CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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June 20, 2017

Start: 10:03 a.m. Recess: 4:07 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: DONOVAN J. RICHARDS

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Daniel R. Garodnick

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

Ruben Wills

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

Ross Moskowitz, Partner Strook & Strook & Lavan LLP

Brian Newman, AIA, Director Architectural Services Newman Design

Aileen Gribbin, Partner Forsyth Street Advisors

Ron Wade, Local 32BJ SEIU

Richard Bass, Sr. Planning & Development Consultant Akerman, LLP

Christopher Papa, Architect

Sean Collins, LGBT Network

Kenny Mendoza, Appearing for: Assembly Member Michael Dendekker

Andrew Garla

Jennifer Dickson Chief Planning & Development Specialist Herrick Feinstein

Jody Stein, Appearing for Applicant

David Karnovsky, Land Use Council

Andy Rosen, Related Companies

Marsha Hillis (sic), Department of City Planning

Jordan Press, Executive Director
Development & Planning, Government Affairs Unit
NYC Department of Housing Preservation

Edith Hsu Chen, Director Manhattan Office NYC Department of City Planning

Anita Laremont, General Counsel Department of City Planning

Bob Tuttle, Project Manager
NYC Department of City Planning

Ezra Moser, Project Manager NYC Department of City Planning

Frederica Quinta Metropolitan Transit Authority, MTA

Ed Pincar Manhattan Deputy Borough Commissioner Department of Transportation, DOT

Rick Edgars, Chairperson, Community 6

Wally Rubin Appearing for: Vikki Barbero, Chairperson, Community Board 5

Eric Edwards Stearn, Chairperson
Land Use Committee, Community Board 5, Manhattan

Chet Jordan, Land Use, Housing and Zoning Committee Community Board $\mathbf{5}$

Jim Caras, General Counsel and Land Use Director Appearing for Manhattan Borough President

Michael Slattery, Senior Vice President Real Estate Board of New York, REBNY

Joseph Rosenberg, Director Catholic Community Relations Council

Rob Byrnes, President East Midtown Partnership

Peter Lempin, Vice President Capital Projects, Maintenance & Procurement Grand Central Partnership

Michael Kwartler, President Environmental Simulation Center Principal of Michael Kwartler & Associates

Tom Devaney, Senior Director Land Use and Planning Municipal Art Society

Michael Gruen, President City Club of New York

John West City Club of New York

Lois Cremmins, Executive Director Greenacre Foundation

Ron Wade, 32BJ SEIU

Malcolm Kaye, Partner
Development Consultant Services

Alan Dutton, General Manager NYC Yale Club

Michael Pantelidis, Vice President of Public Affairs New York Building Congress Appearing for: Carlo Scissura, President and CEO New York Building Congress

Marsha Caban, Executive Director Central Synagogue

Jeffrey Kressler, Chair, Preservation Committee City Club of New York

Craig Whittaker, Architect & Urban Designer Former President, City Club of New York

Andrea Goldman New York Landmarks Conservancy

Diedra Carson. Greenberg Traurig Representing 1248 Associates

Roxanne Warren, Architect

Larry Sicular, City Club Member Real Estate Appraiser & Real Estate Broker

James Collins

George Haikalis, President
Institute for Rational Urban Mobility

2 [sound check, pause][gavel]

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morning.

3 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Quiet please.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alrighty. Good

I am Donovan Richards Chair of the

6 Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises, and this

morning we are joined by Council Members Salamanca,

8 Gentile, Council Member Rose and Chairman Greenfield.

9 Today, we'll be holding hearings on seven

10 applications. The public hearing for the Greater

11 | East Midtown application will be last so we can get

12 you out of here after have gone through and voted on

13 other applications on this calendar. We are going to

14 | start Land-oh, actually, we're going to start the

15 | hearing with Land Use Item No. 682 and 683 the

16 Whitlock and 1501st Street rezoning. This is an

17 | application for a zoning map amendment to change the

18 | existing M-M1-1 district to an R8A/C24 district and a

19 | zoning text amendment to establish a Mandatory

20 | Inclusionary Housing area. These approvals would

21 | facilitate the development of two 14-story buildings

22 | with approximately 474 units of affordable housing

23 reserved for families making between 30 and 80% of

24 | the Area Median Income. The two buildings would also

contain community facility and commercial space and a

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 8 2 publicly accessible garden. This application is 3 located in Council Member Salamanca's district in the 4 Bronx. I will now open the public hearing for Land Use Item No. 682 and 683, and we'll start with the first panel. Ross Moskowitz from HP Whitlock 6 7 Housing, Brian Newman, Whitlock Housing and also 8 Aileen-- I think I'm saying this right. Gribbin. Oh, you're up there already. Wow, that's fast. Okay, you'll state your name for the record, and then you 10 11 may begin. 12 ROSS MOSKOWITZ: Thank you, Council 13 Member. Good morning Chairman Richards, Council 14 Member Salamanca and members of the Subcommittee. 15 name is Ross Moskowitz, and I am partner at Strook 16 and counsel to the applicant for these items. As 17 noted, I am joined by Brian Newman at Newman Design, 18 as well Eileen Goodman at Forsyth Street Advisors 19 who has been the project's point person on 20 discussions with HPD and the affordability 21 requirements. Our team is pleased to have this 2.2 opportunity to present what it believes is a 2.3 transformative project that has support from the

local community board and the Bronx Borough

President's Office. I will give you a brief overview

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of the application, and the actions being sought.

Brian will walk you through the design and architectural features, and we will discuss the specific affordability levels and ULURP breakdown for the project. This is an application the following land use actions to facilitate the construction of two mixed residential, commercial and community facility buildings including a total of 474 units of affordable housing.

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Amendment to change the zoning from an M1-1 zoning district to an R8-A district with a C2-4 zoning overlay. The second item is the Zoning Text Amendment to Appendix F to establish a Mandatory Inclusionary Housing designated area, option 1. The project site is currently undeveloped in terms of floor area and it's occupied by several one-story industrial buildings. The proposed R8-A Zoning District, which is the Quality Housing Program would permit a maximum residential floor area of 7.2 for providing inclusionary housing pursuant to Section 2390 of the Zoning Resolution. A maximum FAR of 2.0 for commercial and a maximum Community Facility FAR of 6.5. The proposed project would create a mixed us

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development providing affordable housing, local retail establishments and community facility space catering to the local population. The project consists of two 14-story building with a total of approximately 425,000 square feet. As noted, a total of 474 dwelling units are proposed all of which will be considered affordable under the applicable requirements of the Zoning Resolution. Construction of the project will occur in two phases, the building along Whitlock Avenue and closest to Alba (sic) Street will be constructed first with staging and construction all contained within the project site, an important consideration for this community. building along Whitlock and 165th Street will be built second. Again, with construction and staging being contained on the project site except for the final section of the project along 165th Street, at which time four parking spaces will be temporarily removed along 165th Street. Each change would take approximately two years to complete. This rezoning MIH text amending will facilitate the construction of the transfer venue (sic) project. The project and the proposal is consistent with the residential and commercial uses directly north, south and west to the 2 project site, and will serve an appropriate buffer

3 between the railroads and major thoroughfares to the

4 east and the low-rise residential communities to the

5 west. The ground floor community facility and

6 commercial uses will bring much needed services to an

7 under-served area. The project will enliven Whitlock

8 Avenue and will six-significantly improve the

9 pedestrian experience and safety of the block. Thank

10 you for your consideration. I will now turn this

11 | over to Brian Newman.

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Newman, Newman Design. What I'd like to draw your attention to is the rendering on the—on the screen to my left. I'd like to walk you through the architectural features, most notably the—the maps and we could start with. It's—Whitlock Avenue is the left side, the main façade that you're looking at and the right hand side is East 165th Street. Fourteen stories at its highest point, and then you can see on 165th ad we step it down towards that resident area, down to five stories on that right hand side of the rendering. The façade materials are made of masonry of—of two different colors. As you can see, the—the

darker brick as well as the lighter tan colored

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The window wall sections for accents are also brick. clad in insulator aluminum panels. It's sort of a steel gray bluish material. Again, to highlight some features making an element on the corner there as well as the building turns. We've also taken steps to set the building back at the 10th floor, as you can see, to break up the mass and give some interest to the façade on the overall scale of the building, at the much larger scale. On the pedestrian side or scale of the building that would be the first floor. As you can see, there will be storefront broken up with various masonry piers. Those will be out of precast concrete, and articulated with various wall sconces and then obviously the storefront windows looking into either the residential lobby, community facility or the commercial components of this-of this project. Also, to further enhance the building and the to break up even the stepping of the building, the parapets, we not only just do something as simple as—as putting a masonry parapet on there, we break it up and we introduce railings to further enhance thethe aesthetics of the building. So, what we hear-see here is a-a view now from the south side looking at the rear. Looking towards the north, you can see the

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rear of the building. Again, we're keeping the same type of materials, the various masonry, various brick colors. The window wall accents are still being carried through with that aluminum paneling. You can see on the left hand side how the building is now stepping down so it will clear here toward that existing residential neighborhood behind you. You do see a sliver of that one-story portion of the building, which sticks out. That is house-housing some of the commercial and community facility components on the first floor, and then, as you can see as we work right or south on-in this rendering, that starts to begin where some of the green area isand—and the public area that we had previously mentioned is just to the right here, which I'm going to show you in another slide for that-that parking. [pause] So, the-the public landscape area I was just referring to is on the left hand side. That's all this avenue over there. That's approximately 4,700 square feet there. That is also an area where we anticipate—anticipate some of the local artists creating their work, their artwork on the-on the building over there. You can see here the darker or brighter colored brown area. Shaded is the footprint

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of the main building. That's the 14-story section. Then on the right hand side it starts to set down on East 165th. The lighter tan area is that one-story component that you saw in the-the rendering from the rear. The rest of that rear yard is going to be outdoor recreation space as well as that public landpublic landscaped area on that left hand side. entrance to the parking garage is on the left hand side of the building or just to the right of that landscaped area you can start to see where that north aisle is. That's how we enter the parking garage, which is in the cellar of the building. All cars are within the structure itself. [pause] These are just the-the flat elevations, which quite honestly aren't showing up as well as—as they do in the print, but it's just-I guess if we could quickly just show here the phasing on this-the-the top image of the west elevation more or less that blue-blue line right in the middle would be Phase 1 and Phase 2 sort of a division between the two buildings. Each building is approximately 220,000 square feet. I believe one is 219 and change. The other is 223 and change, and the total dwelling units are divided between building-Phase 1 of Building 1 243 units, Building 2, 231

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2 units for a total of 474 units. I think at this

3 point I'd like to turn it over to Eileen to talk more

4 about the actual unit mix and more of the numbers on-

5 on the-the rentals.

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AILEEN GRIBBIN: Thank you, Brian.

Aileen Gribbin from Forsyth Street Advisors. As Ross

8 mentioned, this is a 100% affordable project that

9 will be constructed in two phases. We are currently

10 working with HPD and HDC to structure the financing

11 | for the project. [background comment] Sorry, we have

12 a slide that breaks down the affordability. The

13 | first phase of the project to be financed under

14 what's called the HPD and HDC ELLA program, which is-

15 creates units of affordability tiers for formerly

16 | homeless families, 30, 40, 50 and 60% of AMI

17 | households for a total of 242 units. The second

18 phase is projected to be financed using the Mix and

19 | Match Program, which also created units for formerly

20 homeless families as well as households with incomes

21 \parallel at 30, 40, 70 and 80% of AMI. So, across the two

22 phases, the-the total percentages of-across the

23 | income tiers will be approximately 10% for formerly

24 | homeless households, 8% at 30% of AMI, 23%--

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2 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] You

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AILEEN GRIBBIN: Eight, correct.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: 80?

AILEEN GRIBBIN: Eight.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Eight percent.

Okay.

AILEEN GRIBBIN: Yes. 23% at 40% of AMI; 5% at 50% of AMI; 30% at 60% of AMI; 3% at 70% of AMI and 21% at 80% of AMI and this across both phases, and the-the numbers are really a function of how the two term sheets and programs combine. We also have approximately 20% of the units will be studios; 41% of the units will be 1-bedrooms, 24% of the units are projected to be 2-bedrooms, and 15% of the units will be 3-bedrooms. Right now, we have the homeless unitsthere—there's 10% homeless units in both phases. have those allocated proportionately amongst the unit distribution, but we are in conversation with HPD to try to readjust that allocation so that we can allocated some additional 2 and 3-bedrooms to homeless families and lower the number of studios and 1's.

open to any discussion during this period of time,

but this is a pretty tight project in terms of square

footage, but we will certainly look to see if there

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space.

is something that we can do. As I noted in my
testimony, we are looking to find solutions that the
community has been asking for, and we've been talking
directly to the community board and local elected
about what type of programs can be put into that

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And this was an M1 district so we are pretty much moving away from that, and there was no prior manufacturing happening at this site or—

ROSS MOSKOWITZ: There—there was an auto repair and a plastics factory.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay.

ROSS MOSKOWITZ: The auto repair is leaving with one person each. We had actually—the community board had asked us to extend the time to leave. So, they're on 30 days short—term lease. We have given them 90 days notice. Of course, we haven't given them notice yet, and the plastics factors that was on 165th Street is relocating with five—five workers to a new site on Whitaker Avenue.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, and I saw you stepped down the building. So, there's some residential homes within the area. Was there any

responsibility. It's on their property. It's space

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 20 2 that's being dedicated to the public, but it will be under private ownership. So, they will be 3 4 responsible for maintaining, and as Mr. Newman noted, 5 we are working with the community. There was a-there was a desire to work with local artists in finding 6 7 some solutions to have an opportunity to display, and we're working with them to see if that works there. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And my last question on local hiring of MWBE procurement, can you 10 11 speak to any of those who have to ensure that local 12 contractors and others had opportunity at this-on 13 this project? 14 ROSS MOSKOWITZ: We are—we are working 15 with some of the local community organizations such 16 as Project Hope and—and are trying to find some 17 solutions there. We've made a commitment to-to do as 18 much local hiring as-as we can. This was a request, 19 but--20 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] But 21 no percentage? 2.2 ROSS MOSKOWITZ: No-no specific 2.3 percentage. CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, it would be 24

like 30%, 20 to 30%. So, if you can—before this gets

back to their communities, which is their last known

to a vote.

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ROSS MOSKOWITZ: [interposing] Council

Member, if I could add, also sorry to interrupt, we

also, as we committed to the Community Board and to

yourself, we've committed to having at least 50% of

the units through the lottery process, the—coming out

of the Community Board 2.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: But that's standard 50%.

