legislation
Intro 775A also ensures that there will never be a
backlog again because designations much be made
within one year of calendaring for individual
properties or two years for historic districts. This
legislation has been incredibly successful and in
fact to the credit of the Landmarks Preservation
Commission they actually reached the finality of the
backlog before our deadline and they have told us
consistently that they were able to meet both
deadlines; the one year for individual properties and

two years for historic districts. We've also crafted
legislation to radically improve our oversight of
public spaces which are privately owned but were all
too often property owners have failed to live up to
their end of the bargain and we hope to have that
legislation passed soon. Today's hearing is a
continuation of this commitment to oversight and to
ensuring that the public understands and has access
to the critical information that shaped their
neighborhoods. Our hope is that an informed public
will only make for better planning outcomes. This is
a basic premise that we and the council believe
strongly but unfortunately has not always been
shared. So, today we bring that principal to a
discussion of the urban renewal and its' legacy in
New York City. Like many of the big planning
conversations in New York City, we're wrestling with
the ghost of Robert Moses here as well. First a very
brief and simple overview. To take advantage of state
and federal subsidies for urban development the city
of New York under Robert Moses began to designate
vast swaths of the city as urban renewal areas. An
urban renewal area is an area of the city that has
been designated by the City Planning Commission and

the council as appropriate for urban renewal because
it is deteriorated or has a blighting influence. In
these areas cities are authorized to clear and
acquire property by condemnation and other means and
to dispose of the property to a developer. One
revealing area case studies in our committee report
is an urban renewal area in Council Member Chin's
district along the Manhattan water front between the
Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges this neighborhood
known as Two Bridges was the location of an Urban
Renewal Plan adopted back in 1967. The purpose of
this plan was to limit density, promote the
construction of low and moderate-income housing,
ensure adequate open space and lighted air among
other goals. The Urban Renewal Plan expired in 2007
and with it went critical restrictions on the
property including restrictions on how much could be
built. So, today this community is on the verge of a
profound transformation. Literally three towers close
to a thousand-foot-tall are being proposed in a
neighborhood of primarily 100 to 200 feet towers
including 2,775 new dwelling units which doesn't
include another 815 units which are as of right. The
Department of City Planning included this change to

this plan which have significant impacts and only
quote, unquote a minor modification not requiring
council review despite Council Member Chin's
strenuous objections. We actually agree with the
Council Member. And the reason we agree is because
essentially what's happening over here is that based
on a plan that was originally adopted in 1967 we're
now taking actions that nobody could have foreseen 50
years later where a neighborhood has completely
changed and we're about to change the fact of this
neighborhood without any significant public input. We
might not be facing this unfortunate situation if
before the plan expires the community and elected
officials were aware of the context and importance of
the Urban Renewal Plan. This information could have,
have a profound implication for the proposals we see
today and that is the point of this legislation. To
ensure that there's transparency and the public can
access Urban Renewal Plans and advocate for them to
remain in place or to ensure that the zoning is
updated when a plan expires to maintain key
provisions. If we are going to grow as a city we're
going to need to build trust with communities and a
key part of that is access to information. We'll also

explore today in our Q and A with the Department of
City Planning who has so graciously agreed to attend
the question as to what is in fact a minor
modification and how do we define that and how can
something that has such a large impact in the fort of
thousands of units that will literally change the
shape of a neighborhood be considered a minor
modification as well and we're going to do that with
the eye towards potentially revising this bill down
the road in an A version. I want to thank the Co-
Sponsors; Council Member Chin, Council Member
Rosenthal, and Council Member Reynoso, we're all
waging tirelessly to ensure that in the midst of this
regulatory complexity the needs of the community are
not forgotten for highlighting this issue for us
today. I'd also like to thank our outstanding Land
Use Staff for their hard work in preparing for
today's hearing including Raju Mann, Amy Levitan,
Julie Lubin, Jeff Compana, Dillon Casey, and Liz
Leus. I also want to thank my own Council, Lana
Sucheva for the extensive preparation that has gone
into this hearing. With that I'm happy to turn it to
Council Member Chin if she'd like to make some
onening remarks as well

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Good
3	afternoon, I'm Council Member Margaret Chin and I
4	want to thank Chair Greenfield and the Land Use
5	Committee for this opportunity to hear testimony and
6	public comments on Intro 1533, a bill requiring
7	notification and information about Urban Renewal
8	areas that will create additional transparency in the
9	land use process. In 1961, New York City designated
LO	14 acres along the East River in my district as the
L1	Two Bridges urban renewal area and adopted the Urban
L2	Renewal Plan in 1967. The plan imposed land use
L3	controls that were more restrictive than the
L4	underlying zoning. For example, certain parcel land
L5	have four area caps. When the Urban Renewal area
L6	expired the protection of this plan expired as well.
L7	Without these protections the underlying C6-4 zoning
L8	the highest density in the city allowed developers to
L9	build slender taller buildings in a neighborhood a
20	modest 20 and 30, 30 story middle income and low-
21	income housing. We lost these protections in a time
22	when any empty land seems to go to the highest bidde
23	and the most luxurious projects. In 2007, a plan to
2.4	ortand the urban renewal area was musteriously

withdrawn without community input, allowing it to

expire. That same year neighbors began hearing rumors
that the site of the Pathmark Supermarket was being
targeted for a luxury condo. These speculations
created even greater development pressure. Within a
few years it had been purchased by one of the largest
developers in the city. Extell's project, an 0421A
was a luxury condo and a poor building is rising on
this site. The building as of right without the urbar
renewal area or some other zoning change wreaked
havoc on a community already under siege from
overzealous developers. It caused structural damage
to the streets and neighboring buildings and Con ED
is currently suing the developer for damage to their
critical infrastructure. Now three other different
development proposals seek to generate nearly 3,000
units of housing, changing this neighborhood forever.
Unfortunately, the underlying zoning allows these
humongous towers and these buildings are within the
so-called letter of the law but do not represent
either the spirit or the intent of the Urban Renewal
Plan to create safe, affordable housing in this
neighborhood. We need more public input on land use
decisions not less. We ask for ULURP Process in the
Two Bridges area to ensure that all voices are heard

but the Department of City Planning said no to us.
So, with Intro 1533 we could have had an opportunity
to prevent these humongous developments if in 2007
the community had the information that this bill
requires we could have come together and fought back,
we could have pushed harder to extend the protection
in the Urban Renewal Plan. We could have had a tool
to try to stop project like Extell and knowing a
little bit of transparency and notification could
have prevented this nightmare in the Two Bridges
area. Frankly it makes me sick to my stomach every
time I see the picture of these big towers but I hope
this will never happen again to any other community
across the city. If passed Intro 1533 can empower
communities all over the city with vital information
so they can proactively advocate for sensible
development unlike the proposal right now that's
happening in the Two Bridges area. I want to thank
Chair Greenfield for holding this important hearing
and I also want to thank the staff who work on this
legislation; Raju Mann, Julie Lubin, and Jeffrey
Campana. I look forward to hearing testimony from HPD
and advocates from across the city. Thank you very
much.

2	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you. I
3	just want to recognize that we've also been joined by
4	Council Member Koo, Chair Koo, Council Member Mealy,
5	Chair Richards, and Council Member Levin and seeing
6	that there are no… the other co-sponsors who would
7	like to make any opening remarks I will turn it over
8	to the Department of Housing Preservation and
9	Development to make some remarks of their own. Thank
10	you.
11	EUNICE SUH: Thank you. Good afternoon
12	Chairman Greenfield and members of the Land Use
13	Committee. My name is Eunice Suh and I am the
14	Assistant Commissioner of Planning and Predevelopmen
15	at the Department of Housing Preservation and
16	Development. I'm joined by Jordan Press, the
17	Executive Director for Development and Planning,
18	HPD's Government Affairs Unit; Joel Kolkmann, Team
19	leader at the Manhattan Department of City Planning
20	and Erik Botsford at the end, Deputy Director of
21	Manhattan Department of City Planning. Thank you for
22	the opportunity to testify [cross-talk]
23	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: I, I apologize

EUNICE SUH: ...sorry, yep... [cross-talk]

[cross-talk]

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2	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:we because we
3	do this infrequently we haven't updated our normal
4	roles which are… [cross-talk]
5	EUNICE SUH: Okay [cross-talk]
6	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:to, to pause
7	for a moment and ask you to please raise your right
8	hand and respond do you affirm or swear that
9	everything that you say today in your testimony and
LO	your answers to your questions will in fact be
L1	truthful?
L2	EUNICE SUH: I do.
L3	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: You do, that's
L 4	for the entire panel.
L5	JORDAN PRESS: I do.
L6	ERIK BOTSFORD: I do.
L7	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you very
L8	much, you may continue.
L 9	EUNICE SUH: Thank you again for this
20	opportunity to testify at this hearing on Intro 15
21	or 1533 which would require HPD to notify relevant
22	community boards, borough presidents, and council
23	members when an Urban Renewal Plan Expires. In

addition, the bill would require HPD to post online

information about the status of Urban Renewal Plans

including any approved or pending extensions of
expiration dates. Urban Renewal began in the late
1940's as a centralized federally assisted program
and evolved over several decades into a decentralized
amount of mostly locally funded programs to preserve
and redevelop existing communities. At one time,
there were approximately 150 urban renewal areas in
the city ranging in size from one block to several
hundred blocks. Approximately 60 of these plans
remain in effect today. Much of the property
acquisition occurred in the late 1960's and early
1970's when federal and state urban renewal funding
was at its height. The city continues to work on the
redevelopment of some of these properties and on a
much smaller scale still acquires new properties for
redevelopment. The state Urban Renewal Law defines
urban renewal as a program established, conducted,
and planned by a municipality for the redevelopment
of substandard and insanitary areas. The same law
establishes approval processes for the designation of
the urban renewal area approval of the of the plan
and the acquisition of property. In addition, the
city charter requires ULURP for approval of the plan
and the acquisitions made pursuant to the plan. In

practice, the approvals required pursuant to the
urban Renewal Law are virtually always granted
simultaneously with the approvals under the ULURP
Process. In New York City, the actions and approvals
required by the Urban Renewal Law are performed or
granted by HPD, the City Planning Commission, the
City Council, and the Mayor. The council plays a
pivotal role in both the designation of urban renewal
areas and the approval of Urban Renewal Plans.
Neither an urban renewal area nor a plan can be
created or changed without council approval. An Urbar
Renewal Project involves the following six steps.
One, designation as an urban renewal area, the
municipality determines that an area contains
substandard conditions that are appropriate for urbar
renewal and designates it for renewal. The property
is designated for redevelopment constitute an urban
renewal area. Two, Urban Renewal Plan, the
municipality in our case is HPD acting on behalf of
the city prepares the plan for the redevelopment of
the area, it includes among other things a statement
of proposed land uses, acquisition demolition,
methods of renewal, public or community facilities,
and the time schedule for implementation Three.