ROSS MOSKOWITZ: I understand. I just want to make sure for the record.

Standard. Okay. The Out Space Units there was a discussion in terms of the amount of Our Space Units that are students or 1-bedrooms, but we know that families coming out of the DHS system are coming home with families. They have children. We need to give them bigger units. So, what commitment do I have that you are going to increase the amount of unit sizes that are 2 and 3-bedroom units for the Our Space Program?

AILEEN GRIBBIN: We had a conversation with HPD yesterday afternoon, and we're working with them to adjust the allocation. So, we should have a definitive allocation very shortly.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay , that's
good. In terms of I know that Council Member
Richards or Chair Richards, I'm sorry, he spoke about
local hiring. There is a local workforce in the
area. So I hope that, you know, we-my office can
connect you with-to ensure that there's local hiring.
Now what mechanism do you have in place to report
back to the Community Board the percentage of, you
know, temporary employees and construction jobs that
you've hired locally?

ROSS MOSKOWITZ: We—we have committed and reiterate that commitment to work with the community and Community Board 2 about our hiring and reporting on a quarterly basis. We've also committed, of course, to let them know exactly who is moving into the building. We figured out a way to do that without violating any privacy laws. We'll do it through zip code. So, we've stabled through the Community Board an open dialogue, and reporting.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay. How many permanent jobs is this building going to create after it's completed?

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ROSS MOSKOWITZ: There will be eight total jobs, four in each building. One super, three porters per building. So, a total of eight.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay, it's important to me that these jobs that are crated they're getting good wages and they're getting affordable health insurance. I've had issues with previous ULURPs where the developer is not paying good paying jobs, or the health insurance that is being provided they cannot afford. So, what commitment do I have that these permanent jobs are going to be good paying job, they're going to have benefits, and they're going to have affordable health insurance?

ROSS MOSKOWITZ: We will work with your office in establishing that, and—and giving you the comfort that you will-we will deliver what you're asking for.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay, are you going to be applying for Article 11?

AILEEN GRIBBIN: For the first phase of the project we expect it will have 420-C and for the second phase an Article 11, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay, and then finally I know that on the—I believe that's the Longfellow side that is behind the project. It's all residential.

ROSS MOSKOWITZ: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: My office will help coordinate with you. It's important that we have when construction starts bi-weekly meetings with the homeowners to advise them what's happening, when there's going to be street closures. Also, they may have concerns with debris falling in their back yards.

ROSS MOSKOWITZ: Absolutely, and we look forward to that, and again, the project has been designed so that all but the last four months of the four-year construction plan will all be on site so that there will be no interruption of traffic, and only a minor interruption for four months of any parking. There will be loss of four spaces on 165th Street during that time.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Alright, thank you. Mr. Chair, thank you very much.

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Τ	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 27
2	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you and I'll
3	just request just on his question of local hiring
4	that is some sort of reporting mechanism to his
5	office and to the local workforce partners who you
6	partner with. Are there are any other questions from
7	members of the committee? Alright, thank for your-
8	ROSS MOSKOWITZ: [interposing] Thank you
9	very much.
10	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS:testimony.
11	BRIAN NEWMAN: Thank you.
12	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: A great project.
13	BRIAN NEWMAN: Thank you.
14	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [coughs] Alrighty,
15	are there any members of the public who wish to
16	testify. Oh, we do. [coughs] Ron Wade, SEI—SEIU
17	32BJ. [pause]
18	RON WADE: Good morning, Chairman.
19	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.
20	RON WADE: City Council, good morning.
21	Again, my name is Ron Wade. I'm a representative of
22	Local 32BJ SEIU. 32BJ represents 85,000 building

live in Community District 2, and over 3,500 of us 24 25 work in residential buildings like the one that's-

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service workers in New York City and over 1,300 of us

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that's the committees are proposing to develop in the South Bronx. 1125 Whitlock is going to create badly needs affordable housing in the Bronx. My union and I understand how important this is. Many of us have struggled to stay in New York City as rates have—have risen, but we know need good jobs just as much as we need housing. We need to make sure that 1125 Whitlock is creating good jobs, not poverty jobs for Bronx residents. In recent weeks we have also heard that this property may be sold to a new owner shortly. A midstream change in ownership could undermine one of the main purposes of the ULR-the ULURP process to allow stakeholders to engage in this or to develop by stakeholders. If this sale has happened, it's important that the City Council hold the right owners accountable to the recommendations set by the local community. This is why I am calling on the Zoning and Franchises Subcommittee to vote no on this project unless the applicants and any further-future owners commit to paying their building service workers wages and benefits at 1125 Whitlock. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. Thank you for your testimony. Alright, any other members

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 29 2 of the public who wish to testify on this issue? Alright, seeing none, I will now close the public 3 4 hearing on Land Use Items No. 677-Oh, no, I'm sorry. 682 and 683. Alright, we will now move onto Wrong. Land Use Items No. 677 and 678, 74-04 Northern 6 7 Boulevard, an application for a rezoning and-rezoning and zoning text amendment that would facilitate the 8 development of a new 8-story building with mixed-use retail, community facility and office development. 10 11 The rezoning would replace the existing C1-1 District with a C4-3 District. The text amendment would apply 12 13 to the Mandatory Inclusionary Housing Program to the 14 property. Although the development does not include 15 any residential floor area, if a development 16 including resident floor areas was proposed, it would 17 be required to comply with Mandatory Inclusionary 18 Housing Options 1 and 2. This application is located 19 in Council Member Danny Dromm's district in Queens. 20 I will now open the public hearing from Land Use 21 Items No. 677 and 688, and we are joined by Mark Fisk 2.2 and Christopher Papa, the owner's architect. 23 Alrighty, you may begin.

2 RICHARD BASS: Chair Donovan, Council

3 Members. Good morning. I'm Richard Bass of Akerman,

4 LLP.

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5 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Richard Bass as

6 well. Sorry.

RICHARD BASS: That's okay. I'm speaking on behalf of the applicant H&M LLC, which is developing the proposed commercial and community facility mixed-use project at 74-04 Northern Boulevard. The applicant is a well known local developer. He's done-he and his family has done over 20 to 30 commercial and residential projects in this community. The applicant is requesting approval of two ULURP actions: A zoning map amendment to rezone the southern part of Northern Boulevard between 74th and 75th Streets from a C8-1 zoning district to a C4-3 zoning district, and a zoning text amendment to Appendix F of the Zoning Resolution to desigdesignate the development site a Mandatory Inclusionary Housing area. Even though this is a commercial development, the-the C4-3 does permit residential. So, as part of the MIH we have to, you know, make this an amendment to the Appendix F. development site is located on the south side of

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Northern Boulevard. The site area is approximately 20,000 square feet. The site is currently used as a one-story car wash. It's been there for many years. It's built to a .5 FAR. No zoning changes have occurred in this area since 1961. The existing zoning is C8-1, which permits a 1 FAR of commercialand light manufacturing, and a maximum community facility of 2.4. Our proposal is-is for a new 8story commercial community facility building, which approximately 90,000 square feet of development, 219 parking spaces, 5,000 square feet of the-of the-of the building will be leased to the LGBT Network of Queens and Long Island. They're here to speak in favor of this application. We've submitted letters in support of the project. The Community Board and Borough President also support the project. The land use rationale is Northern Boulevard, as you know, is a wide boulevard. It's an-it's an appropriate land use, and an appropriate massing for this location. As I mentioned before, the Community Board and the Borough President supported the application. here with the owner and the architect. They're here to answer questions. Anticipating one of your questions, Chairman Donovan is there will be two

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2 permanent jobs and one part-time job when this

3 project is completed. Do you have questions to me or

4 to the-
5 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing]

There were some concerns from a few neighbors adjacent to the property. So, can you speak to what are you doing to mitigate some of the issues that are going to be raised? I believe we have one homeowner here today. So, can you just speak to that?

RICHARD BASS: I'll start with that, but

I'll then turn it over to the architect. There is a

landscape buffer between the existing residential

building and our project. We're creating a textured

exterior wall so it's not just a blank wall, and

there will also be vegetation growing on that wall to

mitigate any impacts. It's hard to be and then

transition from a residential neighborhood to an

office building. We're trying our best, but I can

turn it over to the architect to collaborate.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Do you anticipate any shadows being cast on these properties?

RICHARD BASS: Actually, no, but I will ask the architect. (sic)

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2 CHRISTOPHER PAPA: Right. So, basically, 3 the project is located on the northern side of 4 Northern Boulevard. So, any shadow cast by, you know, by the sun would be cast onto Northern and not onto the smaller properties that are located behind 6 7 it. We've provided the mandatory buffer zone, which 8 is going to be plated with green and not going to be used for any of the commercial uses. Storage of garbage is going all be within internally, you know, 10 11 picked up and removed from within the building The Community Board Land Use Committee had 12 13 concerns about us articulating the back of the building. We did it. It's presented on the board 14 15 there. On the rendering we're actually showing you 16 the back of the building rather than the front 17 because we felt that that was something should be 18 addressed and concerned. So, the owner basically 19 chose to use the material brick where you can, you 20 know, provide a nice I think character in keeping with the Jackson Heights neighborhood. 21 material that's able to be articulated, you know, 2.2 2.3 into us making some nice designs rather than some stone panels or typically what you see in our office 24 buildings. So, the choice of material and-and the 25

that's basically--

SEAN COLLINS: Is it alright if I speak?

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2 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yes, you may.

SEAN COLLINS: Thank you, sir. I'm here speaking in strong support of HM's LLC's Proposed Rezoning of 74-04 Northern Boulevard from a CA-1 zoning district to a C4-3 Zoning district to facilitate the development of a new mixed-use retail community facility and office development containing approximately 91,000 square feet of floor area and, too, 19 parking spaces. The rezoning with support the development of prime office space, increase local jobs, and enhance the overall quality of this portion of Northern Boulevard on site between 74th and 75th street that has been historically under-utilized. The LGBT Network plans to occupy approximately 5,000 square feet with a -- of office space in the new building upon completion with a community center serving LGBT and allied individuals throughout the life span. A little bit about the LGBT network. We're an association of non-profit organizations working to give a home and voice to the LGBT communities of Long Island and Queens. Our four community center in Woodbury, Bay Shore, Sag Harbor and Luma (sic) Queens provides safe spaces for LGBT people and their families to be themselves, stay

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healthy and change the world. For over 24 years we have been pioneers in advocacy and social change, not just in our 35 programs that serve tens of thousands of families each year, but also our visibility and work in schools, workplaces, organizations, and the greater community engaging more than a quarter million people annually. Our organization is in need of quality office space in Northwestern Queens to continue to support our mission to provide a home and a safe space for the community, and also to support our ongoing efforts to advocate for equality. have gone on extensive—an extensive search for a new space in this area. We're trying to really site ourselves close to where the need is greatest, and it's been a struggle. There's not a lot of great space that would really be a good suit—a good—would be well suited for us. Additionally, you know, parking is a problem, and it's something that we need as we have vehicles that support clients with disabilities as well as we have a mobile testing van for HIV as to the outreach. So, the integrated parking facility is crucial and—and it's one of the reasons why we have selected to move in here. Additionally, you know, the recent instances of hate

2 crimes that have gone on in the area against LGBT

3 people specifically the trans community. It has been

4 | very alarming, and it really highlights and

5 underscores the—the need for visibility and services

6 in this community. Thank you.

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and thank you for your thoughtfulness in bringing them on board, which is great. Alright, thank you all for your testimony. Alright, we will now go to Kenny Mendoza representing Assembly Member Michael Dendekker. Yay, we like him. Andrew Garl-Garle, Residential Neighbor. [pause] You may begin and state your name for the record as well. We're also joined by Council Member Corey Johnson.

KENNY MENDOZA: Hi, good morning. I'm here representing Assembly Member Michael Dendekker in support of 74-04 the Northern Boulevard Rezoning. Dear Council Members. I respectfully submit this letter in support of the developer, H&M, LLC's proposal to rezone 74-04 Northern Boulevard from a C8-1 zoning district to a C4-3 zoning district to facilitate the development of a new mixed use retail community facility and office development. The rezoning proposal will bring new job growth and

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which is the house that is directly next door to this lot, and I just wanted to come down today and-and talk a little bit about just our perspective from the community. First, I want to say that I did read the Environmental Impact document, and I thought that was terrific, and I want to thank you for that. I'm new to this sort of things, and to see the-the level of thoughtfulness and thoroughness that goes into this procedure is very-it's very exciting. So thank you for that. I just want to take issue with one sentence in that-in that document, and it was great to hear it today from Mr. Papa and Mr. Fisk and Mr. Collins. Thank you for being here. The document does say that they feel that this proposed building will not impact the character of the residential neighborhood, and I just wanted to perhaps give you another perspective on that. I was very interested to hear about the revised plans, and I would love to look at those. I have not seen them yet for the-for the rear of the building that—that will face—that will face our house. What our concerns are is that 8-story building, of course, rising perhaps 50 stories, 50 feet, excuse me, above our house only maybe 10 or 15 feet from our house is going to affect

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 42
2	yeah, it—it will probably affect the character of at
3	least our end of-of the block.
4	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And we don't
5	disagree with that. I do want to suggest, and I
6	don't know if the applicants are still here to make
7	sure that they are communicating with you. Have you
8	met with them yet?
9	ANDREW GARLA: No, not yet
10	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing]
11	Okay.
12	ANDREW GARLA:and-and I'm excited to
13	meet with them, and
14	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing]
15	Okay, so I would just suggest
16	ANDREW GARLA:to have a conversation.
17	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS:my good friend
18	that you sit down with the neighbors over there so
19	the communication is there as this project moves
20	forward and, and if there's any issue that, you know,
21	we can work towards a goal at least this summer.
22	ANDREW GARLA: [interposing] Yea,
23	especially if it does
24	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yeah.

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ANDREW GARLA: --if it does go forward and construction starts and then, of course, there are construction--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing]
Yeah.

 $\label{eq:and-constraints} \mbox{ANDREW GARLA: } --\mbox{you know, debris and}$ that sort of thing.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. We do have a question from Council Member Gentile.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: It's—you know,

Mr. Chairman, it's similar to what you just asked.

Given your testimony what do you think, Mr. Papa

meant when he said that the—that the design is in the

contextual nature, keeping in the contextual nature

of the neighborhood?

ANDREW GARLA: Well, obviously I can't speak for him, but I would assume that he was mentioning things such as the material that they are using. It sounds like they're—they're using what I would call softer material such as brick as opposed to steel or glass or some sort of thing. Again, I haven't spoken with him. I have not had the opportunity to look at the elevations for the rear of the building. I—I called the Community Board offices

to try to see if they have been filed with them, and I didn't really get anywhere with them. S o, I'm-I'm pleased to—to see it. I guess they are somewhere [laughs] It would be great to—to take a look at those, and see exactly what they are planning. I did call Mr. Papa's office, and someone told me that there were some extensive plans for some green space behind the building, and I think they just mentioned that. So, I'm-I'm eager to look at that as well. That all sounds very good. Just reading the proposal, I'm not exactly clear as to-there-there are two scenarios that are proposed in the-in the Environmental Report. There's a Scenario 1, which is eight stories and a Scenario 2, which is six stories. I'm not sure whether the six-story building is actually officially being considered at this point, or whether it was just sort of a another alternative but, you know, obviously from our point of view a six-story would be less, you know impactful to us living right next door than an eight-story building, but again I don't know the realities of whether those are actually being considered at this point, but I look forward to having the conversation.

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2 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. Just 3 make you're staying with panel. (sic)

ANDREW GARLA: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you so much for your testimony both of you.

ANDREW GARLA: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright, are there any other members of the public who wish to testify on this issue? Alright, seeing none, we will now close the public hearing on Land Use Item No. 682 and 683, and we'll move onto Land Use Item No. 684 for Lower Manhattan Plaza applicant-[background comments, pause] Sorry, oh, I apologize. closing the public hearing on 677 and 678. Alright, now we'll move onto Land Use Item No. 684, the Lower Manhattan Plaza Applicability Text Amendment. text amendment would change the applicability of the Plaza Bonus Rules in Section 91-24 of the Zoning Resolution. This change would allow development sites in C6-4 districts within 50 feet of a designated retail street to take advantage of the Public Plaza Bonus provisions. This application affects property in Council Member Chin's district. I will now open the public hearing for Land on this

2 Land Use Item No. 684. Council Member Chin, do you

3 have any statement? Okay, I'll let you proceed.

4 We'll hear from Council Member Chin and you may

5 begin.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Good morning. 6

Thank you Chair Richards and members of the

Subcommittee for holding a hearing today on an 8

application in my district. Today, we will hear

testimony from applicants seeking to amend the text 10

11 of the Lower Manhattan Special District.

12 application would ultimately facilitate the

13 development of a plaza along Williams Street in the

14 heart of the Financial District for a 60-story

15 condominium building. I have reservations regarding

16 projects that seeks to greatly increase the value of

17 market rate property without a subsequent and clearly

18 equal public benefit. While the ULURP application

19 officially pertains to an amendment to the zoning

20 text that would allow the developer to build a public

21 plaza, the building is receiving a significant

sensitive bonus for both the plaza itself and 2.2

2.3 amenities deeply benefitting the value of future

residential condos, and for the purchase of 24

additional density from an off-site 80/20 421-A and

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voluntary inclusionary affordable housing already under construction. That's development produced more bonusable space than they use. So, they are selling some of that extra space to this project to build more market rate units. As a result, our community is getting two much larger buildings for only 20% affordability in just one of them. This doubledipping and a time of such great need for affordable housing. It's unacceptable, and this policy should be reviewed, and I hope and urge the Administration, as I heard that you promised a year ago, to do this, to maximize the benefits to the public when developer seeks larger and more profitable buildings. community board expressed significant interest in being a partner in the design and execution of highly quality, publicly accessible space in Lower Manhattan, which is sorely need for this growing residential community. The applicant has committed to working closely with the community board on the design of the space before receiving their plaza certification, and are already scheduled to appear before them in July. I would also like updates on the applicants on their progress of these conversations, as well as clear and enforceable

we'd be happy to take any questions that you may

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form of fixed seating and benches. There will be movable tables and chairs, and a drinking fountain and a lot of space for people from the surrounding community to come and use the plaza in a variety of different ways. The project does require a certification from City Planning and we are going through that process now. So, the process will have to comply with all of the various standards in the Zoning Resolution for Design and this is the most upto-date standards for plazas. We are in front of you today because we're asking for a text amendment to allow the plaza specifically to be locate on this As currently drafted, the text right now limits the location of plazas in certain locations in the special district. It—it speaks to developments that are located on designated streets, and it says that you cannot have a plaza in those locations. Designated streets are those that require retail or a street wall. So, Fulton Street here is a designated street. We don't believe that this is really the intention of the text, and we think that the simple swath that we're proposing actually better gets at the attention, which is to preserve the character of these designated streets, and to allow retail and

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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street walls to move forward. So, we're really proposing just a swath of the word plaza, this development meaning that in the future plazas will be permitted on sties that do front a designated street provided that the plaza itself is located more than 50 feet from the street, as can be seen here, which is what we're proposing. This text would only apply to C6-4 districts within the special district, and so it would not affect the many sites that can already provide public plazas, but we do believe that it bring some much needed open space into this community which doesn't have much open space particularly in this area right now. The proposal was approved by Community Board 1. They did ask that we come back to see them to currently-to-to present more details on the plaza design, which we are scheduled to do next month, and so we are really are committed to continue to work with them on this design so everyone can fully understand what it is, and see that it is truly going to be a public amenity that we're providing on this site. The Borough President also supported the application and reiterated that we should go back and see the Community Board. With that, I'll take any questions.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you so much, and I just want to reiterate a point that Council

Member Chin raised and hoping the Administration is certainly going to revisit the voluntary program because there—there is a much—much more need for affordable housing and we're not meeting the need with a lot of these projects, and we've been having this discussion for over a year now, and I'm hoping that we're going to make progress in this area over the next few months. So, we look forward to an update on that. Just two questions from me. Can you give the timeline of when you're going to start work with the community on plaza design?

JENNIFER DICKSON: So, we're scheduled to go back and see the board on July $10^{\rm th}$ at which point we're going to present very detailed plans for the plaza.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay and then the hours of operation as well, and what are—what are you doing to maintenance as well?

JENNIFER DICKSON: Sure. So, the plaza will be open 24/7. That's what's required in the Zoning Resolution, and it will be fully maintained by the building owner for the—for the life of the

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2 building. This plaza, you know, is a public space.

3 It's a public amenity but the building is also

4 directly behind it. So, the building owner, you

know, has quite an incentive in addition to their 5

obligations to fully maintain that plaza. 6

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, I'm going to go to Council Member Chin for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you, Chair and I see HPD her and DCP here. So, we just want to reiterate that we urge the Administration to-

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] I'm sorry, Council Member Chin. I'm sorry. Let me just introduce before you begin. I'm sorry. We're joined by Westin Secondary School 6th and 7th graders from the Upper West Side. What better way to start your morning than in a zoning hearing. [laughter/ applause] Alright, try not to fall asleep up there, alright? Okay. We're going to go to Council Member Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Welcome, kids. In the future you'll be sitting here. As I was saying, I see HPD here the representative and DCP. So, we are urging once again the Administration, you've got to look at this Voluntary

And then my question is that your design here in the

future or are you planning on putting a café or

something in-in that plaza space?

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2	JENNIFER DICKSON: Yes. So, first of
3	all, yes, we absolutely agree that maintenance is—is
4	critical and we've seen, you know, we agree with
5	that, and we'll absolutely commit to—to work with the
6	Community Board and—and with your office on that.
7	This is a-this is the site plan of the Plaza, and so,
8	yes there is the intention that there will ultimately
9	be a café in that space. There will be retail
10	fronting the plaza, and the desire that be as some
11	type of café or eating and drinking. So, if that is
12	the case, then we will come back, and—and apply for
13	that café, and locate that in—in basically the
14	farthest corner of the plaza where there's an open
15	space right now.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: So, if you do the
17	café, then you have to come back and
18	JENNIFER DICKSON: Correct.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN:and go through
20	the process again like
21	JENNIFER DICKSON: Yes.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN:like what we have
23	in terms of the rules and regulations governing that.
24	Now, is the entrance to the building also directly

from the plaza?

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Absolutely, yes.

JENNIFER DICKSON: Yes, the residential entrance to the building is—is directly off the plaza.

JENNIFER DICKSON: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: --better because your residents will be walking through it everyday, right?

12 JENNIFER DICKSON: That's right.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: I guess that—that will make a difference.

JENNIFER DICKSON: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Because I have a plaza in my district, and I could shame them, 74 Wall Street, the hotel condo, and they don't take care of their plaza because their residents don't walk through it. The residents in the neighborhood like myself I walk through it quite often and they don't maintain it well.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLS: What is that address again, Council Member Chin?

comments, pause] Alright, we'll move onto Land Use

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Item No. 689, the 93-122 text amendment. application would change the zoning regulations applying to a development site in Sub-area 3 of the Special Hudson Yards District. The change would allow for development of a mixed use building as long as portion of the zoning lot is reserved for mandated commercial space. The proposed development is a mixed use building with over 400,000 square feet of residential space, and roughly 950,000 square feet of commercial space. This application is located in Council Member Johnson's district. I will now one the public hearing from Land Use Item No. 689 and if Council Member Johnson wants to make a statement. Alright, we will move on. We will hear from David Karnovsky. I believe I said it right, and also Andrew Rosen from Related as well. You may begin your testimony.

DAVID KARNOVSKY: Thank you. Good morning, Chair Richards and members of the committee, Council Member Johnson. My name is David Karnovsky from the—the Trans—Land Use Council to the applicant at 517 West 35th Street LLC, and I'm joined today with—by Andy Rosen from the Related Companies. I will describe the application for the text amendment

22 commercial or residential floor area in each

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building. That is to say that each building must be

developed in phases, but there must be a 3 to 1 ratio

predominantly commercial. In effect there is no

developed first. Alternatively, buildings may be

ability at this site to phase by providing the

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residential building first followed by a larger commercial building. Under the text, at this site within subarea A-3, residential—a residential use could be developed first followed at later date by a larger commercial building provided that the owner demonstrates to the Chair of City Planning under a certification that at least 35,000 square feet of the lot area is reserved for commercial development in a later phase. This change would apply a phasing mechanism that is currently only available to sites in Hudson Yards of 69,000 square feet of lot area or more, and would apply instead here to a site within AC with at least 55,000 square feet of lot area. end result would be an 18 FAR commercial building fronting-fronting on the boulevard, and a 6 FAR building with residential use fronting on 10th Avenue. There would be no change to the amount of FAR permitted and difference in outcome in terms of the types of buildings permitted. The only difference would be a change in the phasing of site development, and what, I will to-it over to Andy.

is Andy Rosen from Related Companies, and I'll speak a little bit to the overall plan for our project here

Thank you, David.

My name

ANDY ROSEN:

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to-so are you seeking any Article 11s or anything on

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 63
2	this project? One of the things they spoke of is an
3	allocation of 20 to some of the units being
4	affordable if you were. So, can you speak to
5	ANDY ROSEN: Yeah. Sure. So what we've-
6	what we've agreed to the Community Board is—andand
7	when we're going through this process the Affordable
8	New York Program wasn't solidified, but now that it
9	has been, and we've had a chance to review it, we
10	have been able to-to-to review that and agree that-
11	that we will commit to using the Affordable New York
12	Program for this residential building to the extent,
13	you know, that—that first space was part of
14	residential under the Affordable New York program.
15	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: There were some
16	concerns around the street wall character. Can you
17	speak to that as well?
18	ANDY ROSE: Yeah, I mean they wanted a
19	full street wall along 10 th Avenue, which we also
20	would like to have, and so we've developed as you'll
21	see in the design here, you now, a full street wall
22	along 10 th Avenue to address that concern.
23	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, you've agreed
24	to do that?

ANDY ROSEN: Yes.

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Sure, so Related has over several projects engaged.

We have NYCHA and with Building Skills, which is a non-profit that trains people to work and, you know, happy to further that process here on this site.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, if you—and you don't have goals on this project?

ANDY ROSEN: We don't have specific goals, but again, we're happy to talk and—and--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, we're going to lay this item over today, as you know, but I'd love before we vote this out to hear a little bit more on that.

ANDY ROSEN: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: I'll now go to—and goals. You know, we like 20 and 30% up to 30% of the vote but, you know, it's a continuous conversation we can have over the period. We'll go to now Council Member Corey Johnson.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Thank you,

Chair. I don't object to the text amendment that is related to this project. It make sense to me. I'm fine with it. Thank you for coming with renderings

Related reached out to HPD this week to talk a bit

about how to move that forward?

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ANDY ROSEN: Yes. So, you know, further to our conversation last week, we—we have been engaged with HPD to resolve an issues that—that came before the Council a number of months ago regarding another site in—in—in your district, and we have sent legal documents over to HPD. We're working with them and have been setting up a meeting with—with the legal counsel from HPD. We do not have any open issues from our perspective in—in getting that buttoned, and we'd like to use this as opportunity to actually get those documents signed and—and completed. So—so we're eager to get that done.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Okay, so the general counsel from HPD is not here, but HPD is

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here. So, I'm going to look at HPD and I'm going to look at you, and tell you I am sick of dealing with this issue. It's months, and months and months of it just not being resolved. So, I don't know who it's on that it's not resolved, but it's not resolved, and so there were six units that were lost, and there are some I think pretty—I don't know if easy is the right word, but doable fixes to get this over with. We're talking about for months going on months now. The Community Board is reaching out to me. I'm—I'm—I'm—I'm just sort of sick of dealing with it because it's not complicated. It's not complicated. So, I would appreciate this to get resolved like very soon.

ANDY ROSEN: We're 100% behind that.

issue is an issue, which is a—a labor issue, a unit issue, and I just want to say that, you know, Related is the largest union employer construction employer in the city of New York. Hudson Yards was all done with the building trades, and you guys have I think a great track record on that, but I know that there are some concerns related to not this project but another project, and those—those concerns are not going to be resolved today. Those concerns are concerns that

hopefully there will be a conversation between Related and one of the local unions that has had a problem that they brought to me. I'm not negating the problem that was brought to me, but I'm also not saying that I know that it's fact, but Related has been a good friend in the community, and the district that I represent, and we've always had a very good productive constructive working relationship, and I have a similar good relationship with the different unions and the building trades. So, given that I have two friends that are somehow at logger heads over an issue, I want my friends to sit down and try to resolve this in the best way possible. I know that, you know, it may involve lawyers. It may involve a disagreement, but my hope is—is that given the latest track record on union issues given that the trades are folks that I think have done well at Hudson Yards in building great beautiful quality buildings in partnership with this development company. My hope is that you all can sit together, and talk about some of the issues that were brought to me a couple of weeks ago.

ANDY ROSEN: Understood.