acquisition, the municipality acquires the sites that
are designated for renewal. Four, site preparation,
after acquisition the municipality may relocate any
residents and businesses that will that will be
displaced by the renewal activities. It may also
perform demolition on sites slated for new
construction or open space. The five, disposition,
the municipality sells a site to a private sponsor.
And the last step, step six is redevelopment. The
sponsor redevelops the site in accordance with the
plan. After holding a public hearing, the council
votes to designate the area and finds that it is
appropriate for urban renewal. The area is composed
entirely of the site specifically designated and
targeted in the plan for acquisition and
redevelopments. There may be other properties within
the boundary of the area which have not been
designated as renewal sites but these properties are
not part of the area and are exempt from the controls
of the plan. Even if they are subsequently acquired
by the city by other means they do not automatically
become part of the area and are not subject to the
plan, they are treated like any other city owned
property unless and until the area designation and

plan are specifically amended to include them as
urban renewal sites with the council's approval. The
plan establishes how every designated site will be
redeveloped and used after acquisition but has no
effect on the property until and unless it is
acquired by the city. Unlike the zoning resolution a
plan cannot impose land use controls on privately
owned property in the area. The Urban Renewal Law
simply gives the city authority to buy the property
and then resell it to redevelopers who voluntarily
agree as a condition of the sale to comply with the
plan. The property is bounded by the version of the
plan in effect when the city sells a property to the
developer. The deed or the land disposition agreement
will contain a covenant requiring the developer to
develop and use the property in compliance with a
version of the plan then in effect. And I'll actually
include that plan as an exhibit. It is important to
note that once the property is sold there is a
contractual relationship between the city and the new
property owner. Neither the city nor the property
owner may change the terms of the disposition without
mutual consent. For any urban renewal property that
the city sells butt the covenant and the plan

pursuant to which the city sold the property can be
found online using the city registered Acra System.
If the city subsequently amends the plan the changes
in that amendment will apply to any property that has
already been, been sold unless both the owner and HPD
enter into a new agreement specifically providing
that amended plan will apply to the property
appreciates the council's interest in making more
information about Urban Renewal Plans easily
accessible to the public. HPD shares the sponsor's
goal of increasing the transparence of the Urban
Renewal Process. Before addressing specific items in
the legislation HPD would like to reiterate that when
a property is conveyed by the city to a private
sponsor pursuant to an Urban Renewal Plan a covenant
is placed on the property requiring it to adhere to
the plan and effect at the time it was conveyed. In
this way current, Urban Renewal Plans are useful in
determining which restrictions will be placed on
applicable sites to be conveyed in the future but
would not affect properties that have already been
conveyed. Regarding the specific provisions of Intro
1533 HPD is supportive of notifying the effected
borough president, council member, and the community

board when a plan is expiring. However, we suggest
amending the window for notification to provide an
earlier notice. It takes many months to complete work
to amend or extend a plan and it'll be more useful
to for communities to learn about its expiration
earlier. As discussed HPD shares the goal of
increasing transparency of the Urban Renewal Process.
HPD is willing to provide an online database that
catalogues the city's Urban Renewal Plans and
specifies which are still active and their future
expiration dates. We have some concerns with the way
the bill is currently drafted and the data points it
would require and we look forward to discussing
amendments to the bill with the sponsor. It is
important that we balance the need for transparency
with making sure that information is provided in the
most useful way possible and that the compiling and
posting of data is not excessively resource
intensive. Thank you for the opportunity to testify,
we look forward to working on amendments to this bill
with the sponsor and we are happy to answer any
questions, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you, I'm going to turn it over to Council Member Chin who can

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2 start us off with some questions and I'll take
3 questions after her, thank you Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you Chair.

And thank you for your testimony. Can you give us some historic perspective why was the Two Bridges

Urban Renewal Area created, what... can you give us some background, history in terms of the, the goal or the purpose, the principle?

goals of the Urban Renewal Plan initially was to remove blight and substandard conditions from an area. There are Urban Renewal Plans in all five boroughs throughout the city, they were created mostly in the 1960's and 1970's so they did start in the 1940's and at the time of its creation this was selected as a potential urban renewal area or plan.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Do you remember how tall the buildings in that area were?

EUNICE SUH: At which point?

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: When the plan was being designated at that time, they were mainly tenement buildings, right?

JORDAN PRESS: Honestly Council Member I,

I don't think we know the heights of the building... or

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don't currently know the heights of the buildings at
the time that the plan... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Okay... [cross-talk]

JORDAN PRESS: ...was passed... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...I think some of the residents who were in the neighborhood sort of remember that it... what that area looked like and also the, the building that was built after the plan was designated, I mean we have project based section 8 buildings there, we have Mitchell Llama building but they all were like relatively... I mean the height was like 20, 20 story, 20 something story, the highest so there were certain restrictions that were put in place and do you know what planning principle were the bases of the, the floor area cap and the height limit that were put on some of the site by the plan? There must have been some reason, right?

EUNICE SUH: I, I think it's a little challenging for us to speak to the plan at the point of its creation in 19... in the 1960's.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: You can't answer that why there were restrictions that... and protections that were put in place, I mean there must be some reason for it, right, that all the buildings

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there is pretty much about the same height, there
were public housing buildings and the project based
section 8 building that was built, a senior housing
was built, all the housing that was built and then
they have some low... the, the townhouse is only like
two stories high... [cross-talk]

JORDAN PRESS: Right... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...and all of the sudden now when the plan expired now we got these like humongous monstrosity, it's like what happened, you know...

JORDAN PRESS: Right, so to your earlier question it's reasonable to assume and while we weren't involved obviously in the process at the time that issues such as what was contextual to the neighborhood and height limits and development goals that the community may have had at the time would have been included in the document.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Oh, maybe City

Planning can answer some of that question, like in

terms of from a planning perspective when the Urban

Renewal Plan was instituted there were, you know

height protections, floor area cap so there must have

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been some reason for all those protections that was in place.

JOEL KOLKMANN: Sure, so I actually just...

I'm not remembering off the top of my head that there
were actually height restrictions, I certainly
remember that there were... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Sorry, I apologize but could you... do you mind stating your name for the record?

JOEL KOLKMANN: Oh sure, of course, Joel Kolkmann, City Planning.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you, can you just give us your title and... [cross-talk]

JOEL KOLKMANN: Oh sure, Team Leader

Manhattan Office City Planning.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thanks very much.

JOEL KOLKMANN: Of course. So, I... again I just don't recall off the top of my head if there actually were height restrictions in that Urban Renewal Plan, there were definitely floor area restrictions, you're correct on that front. So, even with those floor area restrictions it would have been possible to have taller buildings than existed... or

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then we... that we see in the neighborhood today and one reason for that maybe the construction technology was obviously very different then, it wasn't as easy to construct as tall of a building with the same cost constraints and technology that was available then.

That's just one potential... possible idea but that's, that's all I have for now.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Well I mean it's, it's in the ... right next to the East River, right and in terms of ... in a flood zone but it's just interesting that all the buildings that were built after the Urban Renewal Plan were all about pretty much the same height. The public housing that was further inland and all the, the buildings that were built even the, the senior building, I mean they all was pretty much the same height that's why it just ... it's outrageous all the sudden, you know Excell comes in and they build this, you know start building this monstrosity and it's as a right and the thing is like the city like... maybe just go back a little bit to like there were... there were... there was a suggestion to... or there was an attempt to renew the, the Urban Renewal Plan but then it was withdrawn, do you have any insight into what happed back then?

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JOEL KOLKMANN: We... I... we do not have any insight at the moment but certainly something to look into.

EUNICE SUH: Yes, that's... we'll look into it.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, that's only...
we, we would love for you to help us solve that
mystery... [cross-talk]

EUNICE SUH: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...like what happened, you know why was... you know there was somebody actually was paying attention and was looking at... knew that it was expiring, wanted to work on renewing it and then someone it was withdrawn so we definitely want to find out exactly what happened there. Chair can we ask him, I guess City Planning to sort of explain... you mentioned about it earlier in your opening remarks about how they justify that each one of these new developments coming in was a minor modification and how come three minors doesn't add up to a major, I mean when you look at the picture that the developer are showing to DCP, to the community it just doesn't make sense at all. So, in terms of city planning I think one of the things relating to the

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Urban Renewal Area is that does the city planning 2 3 come in and kind of like kind of review the area and 4 see what's happening there and see what development is appropriate or not appropriate because I don't think that we can just say hey, it's as of right and 6 7 we can't do anything about it... [cross-talk] 8 JOEL KOLKMANN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk] 9 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...but in terms of over city planning process you got to have, you know 10 11 recommendations and have a say and have oversight, we 12 just can't let things just to do whatever they want 13 or just like everything is as of right and then we, 14 we cannot do anything about it but in this area where 15 all the buildings are the same height and then all of 16 the sudden you have something that's coming in that's 17 more than double the height. It's just going to 18 change the character of the neighborhood and its 19 creating a lot of havoc there that shouldn't happen. 20 So, would you like to address... [cross-talk] 21 So, so... [cross-talk] JOEL KOLKMANN: 2.2 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...the... [cross-talk] 2.3 JOEL KOLKMANN: ...I'll speak to the, the

minor modification versus major modification distinction. So, as you know this is the former Urban

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Renewal Area and which has the existing large scale
residential development which was approved by the
Commission in a series of approvals over time to
allow for certain kind of development in that area.
So, when we… [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: When, when, when were those approvals?

JOEL KOLKMANN: Starting from roughly 1972 to '95.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, thank you.

JOEL KOLKMANN: Over... you know multiple times. So, the, the difference here is when we... when we have a new... when there's a proposal for a change to a large scale or a new development in a large scale we look at it and say okay, is there, there's two ways, there's the minor mod or major mod and if the proposal is compliant with the underlying zoning and does not increase the extent of any previously approved waivers that were approved on the sites, in this case from 1972 to approximately 1995 then that would be a minor modification which would require for the site plan to be updated, for the zoning analysis of the entire large scale to be updated to reflect that new development. However, if the proposal was...

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did require new waivers whether it be, you know height and set back or you know distance between buildings which was... an example of a previous approval within this large scale then a major modification would be required and of course that would trigger the full ULURP review here. Is there another part to the... to the question, I want to make sure I answered... [cross-talk]

Member Chin I think... I think you tagged me so... you asked me to jump in for a second so... is that okay, I'm going to jump in to follow up with some of the questions, I'm going to bring it back to you. just to... just to fine tune... fine tune this point. So, let's just... I think we've jumped into the weeds let's just take a little bit of a step back. So, when this plan was originally... was originally created some 50 years ago did this plan contemplate the current developments that we are seeing specifically, the projects by JDS, L and M, and Stara totaling an additional two and a half million square feet of residential and other square footage as well?

JOEL KOLKMANN: The plan... the plan at the time... [cross-talk]

2 CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: It's a simple 3 yes or no question, that's right, yes at the time when... [cross-talk] 4 5 JOEL KOLKMANN: No, no... [cross-talk] 6 CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: ...when, when... 7 [cross-talk] 8 JOEL KOLKMANN: ...no, they certainly did 9 not, they... [cross-talk] 10 CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: They certainly did not, okay, very good... [cross-talk] 11 12 JOEL KOLKMANN: ...they... [cross-talk] 13 CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, this was... 14 so... I think that's really what we're getting at over 15 here, so let's just step back a second. When this Urban Renewal Plan was created, it was created for a 16 17 certain purpose, that purpose was met, the transfer 18 of property took place, those developments took 19 place, in fact there was a planning rational at the 20 time, I imagine, right, the same Department of City 21 Planning was involved today, I'm not sure that you 2.2 actually have anyone there from 1967, that'd be an 2.3 interesting factoid, Joel do you know if anyone is

JOEL KOLKMANN: Maybe.

still there from 1967?

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CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Maybe, get back
to me on that one, maybe we can bring that individual
in and they might be able to shed some light on that
but I would imagine that when the plan was
contemplated there was a very specific plan and that
plan essentially was achieved, right, do we agree
with that, that, that plan that was originally
contemplated originally back in 1967 which was the
action for this urban renewal to clear the blight and
to beef up this neighborhood and to make it nice
again that plan was successful, check, mission
accomplished? Yes, Jordan is that a fair [cross-
talk]

JORDAN PRESS: Yes... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: ...statement?

JORDAN PRESS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Very good, okay.

So, the question I believe that we're asking is that it would seem to us and I think this is where we're going to dig in a little bit on the definition of the minor mod and as I said before we are reserving the right to tweak this legislation to also explore whether we should tweak the definition of minor mod versus major mod so maybe you can help us do that

here today and so I think our, our curiosity is so,
there was a plan that nobody contemplated would,
would result in essentially three, three skyscrapers
and now the community wakes up and they're finding
out that there's going to be two and a half million
new square feet of residential, tens of thousands of
square feet of a community facility, accessory
parking and other sorts of things, nearly 3,000 units
of housing. So, the Council Member says regardless of
what how you define minor mod or major mod this to
me would seem like a major modification of the
original plan going back to 1965. Now logic would
argue logic would argue that this is a pretty big
modification, right if originally we intended on
having a community and that community is now fully
developed and then suddenly a few years ago out of
the left field poof, we're now dropping an extra two
and a half million square feet of space, nearly 3,000
units without any sort of review or any sort of
context or any sort of planning rational or any
conversation about the impact it's going to have on
the community including the infrastructure,
environmental impact, potential things like schools,
traffic, parking, the list goes on and on not to

[cross-talk]

mention the lack of affordable housing. It certainly
would seem to us as folks who are not as expert as
you are, obviously the experts that are here on our
panel at HPD and DCP, it would seem to us like that
is a quote, unquote "major modification" as opposed
to a quote, unquote "minor modification". So, we ask
you why did you decide to designate this as a minor
modification and did you have the ability or the
discretion to choose it as a major modification but
did you choose to decide it as a minor modification
instead? That is the question. Council Member Chin
does that sound about right?
COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [off-mic] Yes.
CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you. Don't
everyone answer at once.
ERIK BOTSFORD: Thank you. So… [cross-
talk]
CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: You are?
ERIK BOTSFORD: Just to state my name for
the record, I'm Erik Botsford, Deputy Director of the
Manhattan Office of the Department [cross-talk]
CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you

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ERIK BOTSFORD: ...of City Planning. So, just to, to address your, your comments and questions Council Member I, I think clearly we, we understand the... you know the, the level of community concern around the size of these... of these developments and that to, you know many people in the communities do not seem to be minor and its perhaps an unfortunate term of planning process nomenclature that these are termed minor modifications but we looked very carefully at the three proposals that were before us to modify the large scale residential development plan that is what is currently in effect today is this large scale residential development plan and the extent to the modification to that plan that was necessary for these developments to take place and as my colleague Joel described the level of modification to the plan was such that the, the plan that's in effect today does not specify height limits for example for, for buildings in the large scale residential development and does not contain very much specificity actually regarding developments that can take place other than the site plan for individual development. So, the types of changes necessary to the large scale for these three

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developments were indeed determined to be minor when we took a look at them and, and therefore the... they do not warrant a full ULURP Process... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, the types... I just want to... I just want to be clear, the types of changes you're saying, meaning the, the technicality of the changes that were being requested in the large scale special permit, right, which is the application before you, you believe that those changes... the technical changes were minor, can you... can you drill in a little bit and explain to us why you felt those were minor modifications?

described it... if these were to be considered major modifications for example they would need... they would necessitate... they would be... the type of changes that would necessitate additional waivers, waivers beyond what were initially considered and approved by the City Planning Commission when the large scale residential development was, was approved and this large scale residential development does not contain those types of previsions therefore modifications to the site plan for example do not result in waivers beyond or, or considerations beyond what was

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originally made when the large scale was approved therefore these are... these are minor, it's, it's very detailed technical parsing of, of what led to our determination but we did look at this very carefully and, and you know we, we believed and continue to believe that these are indeed minor modifications. I will say to address Council Member Greenfield's comments about the potential for environmental effects here that one thing that we were very conscientious of is that the environmental considerations be very carefully analyzed, we, we asked the three separate developers to participate in a coordinated and joint environmental review, which they are undertaking and it's in process right now and this type of joint and coordinated and environmental review for three separate projects undertaken by three separate private applicants is an... unusual and, and, and you know we think quite important component of these actions here to ensure that the... any potential environmental effects are considered for all three applications simultaneously, that the cumulative effects of these are taken into consideration and that the local community has the opportunity to review the scope of the environmental

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2	analysis for all three projects and to provide
3	comment on the on the three projects through the
4	environmental impact statement process.
5	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Comments that
6	you may or may not listen to.
7	ERIK BOTSFORD: We listen to all comments
8	that come from [cross-talk]
9	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Well you may
10	[cross-talk]
11	ERIK BOTSFORD:the public [cross-talk]
12	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:I'm sorry, that
13	may or may not… [cross-talk]
14	ERIK BOTSFORD:in this process [cross-
15	talk]
16	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:act on just to
17	be clear, certainly you would listen to the comments
18	but unlike the ULURP Process which would in fact give
19	the local community a formal say this would not give
20	the local community a formal say, is that correct?
21	ERIK BOTSFORD: Well the community the
22	community has a formal role in the process in
23	participating [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: A formal role

25 but... [cross-talk]

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2 ERIK BOTSFORD: ...in... [cross-talk] 3 CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: ...there's no 4 finality of the council or an individual council 5 member being able to object as we would have with a traditional ULURP Process. So, essentially, you're 6 7 taking the feedback, which is appreciated but you don't necessarily have to listen to the feedback 8 whereas under traditional ULURP you would have to listen to the feedback because there would be a local 10 11 approval that would be required by the council 12 member. 13 ERIK BOTSFORD: It's a process as 14 distinct from the ULURP Process... [cross-talk] 15 CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: I understand ... 16 [cross-talk] 17 ERIK BOTSFORD: Yes... [cross-talk] 18

I just want to clarify for those people who can't sleep at two in the morning and are watching this at home later tonight. So, I hear what you're saying.

So, is it your contention and I just want to be clear about this because it's a very important point Erik, is it your contention that you could not, you did not have the ability to designate this as a major

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modification, is that your contention because this was just a tweak of the site plan as opposed to a zoning waiver, is that essentially your contention?

ERIK BOTSFORD: Yes, that's... I mean the, the... that, that was the, the determination that was made at the Department of City Planning...

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: That you could not...

ERIK BOTSFORD: I... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: ...you didn't have the option, I... it's a very... the reason I'm asking is point because Erik this is a very consequential hearing, I don't think... I don't think folks recognize perhaps this happening at the hearing and certainly we're not going to have as many people watching as James Comey was the other week and I get that, it's not that riveting but we're exploring a piece of legislation, we're also exploring the possibility based on what you're telling me of changing the definition of minor modification because if in fact what you're saying is that you had no choice and you were essentially handcuffed, right and you had to change this as minor modification its certainly the view of this committee that that is a problem and

therefore there must be a flaw in the definition of
the minor modification and therefore we would that
would necessitate a change in how we define minor
modification because we would view this as a major
modification so apparently the law is flawed and so
it's a very big distinction over here Erik as to
whether or not you believe that you have no option in
which case I certainly respect that and then it's not
your problem, you have no option, we did the best
that we could over here and then we will get back to
you with some amendments that refer to how we plan on
changing the law in the future so that you do have
more options or whether you chose instead that you
wanted to go from you could have had the option of
doing major or minor and you simply said okay, hey,
you know what we're going to do we're going to do
minor so which one is it, is it the former where you
have no choice or is it the latter where you could
pick A and B and you just decided to pick B?

ERIK BOTSFORD: It, it was... it was not a, a, a choice that was made to pursue one or the other, we undertook it after a very careful review together with DCP council and, and, and the determination was made that these were indeed minor modifications. So...

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but it was... it was not a... it was not a, a, a choice which was made to pursue one or... over the other simply for expediency for example.

JORDAN PRESS: And Mr. Chairman if, if I may I just want to make sure that we're clear since the legislation is referring to Urban Renewal Plans, right that the minor modification or major modification as we're discussing would relate to the large scale plan, a different... a different land use matter and that with respect to these properties and, and their disposition and any changes that might occur to the Urban Renewal Plan I just want to be ... reiterate a point that we made in our testimony which is that there's a covenant assigned when these properties were disposed of pursuant to the Urban Renewal Plan and the owner of the property is required to adhere to the covenant and to the Urban Renewal Plan at that time and the expiration of that Urban Renewal Plan, you know had... and, and while we fully support the, the goal and, and thank the council member for suggesting the idea of notifying the public about the expiration so that they can act appropriately, we think that's appropriate that even if the plan... even if the Urban Renewal Plan had been

No, we

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extended that that would not impact the covenant of the property that was disposed of at the time and that is now that question.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:

appreciate that. I think... I think Jordan you've been to this committee enough to know by now that we try to explore the issues in depth, right and so what we're saying over here today is if this... if, if in fact we are stating its correct that this legislation won't solve our problem and then the answer is we need to amend the legislation in order to solve our problem. So, this is why this is helpful, we're, we're discussing an area of the law that doesn't usually get the light of day and as I said isn't as glamorous as some other hearings but this may in fact lead us to come back and to amend this legislation and to say okay, the problem over here is that the minor modifications in fact are not minor, they're minor from a technical perspective but the aspect that they have are major and that seems to be a, a legitimate issue, I mean would you... would, would anybody care to agree with my assessment or the assessment of Council Member Chin or disagree perhaps or state what your opinion is on our assessment which

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is that these are major changes even though
technically from a legal perspective they would be
minor modifications, its major changes to the site
plan that are having a significant impact, the kind
of changes that would normally be done in a rezoning?