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Chair for hearing this today.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: So, with that,
3 there's just two things I wanted to bring up. I
4 support this text amendment and I thank you, Mr.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you so much. Thank your for testimony. Alrighty, are there any members of the public who wish to testify on this issue? Alright, seeing none, I will now close the public hearing on Land Use Item No. 689 and move onto Land Use Items No. 685 and 686, the Broad Channel Resiliency Text Amendment and Rezoning. application will change the zoning rules applicable to the Broad Channel neighborhood in Queens. purpose of the changes are to limit development an area at high risk of flooding from future storms sea level rise. The zoning text would also help to promote resilient building design in any future development that does occur. The rezoning would change the existing R3-2 zoning to R3-A, and C3-A districts. The text amendment would establish a special coastal risk district over area. application is located in Council Member Ulrich's district and he does support approval. I will now open the public hearing for Land Use Item -- Oh,

2 | actually, I will go-and we will also include Land Use

3 Items No. 687 and 688 the Hamilton Beach Resiliency

4 Text in this hearing as well. We'll now open the

5 | public hearing for Land Use Items No. 685, 686, 687

6 and 688. We're just going to couple them all

7 | together. Alright.

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MARSHA HILLIS: Thank you so much, Council Member. My name is Marsha Hillis (sic). work at the Department of City Planning, and as you mentioned, I'll combine these presentations because they have some similar-similarities, and a similar background, and I'll take questions at the end. City Planning has been working on recovery and resiliency issues since Hurricane Sandy. In 2013, we adopted a temporary flood text to provide relief, and to allow buildings to rebuild to higher flood elevations after the storm. In 2015, through working with Build-it-Back we discovered there were some challenges in the rebuilding process. So, we provided temporary relief through the special regulations for, Neighborhood Recovery, and also in-in the meantime since 2013, we've been working on a number of resilient neighborhood studies throughout the city, and thethat work is informing our work going forward.

through the rebuilding process. So, these rules

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recommendation listed here enacting targeted zoning changes to reflect the unique character and long-term vulnerability of Hamilton Beach and Broad Channel. This is the recommendation I'm here to speak about today. So, just to take a step back from it for a little bit of context about flood risk in New York City, the way-the way we look at risk now is based on the 2015 Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps, which and which covers many Council Districts, and community board across the city and affects 400,000 people and 71,500 buildings. So, this is really the area that is affected by 1% annual chance storm. when we look at sea level rise and climate change projections, we see that the risk is—is a little bit different. So, in the future sea level rise is actually gong to lead to daily tidal flooding in some limited areas, and you can see on the citywide map that there really are very limited areas that are affected by-by the-by ten inches of sea rise or 30 inches of sea rise, which is the 2050s projection. The areas in Staten Island that they're show are—are mostly wetlands, but there—there are two areas in South Queens that are expected to be affected by this acute daily tidal flooding, both Hamilton Beach and

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Broad Channel. And this information really informs how we think about zoning and land use. This informing really informs how we think about zoning and land use in these neighborhoods because of their vulnerability. So, in-in these areas we're proposing to limit density in the future because of this acute risk, but in most areas of the city we see that we can accommodate or even encourage development to a new higher resiliency, and those neighborhoods can still recover-recover from storms. So, on Broad Channel, the existing zoning and land use this is really a low density neighborhood. It's zoned R3-2, which has been the case since the Zoning Resolution was adopted in 1961. It allows all residential building types. I has a 40-foot minimum lot width, and a five-foot minimum side yard width, and I mention these things because those requirements don't really reflect the existing conditions of the neighborhood, which predominantly the lots are about 25 feet wide. So, you know, meeting these-meeting this-these requirements are a little bit difficult. There is also a C1-2 overlay. It's sort of centrally located in Broad Channel, and this is just a small commercial move. It's-and it permits local uses, but

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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an array of accommodations. We are proposing to rezone the underlying areas from R3 to-to both R3-A throughout most of the island and the C3-A on the southeastern portion of the island. R3-A better reflects the lot width conditions of-in Broad Channel of 25 feet like I mentioned and the C3-A bringsthere's several existing marinas. They would come into zoning conformance with-with this change to underlying zoning. We are also proposing to rezone the commercial note from C1-2 to C1-3, which would essentially allow all buildings in the-in the node to waive out of parking requirements because we see this as a potential problem in—in case that these businesses want to invest in resiliency measures they would be unable to really meet those parking requirements. [pause] Next, I'll talk about Hamilton Beach. The zoning that's in place her is R3-1. zoning district allows one and two-family detached and semi-detached residences. It also has a 40-foot minimum lot width requirement, and 5-foot side yard requirement, and 78% of the buildings here are single-family detached, 7% are 2-family detached, and 13% are semi-detached, and those semi-detached residences have been developed. Most of them have

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been developed within the last 10 or 15 years because the zoning district allows that, but it's not really representative of the character here and is also a concern given the vulnerability of this area. Just north of Hamilton Beach is Coleman Square, which serves the A-Train, Air Train Station. There's a C1-2 overlay here. The same kind of problem where if any of these businesses are trade build, they would be challenged to meet the parking requirements. sea level rise projections for-for Hamilton Beach are also projected to impact much of the neighborhood. So, anywhere from 65 buildings to 310 buildings would be impacted twice daily with tidal flooding. That's 10--10 to 55% of all buildings in Hamilton Beach. So, we see this as an acute risk, but also-and also the shoreline, which is very lengthy. It would be challenging to invest in infrastructure to prevent this daily tidal flooding impact. So, here we are also proposing to establish a special coastal risk district. It's a little bit-there would be a different subdistrict for this area due to different sort of lot width conditions. There's no wider variety of lot widths here. Some are over 40 feet wide, so we worked with local civic, and developed

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you so much for your testimony, and I certainly applaud the City Planning Commission for this very thoughtful rezoning as an area—as a representative of just east of here that was hit hard by Hurricane Sandy. I definitely understand the significance in ensuring communities

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anticipate these studies to be completed?

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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MARSHA HILLIS: Well, the Resilient

Neighborhood studies have wrapped up, but the

recommendations have informed our kind of initial

thinking on how to move forward, and we're currently

doing a lot of public outreach to take this beyond

where we did our Resilient Neighborhood Studies. So,

we're actually hoping to work for example in July

with the Rockaway Waterfront Alliance to do a

workshop in--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Uh-huh, uh-hm.

MARSHA HILLIS: --in the Rockaways to try test some of those ideas that came-were an outgrowth of the-the study, but I just want to, you know, point out that

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] So, we're now getting in a public process, and I only say that because time is of essence and, you know, all of these communities are, you know, especially with a busy hurricane season as we anticipate sort of a lot anxiety there. So, how can we ensure that we're moving this forward sooner and quicker?

MARSHA HILLIS: Well, we do think that the flood text that's on the books today provides a lot of the release that's necessary to meet

Alright, thank you. Any questions from my colleagues? Alright, seeing none, we will close the public hearing. First off, is there anyone from the public who wishes to testify on this issues?

Alrighty, seeing none we will now close the hearing on Land Use Items Nos. 685, 686, 680 and 67-687 and 688. Thank you for your testimony. Alright, we will now move onto holding a public hearing on Land Use Item No. 690 an Article 11 Tax Exemption—Tax Exemption application that was submitted by the Department of Housing, Preservation and Development. This application is related to 1350 Bedford Application that was submitted after our last hearing

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2 on the related items. The proposed development at

3 | 1350 Bedford will contain 94 units of affordable

4 housing on an existing parking lot. I will now open

5 | the public hearing on Land Use Item No. 389, and

6 we'll hear from Jordan-I'm sorry 690, and we'll hear

7 from Jordan Press from HPD.

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JORDAN PRESS: Good morning, Mr.

Chairman. Thank you for having me. Land Use No. 690 consists of the proposed Article 11 Tax Exemption for a project known as Bedford Arms located at 1336

13 Council District 35. The sponsor for the project is

Bedford Avenue, Block 1205, Lot 28 in Brooklyn

14 currently before the Zoning Subcommittee seeking a

15 zoning text amendment and establishment of a

16 Mandatory Inclusionary Housing area. Summarizing the

17 project, the sponsor will construct on privately

18 owned land a 9-story building that will be financed

19 under HPD's Mixed-Income M² Program. Upon completion

20 there will 94 housing units including 59 1-bedrooms,

21 25 2-bedrooms and 9 3-bedrooms as well as the unit

22 for superintendent. Under program guidelines a

23 minimum of 30% of the units will be affordable to

households earning 80% of AMI and 130% of AMI and a

maximum of 50% of units are set aside for households

2 earning between 130 and 165% of AMI. I understand

3 the Council is asking for a change in the MIH option

4 from Option 2 to Option 1. If that is approved,

5 | there will be approximately Mandatory Inclusionary

6 Housing units, which will be permanently affordable.

7 An additional 15% of the project units, approximately

8 | 15 units will be affordable in perpetuity bringing

9 the total number permanent and affordable units to

10 approximately 38 units. In order to assist with

11 | facilitating long-term affordability, HPD is before

12 | the Council seeking approval of an Article 11 tax

13 benefit for a term of 40 years. That will coincide

14 | with the regulatory agreement. Council Member Cumbo

has been briefed and has indicated support for the

16 project.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, Jordan.

Just break down your numbers again, your percentages

19 of AMIs and units?

JORDAN PRESS: Okay, so because of the change—the—the proposed change in the MIH option, we're going back to work on some of the specifics that will still fit within the M^2 . So what I described in my testimony is—is simply the term sheet requirements for the M^2 Program.

What this committee has heard is finished. Do-do we

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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2 anticipate any more Article 11s coming down the 3 pipeline this way?

JORDAN PRESS: I'm sorry. I don't understand.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: What I'm saying why didn't you do the Article 11?

JORDAN PRESS: Right, so because this was—because this was a private rezoning, a private application, sometimes the timing between the owner bringing the project through ULURP and HPD preparing to work with them no the Article 11 don't always coincide very well.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Why not?

JORDAN PRESS: So, either the developer isn't aware that we need to bring the Article 11 at the—that we preferred to bring the Article 11 at the same time as the ULURP action. It's not required that we do it at the same time. It's easier on you and easier on us if we do, and it's a process we're trying to work out going forward.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay. Well, we would love for the process to be more efficient.

Alrighty, any questions from my colleagues on this?

Alrighty, seeing none, we will close the public

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hearing on—Oh, are there any members of the public who wish to testify on this issue? Well, alright seeing none, we'll close the public hearing on Land Use Item No. 690 now, and we will proceed to move onto a vote now I believe. Alrighty, alrighty. So, we're now going to pause to vote on several applications that we've had hearings on today, and several applications that were laid over from last week. We will be voting on the following

recommendations for the following applications:

We will voting to approve with modifications Land Use Items No. 651 and 652, the 1350 Bedford Avenue Rezoning. This application would facilitate the development of a 9-story building with 94 units of affordable housing. We will be modifying the text amendment to ensure that MIH Option 1 is used in approving the other actions. Council Member Cumbo does support this application.

We will now be moving to vote to approve with modifications Land Use Items No. 654, 655, the 125 Edgewater Street Application. This application includes a zoning map amendment and text amendment.

We'll be-be recommending a modification to remove the MIH workforce option from the development site, and

Thank you so much,

2 add the deep affordability option so that the

3 development would need to comply with MIH Options 1,

4 2 or the deep affordable, affordability option. I

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE:

5 will mow go to Council Member Rose for a statement on

6 this rezoning.

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Chair Richards and to the members of the Subcommittee of Zoning and Franchise. Today, we are voting a very important project in my district that will-that will facilitate the construction of a mixed-use development of 371 housing units as well as a commercial and retail development, a public walkway along the waterfront and the expansion the Stapleton Waterfront District. Creating affordable housing in my district is a priority for me, and I have made that clear to the applicant throughout this entire process. I am asking the Subcommittee to approve the application with modifications that will remove the Mandatory Housing Workforce option while adding in the-the Deep Affordability Option 3 of 20% of 40% AMI option. Thus, limiting the development on the site to Options 1, 2 and 3. The applicant has further committed in writing to build no fewer than 10% of the residential units across the project at 40% AMI

adjacent to this property as well. Lastly, we will

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you so much.

Okay, are there questions—do we have any questions

Mann, Julie Lubin and Liz Lee. Thank you, Chair.

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2 LEGAL COUNSEL: Council Member Reynoso.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I vote aye.

LEGAL COUNSEL: By a vote of 6 in the affirmative, 0 in the negative and 0 abstentions, Land Use Items 685, 686, 687, 688, 677, and 678 are approved. Land Use Items 651, 652, 654 and 655 are approved with modifications, and Land Use Item 653 is filed and all items are referred the full Land Use Committee.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alrighty. Thank
you. We will hold the vote open and we'll take a
two-minute recess before we begin our next hearing.
[background comments, pause]

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Ladies and gentlemen, at this time please find your seats. Ladies and gentlemen, at this time please find your seats.

Thank you very much. [pause]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alrighty, we are now going to move onto our last hearing for today on Land Use Items No. 691 and 692, the Greater East Midtown Plan. This application would establish a new zoning framework for the East Midtown area of Manhattan. The new zoning would allow for the development of building with floor area ratios

large modern office buildings while providing for needed transit in other Public Realm Improvements, and protecting distinctive landmarked buildings through the TDR program. The proposed new zoning would apply in Council Member Dan Garodnick's district. I will open the public hearing Land Use Items No. 691 and 692 and go to Council Member Garodnick for a statement.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and good morning everyone. I am pleased to be now at the portion of the-the day,

space, more open space, and improved transit

infrastructure. I believe that this proposal is on a

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23 that will be required for additional FAR on new

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encourage is not stifled by this aspect of the

the proposal still needs amendments. It has come a

long way, but we have some open issues. Among other,

we need to ensure that the public gets its fair share

of the value of the landmark air rights transfers

buildings and that the development we're looking to

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proposal. We need to figure out exactly where the eastern edge of the rezoning area will be drawn. need to make sure that we protect the light and air in Midtown, and that we deliver maximum certainty on the public realm improvements, places for people to walk freely and places to sit down and relax. surely need to protect the public spaces that we already have a swell. We need to make sure how the Public Improvement Fund will be governed, and how the governing group will operate. I continue to believe that this proposal presents a strong effective plan to revitalize East Midtown as a premier business district and as an economic engine for our city. Ιt has the potential for visionary changes to this commercial district, and our public realm. I'm proud of the East Midtown Community for creating the template for this proposal, and I'm also pleased that the city agencies engaged with that turned it into I'm also very interested in the feedback action. from the public, and I look forward to hearing the various concerns and suggestions that people are here to share today, and with that, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to say a few words, and I turn it back over to you.