ERIK BOTSFORD: I would say that the, the… we've made the assessment that these are minor modifications to the large-scale plan pursuant to zoning that is existing on the site today… [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Erik I've, I've conceded the point to you, I, I trust you and I believe you that you did this in good faith, that's great. My question is this... because you did it based on the law that exists, my question is would you agree as a planner, you and Joel are planners, I don't know if Eunice and Jordan are planners or not, are you guys planners per chance? You are, excellent, this is my lucky day, I have three out of four planners, Jordan why do we even have you up there if you're not a planner?

JORDAN PRESS: To respond to your humorous... [cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Oh okay, fair enough. In any event... so, as planners from a planning perspective, let's put aside the issue of, of the technical law over major versus minor modification, would you say this is a major change to the original proposed plans for this Urban Renewal Area as a planning perspective, put aside the technicality, would you like to pine on that?

JOEL KOLKMANN: I mean I think these obviously are large buildings and they are, are going to bring a lot of different things to the neighborhood and that's exactly why the three developers are working together to undergo the cumulative environmental impact statement process which is the more robust environmental review process which has two different public hearings as part of that process. So, by the fact that these projects are again being reviewed cumulatively on a... together in one single document and undergoing the, the most robust environmental review process that, that we have available to us that demonstrates, you know the, the significance of these projects.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, so you would agree the changes are significant, right, I

mean so obviously they must they must be significant
or so significant as you pointed out that these three
developers who normally hate each other, would never
work together and competitors that are working
together in the environmental to try to figure out
what the impact would be. So, you understand the
thesis which is this appears to us to be a, a major
a major change all be it not necessarily technically
a major modification as opposed to what you folks are
saying is a minor modification. So, I'm glad that we
explored that so that we can take a look at that in
terms of the amendments on this bill in the future.
My question though is follow up question is why did
you choose to do a rezoning, right, the realities of
the Department of City Planning has that ability, you
could of decided, you know what this is an area we
would like to see some changes and, and in fact there
was something similar done I believe it was in 1995,
it wasn't a rezoning but there was a special permit,
an authorization for site 4B where you changed the
allowable FAR on that particular site and you chose
not to do that for other sites and that was a full
ULURP so why did you take the approach, you said you
know what we hear you minor major, you know what we

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should do over here, we should just rezone this
neighborhood and that way we can have full community
input and we can bring people together and then we
can just go through the traditional rezoning process,
what... why was that not a consideration from the

Department of City Planning?

JOEL KOLKMANN: So, when we look at rezoning a lot of analysis goes into that and a lot of research but the few key themes are looked at. The, the first is the, the context of the area and for that context I think while there is a number of buildings that are, you know around 20... mid 20 stories tall, there's also buildings that are two stories tall, two or three stories tall and obviously now more recently there are buildings that... buildings that are being constructed, constructed that will be much taller than that. So, in regard to the context it's a very, very... it's a varied context that, that really doesn't lend itself to a single zoning district, a single set of height restrictions there. The, the second point I'll make for Two Bridges specifically is the fact that it's on the waterfront just a... generally it's the department's position to ... you know to have height and to have density on the

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waterfront, you know from again our perspective a

taller, skinnier building is, is a better option in

terms of shadows and other impacts that's compared to

a, a smaller building that's a little squatter and

6 will cast a deep... a wider shadow...

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: I'm not disagreeing but could you have achieved that through a rezoning process as well and isn't it the official policy of the City of New York, the, the Mayor and the Department of Housing Preservation and Development to try to maximize affordable housing and if you did a rezoning wouldn't that have necessarily, necessarily required a mandatory inclusionary housing which we passed last year so you would have been able to get more affordability and be able to tailor these buildings exactly to your specific requests and requirements and Jordan this is actually why we do have you up there so feel free to jump in at any time as to why it is that you didn't ... decided not to maximize the affordable units on this project as well?

JORDAN PRESS: So... well just let me go to the MIH and that was actually the third point. So, this is a C64 zoning district and in order to, to

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math MIH in the area you need to in... have an increase in residential capacity and the current residential capacity in this area is 12 FAR and that is the highest maximum residential capacity allowed by the state multiple dwelling law. So, a rezoning here would actually not be able to get mandatory inclusionary housing in this area and you would not be able to... it required that affordable housing and mandate that through a rezoning process.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, I think we have a disagreement on that based... I'll refer you back to the Adorama Project where we have a disagreement over a creation of new residential FAR versus the usage of the FAR on, on that as well and Jordan are you concerned over here in terms of this voluntary inclusionary housing program the kind of affordability is not the same that we would see under mandatory inclusionary housing including higher AMI's and less time being locked in, in terms of the affordability of those units.

JORDAN PRESS: I would just say... [cross-talk]

2	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Is it the
3	position of the HPD to let developers skate now and
4	do the least amount of affordable possible?
5	JORDAN PRESS: No, so I would just say as
6	a general statement that it is always the interest
7	of, of the agency in furtherance of the housing New
8	York Plan to try to maximize affordable housing
9	whenever possible.
10	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, then why not
11	look at it from a rezoning perspective or perhaps a
12	full ULURP for it to be perfectly frank you would
13	have had more leverage from a local council member
14	who I assure you would be much, much, much in favor
15	of more affordability. Council Member Chin can I
16	refer to you, would you be in favor of more
17	affordable housing on this particular site, is that
18	something that you might be in favor of?
19	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, we definitely
20	want more affordable housing but the monstrosity
21	that's being proposed… [cross-talk]
22	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Right [cross-
23	talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...is way out...

5 [cross-talk]

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2 CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Absolutely...

3 [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...way out of scale.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, you... [cross-

6 talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...and that is not a tradeoff... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: ...you have a council member... I mean I'm, I'm certainly not as inside the... inside the room as you folks are but you got a Council Member here who'd be very happy to give you more affordable housing, you've got a Chair who's happy to hold hearings, you have a subcommittee Chair who loves to hold hearings as well, let's, let's do this as a... let's do this as a rezoning, everybody should come back in here and HPD will be able to get I guarantee you, mark my words, you have my personal assurance that we will not pass this project through a ULURP unless we get more affordable housing than we have right now. What, what, what say you HPD, sound fair, let's wrap this up, we'll call it a day, we can gavel out?

ERIK BOTSFORD: On, on questions of rezoning in association with our housing projects we

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do heavily defer to our friends at the Department of
City Planning.

JOEL KOLKMANN: I... just to follow on that point, I mean I, I think that we would... we've... we, we would feel very strongly that MIH is not something that could be implemented here through zoning actions given that the area is already mapped at the highest density residential capacity that is available to the site, the residential floor area exists on that site today and zoning actions would not enable any substantial increase in residential capacity which is a prerequisite for being able to apply MIH in any rezoning scenario so we do not see a scenario where MIH could be applied here through a rezoning.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, final question before I turn it back to Council Member Chin. Now you spoke about the environmental concerns what is being done to mitigate the impact or the increased density, the influx of residents regarding the schools, open spaces, transportation, improvements, all the sorts of things that we would generally consider when there is a rezoning considering that we didn't actually plan to have

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these additional nearly 3,000 units in this particular community?

review process just formally begun at the end of May with the scoping public hearing or scoping meeting I should say so that's really just the beginning so all of those areas that you just mentioned will be analyzed, will be studied, comments from... well and before that I should even say comments at the scoping meeting will be addressed and incorporated into the final scope of work and, and again the... then those areas that you mentioned will be studied and looked at and if there are impacts mitigations will be assessed as well.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: And do you plan on having a restrictive declaration to bind them to the mitigation?

JOEL KOLKMANN: [off-mic] Yeah...

ERIK BOTSFORD: I... we would need to confer with the City Planning Council, I, I, I don't know off the top of my head if that's the case here.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Great, I appreciate your response to the questions, I'm going to make a true form of WWE, I'm going to tag Council

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Member	Chin	back	to	take	over	for	foll	OW	up
questio	ons.								
		COUNC	TT.	MEMBEF	R CHTI	V:	Well	Т	t.h i

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Well I think my colleague, my Co-Sponsor Council Member Rosenthal also has some questions, I could defer to her first.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Council Member Rosenthal would you like to jump in?

You've basically taken care of the whole thing as usual but you spoke so quickly that I'm going to say it now just a little bit more slowly so the residents in my district can understand what the issues are.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Yeah, us Brooklynites we're fast speakers and readers, it's true.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: You are.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: But we have tolerance for those of you who live in Manhattan, not to worry.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much and thank you Council Member Chin and Reynoso for your leadership on this issue, I'm proud to sponsor and to support this legislation, you know it's just so important that our communities are able

to respond in real time when there are land use
changes that will affect them. So, I think this bill
is an important part in making the development
process more accountable to the people that we all
serve. My district has seen expiration of Urban
Renewal Plans lead to developments that members of
the community would never have thought possible.
Right now at 200 Amsterdam we are pushing back
against what will be the tallest tower on the Upper
West Side in the middle of what was the Lincoln
Square Urban Renewal Plan, that plan expired in the
1990's, no one was paying attention, this developer
was collecting air rights and now we have a luxury
high rise residential building with zero affordable
housing and it doesn't even have the benefit of MIH,
it's going to be 66 stories, twice the height, more
than twice the height of the surrounding buildings.
So, with that in mind I definitely attach myself to
the comments that our Chair made that this can't have
been what you had in mind when you set the Urban
Renewal Plans into, into action, they certainly
served a purpose, they certainly worked in my
district but coming out is just a disaster for the
community. Our Development Process is supposed to

remove the arbitrary decision making and make the
future of our neighborhoods more predictable but
unless the community is able to react to the changes
like this one in real time it ends up feeling as
arbitrary and unpredictable to our neighbors as
anything else. What I don't understand seriously to
the city to, to City Planning is why the rules
always seem to be set up in favor of luxury high rise
developers, they always win and in the 200
Amsterdam's situation we got zero opportunity to
review not a major, minor, large scale plan thrust
upon the community, a 66 story building only because
if the deal was done in the middle in the dark of
night and it's not the dark of night, right, it was
20 years of you know the developer always has the
advantage, they have the land use lawyers, they were
able to fix this and make it fix it to work for
them, they were very aware of the Urban Renewal
Process coming to an end, very aware that they could
buy the air rights and then use them for a 66 story
building completely out of context for the Lincoln
Center area and Lincoln Square, Lincoln Center area
and we have no we're not even getting affordable

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housing. I, I, I don't get it what, what's the thinking?

Department of City Planning we are always operating in the mindset of MIH now and being able to apply MIH where we can and to maximize the amount of affordable housing that we can produce as a result of, of discretionary actions that are undertaken, you know as, as we said in the context of Two Bridges the way in which we're able to do that is through applying increases in... or approving increases in residential capacity, that's the prerequisite for us to be able to apply MIH as part of... as part of City Planning... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: That's, that's not... [cross-talk]

ERIK BOTSFORD: ...approval... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...helping... I'm

sorry, with all due respect that's got nothing to do

with 200 Amsterdam which slipped through, no one... you

can't tell me that any of you even knew about this

property, you can't tell me you did because you

don't.

ERIK BOTSFORD: I, I... [cross-talk]

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: It's not on

3 your radar, why should it be, right because there's

4 nothing in the rules that would make... put it on your

5 radar and once again the luxury high rise developers

6 are ripping off the citizens of New York, answer that

question?

may I, I think some of the concerns that, that you've raised and again there is a challenge with respect to an individual property and how that applies to Urban Renewal Plan but a lot of the concerns that you've raised are exactly the reason why we think that, that the bill that Council Member Chin has, has suggested will be... will be helpful so that the community knows when an Urban Renewal Plan is expiring and can take appropriate action for sites that are... have not yet been acquired and disposed of.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Well I'm glad you support the bill and I'm glad it'll pass very quickly, my concern is this, what are we actually learning from this situation at 200 Amsterdam and to me what we're learning is the city is always in a reactive position and once again we're reacting... you know being reactive to this situation, why not use

this as an opportunity to reassess the Upper West
Side and where we can have more Urban Renewal
Planning sites or doubling down on the ones that were
there and have expired, let's face it, the ones that
were put in on along Amsterdam Avenue and Columbus
Avenue between whatever 88^{th} and 96^{th} they were huge
successes, huge and now every single one of them are
at risk certainly under a different Mayor, you guys
are standing tall, supporting the Mitchell Lama's
that are there and I really do appreciate that but
under any other Mayor those would be flipped in a
heartbeat and some of them as you know have already
been flipped and gone market. So, what given that we
been flipped and gone market. So, what given that we have a Mayor who believes deeply in affordable
have a Mayor who believes deeply in affordable
have a Mayor who believes deeply in affordable housing what can we do to lay the ground, groundwork
have a Mayor who believes deeply in affordable housing what can we do to lay the ground, groundwork today to maintain the affordable housing we have,
have a Mayor who believes deeply in affordable housing what can we do to lay the ground, groundwork today to maintain the affordable housing we have, could you would you be willing to do another, I
have a Mayor who believes deeply in affordable housing what can we do to lay the ground, groundwork today to maintain the affordable housing we have, could you would you be willing to do another, I guess it would take a ULURP to reestablish the Upper
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have a Mayor who believes deeply in affordable housing what can we do to lay the ground, groundwork today to maintain the affordable housing we have, could you would you be willing to do another, I guess it would take a ULURP to reestablish the Upper West Side Urban Renewal area that's an area where its ripe for overdevelopment, ripe and if we could now do a ULURP we might be able to prevent preempt it from

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with Two Bridges what's happening in Margaret's district, what's happening in mine, I mean it's outrageous that the people who live in the community wake up and there's a 66 story building going up where none of the buildings around it are 23... but 23 stories and we get nothing out of it, they're going to bring more kids to PS199 which we're always trying to rezone so it's not overcrowded, no help for the subway at West 72nd Street, I, I just don't understand why this doesn't trigger for you guys an alarm to go back now and reestablish some areas, why not, right, do you want to meet on that, I'm up for it?

JORDAN PRESS: No, we, we would love to obviously every neighborhood and what would be appropriate from a zoning and land use perspective is different for every neighborhood but we really appreciate this kind of thinking from our partners at the council because it, it, it's an aligned thinking really about wanting to see affordable housing max, maximized either for new construction or for preservation and we'd, we'd love to sit down with you more whether it's for your neighborhood or, or any member's neighborhood... [cross-talk]

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great... [cross-3 talk]

JORDAN PRESS: ...and talk about how... 4

5 [cross-talk]

> COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, to start this for an Urban Renewal do I start that... is that a land use thing that you guys initiate and city planning or does HPD start that?

EUNICE SUH: You'd be working with HPD to have those... [cross-talk] 11

12 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay... [cross-13 talk]

EUNICE SUH: ...conversations.

15 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, I'm free next week... [cross-talk] 16

EUNICE SUH: Great... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...and I would really like to sit down with you and start mapping out sections, you know we again missed the boat about, I don't know, seven years ago when we downzoned along Broadway between 96th and 110th again in reaction to two high rises that went up and, and trust me that developer, oh Extell, that developer now has apartments with views that are going to be...

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that are going to earn him millions forever, right because we immediately downzoned so... you're welcome Gary. How come we didn't downzone 96th South to 72nd, we're not Midtown and now we have a ton of soft spots... of soft sites that are being built on now... [cross-talk]

EUNICE SUH: So... [cross-talk]

 $\hbox{ \begin{tabular}{ll} COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: } ... \hbox{and most of } \\ \\ \hbox{them are doing it without any MIH.} \\ \end{tabular}$

appreciate and also agree with you that we need a comprehensive plan for any neighborhood. In term... I just want to make a distinction between the creation of an Urban Renewal Plan and the larger framework of rezoning and zoning districts. With the Urban Renewal Plan, there may be parameters of... you know as Council Member Chin discussed the FAR however the Urban Renewal Plan really gives HPD the authority to acquire private sites for... in substandard and sanitary area. So, there has... there's a very... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, so I got to tell you if you want the city council to put more money in the budget for planners and for people in

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your office I will right like a pit-bull to get that
done, I'm not the expert you are, you tell me the
tools I need to keep these high rise luxury
developers who are getting away with raping the city
over and over and over again, we've got a high rise
going up on $66^{\rm th}$ West $66^{\rm th}$ Street, 200 Amsterdam and,
and we're getting nothing, what where's the rule to
fix that, you tell me?

EUNICE SUH: I think we should all sit down together with HPD, your office, and the City Planning as well and have a comprehensive strategic approach.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I'd like that, thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you

Council Member Rosenthal. I just want to follow up on
the... just a point that the Council Member made, how
many Urban Renewal Plans exist that are more
restrictive in the underlying zoning?

EUNICE SUH: We would have to get back to you on that, that piece. It would require looking through a hundred Urban Renewal Plans and comparing it to the zoning resolution.

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CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, so the question... the question then becomes can we agree that there are some?

EUNICE SUH: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: There are some, okay. We certainly would appreciate when you have a chance if you can get back to us on that preferably in writing. And the question that I would have is this then. So, considering that, that this is an issue and sees a lot of frustration and I, I want to be clear we're not trying to blame any agency over here, the purpose of this hearing is really to try to come up with solutions... [cross-talk]

EUNICE SUH: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: ...no one's blaming HPD or DCP its just we think there might... there might be a, a, a hole that we're trying to fill. So, why don't we make the policy that whenever these Urban Renewal Plans are about three years out from... three years out from expiring that we engage in a ULURP Process to consider rezoning those areas to bring them back up to date with what we would consider today to be the modern zoning so that we... and I think the frustration over here that you're

hearing from the council is the unattended
consequences, right just to be fair, nobody's
blaming I mean we can't blame HPD or DCP for the
fact that someone owns the air rights and they want
to sell those and make a profit, I mean that's
essentially capitalism, we understand that but we
certainly can say hey there could be a mechanism that
we could put in place so that when this happens
there's review, that's all we're asking, we're not
saying that we're against development or against a
certain kind of development what we're saying is that
we are in favor of public review under the URLURP
Process which is I think we all agree the gold
standard of review. So, would you consider coming up
with a plan that says that when these Urban Renewal
Plans are about to expire let's call that three years
out before they're about to expire, we engage in a
ULURP Process to determine whether or not we need to
change that zoning proactively so that we don't end
up in a situation like this where we're playing catch
up now on, I think what everybody agrees is a major
change in the Two Bridges neighborhood of two and a
half million new residential square feet. What say

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you Erik you look like you want to answer this
question?

representing the Manhattan Office of City Planning and to speak about the questions that the Council Member had regarding Two Bridges, I can't speak for the agency as a whole, I think this is something that we can take back and discuss at city planning, I... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Joel do you want to speak for the agency as a whole? Danielle would you like to come on and be sworn up here and speak for the agency as a whole, is that... is that something you'd like to do?

[off-mic dialogue]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: You're going to pass on that for now, you're welcome to do so I just...

I want to be sure that you have the opportunity.

[off-mic dialogue]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: You're going to decline at this moment to... what's that?

[off-mic dialogue]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Well Erik's response was that he's not prepared to discuss that

but you as the as the as the official spokesperson
for H for DCP you might have more light that you can
shed on the subject, you're okay you're defer to
response, no problem. Alright, well Jordan good news
I know that you have the authority to speak on behalf
of HPD so… let's hear it, what do you got for us on
this issue, what do you think of this, do you know
how much more affordable can you imagine what we
could do over here, we could create all these new
units of affordable housing by just engaging in some
ULURP process and communities would be so happy, I
mean HPD affordable housing is like a big part of
what you do, right?

JORDAN PRESS: A little bit, yes.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, I'm just making sure that we're on the same page, okay. So... [cross-talk]

JORDAN PRESS: No, I, I... we, we appreciate this idea and you know we're, we're... we, we came prepared certainly on... to discuss Urban Renewal Plans and are happy to go back and discuss this new idea... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: I mean this is...

25 [cross-talk]

2	JORDAN PRESS:with our [cross-talk]
3	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:just, just to
4	be clear this is part of the Urban Renewal Plan
5	discussion.
6	JORDAN PRESS: Okay, this so this is a
7	this would be a new proposal and suggestion [cross-
8	talk]
9	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Yeah [cross-
10	talk]
11	JORDAN PRESS:it, its, it's an
12	interesting one, I definitely want to [cross-talk]
13	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: No, like I said
14	that's… [cross-talk]
15	JORDAN PRESS:have [cross-talk]
16	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:the purpose of
17	these hearings [cross-talk]
18	JORDAN PRESS:yep [cross-talk]
19	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:I mean it, it
20	would be a waste of your time and my time if we just
21	sat and met about one particular issue and if some
22	other issue was flagged we said oh my gosh we can't
23	we can't discuss that, it would be the akin of you
24	know if there was a job interview and somebody came

in and said hey, you know are, are you good at

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computers and they said yes, I'm good at computers,		
so how are your people skills, well I wasn't prepared		
to speak about my people skills today only about		
computers, well you know I mean the purpose of these		
hearings are to explore the depth of these issues and		
to try to solve the problem this my friend is the		
best of good government, we are willing to spend the		
time and we will hang out here all day, I think we		
have this room cleared until 11 p.m. so not to worry.		
Jordan, you seem you seem like you have something		
better to do between now and 11 p.m., I hope not.		