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2 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, Council 3 Member Garodnick. We will now hear from Anita 4 Laremont from the Department of City Planning; Frederica Quin-Oh, I'm going to mess your last name up. I don't want to butcher it Quinta. Got it. 6 7 Alrighty, from the MTA Bob Trettle-Tuttle. It's his 8 handwriting. I could actually do this if it was written better. Like-it's like my handwriting actually. From DCP Ed Pincar, who has bad 10 11 handwriting, too. NYC DOT Ezra Mazar-Moser who has 12 bad handwriting, DCP. [laughter] Edith Chen, who 13 has good handwriting from DCP. [laughter] Alright, 14 you may begin.

EDITH HSU-CHEN: Thank you very much.

Good morning, Chair Richards and all Council Member.

My name is Edith Hsu Chen. I am the Director of the

Manhattan Office at the Department of City Planning.

I'm here with Federica Quinta of the MTA and Ed

Pincar of the New York City Department of

Transportation, and we are very happy to be here to

present and to discuss with you the City's proposal

for Greater East Midtown. It is without exaggeration

one of the most important planning proposals for the

City New York in decades. I'm also joined by my

business district. I won't dwell on these issues.

think you've heard them. For years now there is an

increasingly outdated office dock. There's limited

disincentivizes development, and there are lots of

new development. There is obsolete zoning that

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challenges in the area of pedestrian public realm and the transit network. We've know about these issues for several years. It wasn't just something we learned about over night last night. The city put forward a proposal for East Midtown in 2013, but we were through with the application before the City Council vote due to several key concerns from area stakeholders and our local leaders. The de Blasio Administration sought to address these concerns in a two-phased new approach. The first step, which was adopted last year was to establish new zoning along Vanderbilt Corridor. This has led to the development of One Vanderbilt, a new 1.5 million square foot state-of-the art office tower that is directly contributing \$225 million worth of public realm and transit improvements to the Grand Central area. The second phase was initiated by the establishment of a stakeholder steering committee co-chaired by Council Member Dan Garodnick and Borough President Gale Brewer. The Administration is deeply indebted to the steering committee, which produced comprehensive set of planning recommendations for the area, and it has served as the foundation for the city's Great East Midtown proposal. The steering committee did not

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2 just make planning and rezoning recommendations. One

of the steering committee's recommendations was to

4 have the Landmarks Preservation Commission designate

5 new landmarks prior to implementation of the zoning

6 proposal. We're very pleased to say that the-last

7 | year the LPC undertook a comprehensive study and

8 granted landmark status to 12 historic buildings in

9 the Greater East Midtown area bringing the total

10 \parallel number of landmarks to a very impressive 50.

But to our zoning proposal. Our vision for the Greater East Midtown area is in line with what the steering committee recommended, and we both had—we both were trying to achieve multiple objectives. Number one, we want to incentivize development of new state-of-the-art office build—office buildings. We want to strengthen historic buildings, landmark buildings. We want to eliminate obstacles for the redevelopment of—of a building stock, and we want to upgrade the area's pedestrian realm and the transit network. So, we are proposing a primarily as—of—right framework that will provide predictable growth for a development framework and improvements to the public realm. As Chair Richards mentioned earlier, the proposal's boundaries is

2 | very wide street, and we believe the development

3 | belongs near an adjacent transit. We are a transit

4 oriented city. In order to achieve these higher

5 densities, sites must meet the following the

6 eligibility criteria: First, they require that at

7 | least-at least partial frontage on our wide streets.

8 A portion of that frontage must be clear. That's

9 part of new developments. Zoning laws with a

10 | landmarked building or transit easement along their

11 | wide street frontage can use the landmark or easement

12 to achieve the wide street frontage requirement. So,

13 | neither will be penalized. Second, at least 80% of

14 | the zoning lots floor area to be built must be

15 devoted to commercial use. Again, we're trying to

16 strengthen this area as a central business district.

17 And third, new buildings must meet or exceed specific

18 | environmental and sustainability standards. Using

19 | the Steering Committee's recommendations as a

20 | foundation for our as-of-right framework, qualifying

21 sites may-may use the following three mechanism to

22 earn the higher FAR.

 They could do it through the construction of pre-identified transit improvements.

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- 2. Through the purchase and transfer of unused landmark development rights.
 - 3. Through rebuilding non-complying floor area on site in a new development.

So, in the first case blocks that are on or adjacent to below grade transit stations are in what we call a transit improvement zone or a TIZ shown here in purple in the dark purple, NY purple. Qualifying sites within a TIZ are required to achieve between 10 and 20% of their earned FAR through the completion of transit improvements.

Next, the second method for qualifying sites to achieve additional FAR is through the transfer of unused landmark development rights.

There is approximately 3.6 million square feet of unused development rights—landmark development rights throughout the subdistrict. Our proposal will permit these development rights to be transferred to qualifying sites within the district. So, not just to next door neighbor sites or across the street, but within a wider area. This will facilitate new construction, the preservation of landmarked buildings and would provide funds into a public realm improvement fund. The contribution into the fund

2 | will equal either 20% of the transfer of development

3 rights or a minimum contribution of \$78.60 per square

4 foot, whichever is greater.

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The third mechanism is the Next. rebuilding of over-built floor area in the new developments. Buildings built before 1961 that contain more floor area than-excuse me. Buildings built before 1961 may contain more floor area than they're allowed today. So there is a disincentive to redevelopment-to redevelop those sites and the building owner would be allowed less floor area than they already have. So, our third mechanism would allow the demolition and redevelopment up to the-thethe current amount of-of density subject to the contribution of the \$78 per each square foot of floor area that is overbuilt. We're also proposing additional subdistrict regulations. They will be higher environmental standards that will require new developments to either utilize the area as a steam network or to exceed the 2016 Orange Shell(sic) Energy Code Standards by at least 3%. We are making some slight adjustments to the Midtown Height and Setback regulations that govern building design in These height and setback regulations

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services.

tweaked are—are necessary to maintain the as-of-right framework and to accommodate the additional permitted FAR. We are introducing new special permits to allow for additional floor area for transit improvements, and a public concourse. We are also proposing new discretionary actions to permit enlargements on qualifying sites or the modification of the qualifying site criteria, and finally, we are also including a special permit for hotel use through the district to ensure that any new hotel space meets the

needs of the business district such as providing

meeting and conference space, and telecommunication

So, we all know ever world class central business district has a world class public realm. As we've noted earlier, there are some challenges here in the public realm. So, upgrading the public realm is a core objective that the steering committee and the Administration share. Each of the mechanisms that allow sites to achieve a proposed maximum FAR also contributes to improvements to the pedestrian realm and the transit network. A public realm improvement concept plan was developed that is designed to evolve in order to address needs as

development occurs over the coming decade and to incorporate new ideas and opportunities. proposed zoning text provides parameters for those improvements to ensure that they attain goals such as providing additional open space, and improvement circulation in the area. The concept plan includes both above grade and below grade improvements. respect to the transit improvements, each improvement will be assigned a floor area value comparable to the project's scope and public benefits. These projects, the completion of the transit improvements will be tied to a building certificate of occupancy. We have three classes of project types each with a set amount of floor area that can be achieved. Type 1 improvements are assigned 40,000 square feet of floor area and they may include things such as new station entrances, ADA access or a small scale widening of Type 2 improvements can run up to 80,000 and stairs. they include escalators, ADA access to multiple levels and numerous widened stairs, and the third category, Type 3 are assigned 120,000 square feet of floor area and include significant station overhaul and major improvements to station capacity.

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2 With respect to the at-grade pedestrian 3 realm improvements, there will be a suite of public 4 realm improvements that are included in the Concept These types include plazas and median widening, shared streets and thoroughfare 6 7 improvements. Both the MTA and DOT, my counterparts 8 at-at these other agencies will provide additional details regarding these improvements following my presentation. Next. The funds. A Public Realm 10 11 Improvement Fund will be generated through contributions associated with the landmark TDR sales 12 13 and the redevelopment of overbuilt floor area. funds can be utilized for capital projects identified 14 15 by DOT and MTA. Although it's expected that the majority of the MTA projects will be completed by 16 17 development that occurs in the Transit Improvement 18 Zones. The funds will be separate from the city's 19 General Fund. A governing group made up of 11 20 members will be created to oversee the Concept Plan 21 and they will administer the funds. That group will 2.2 consist of mayoral appointees, representatives from 2.3 Community Boards 5 and 6, the Manhattan Borough President, and the Council Member from District 4. 24 The governing group will have the ability to amend, 25

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2 add or remove projects on the Concept Plan and to 3 prioritize the funding of projects.

In line with recommendations from the steering committee, the city is proposing a minimum contribution amount to ensure an appropriate minimum level of investment in the public realm. As I noted earlier, that minimum contribution amount is \$78.60. The minimum contribution amount was computed as the TDR value of the quartile of the most recent land sales in Midtown East and West. The lowest quartile was used rather than the average to account for variability of TDR value across the subdistrict's submarket. I want to stress that this is not a-a floor price as-as somehow sometimes been mis-mismiscalled. This is a minimum contribution for the Public Real Improvement Fund. The city would not be involved in the private transaction between the developer of the qualifying site and the landmark owner. Okay, so next we will turn to MTA and DOT to hear more about the Transit Network Improvement and the Public Real Improvement Fund. (sic)

FREDERICA QUINTA: Good morning or afternoon. So, it's been my pleasure really to work with my colleagues here but particularly with the

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Steering Committee and everybody who participated in that, and the Council Member and the Borough President on this proposal. The proposal will contribute significantly to the areas of transit infrastructure and ensure that as the area is changing so, too, will the stations that serve it. The projects that are included in this proposal really are a strategic plan to improve the In developing circulation in these heavily stations.

the plan, we applied the following principles:

First, identified the stations that have a significant number of people coming into East Midtown; relieve key congestion points by using two main approaches. (1) Widen stairs or escalators to increase travel lanes up and down these stairs. Thereby, increasing capacity. Or another approach his to create an entirely new path of travel which could be a new stair (sic) of a platform or a new station entrance while still looking to provide ADA access to these stations making it easier for all riders to use the transit, and then place making where it can improve riders' ability to navigate the space, and improve their environment. So, station eligibility we identified key stations both within

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the district and just outside as having a significant number of riders who make their way in and out of East Midtown. These six stations serve 13 transit lines and many people who come from all over the city who work in East Midtown. So, workers who live in West Harlem or Southern Brooklyn or Astoria might use these stations just outside of East Midtown to get to work. So, here's a summary of the improvements. have four new entrances at four stations. entrances provide really this new path of travel way of addressing capacity. So, for example, one project is a new entrance at the south end of the north bound Lexington local platform. So, currently you have people as sitting from the back of that train have to make their way to the exit at 51^{st} Street. By creating a new entrance or exit at 50th Street many of these customers will be able to leave the station and in this case the platform that much faster, and more efficiently. We're also getting-proposing 12 wider platform stairs within four stations, six new stairs within four stations, and new and wider escalators. So, what these projects do is mainly help people get off the platform faster by adding another pedestrian lane or putting a stair in a new

2 location. So, for example, at Rockefeller Center

3 we're widening several—seven platform stairs and

4 adding new ones at 53rd and Lex a single escalator-

5 lane escalator will be widened to a double lane. I

6 have nine new ADA elevators at three stations, which

7 | will complete the ADA accessibility at the six

8 Midtown Station—East Midtown Station, and we'll also

9 complete the renovation at Lexington Mezzanine. So,

10 those are the projects that are included in the East

11 Midtown Proposal.

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ED PINCAR: Good afternoon. My name is

Ed Pincar and I'm DOT's Manhattan Deputy Borough

Commissioner. We were—my colleagues and I were also

pleased to work with our sister agencies, the

steering committee and, of course, community

stakeholder to develop a robust and exciting concept

plan for public realm improvements in Greater East

Midtown. Our guiding principles starts as always

with enhancing safety. That remains the agency's

core mission and is consistent with Mayor de Blasio's

Vision Zero program. We also seek to balance

vehicular mobility and pedestrian circulation

improvements as well as the curbside needs of local

businesses, property owners and workers who access

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2 the area each and every day. Understanding the

3 community's great desire for additional public

4 spaces, we wanted to think innovatively about what we

5 are able to do with the limited streetscape that

exists. We have developed a series of proposals that 6

7 would create over 300,000 square feet of enhancements

within the right-of-way. The first bucket of 8

improvements would be thoroughfare improvements on

the main avenues as well as $53^{\rm rd}$ Street. 10

11 treats-treatments will include expanded sidewalks and

bus folds at targeted key intersections to achieve 12

13 two goals. Firstly, we would create additional

14 pedestrian space to improve circulation throughout

15 the neighborhood. We would also, of course, enhance

16 pedestrian safety by shortening crossing distances.

17 Again, this is consistent with what we are doing

18 elsewhere throughout the city. We have also

19 identified 53rd Street as a potential corridor

20 improvement looking at such enhancements as benches,

street seats and possibly even plantings. 21

slide. When thinking about public spaces, the first 2.2

2.3 step was to consider how to expand and continue our

award winning and much beloved Plaza Program. We see 24

opportunities for additional plazas within the area

4 Yet, we also recognize that East Midtown needs

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5 streets to remain open, which is why we are pursuing

seating, plantings and even programmed activities.

a new frontier of public space improvements call

7 | shared streets. Now, our first shared street in

8 | Manhattan is currently being implemented down in

9 | Flatiron, but we see the potential for additional

10 shared streets in greater East Midtown, which would

11 allow for pedestrian seating and other areas

12 | throughout the day, more walking space while also

13 meeting the needs and demands of local property

14 owners. [pause] Let me just speak to the process,

15 which is very important for the agency. As

16 development occurs, funding will be made-made

available to the governing group, which will select

18 which projects to move forward with. DOT will, of

19 course, work closely with the community and local

20 stakeholders as well as with maintenance partners,

21 but to design a responsive proposal that balances the

22 needs of all stakeholder. As is our standard

23 process, we will also continue to go through the

24 community board after conducting those public

workshops. [coughing] Now, we understand. Next

With that, I'll turn it back to Edith.

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slide. Oh, that's up. We understand the community's great desire to see certain improvements implemented as quickly as possible, and that is why even before development begins, DO-DOT will pursue certain improvements with interim treatments at key locations that we think will help bring some needed relief and additional vibrancy today. The corridors that we are targeting are 53rd Street for some potential corridor enhancements, a potential plaza at Pershing Square East, some traffic reconfiguration and safety upgrades along Park Avenue, and an exciting new shared street pilot somewhere within the community.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Thank you, Ed. Thank you Frederica. There—again as we wrap up representation, we'd like to again especially thank Council Member Dan Garodnick, Borough President Gale Brewer and the East Midtown Steering Committee for laying the foundation for proposal that will help maintain East Midtown—East Midtown's—the Central Business District. We have been faithful to the spirit of the recommendations if not so much to the letter of the recommendations. We are very happy to take your questions. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Than you all for your thoughtfulness and—and hard work over what seems like years now, and—and certainly I—I think a lot of kudos goes to certainly Council Member Dan Garodnick and Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer for their work in the Steering Committee for getting this—moving this so far and put their thoughtfulness ensuring that they can get the best deal for this plan. I want to start. So, what's so different from this plan than the prior plan?

EDITH HSU CHEN: The main different was that this—this—it is the Council Proposal, this 2017 version—

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Speak into your mic. Just so we can hear.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Excuse me. Thank you.

It was started. It was—it's based on a stakeholder,
a community steering committee's recommendations.

So, the administration we looked to the steering
committee, which our Council Member Garodnick had
mentioned included a wide range of stakeholders. We
looked to them to articulate to us what they believe
the best planning and development framework would be

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for East Midtown. So, we got the input from the community first as the means of funds.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So would this

Steering Committee say they are totally satisfied

withal of the recommendations? I mean how closely

are you aligned with all of the recommendations that
they put forth?

very closely aligned, and I believe Council Member Garodnick noted a few items for which he would like to have continued discussions and, of course, we are very happy to have those continuing discussion, but, again, the steering committee's recommendations was the foundation, was the incredibly strong basis for our proposal.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yeah, and obviously anything to do with transit upgrades in these days where we are seeing our public transportation system falling apart literally before I have said it's a great thing. With that same, you know, being said, I just want to move into public realm improvements quick. So, the steering committee did recommend between 20 and 40% contribution being made at the sales price, and I think your

know, you did say something key just now, stifling

2 development and there has been some concerns around

3 the floor pricing, a little bit more. So, I'm

4 | interested in hearing a few of your thoughts on that.

5 There's sort of been some discrepancies around how

6 you got to 393 and—and, you know. So, can you speak

to-and-and is there flexibility in that-in that

8 number?

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Sure, of course, I do EDITH HSU CHEN: want to reiterate that we are not establishing a forfloor price for the landmark TDR value. That is going-that's a private transaction between the landmark owners and the developer of the qualifying site. So, they would themselves determine what that proper, you know, square footage dollar value is. What we are requiring through our proposal is—is the minimum contribution. What is the minimum contribution that the developer must put into the public real improvement fund, and we established that number to be \$78.60, which reflects 20% of the-the lowest quartile of the last land transactions in the Midtown area, East and West Midtown. We are using the lowest quartile again because we recognize that the East Midtown area has many submarkets. So, wewe're-we want to make-we want to make sure that we're

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2 not overcharging, but we want to make sure that we

3 get an appropriate minimum contribution enough to-to-

4 for the investment in the public realm. The public,

5 yeah, we did, you know, the public deserves a great

6 public realm in East Midtown. We all deserve that.

7 It's good for the property owners. It's good for the

8 public, and we want to ensure that this an

9 appropriate minimum level of investment in the public

10 real in East Midtown.

Member Garodnick get a little bit more into that, but I think, you know, we need to have a lot more conversations around— I know you're saying it's not a floor price, but it looks like a floor price, it smells like a floor price, and we should have some more conversation around that. I'm going to hop back into the Public Realm Improvement Fund. Can you give—speak a little bit to the process. So, of the—of the—of the fund, and what will that process look

EDITH HSU CHEN: [interposing] Of how the funds are administered?

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: How will we monitor it? How will we ensure that the public is aware of what's going on with it at all times.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Sure.

establishes as governing group, which at the beginning of—of the ULURP process started out a nine—member group, but through our—through the ULURP we got public input, and we increased the membership to eleven. So, we added—based on the community recommendation, we added a representative from a local civics group, and we also added another mayoral representative. It is a mayoral—a mayoral majority governing group. We are deferring to the governing group to develop its own dialogue. This is a very normal practice when you have let something—

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] Sort of what is used for the form like a 501(c)(3) or what is the governing sort of managing structure on it.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Well, I would say technically it would lead to need to file as a—as a non-profit. They would establish their own dialogues, but what we did include also during ULURP is that these meetings would be subject to the New York State Open Meeting Laws. So there would be, you

actions and—and how they would carry out the

capital budget. This, you know, there is no-there

2 are no new taxes being created for this proposal.

There is—this money is coming from, you know, value capture from—from this zoning proposal.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And MTA, can you speak to, so someone does a transaction, money goes into the fund, what is the timeline in ensuring this money is spent efficiently and—and as soon as possible. So, can you speak to it? So, you obviously propose a great number of projects?

FREDERICA QUINTA: So-so--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] So, what would that look like?

anticipate that the primary way that transit improvements occur is through the developer actually constructing those improvements not through the contributions to the fund. So, if a building is redeveloped in one of the areas that it's the Transit Improvement Zone, they would be picked or assigned if there's a mechanism for prioritizing improvement based on their location and—and—and what is remaining to be done in closet station, and then they would do that improvement along with the construction of their

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building. So, by the time the building is done the
improvement is in place.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, I'm going to go to Council man Garodnick. I will come back for a second round in respect to all of the great work that you've done on this project.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman again. So, we've dispensed with the pleasantries. So, let's get into the subject. [laughter] The-in the process of updating the zoning across East Midtown, as you described it, every development site has to earn its FAR either by purchasing it from a landmark or making transit improvements. There is one exception to that rule as proposed, and that is the Pfizer site where the proposal in front of us increases their FAR from a 10 to 15 without any requirements, and then allows it to go up to 21.6 under the Earned FAR framework. My question for you is why is this block getting an extra 5 FAR right off the bat without making any contributions to the Public Real Improvement Fund? What is the public benefit for doing that?

EDITH HSU CHEN: The planning rationale for—for doing the rezoning for that block is that—

that block should have been included in Midtown 2 3 decades ago. It-the Pfizer Block is in a 10 FAR district today. The Pfizer Block we're proposing to 4 move into a 15 FAR district. The Pfizer Block is actually greater than 15 FAR. So, even if we bring 6 7 into the special Midtown District it is still even 8 slight above-above Midtown-Midtown Regs. You know, the site is at 42nd Street and Second Avenue. It is, you know, a major intersection n Midtown. 10 It is-we

know, it's the international headquarters site. So our basis for including it is that it is—it is absolutely a Midtown Block based on its size, bulk,

all know this block to be, you know, a home to a, you

15 use and character.

the planning rationale that you're describing that perhaps the buildings immediately to the west themselves existed in the rezoning that—that predates us here, but the question that I still have is well it hadn't been updated and it hadn't been included, and it still sits there at 10 FAR, and—and maybe it should be able to go up 21.6, but shouldn't they have to earn their way up to 21.6 from 10 as opposed to

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should be a 15 FAR district.

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2 EDITH HSU CHEN: We believe that they 3 should be earning their way from 15 because this

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okav. sure I agree with that, but that will be a subject for further conversation. Let's talk about the minimum contribution. [coughs] As you noted and the chair noted, one of the issues that's taken up the most amount of-of public discussion here is about whether there should be a minimum contribution into the fund, which would be used to help finance the public realm and transit improvement projects. the outset, we heard a couple of different arguments from the Administration as to why a minimum contribution was a good idea. One of the arguments was that there was a concern that perhaps people would maybe gain the system and find a way to pay less in that transfer than the true value of the development rights that they were either buying or selling and, therefore, the public would be denied their fair share, our fair share, and the other argument, the one that I-I-I think that I heard you make in response to Chair Richards was that a minimum contribution would help ensure a stream of revenue

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into the fund. So, on the first point we have not yet seen any examples of gaming the system on the air rights transfers, but I'm going to ask you about that in a second, but-and-and on the second point, we want-all want to make sure that there is a minimum amount of contribution to the public fund here. mean that's-that's really one of the most exciting elements of all of this. The question is how-how do we get there, and-and if we set a dollar amount that might actually stifle the development that might be necessary for us to have any money in that fund, it raises—it raises and issue. So, let's—let's talk first about the rationale. If-if the fraud rationale is no longer the rationale, then we can dispense with that right away. We don't have to correct for it.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Is it—is it the administration's concern that there might be gaming of air rights here, and that is the reason why we would need to set a minimum contribution?

EDITH HSU CHEN: Our—our main reason, our primary reason is that we just want to assure we get the appropriate minimum level of investment in the public realm, and that is, you know, it could be

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related to your other point about quote/unquote gaming the system. It's—there are many, many legitimate ways to structure deals for real estate transactions, and you know, not all real estate transactions, you know, necessarily are all cash transactions. Time could be an element. There could be delayed payments. There could be payments in the future. There could be a trade of physical assets. These are all very legitimate ways to have real estate transactions. So, we just want to ensure that the public realm, you know, that the public gets its appropriate contribution because of these deals may not be all straight cash transactions. The fares are legitimate, but again, we just want to make sure we get the appropriate amount into the fund.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, so on—on the first point that there may be different component parts for a transaction. If somebody today were to structure a transaction so as to either avoid the tax share and to avoid their necessary taxes, they would be committing fraud, and there were be criminal penalties if they were to do that. So, the—the—the issue as I see is if we're worried about that well then maybe we should find ways to deal with that

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Thank you.

2 potential problem although I have not in my research

3 here seen any evidence of those sorts of transactions

4 that you're describing. Have—have you seen any

5 evidence of—of those sorts of structured transactions

6 to avoid minimum payments in air rights transfers?

EDITH HSU CHEN: Again, I want to stress that I—I am not saying that these are fraudulent transactions. I think there are very legitimate ways to structure real estate deals. I'm not the expert on this subject, and actually perhaps our General Counsel should take this question. She'll answer it.

ANITA LAREMONT: I—I would just add to what you were saying that we're not talking about ways in which people are purposefully trying to minimize the amount that is reflected as a payment for air rights. What we are talking about the whole universe of transactions that we can't—we can't even contemplate all those permutations that would actually be possible where people are engaged in a broad framework of transactions that the air rights is only one aspect of. So, possibly there is for example participation the development of another site. That you take the whole of that, and then the—

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2 the air rights transaction itself becomes priced at a

3 lower point because at the end of the development

4 you're going to share in profits. That's not

5 fraudulent. That's not inappropriate. People are

6 totally entitled to do that, but we feel that if one

7 does that, that the Public Realm Improvements here

8 | should actually be able to realize a sort of

9 consistent and appropriate apples to apples amount

10 for the Public Realm Improvements in the context of

11 | that air rights transaction. So that's a--

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: [interposing]

13 So, look, I-I hear your point. Of course, if

14 somebody did engage in different sort of transfers,

15 | investments, property-I mean the example I gave in

16 one of our past hearings was a joint-a joint venture

17 at Kentucky Fried Chicken in Reno, Nevada, which we

18 ∥ might not, you know, readily-readily see. If you are

19 doing that as part of the-the deal, though, which

20 | involves an air rights transfer, it is something

21 | which is required to be reported as part of your

22 | obligation to the city. So, if you are not reporting

23 | it, and if the value is not being captured, then you

are doing something which breaks the law. Isn't that

25 | correct?

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1 2 ANITA LAREMONT: I-I can't speak to 3 whether or not that's breaking the law. I can simply 4 say that there are many types of transactions that one could participate in where you would not 5 necessarily be breaking the law because the value of 6 7 the air rights in a transaction were not-was not the 8 fair market value that a-a party next door might pay for them. COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, well, I-10 11 I can't disagree that there are a lot of ways that to

structure transactions, but is there any example of that that City Planning has of this particular problem-

ANITA LAREMONT: [interposing] [off mic] We don't have--

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: --that you'rethat you're seeking to address here?

ANITA LAREMONT: Well, we don't have a firm example. We're simply trying to account for any possibility that could arise here so that we assure an even and minimum amount of-of payments here for these-for the minimum contributions.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay. let's talk about that because in 2013, City Planning

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 131
2	set the dollar amount for development rights in East
3	Midtown at \$250 a square foot. Now City Planning is
4	saying that the bottom end of the market is \$393 a
5	square foot. Have development rights in-really
6	increased in value by about 50% in the last four
7	years? How do we—how do we explain that discrepancy?
8	EDITH HSU CHEN: You know, we had a
9	market study under Jenkin by an excellent appraisal
10	company. There are—there are certainly several—a
11	handful in the city, and we're-we're-we've done our
12	due diligence. They've done their due diligence.
13	We've checked the work. We have reviewed other
14	similar market studies. They have used assumptions
15	are that—are—are in line with other appraisal firms
16	in terms of determining TDR Value. So, we-we feel
17	very comfortable with the—the number that was
18	produced by Landauer Value and Appraisals.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And did
20	Landauer do the study for City Planning Back in-
21	EDITH HSU CHEN: Yes.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:2013?
23	EDITH HSU CHEN: That's correct.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Did they

address the basis for why they believe the value of

determination about setting a precise dollar amount.

So, let me ask about the-I'm not going to call it the

I'm going to call it the minimum-minimum

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contribution. Doesn't—doesn't having a minimum contribution actually punish developers who are transacting during a recession when development rights may actually be worth less. For example if development rights are worth let's say \$200 a foot during recession not \$393 if we accept your math.

Then the minimum contribution at \$78.60 would be closer to about 50% of the—the value of the development rights. It seems like nobody would want to transact in that environment, and also it seems like we might want to be encouraging those transactions at a moment in New York City's history when the air rights are coming down in value.

we're very sensitive to as well, which is why we are requiring a revisit of the minimum contribution amount every three to five years. We're required to revisit that contribution amount and, in fact, if someone would like to have that minimum contribution amount looked at even sooner than that, we—our zoning does allow for that. So, within a, for example, a year's time a developer could say I would like to have that market—the—the—the land value be assessed, and we could—we could absolutely do that. That's

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:

ED PINCAR: [interposing] We used all of those transactions, but the market study did cover all of that area.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, so, how do you—how—how would you advise us to reconcile the difference between the appraisal that you all presented to us and the ones that the real estate world presented to us. How—how—how are we supposed to reconcile those—those wildly divergent numbers?

were—there are also intermediate numbers in there.
You know, there isn't—you know, I would be foolish to say that there's only one number out there and, you know, that I would fall on my sword for one number.
There is, you know, there—different appraisal firms do use slightly different methodologies. We feel very, very comfortable with—with the market study that was undertaken by Landauer. Again, they did due diligence and we did ours, and the—a number—and they used assumptions in assessing TDR values that we have seen in many other of these studies, the sponsored studies.