JORDAN PRESS: I'm only agreeing to do hearings with you on Fridays from now on so we can't get into the afternoons.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: I'm happy to do hearings on Fridays I just won't use the microphone and then I will gladly... I will gladly walk home, as you may know I'm a runner so it's not a big deal for me to walk from here back to Brooklyn. My only point is that I'm not... I'm... once again I'm not trying to put anyone on the spot I'm really just trying to explore the issue if you don't have a response now that's fine, we look forward to hearing the response but this seems like this might be... you know we're

looking at different possibilities; one possibility		
is legislation that we discussed today, another		
possibility is changing the definition of minor		
modification and major modification at that and, and		
the other possibility would be that we could have		
some sort of agreement that says that when the I		
mean I guess we could legislate it but that just		
seems unnecessary but when, when these Urban Renewal		
Plans expire three years before or enough time before		
we can engage in a ULURP Process and decide whether		
it makes sense to rezone those neighborhoods because		
those goals have now been achieved and then that		
leads to those loopholes that I think we're all		
concerned about which certainly is not of your doing		
and we're not blaming you for it we're just		
brainstorming here with you.		

JORDAN PRESS: So, certainly the provisions in the bill that would provide for advanced notification before the plan expires would set up the opportunity for that conversation so in, in a way the bill already starts to get there so...

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: See, we're doing our jobs, excellent. I'm going to turn it over to Council Member Barron and we're going to for non-

responses we're going to put five minutes on the clock.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you Mr. Chair, thank you to the panel for coming. And we're talking urban development sites and we're talking about in this case a significant change to a development that seems to be contrary to what the intent is as we thought about urban development. So, in, in your testimony it says it is important to note that once the property is sold there's a contractual relationship between the city and the new property owner and any successor or owner, neither the city nor the property owner may change the terms of the disposition without mutual consent there's Livonia Commons in my district and the developer Dunn Development received the award and a part of their description was that they would build along with the housing that's affordable to the people who live in my community at 30,000 AMI that Dunn Development would build a youth center. So, is that considered a part of the agreement?

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JORDAN PRESS: I'm sorry, a part of what agreement?

1	COMMITTEE ON LAND USE /I
2	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: For the
3	development of Livonia Commons?
4	JORDAN PRESS: So, that, that site has
5	yet to be conveyed.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Say again?
7	JORDAN PRESS: That, that particular site
8	has yet to be conveyed.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: No, I'm talking
10	about the one where they already have the housing
11	which was in fact designated to include a youth
12	center. As a part of the getting the award they said
13	they would build a youth center.
14	JORDAN PRESS: On the and the youth
15	center would be built on a different site, correct?
16	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Correct but it's
17	a part of that and that the other housing is up,
18	been up for about six years and there's no indication
19	at all of a youth center going up. So, my question is
20	when developers don't fulfil their agreement what
21	happens to them?
22	JORDAN PRESS: So, it, it would depend on
23	what the nature of not fulfilling their agreement

exactly is. One potential mechanism is, is a reverter

that if a site has been conveyed, if it has in fact

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been conveyed in this case I believe the site has not been conveyed but if a site has been conveyed for development and that site is then not developed as they had agreed to with the city that the city has a reverter right.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Right but part of the award was that you would do that and when you don't do that what are the consequences, don't just take it back, what are the consequences and how does that impact their request to do other development going forward when they haven't fulfilled their obligation?

JORDAN PRESS: Well I'll say from the little bit that I know about this site that, that we are certainly hopeful that all obligations will be met. I, I, I don't know about it in depth and I'm happy to discuss this particular site with you...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Why should we be hopeful that obligations will get... and... will be met and not require that they be met, why should there be a hope? We had a contract, we had an agreement so why should we be hopeful that they will meet their

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obligation and not require them or impose some penalties when they don't?

JORDAN PRESS: So, I, I would say that we, we, we share this disappointment, there are ongoing discussions and negotiations to develop the site with community facility space as was always intended. We agree it's taking too long and... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: So, what impact does that have on that developer when he applies for other projects going forward knowing that he did not honor what it was that he said he would do in this project?

JORDAN PRESS: So, let me answer more generally rather than focusing on a specific site that in general we look to developer's capacity to develop and to complete projects.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: And when they don't?

JORDAN PRESS: That is taken into account in future awards.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: And how much time do you give them to complete their obligations?

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2 JORDAN PRESS: It, it, it depends on the 3 site. So, so you have a challenge here in developing 4 a community facility space, a very large community facility... [cross-talk] COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Right... [cross-6 7 talk] JORDAN PRESS: ...space where a particular 8 9 tenant was, was identified... [cross-talk] 10 COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Right... [cross-11 talk]

JORDAN PRESS: ...and is experiencing difficulty in completing that transaction. So, we would take into account the ... you know the, the good will or, or good faith rather that we see by, by the property... or by the developer. So, we... I mean we would certainly want to see best efforts being made by developer if there were no efforts being made and the... and this... more of a general comment than, than this site we want to see best efforts being made.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you Mr. Chair. I would think that we need to use stronger words than hopeful and disappointed and we need to have some consequences, thank you Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you

Council Member, I'm going to turn it back to Council

Member Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you Chair. I just want to get some clarification that the protection that was... let's say put in place for an Urban Renewal Plan, right, almost like a deed restriction or whatever right now is, is usually there's something that... it's my understanding that a deed or lease pursuant to an Urban Renewal Plan is imposed at the time of disposition while the plan is in effect, you can restrict a development for 40 years from the completion of the project as opposed to 40 years from the date of the approval of the plan. So, the question was why wasn't it done here because people didn't develop they sort of like... until the plan expire then now they can do whatever they want, the restriction is gone. So, can HPD sort of look at, you know urban renewal sites and put in the restriction that this restriction will be for 40 years after you complete the project that you agreed to so the protection sort of stay in place and not for a developer to buy the land and then sits on it

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2 until the plan expires, the restriction is gone then 3 he can do whatever he wants?

JORDAN PRESS: So, the, the reference to completion of the work is something that we find in Urban Renewal Plans unfortunately it is a well-argued... I'm going to botch the word, litigable, an, an item that can be litigated as to when and that is litigated as to when completion occurs and what completion means with respect to the plan so, yes that is something that, that could go in but that could also be later debated as to what completion means meaning that the property owner would make an assertion that a completion occurred at a certain point and the city or the community might argue that completion occurred at another point and that, that would have to be settled in a court.

why in the... in the planning process that needs to be really clarified so that we don't have situations where people sits on... take advantage of the city, sit on the property and then can do stuff, you know as a right afterwards and relating to that is that when the, the Two Bridges Urban Renewal Plan expired did HPD and DCP sort of discuss the underlying C64

zoning, did they really have an opportunity to look
at it whether that zoning was appropriate still and
at that point, you know was there any consideration
to change it because that C64 zoning is really
usually for Midtown, you know where you have a lot of
transportation options and that's where all the high
rise buildings are and it, it shouldn't be just
because it is the waterfront, I mean you're looking
at it's a working class neighborhood and it has very
limited transportation options, right, the F train
stops and near there is only one entrance to the
subway station on Madison Street and that's about it
and the bus service doesn't go that far it just goes
East and West and there's one bus line so
transportation options are very limited so with that
area how could it really do C64 when it's supposed to
be huge density like Midtown, I mean were there any
kind of review when it the Urban Renewal Plan was
about to expire, was there any kind of review that
happened with HPD and, and CPC?

EUNICE SUH: Unfortunately that does predate both of our times at DCP and HPD however we can certainly go back to our records and try to investigate that further to see if it happened.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, I mean that, that would be helpful if you could go back but right now I mean HPD do you think that that zoning is appropriate for that area?

EUNICE SUH: We, we confer a lot with our partners at the Department of City Planning in terms of the zoning and we're happy to have further discussions of what is appropriate or not appropriate for the… for the area.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: DCP do you think it's appropriate for the area even though I know you talked earlier that oh it's near the waterfront...

[cross-talk]

ERIK BOTSFORD: Well... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...but, but it's an area where limited... very limited transportation options and then like all the buildings that was built there never were that tall to begin with.

ERIK BOTSFORD: I, I understand Council Member, the… I, I will say… I'll take two different texts. First the, the appropriateness of the zoning that's in place now acknowledging that it is a high-density district that is mapped there. These 10 FAR districts are, are not unusual along the waterfront

including in locations that are at some distance from
public transportation, sites that have been rezoned
with the highest density residential districts for
some time and those that have been more recently
mapped as well along waterfronts both on the East and
the Hudson Rivers, its, it's not unusual and as Joel
said it is something that we do generally feel is
appropriate to locate density and height on the
waterfront. In terms of the Two Bridges area and the,
the potential effects of density here given
transportation I will point back to the joint
environmental review that is taking place for these
three developments in that transportation is one of
the areas that is extensively analyzed as part of
that environmental review process and the
transportation options available through the subway
and also through bus lines are something that, you
know will be analyzed and, and addressed and if there
are impacts that are identified then, you know
mitigation measures will be will be discussed as
part of that process. So, the environmental review
process that's being undertaken can speak
specifically to, you know these concerns that, that
you're highlighting regarding the high-density

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district that's in place today in, in the Two Bridges area.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: But I agree with what Chair Greenfield talked about earlier there's got to be a mechanism to really review these urban renewal sites before they expire to see if it's still... if the, the mission still holds and to make sure that whatever is being proposed there is appropriate for the times, I mean just right now when you look at the example in my district in this area what's being proposed right now is just totally out of scale and something's got to be done, I mean like we got to find a way to mitigate but also to try to like hey, stop it because its... we cannot allow it to go forward and I think HPD and DCP I think you also share the responsibility with us and not just allow it to happen if there's something that can't be done now to mitigate to fix it... I mean these two towers cannot be coming in like that, it's one after another, right and you're talking about the Extell monstrosity that's there that's creating all these havocs, cracking on the streets, crack... you know created cracks in neighboring buildings and now you're going to have three more coming, it's just...

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it's just totally ridiculous and out of scale and something needs to be done so that's why we look towards, you know Department of City Planning to see how you can help us and then when we say look this really needs to go through a full review then we could do something about the height, about the density but you... the Department responds back to us minor... three minor does not equal a major so no ULURP. We don't accept that so we're still pushing for a full review and I think with the help of the committee and of course Chair Greenfield we're going to continue to push because it just cannot happen like this. Thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you

Council Member Chin, thank you for your passion,

advocacy for you constituents and your community. I

have a couple of other related questions to this

particular site then I just want to move onto one

other topic. Do we know what the affordability will

be on these proposed development sites, the three

proposed development sites in Two Bridges, would

either one of you care to elaborate on that?

JORDAN PRESS: To my knowledge there's no required affordability at these sites.