ANITA LAREMONT: I would suggest that maybe it would be helpful if Bob very briefly—

2 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Talk into your

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ANITA LAREMONT: --talked about the difference between the two methodologies because then you will decide which one you think is appropriate.

BOB TUTTLE: So, the methodology-what Landauer did and other appraisal firms that were used through this process, they used an adjustment to 2015 dollars. It is within that adjustment ratio that we see the difference between the different-the variability of the different appraisals. Some came out very low as the one that you suggested, and then ours came out at a higher level. So, what we did during the public review process is look at other appraisals that we've done over the last couple of years to see how they indexed. Meaning if a transaction happened in 2005 how they moved that value to 2015 dollars. What we found was Landauer's adjustment fell in the middle of that group, and with the appraisal that you are referencing fell at the bottom for that group. So that make us more confident that the work that Landauer did was in thein the realm of-correct.

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looking to, as we all are, to best ensure public support in the context of air rights transfers, wouldn't we be better just to increase the percentage from 20 to 25, 30, 27, 23? Whatever the number is because isn't that the way that the public is actually getting its protection here? Twenty percent, twenty-five percent of the air rights transfer is going into the full fund full stop. why do we actually need to take this next step? is defining the number so critical or so-so additive in certainty that the public gets what it needs here? It seems t me that it only might inhibit transactions

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: If-if we were

BOB TUTTLE: I-I would say the-the 20% we believe if all of the transactions were cash and they weren't complex and they're very easy to track, the 20% would provide the investment, but what we've been saying here today is that we believe that there are many complex ways, and we think that an administrative tool that allows us to capture the true value of development rights is in the best interest of the public.

as opposed to guaranteeing the public anything.

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EDITH HSU CHEN: One of the most important principles that came from the Steering Committee, and which we fully agree with is that this should be an as-of-right process that will allow for efficient and more timely redevelopments in East Midtown. So, I think predictability such as a set minimum contribution amount is a very-one of the very important factors in making sure that things move along swiftly here. Efficiently.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Unless, of course, it—it creates a disincentive for things to happen, but we'll—we'll put that aside for—for the moment. I think we've covered this area sufficiently. Let's about the public improvement—Public Real Improvement Fund. So, the Department of Transportation identified a variety of improvements as potential public space projects. If—if we were to fund all of them, how much would that cost?

[pause]

ED PINCAR: Council Member, as Edith mentioned, I think a lot of that depends on when the projects will be developed over—you know, at what point in time. So, I don't have an exact number for you, but it is going to be, you know, five years from

3 different from 15 that it is now. (sic)

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Well, let's—
let's say, and I recognize you may not have it at
this moment, but for today if we were to do it, I
mean this is something, which we—we want to have a
sense of for everything that you've proposed, you
know, in today's dollars if we were effectuate it
today, what—what are we talking about here, and—and
again, if you—if you can't answer it now I would
understand, but it is something that we would like to
know the answer to.

ED PINCAR: I think if I could use

Edith's framework from earlier, we're talking about

potentially hundreds of millions of dollars. You

know, probably more than a 100 and less than another
higher thing.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Well, has—has

DOT actually evaluated the cost of each of the

projects that it has proposed?

ED PINCAR: I—I do believe we can get you that information.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, good. We'd like to have that. The fund that will exist,

2 has city Planning thought about how much money is

3 likely to be delivered to that fund in the course of

4 a year or five years? Have you done an analysis as

5 to-based on the 16 sites you projected will happen

6 over the next I think 20 years, have you done an

7 evaluation of what the funding into that fund would

8 like and by when?

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ED PINCAR: So, we have not done it year by year, but when we did the analysis for—and then done the review we look at 20-year period, and that's where we get the 16 develop sites. So, if-and those 16 development sites exhausts all of the developments rights and complete all of the improvements from MTA. They're on the table at this point. If we look at that and we apply the minimum contribution amount, we end up with-- Well, sorry, MTA handled it by itself. So, the funds then generates about \$300 million. that—that is really just the \$3.6 million of development rights multiplied by the \$7--\$78.60 and then there is a small amount of overbuilt. So, we've added that in because that would paying them their own contribution.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, \$300 million, of course not on day one, right.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 EDITH HSU CHEN: Right.

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3 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Something

4 needs to happen for any of this-

EDITH HSU CHEN: Correct, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: --to the public, which is to the point about our last—last conversation. So, the—the funds will be held where? Where will this zero ramping up to \$300 million where—where is it going to be held?

EDITH HSU CHEN: It's going to be held in a separate—in an account separate from the General Fund. All the monies collected here will go right back into East Midtown. That's a very, very important tenant of this proposal. It would be a city account administered by the—by EDC.

mechanism that would ensure that these payments are actually going into the Public Improvement Fund of East Midtown as opposed to say being raided for other city needs at some point down the line, what—what is the mechanism to be able to protect those funds, and deliver them back at East Midtown?

EDITH HSU CHEN: Well, again, the governing group will allocate the funds, but the

that we use throughout the zoning resolution, and it

has pretty strict geographical requirements. So, we

would expect for instance of 53rd Street that

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public realm and presents a governing group to

we wanted to ensure that this body would be maximally transparent, and so we are saying that it needs to apply by the requirements of—of state law for public—for public meetings of public bodies, which requires that it have transparent records in terms of its finances and other things, and so that—we're requiring.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And does that include an accounting—

EDITH HSU CHEN: Yes.

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2	COUNCIL	MEMBER	GARODNICK:	of	what	has

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4 EDITH HSU CHEN: An annual accounting. 5 Uh-huh.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, back to DOT for a moment. In the presentation it was noted that there are a few Public Realm Improvements that will be viewed as early action items. They include 53rd Street Corridor enhancements. We thank you and your team for walking that areas with me and the Borough President and others to look at potential improvements out there. You've got Pershing Square East Plaza Upgrades. Of course, Pershing Square East is—is already closed to traffic. So, while this is it's certainly welcomed that we would see improvements there, I don't think the community would view those as additive public space. You have Park Avenue traffic reconfiguration and safety upgrades. Presumably this is the-the painting of lines so as to encourage left turning traffic on the left lane of Park Avenue. Is that correct?

ED PINCAR: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So similarly they're not additive public realm space, and then you

2 | have Shared Street Pilot Project without further

description. Can you say a little bit more about the

4 Shared Street Pilot Project that DOT intends to-to

5 take pilot—I should say pilot project or projects

6 that DOT intends to make in connection with this

7 rezoning?

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allow me first, I think Pershing Square East will be a bigger impact project than you might consider right now. Because the street is closed, there are no other amenities other than bike share station.

Working with local partners to add new seating to add plantings to bring programmed activities to that block is going to really bring it in line with our other plazas throughout the city, and I think it will prove exciting and well received.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Got it. Let me just-let me agree that it is-it is good, and exciting, [laugher] but I must disagree on the point that what we are trying to accomplish with early action items by DOT is additive open public space, and that just can't qualify as additive. It may be exciting--

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: --but not for this purpose. Anyway, now you can answer that question.

ED PINCAR: I—the Shared Street Program

is very new and exciting to us. As I mentioned we are working down in Flatiron right now to implement the first Shared Street. We, you know, understanding-lessons learned from that project is that it's complicated and time consuming to identify all of the various means of local property owners, residents, businesses and the like. We want to be faithful to the process that we've established for developing our Plaza Program, and we see the Shared Streets Program as following a very similar path forward. So, we want to be able to have workshops with community members to think about what type of amenities the pedestrians and the workers and residents want while also appreciating and accounting for the types of needs of the local property owners particularly in East Midtown where you do have buildings that get large scale deliveries and have frequent moves-you know moves in the furniture and construction. So, although I can't say one particular street today that we've committed having a

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pilot for, we are definitely working with partners

3 both inside the city and outside the city to try to

4 figure out what is the right place to try a shared

street treatment in Midtown and how do we get it up 5

and running as quickly as possible? 6

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, when I hear workshops, from a community perspective I say well that's great. From a-the perspective of this reasoning plan, I say oh-oh, that sounds like it's very time consuming and we're on a clock now. So, I quess my question for you is by when will DOT be able to tell us the areas in which it intends to pilot shared streets or other public improvements as early action items to go along with this rezoning?

ED PINCAR: I think we are definitely working toward having a plan in face by the fall that we're able to share with the community, and point not only to shared streets, but other upgrades that have identified.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: I should-I should warn you that that's -that's not soon enough because we're going to be voting this plan by the end of next month. So, I-I would encourage you and we've-we've raised this issue the Borough President

to vote on this rezoning.

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and I with the Deputy Mayor many, many months ago as a very, very critical point of this rezoning. It's one that our community boards feel very strongly about, and one that we both feel strongly about as well. So, I-I would encourage you to do whatever is necessary to be able to deliver those sorts of improvements and decisions pending, of course, we do

ED PINCAR: We understand the importance and the urgency, and we also share your desire to see these types of improvements.

want community input before we have the opportunity

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, let's move onto third avenue for a moment. The—the Borough President recommended that residential buildings along the east side of Third Avenue be removed from the rezoning. Can you talk a little bit about why the City Planning Commission declined to follow her recommendation and also why the east side of Third Avenue belongs in this proposal at all?

EDITH HSU CHEN: I—when you go to Third

Avenue, you can see that both sides of the street,

the west side and the east side of Third Avenue, it's

a high density commercial district. There's simply

just no-no question. You can see on some-some of these images here on—on the monitor. There are very tall buildings here, about 250 to almost 600 feet There are very high density buildings 24 FAR buildings here. The is a Business Improvement District that covers both sides of-of Third Avenue and-and beyond and we included Third Avenue based purely on-on-on the existing context, and what we see its continued context to be. It is a commercial corridor. There are a few residential buildings on the east side of Third Avenue. They are certainly the small minority, and of the residential buildings that are along the east side of Third Avenue most of them are condominium buildings. So, you know, the fate is in the hands of-of the owners of those condo

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: The Turtle Bay
Community makes the argument that by including the
east side of Third Avenue in the Rezoning Plan that
there will be more significant shadow impacts on
Turtle Bay. So, I'd like you to address that, and
that perhaps City Planning has misprojected—I guess.
I don't know if that's a word, but what will be the-

owners, the fate of those sites.

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whatsoever. So, you know, I-I understand that people

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, let's

25 EDITH HSU CHEN: Uh-huh.

talk about residential conversion--

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: --for a

3 second. There is an opportunity to do some level of

4 conversion from office space into residential, is

5 that right?

EDITH HSU CHEN: That—that allowance exists today, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, if our goal here is to preserve the commercial core of East Midtown, why do we—why should we continue to allow for office buildings to convert to residential?

allow—the ability to convert a commercial building to a residential or other use does exist today, which I stated earlier. We—we have seen so little conversion activity. In fact, in the last decade we have only seen see one building convert to residential, and that's the Waldorf Astoria, which was built as a hotel, so it's—it already has, you know, kind of bones for a residential building. Most of the buildings in the area, as they were developed commercially, are not—do not lend themselves at all for residential—conversion into residential. So, we just—we don't—we don't have the—we don't have the—the same level of concern at all because of the various

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scant residential conversion activity here. However, we hear these concerns, and what we did incorporate into our proposal based on these concerns was that we would report back to the community, to the City Council, to the Borough President in five years time about any conversion activity. So, we would do a study and report back to the public at large about the activity here, and actually at the City Planning Commission we did even-we increased that-that commitment. We said that we would actually do another one at three years time. So, we're going to see reports at three years time and five years time to see what kind of residential conversion activity there is in this area, if any.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: [off mic] I want-[on mic] I want to move to move to one of the more complicated areas of discussion, and those are specifically the-the rules, which dictate the shapes of buildings and how much sky we can see as we walk down the street, or how much a canyon we create. this issue, the East Midtown Steering Committee had said in order for the new density to be as-of-right, all new development must still adhere to East Midtown's bulk and other regulations that preserve

- 2 | light and air. This proposal, of course,
- 3 significantly relaxes the rules to make it easier for
- 4 | buildings to go straight up, and with fewer
- 5 requirements that it—that it be stepped back from,
- 6 you know, the street as it—as it does go up. Has
- 7 City Planning done any design studies to show us what
- 8 | it would look like if the buildings that are pro-that
- 9 are projected development sites are actually built
- 10 out to give us the understanding of what it feel like
- 11 on the street as pedestrians if those 16 buildings
- went up under the relaxed height and setback rules
- 13 | that you have proposed?

14 EDITH HSU CHEN: Sure. First, I'd like

15 to say that we are very proud of the Midtown Height

16 and Setback Bulk Regulations that have been in place

- 17 | since 1982. We-they are-they're highly acclaimed.
- 18 | You know, in fact they're copied in other parts of
- 19 | the world. The Midtown Bulk Regulations has its-its
- 20 | trademark or its, you know, signature thing is that
- 21 | it allows for flexibility while also—it allows for
- 22 | flexibility in design while it also allows for light
- 23 and air to get to the street. We are very proud of
- 24 | this regulation, and as part of this proposal, we did
- 25 | not want to offend the regulations, we did not want

minimal tweaking to the Midtown Bulk Regulations. 3 do have to make modifications to the Bulk Regulations 4 in order to accommodate these-the additional FAR that

In fact, our goal was to do some

we are proposing as part of the East Midtown 7 Proposal. So, it is again, very important to do-do

8 some-some loosening on the envelope, but again, our

goal is to maintain the-that light and air get down

to the street while allowing for flexibility. We did 10

11 do studies, massing studies, when we were trying to

12 figure out how much we should modify, what degree do

13 we modify these Bulk Regulations, and yet that was

14 the basis even for, you know, when we did an

15 environmental review for example, when we tried to-

16 when we analyzed the potential shadows. You know, we

17 are basing our analysis on-on-on studies of-of the

18 potential modifications, and we arrived again at what

19 we think are very modest modifications to the Bulk

20 Regulations.

> COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, forgive me for not necessarily understanding the difference between a massing study and what I described, one where you are able to perceive from the street what

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it will be like if you have one of your 16 buildings built under the rules that were proposed.

> EDITH HSU CHEN: Sure.

BOB TUTTLE: So, as part of the Environmental Review, there's the urban design chapter and that has not only an explanation of the types of design, but it has visuals that show at the street level how this would-how these buildings would interact with the pedestrian realms.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, one of the provisions of the zoning also allows building owners that today have a poor height and setback score to keep that score if they rebuild. Why-why would we allow buildings that don't perform well today to keep their poor score? Isn't it our-isn't the goal here to improve the districts overall and also to the extent that we can redesign buildings to add better air and light that we should take that opportunity?