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CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: You know if I
was my days of, of pretending to be a litigator, I
was a corporate lawyer but I can pretend to be a
litigator I would get up now and I would yell no
required affordability, it would be a good quote for
the jury and for the television, speak to that, no
required affordability, what's up with that, that's
not very good?

JORDAN PRESS: So... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Explain that for our audience at home.

JORDAN PRESS: So... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Those people who are watching, I always as you know Jordan from watching my hearings, I am very sympathetic to those people who have insomnia and cannot sleep and I feel like there are not very good TV options late at night especially on cable, you can just flip through the channels and there's nothing good and then you see wow, the New York City Council hearing and now usually those council hearings are not so riveting, I take it upon myself as the Chair of the Land Use Committee to make my hearings riveting and to make it accessible to the public who is sitting there and is

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2	about to fall asleep but I think we just woke them up
3	when we just said no required affordability, talk to
4	me about that?

JORDAN PRESS: So, the only... the only mechanism via zoning to require affordability on a privately-owned site is through mandatory inclusionary housing and I'll ask my colleagues to interject if I'm saying anything incorrect... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, this would be a voluntary inclusionary housing if they wanted to they could build more, get a bonus and in return they could then build some affordability, is that correct?

JOEL KOLKMANN: That's, that's correct.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Dear friends

Joel and Erik at the Department of City Planning.

JOEL KOLKMANN: So, if the proposals are them you know the, the floor area on each site was to go up to 12 FAR from the, the existing ten and then be bonused up to 12 through the voluntary inclusionary housing program then some affordable housing would be required to get to that 12 FAR.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: What kind of ...

[cross-talk]

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2	JOEL KOLKMANN: But [cross-talk]
3	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:affordable
4	housing, what would that requirement be?
5	JOEL KOLKMANN: There it, it all
6	depends there's different ratios and different
7	amounts depending on if there's public subsidy or if
8	there's not public subsidy.
9	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: But generally
10	its roughly eight, eight AMI, is that fair?
11	JOEL KOLKMANN: yes, oh yes.
12	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, it the
13	point is its much more permissive than the mandatory
14	inclusionary housing program which would have more
15	stringent requirements over the kind of housing that
16	is required, is that correct?
17	JOEL KOLKMANN: Yes [cross-talk]
18	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: The answer
19	[cross-talk]
20	JOEL KOLKMANN:and no [cross-talk]
21	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: I know the
22	answer is yes. The answer is yes, the old the other
23	rule my professor at law school taught me don't ask
24	the question you don't know the answer to so… I know

the answer to the... to the question. I, I think... I

think you're sensing the frustration over here this,
this is exact this is this is really you, you just
summarized the frustration for the community. The
community lives here 50 years, you can live there
your whole life, you grow up in a neighborhood, you
are vaguely aware that this may be, maybe even not
that there's something called an Urban Renewal Plan
and that you are living within this Urban Renewal
Plan and you're going about living your life and
you're very happy and all is wonderful and you're
enjoying the sun and the street and your kids are
playing in oh what is this wonderful open space
suddenly one day, bam, three huge towers fall out of
the sky and pop up which don't even require
affordable housing or any amenities for the community
or any consideration for the possible impact that
they have on the community, I think we would agree
that that is essentially a zoning loophole that
someone came up with and I'm not blaming them because
this comes back to Council Member Rosenthal's point
there are a lot of very good lawyers in this town who
come up with these loopholes and they figure out and
say hey, we could do that and while that may be legal
and permissible and certainly I want to be clear I'm

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not blaming the Department of City Planning or HPD for what is essentially a loophole in the zoning regulations, I think you can understand why that is so frustrating to us for those of us who our job is that we are sworn to protect and to represent and to advocate for our communities where we can't do something when literally 3,000 units are falling from the sky and you're not even going to have any affordable housing. So, you can understand why that's frustrating for us and for the residents of those communities who have now woken up who never thought in a million years that there was going to be anything here suddenly poof there are going to be three skyscrapers in their neighborhood. Do you understand why that might be frustrating for local residents?

JOEL KOLKMANN: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: And that's all we're saying and that... and that's really our point.

Our point is that there's a problem here, we think there's a loophole over here, we think that we need to fix this loophole, the way we want to fix this loophole is through some legislation that we're discussing today specifically this legislation that

would require notice and that would actually get into
the database, the possibility of looking at maybe
changing, changing the definitions of minor and major
modifications as well as the possibility of either
agreeing or requiring that ULURP be engaged when
these Urban Renewal Plans actually expire or rather
before they expire which leads me to my final, final
question for this panel of the day. You folks
familiar with what this is in my hands, anybody ever
see this before? This is ladies and gentlemen this is
a Atlas of urban renewal project areas. Let me tell
you something I'm very fortunate that I have an
amazing, wonderful, outstanding hardworking land use
staff, god knows they spent hundred plus hours
working and preparing for this hearing, this is the
best they could do to find some sort of plan from HPD
that dates back to 1988 to try to figure out what
exactly is on the list of urban renewal projects,
what is not, do you folks keep some sort of
centralized database, can I just go to HPD and say
list of urban renewal project areas and something
pops up, how does that work?

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EUNICE SUH: So, HPD has all the active, active Urban Renewal Plans electronically internally.

We have... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Internally?

EUNICE SUH: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay.

Urban Renewal Plans they are in... some of them are at HPD, some of them are at an offsite location through a contract with DCAS. We are happy to share all the, the Urban Renewal Plans as we did in preparation with the Land Use Committee and in terms of all the different plans we are happy to talk with through with members of the public and whoever is asking about, about these plans.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: That's great
but, but you see... you see my point here, you know
which is that if you are an average citizen and you
actually care enough to say hey, let me actually go
see, I'm curious do I happen to live in an urban
renewal area, might something like this happen, this...
I'm sorry I got to pick this up this is just great,
this, this little map with dots is essentially your
guide to these neighborhoods that's not accessible to

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the average person and this just leads to the additional frustration when these local citizens in Council Member's district they literally had no way of knowing this was coming out of the pike and I think that's why they're so angry and they're so frustrated because they didn't know. It's one thing when you know something is coming and you say okay listen the zoning is what it is, there are plenty of Council Members out here who are going to rally and say I don't like the zoning, okay you don't like the zoning but we all know what the zoning is, that is the zoning. I have colleagues like Council Member Ben Kallos he always wants to change the zoning, God bless him but he knows the zoning is what it is right now... [cross-talk]

EUNICE SUH: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: We have no idea what, what are even in these Urban Renewal Plans, we have a very difficult time quite frankly finding out and then when we find out that something that was never even in the plan was being exploited through a loophole to actually build three new super skyscrapers to get... build two and a half million square feet of residential units that is very

frustrating and that's really why we're having this
hearing because it seems to us like in this case and
other cases there is a loophole that's being
exploited by developers in this city and you seem to
be doing the best that you can within the rules and
regulations of what it is that you have and we would
like to give you the proper tools and the ability and
pass legislation to try to prevent these loopholes
and in some cases for example like in this case maybe
to give you the option where you can say you know
what this in fact would fall into a major
modification where right now it doesn't based on the
way the rules are written and that is really all that
we are seeking to do here today. So, I want to thank
you all for coming out here today and Jordan not to
worry I was just joking, I was not going to keep you
here till 11 p.m., it is 3:37 p.m. plenty of time to
get back to the office and work on those other
important projects before the end of June, I know
you've got a whole stack on your desk and I want to
thank all of you who are here from the Department of
Safe Planning including those of you who are not
testifying today are just here to observe and
furious. furiously scribble notes and the folks who

are here from the HPD as well, we are grateful for
your work and cooperation and I, I have said this
before, I said this yesterday at a Crane's Forum and
I want to just repeat it again because I think that
the it can get lost in translation unfortunately
when we have these hearings and we are frustrated
about an issue and people think we're frustrated with
individuals and that's not true, in my experience
the three of the most professional organizations
that I've worked with as a Chair of the Land Use
Committee have been the Department of City Planning,
HPD, and EDC, the folks are consummate professionals
and you're dedicated to the work that you do and
we're grateful for all the work that you do and we're
genuinely just trying to fix what we believe is a
loophole that is being exploited that really has
detrimental impacts on community that couldn't even
see this coming, they had no idea and now suddenly
you wake up and there are these three huge
skyscrapers with 3,000 new units in your
neighborhood, that's a lot, to contrast that
literally I just want to point this out for those
people who are watching at home, we will sometimes
have a two hour hearing on a sidewalk café folks if

you do not believe me please go to the archives, we
will sit there and we will fight for two hours, for
two hours we'll have a discussion should there be
three tables and six chairs or should there be two
tables and four chairs and we will go back and forth
because the community is very passionate about this
because the sidewalk belongs to the people and now
we're taking over the public space and we'll go back
and forth and they'll say you know what maybe we'll
give you two tables with five chairs so that three
people can sit around and we'll spend literally two
hours discussing the tables and the chairs of a local
sidewalk café at literally your local café. Here
we've had no conversation, no input whatsoever, no
perspective, no knowledge even and suddenly poof out
from the sky will land three skyscrapers with 3,000
units and two and a half million square feet, you
could understand the consternation that we have and
why we believe that this is not good public policy
and why we intend on working with you to change that
and we thank you for your work, we thank you for
coming out here today and we hope that you enjoy the
rest of your day and we'll now move on to our next
panel. Thank you, our next panel is Paula Segal from

the Community Development Project; Mara Kravitz from
596 Acres'; Cathy Dang from CAAAV; Jessie Ngok from
GOLES and Trevor Holland who appears to be a resident
who lives in the neighborhood. This is our one and
only panel so if you have not yet signed up or if
you'd still like to make some comments or statements
please let the Sergeant of Arms know immediately
because this is our one panel that we are going to
have public testimony from. So, seeing nobody who has
not signed up we're going to continue to this panel
and we're going to start from right to left, my
right, ma'am if you can just have a seat please if
you could tell us your name and who if anyone you
represent and you can start with your testimony and
we are going to put three minutes on the clock which
is actually a minute longer than we normally do
because we're running a little bit late today we'll
give you an extra minute to testify on the issues
that we are discussing here today. You may begin
whenever you're ready.

PAULA SEGAL: Thank you so much. My name is Paula Segal, I'm an Attorney at the Community

Development Project at the Urban Justice Center. I just want to really thank Council Member Chin and

talk]

Council Member Reynoso for introducing this bill and
thank the Chair for a really enjoyable afternoon.
This has been incredibly cathartic. I have clients
that are in Council Member Chin's district on who's
heads these… the skyscrapers are dropping and before
my current role at the Urban Justice Center I have
actually spent a lot of time in HPD's archives trying
to understand the impact of Urban Renewal Plan and
I'll tell you a little bit more about that. So, just
to introduce myself formally, I am at the new
Equitable Neighborhoods Unit at the Community
Development Center, the… I'm sorry, the Community
Development Project. CDP works with grassroots
groups, neighborhood organizations, and community
coalitions to help make sure that people of color,
immigrants, and other low-income residents who built
our city are not pushed out in the name of progress.
I will skip over the, the rest of the page, we heard
a little bit… a little bit of good context about
urban renewal history from HPD [cross-talk]
CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: And I will note
that we have your testimony… [cross-talk]
PAULA SEGAL: Yeah, you have… [cross-

1	COMMITTEE ON LAND USE 95
2	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:in print and it
3	is… [cross-talk]
4	PAULA SEGAL:Yeah [cross-talk]
5	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:in fact
6	submitted for the record so there's no need to go
7	through many of [cross-talk]
8	PAULA SEGAL: Exactly, so I'm [cross-
9	talk]
LO	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:the issues that
L1	we've already… [cross-talk]
12	PAULA SEGAL:I just want to highlight
L3	[cross-talk]
L 4	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:discussed
L5	today… [cross-talk]
16	PAULA SEGAL:I want to [cross-talk]
L7	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:thank you
L8	[cross-talk]
L 9	PAULA SEGAL:highlight a couple of
20	things in the time that we have. So, just to point
21	out Urban Renewal Plans are not ancient history, the
22	are something that the city creates. Now it was grea
23	to hear a commitment from HPD to work with Council
24	Member Rosenthal to create a new plan in her distric

as it seems like there's, you know development

happening out of control and an Urban Renewal Plan	
may be the right solution. Since the federal	
government defunded Urban Renewal Programs in 1974,	
the City of New York adopted over 60 new plans with	
no federal support and 55 of those remain active now	٠.
There is an Urban Renewal Plan for downtown for	
downtown Far Rockaway in Council Member Richard's	
district that is going through ULURP right now to	
give the city the powers that we've been discussing	
over the entirety of the redevelopment of downtown	
Far Rockaway. The Edemere Urban Renewal Plan was las	t
revised in 2008, the community's been involved in a	
multiyear process since Sandy to help HPD decide on	
what the new revision of that plan will be, that	
revision will be going through ULURP in 2019. The	
community is thrilled that HPD is, is plans to	
include the creation of a community land trust in	
that plan but without the transparency that we're	
talking about today, without the enforceability that	
we really need and without actually the city's	
cooperation in enforcing the reverters which they	
have and they don't use, all of this is meaningless,	
all of this is, is just time wasted but Urban Renewa	.1
is with us now, we're not just wrestling with Moses,	

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2 this is the present and it is an incredibly powerful 3 tool.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: If you can just wrap up here...

PAULA SEGAL: Thank you... [cross-talk]
CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you...

[cross-talk]

PAULA SEGAL: ...so much. So, I have ... so I think the legislation is fabulous but I think that the way that its drafted actually leaves a lot of gaps and it focuses on the expiration of the plans which is good but actually doesn't give us enough information and what should really be required is an annual report that's published for every district and for every borough that lets local elected officials know what's going on parcel by parcel with the Urban Renewal Plans in their district. I know this is possible because I built a database like this that you can go on your computer right now and look at, it is at Urban Reviewer dot org and what we had to do was get access to paper records in HPD's offices and read them to make that database, we couldn't afford copies, they wanted 25 cents a page, it would have been 4,000 dollars, we would of loved to have scanned

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those documents and put them up online so people had them, we couldn't do it and one of the things that legislation should include is a digital repository of every plan and every revision and all of the documents that went with them so that's my...

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you... [cross-talk]

PAULA SEGAL: I'm happy to answer questions.

and in, if fact we will follow up with you separately on those suggestions because I don't think we need to take the publics time at this point but we have your suggestions, we think many of them are good and we certainly hope to follow up and our staff will reach out to you to get some more, more of those details, we're always looking... part of the purpose of a hearing is not just to highlight the issues but it's also to improve the legislation and to hear from experts like you and so we're grateful that you came out here, thank you very much.

MARA KRAVITZ: Good afternoon. Good afternoon, my name is Mara Kravitz and I'm the Director of Partnerships at 596 Acres' which is New

York City's Community Land Access Advocacy
Organization. We champion resident stewardship of
land to build more just and equitable cities. So, we
work with grassroots organizers and we help them
transform vacant lots, mostly vacant city owned lots
into community resources like gardens, parks, farms,
and community centers and so much more. So, when we
work with organizers there often in direct
conversation with Urban Renewal Area history. It's
left acres of abandoned city owned lots in our
neighborhoods, these are areas that had already
suffered decades of disinvestment as a result of
legally instituted racism mapped out on the
homeowner's loan corporation's infamous red line
maps. And you can look at Urban Renewal Plans and how
they overlap with those maps to see that history very
clearly. So, where active plans to create open space
for example were abandoned, grassroots organizers
have brought those plans to life through local
planning and advocacy. By being able to reference the
specific policies that have led to the these
individual's experiences of neglect of their
neighborhoods, organizers are able to work together
to transform more than just vacant city owned land

but the historical practices of top down development
that have disenfranchised and disempowered the most
impacted people from being able to participate in
essential decisions affecting all levels of their
livelihoods. So, we are able to connect organizers
with accurate information about Urban Renewal area
plans because of the research that Paula mentioned
doing in 2014 which culminated in Urban Reviewer dot
org and really in the work that organizers in our
network do. Realizing that no such tool was made they
had to go in and you heard a bit about how they made
it. So, this website thinks so, so the question is
how will this database be used. So, for me as an
advocate I reference it all the time, my colleagues
do, hundreds of grassroots advocates making changes
in their neighborhoods reference it and the site's up
to date now but there's no mechanism in place to
update it as new plans are adopted and old ones
expire. This is because there's no centralized place
for information to be regularly published and so
we're really grateful for this bill because it will
happily change that and fill a huge gap in public
knowledge about key information but since this is a
reference tool the bill must be amended so that the

2	database is useful to those who are most impacted by
3	Urban Renewal area planning, that is people who live
4	in, in or near urban renewal areas present and past.
5	With accurate information about those plans and a
6	vision of what's possible these people are best
7	poised to lead and sustain the development of their
8	neighborhoods towards a more just and resilient city.
9	To that end 596 Acres' recommends the following
10	changes. First instead of simply announcing the plans
11	expirations there should be this annual reporting and
12	the rest of the specific recommendations you can read
13	in my submitted written testimony.
14	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: We got them, we
15	will read them and we will certainly reach out to you
16	to review those suggestions as well, thank you very
17	much.
18	MARA KRAVITZ: Thank you… [cross-talk]
19	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:Mara and Trevor
20	I guess it's you. You are Trevor, right?
21	TREVOR HOLLAND: Yes, I am.
22	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay.
23	TREVOR HOLLAND: Good afternoon, I'd like
24	to thank the committee for listening and for quite ar

entertaining afternoon, it's my first meeting and if

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they're all like this I'll be back although I don't think they are.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: They're not all like this... just for the record you're Trevor Holland, is that correct?

TREVOR HOLLAND: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, thank you... [cross-talk]

TREVOR HOLLAND: I'm going to read a statement prepared by CAAAV and GOLES but I am a resident of 82 Rutgers Slip out... if I walk out my door to the left I see an 80 story being built by Extell along with a separate poor affordable building, if I look forward there is a proposed 1,000 foot tower atop a senior building and to my right there are three proposed towers two of them going right next to affordable buildings, one of them going to a building that is converting to market rate. Thank you to the Land Use Committee for taking the time to review Intro 1533, an important bill that the community in Chinatown and Lower East Side can speak to its significance. This statement is on the behalf of CAAAV organizing Asian communities in Good Old Lower East Side. CAAAV, GOLES and along with many

other community organizations and residents have been
working specifically in, in the expire to produce
you're a neighborhood. We fought to preserve Pathmar
on the corner of Pike Street and Cherry, one of the
few affordable supermarkets in our neighborhoods.
Private developer, Extell had purchased land and is
in the process of building an 80-story luxury
building in a neighborhood where it is mostly tenant
buildings and contextual affordable buildings.
Adjacent to the Extell site are three plots of land
where private developers JDS, CIM, L L and M are
trying to quietly move three minor modifications
through the city Department of City Planning.
Residents are concerned that the luxury developments
will, will bring residents are, are concerned that
the luxury developments will bring distressing
community construction impacts and secondary
displacement. Additionally, the Lower East Side and
Chinatown community was one of the hardest hit by
hurricane Sandy in 2012 and residents are also
concerned about the implications of high rises on
flood protections and the sewage system. In addition,
Chinatown and Lower, Lower East Side have spent years
in developing a thorough and inclusive water a, a

thorough and inclusive community zone rezoning plan
with a Chinatown working group that included this
waterfront. With developers moving aggressively
forward before the community has, has before the
community has had time to have any discussions with
Department of City Planning regarding our community
plan. Any discussions with the Department of City
Planning now leaves out any of the proposed zoning
for the water front, all this could have been
prevented if the community had been informed and was
engaged before the expiration of the Two Bridges
UARP. I'm going to use this last few seconds just to
say that you know I, I, I've listened to City
Planning up here and give them give answers about
what they could of could of done and could not have
done, I still think that something can be done with
regards to zoning, I'm pretty active in my community
and I'm on the community board so I've, I've seen
plans and I've heard people give different solutions
and, and you highlighted a good point that there is
absolutely no requirement for any developers to build
any affordable housing and if one of the goals of the
city is to push affordable housing then we need to
look at legislation or some, some type of way we can

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get affordable housing and get these buildings to be more contextual to, to the actual neighborhood that was built. All of the buildings that are in the Urban Renewal area are affordable, they were built to be affordable, low and moderate income for working class and people to... you know to, to live there basically as a permanent home resident and we'd like to keep it that way. So, we hope that you look at this bill but you... we... you look at other methods to see if we can do something about the current development. Thank you.

I think you make an excellent point which is that the, the backbone of the Urban Renewal Plan has always has been affordable housing and the fact that we're now seeing thousands of units coming up that are not affordable certainly was not the intent of this or other... even as Paula likes to refer to the shiny new Urban Renewal Plans are also intended to focus on affordable housing. Council Member Chin?

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: I just want to thank this panel for coming and for actively organizing, it's not a done deal so we're going to continue to push ahead because what is being posed...

proposed there is unacceptable, it's out of context, you know with the neighborhood and the spirit of what was the original Urban Renewal Plan so we got to work to, to stop it Chair and I thank you for taking the lead and, and really working with us and supporting us.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Council Member
Chin it's a privilege to work with you, you're an
outstanding advocate for your constituents, I know
that you're going to continue to fight the fight and
I will support you along the way. I want to thank
everybody who came out today especially those who
took the time to testify, we are grateful for that,
the Land Use Committee for Thursday, June 15th is
hereby adjourned.

[gavel]

$C \ E \ R \ T \ I \ F \ I \ C \ A \ T \ E$

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

July 9, 2017