EDITH HSU CHEN: I-I wouldn't characterize the scores of these existing buildings as poor necessarily. I think you'd be surprised. Some of-some of the most buildings, and have lower scores or met them than-than-than a-than a-the-the

complicated. So, and I have found myself boggled by

2 the light and air scores in Midtown for the past four

3 years, and there's a reason why they are so

4 | technical, but they're very inaccessible, and so we

5 want to make sure that in the—in the weeds of this

6 process that we don't actually lose what we're

7 looking to preserve. Let's talk about the eligible

8 development sites. In—in our Steering Committee

9 Report we-we said that City Planning should calibrate

10 the amount of potential FAR based on the amount of

11 | frontage on avenues and wide streets. A building for

12 example that is facing an avenue gets more FAR than

13 \parallel one that is on the mid-block, for example. How is

14 | our Recommendation B14?

EDITH HSU CHEN: Okay.

16 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: But the

17 proposal that City Planning developed allows a site

18 \parallel to receive the maximum FAR anywhere from 18 to 27

19 \parallel even if it only has a little bit of frontage on a

20 | wide street. So, instead of the largest buildings

21 | facing the avenue where there's obviously the most

22 | light and air and space between them, we-we see a

23 situation where we could have a fair amount of

density in the mid-block. Can you help me understand

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why City Planning didn't agree with the Steering
Committee's recommendation on this point?

EDITH HSU CHEN: We-we actually do agree with the steering committee's principle that more density in the bigger buildings should be on the avenue, which is why we do require some frontage on the avenue. For the as-of-right development, you have to have some frontage on the avenue that's cleared, or if there's a landmark or transit easement, we-we let that-we let that be because we don't want to penalize the-the very good things for the city. The, you know, while FAR we are increasing FAR at the avenues and the mid-blocks. We talked about height and setback regulations earlier. know, there are height and setback regulations that the new developments must comply with. So, that is one way to help shape the buildings bigger on the avenues and-and-and smaller on-on the mid-block. had one other question I think.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Well, let's-let's talk about that--

EDITH HSU CHEN: [interposing] Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: --that portion of the-the building that's beyond the wide street.

2 EDITH HSU CHEN: Uh-huh.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Needs to be on the wide street frontage. How much of a portion of the building needs to actually be on the wide street here to be a qualifying site? Is it—is it just a—can it be any amount of property that's—how much do you need to be on the wide street to be a qualifying site here?

EDITH HSU CHEN: There's no minimum linear frontage on—on the avenue. We did not include that in the proposal, but the reality is the Midtown lots are actually quite large. You—you don't see, you know, small townhouses for example in Midtown facing on the avenues. You see larger buildings. So, we expect that you'll get—you'll get a substantial—substantial avenue frontage.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: But there's no define minimum?

EDITH HSU CHEN: There's no defined minimum, correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay. Another question about eligible development sites here.

Let's say we have a—a large zoning lot like the Pfizer block.

2 EDITH HSU CHEN: Uh-huh.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: It's about

160,000 square feet, and let's imagine that owners

there merge the block into a single zoning lot.

Under the proposed zoning, is the amount of transfer

that the site can accept? Is it limited to the

footprint of the development site, or can a

development—a developer transfer based on the overall

size of the development lot.

EDITH HSU CHEN: It's the zoning lots, but again, the zoning lots—the development must be on clear portions of the zoning lot. So, there are exiting buildings on the zoning lot, that's obviously—that's—that's using up some of the floor area allowance on that site.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: The—the EIS,
the purpose of the EIS process is to help inform all
of us about potential impacts, but the final
Environmental Impact Statement discloses impacts in
East Midtown across a variety of—of areas including
open space, shadows, historic resources, traffic, you
know, a number of intersections like to have a
traffic impact, transit, pede—pedestrian circulation.
IT goes on and on and on. Can you talk about the

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2 specific mitigations that City Planning is proposing
3 to address the impacts here that were identified in

4 | the final Environmental Impact Statement?

impacts on Saint Bart's. We looked at mitigation measures, and those mitigation measures actually made the situation worse for the public. So, they were reflecting—light reflectors onto the stained glass windows, which then crated eye sores around when—at the street level, and didn't produce that much light on the stained glass windows. So, that would end up being an unmitigated impact, but by the same token, Saint Bart's would benefit greatly from this proposal with the ability to transfer a wide variety of Air rights. We haven't heard any issues about this from that particular constituency, but it does stand as an unmitigated impact.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: What about-what about all the intersections?

BOB TUTTLE: So, for traffic so we—and as you know, this is—traffic is an issue in East

Midtown, and this will introduce new density. What the analysis starts with is a very, very, very conservative look at the area, and it also does not

3 possible changes in technology, and so, it stays at a

4 very static level. It doesn't-it doesn't anticipate

that there will be any driving changes. It doesn't 5

anticipate a shared economy. What it-what it does 6

7 assume is that driver usage will remain the same, and

8 will remain constant from this day forward based on

like 1970 driving practices. So, I just want to set

the stage. It's very conservative, but nonetheless 10

11 we continue to use it, and it's our standard.

12 we are doing is working with DOT on a traffic

13 mitigation plan right now to figure out how we're

14 going to work as the development occurs. With every

15 certification we'll work with DOT to identify where

16 that new development site is, and then determine if

17 it would actually have an impact at the time of

18 development rather than trying to look and mitigate

19 everything at this point, and we don't exactly know

20 what-where development is going occur, and at what

21 date and what other measures may have been taken,

2.2 cars driving themselves, any type of different policy

2.3 shifts. So, we are—we did that analysis but we're

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also trying to be realistic that we're going to have 24

to keep working on this for the next-ever, and we've

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made by the steering committee that we should be creating more Publicly Accessible Places, POPS, within the rezoning framework, and there's sort of been a reluctance by DCP to do that. So, can you speak to have there been any changes in this area, and why is it that you're so uncomfortable with not including—with not including POPs in this plan?

EDITH HSU CHEN: Well, we did include a new special permit for the creation of new public POPS, new public concourses in the area. So, that was a recommendation from the steering committee, which we built in very early in our proposal.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: The site is over a 40,000 square feet there.

this is a separate. This is a special permit for a-a separate POPS. We heard later in the ULURP process what was a request for mandatory POPS. As you know, POPS generally it's-it's a bonus, and privately owned public space. It could be a plaza, a covered pedestrian space, arcade. There are a number of them throughout the city. There are a number of them throughout this area, in fact. East Midtown has a-a very-has a large amount of POPS in the area, and they

were almost all created through a bonus. heard during the ULURP process was that we should be requiring non-bonus mandatory POPS in the area. You know, our POPS Program since its inception has been an elective program. You know, there's generally a floor area bonus in exchange for the provision of a public space on the private property. To move towards a mandatory POPS program is a-a huge policy shift for the city. However, we did-we did open up the—the site look at what—about sites, sites that were 40,000 square feet or more that perhaps could accommodate a POPS on the ground floor. You know, we-they're about half a dozen of those. Again, it is still very in our opinion problematic to require a POPS on these sites when our overarching objective is to make sure that we get these new state-of-the-art buildings, generally with larger floor plates and these buildings do have high ground floor demands: Lobby, retail, loading, circulation, core. So, we are concerned about requiring POPS on-on these sites.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So right now the require—the requirement will be for everything under 40,000 square feet, right?

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constrain the programming of these ground floors inin Midtown.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Right, but we know there most likely can be a deficiency of open space in this plan, correct.

EDITH HSU CHEN: We, you know, having great open space in a public realm is one of the most important, a shared goal, you know, with getting new development here. So, our proposal does usher in new public realm improvements through the Public Realm Improvement Fund, through required improvements in the Transit Improvement Zone. So, we-we-we absolutely share this goal that this area must have, you know, new and-and better improved open spaces, circulation spaces. We thin that these can be provided at grade through the Public Realm Improvements that Ed Pincar talked about, through transit improvements that Frederica talked about, and in cases where developers elect to provide a new public concourse through our new Special Permit progress. We are very supportive of that. We do have concerns about the mandatory POPS.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Right, and I think in your—in the—in the FEIS, you know, discloses that

change and traffic can be alleviated but, you know,

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here.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And maybe sounds good, but I think DOT in anticipation of what we know is coming should be, and I'm not sure if you are, if you can speak to it, but certainly pre-planning to study a lot of these areas. So, I don't know if DOT can speak to what are some of the things you're doing to mitigate some of these impacts--

ED PINCAR: [interposing] Sure.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: --in advance of development happening.

ED PINCAR: Sure, Mr. Chair. Midtown is hugely important to the agency today even before any additional development. Earlier this month

Commissioner Trottenberg testified before the

Transportation Committee to talk about a variety of ways in which the city as a whole, not only DOT, but our partners at PD or our partners at MTA can approach by trying to tackle Midtown congestion.

There is no silver bullet, and it's going to always

2 require us working in cooperation on the enforcement

3 end, on improving transit not only underground

4 transit but also through bus services as well, and to

5 provide New Yorkers with as many options as possible

6 to get to their destination. So, it's something

7 | that, you know, I think the agency is working on now.

8 We consider it a rolling plan, and we'll continue to

9 have to do that whether or not additional development

10 comes to this area.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, thank you so much. I'm going to go to Chair Greenfield, but we look forward to hearing a little bit more detail about where you're going.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. So, I want to thank you all. I know that a lot of time and effort has obviously gone into this proposals and there's a lot of excitement about it, and we certainly appreciate all the work especially the work that was done together with the Steering

Committed that was chaired by Council Member

Garodnick and Borough President Brewer that met many times to run through many of these issues. I just want to focus on a handful of issues. I want to pick up where Council Member Garodnick left off on the

want to get above 15 FAR they would have to 24

EDITH HSU CHEN: Well, certainly if they

contributed to the fund that indicates that the 25

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2	redevelopment. Again, you know, when-when we propose
3	rezoning districts, new-new zoning districts, you
4	know, we are basing it on-on land use rationale of
5	height, bulk use, density character. It would-it
6	would not be appropriate for us to be motivated for a
7	zoning change based on how much dollar—how many
8	dollars we can get into our fund. Our primary—our
9	professional goal and judgement has to be what is the
10	right thing to do in terms of a planning—a zoning
11	deter-a planning and zoning determination.
12	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, I apologize
13	Director. I'm a little bit confused. So, just to be
14	clear, we agree that for a 15 FAR, that would have to
15	go into a fund, right?
16	EDITH HSU CHEN: Correct, yes.
17	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: And so, in fact,
18	that is legitimate motivation because essentially
19	this entire rezoning is based on the idea that you
20	have to pay for greater FAR, right?
21	EDITH HSU CHEN: Earn your way up there,
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23	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: [interposing]
24	Good.

EDITH HSU CHEN: --but as--

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2 CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: [interposing]
3 But the question that I have, and going back to the
4 original question is so why the 10 to 15 jump? Why
5 is that free? Why aren't paying for that 10 to 15
6 jump?

EDITH HSU CHEN: Because is 15 FAR today. It's built greater than 15 FAR. It is a Midtown building. It is at 42nd and Second Avenue, a major intersection. It is—it was inadvertently or perhaps I can't—I should say that because I wasn't there in 1982—

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: [interposing]

I'm sure, yes.

been included in the Special Midtown District in 1982, and this has been an oversight for, you know, 30 plus years and we are correcting that mistake now.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay. So, justjust to clarify on—on this issues. Just, you know,

I'm always concerned about the folks who can't sleep
at night who are watching this at home. If this
building was knocked down right now by the owner, and
they wanted to build a brand new building today,
could they build 10 FAR or 15 FAR?

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, I think we might agree to disagree on this one because to me it seems like with everything else that we're doing, we're—everything else that we're doing essentially we're capturing some value back whether it's four the landmarked sites, which some of that is going to the public improvements, or whether it's directly to

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going to Jersey or God forbid Connecticut. Have you
had that conversation?

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EDITH HSU CHEN: Retention of Pfizer at this site has not been part of this proposal--

EDITH HSU CHEN: --and they—they did not approach us with this rezoning. This rezoning came from the Department of City Planning.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay,

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, so I hear you. You are aware, though, if not, I just want you to be whether the Council actually carved this out back in 1982 via the-during the rezoning because there was concern from residents in the neighborhood that this, in fact, was not an appropriate area to be rezoned. So, I just want to flag it. It wasn't an accident. It was an intentional carving out, and that's why we're flagging it here again, and certainly would consider looking at that-looking at that again unless we had some of those issues. But I-I would certainly feel a lot better about it before we gave a -- I mean it's-it's almost in a weird way, this is why I'm flagging it, and I know that Planning and this Administration works very closely with the folks at EDC and HPD and other agencies. We're

2 | almost in a weird way, we're almost incentivizing

3 them to sort of sell and leave town, right. So, it

4 | would be nice to know at least they're going to stick

5 around. Right, if you're saying hey, here's this

6 piece property that may or may not sell, they're

7 exploring selling and hired a broker, and now we're

8 going to make it even more valuable for you to sell.

9 It might be worth sort of asking hey, are you folks

10 planning on sticking around in New York City? It's a

11 world headquarters, a lot of jobs here. I mean, just

12 send me a flag.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Appreciate it. Thank

14 you.

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CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Just if—if—if
you can get back to us on that, and if there is some
sort of conversation that can happen on that I would
appreciate that as well. I want to follow up on some
of the conversations that Chair Richards is having
specifically about some of the transit challenges. So
the chair mentioned was it 116, Chair? Is that how
many intersections you mentioned? 116 intersections
are going to be impacted by traffic. So, I'm a
little stressed out about that, but as someone who

occasionally drives through-through Midtown.

for you a price. I'm not sure that we got that

number, and sort of what it would cost to sort of fix

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2 the above grade, let's talk about the ones that are

3 | happening actually on the street. What is the city

4 fronting? What's the city saying okay, we're willing

5 to put in \$100 million, \$200 million or whatever to

6 get the ball rolling to actually do these

improvements.

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Okay, so you heard from EDITH HSU CHEN: Ed earlier about some of the improvements. We have four improvement projects at the at grade public realm that would be in addition, above the improvements that are coming through the East Midtown Proposal. But let me-I wanted to go back because you mentioned, you know, back in 2013 there was a commitment for \$100 million. I'm going to go back to Chair Richards, your question at the very beginning of the Q&A you said, How is this proposal different from the 2013 proposal? A huge difference is that in 2013 there was insecurity. There was a lot of anxiety about the Public Realm and transit improvements because they were not adequately identified or specified in advance. We have a very different scenario today where every, you know, we have-we've-we've heard from Frederica. We know every single transit improvement that they, you know, would

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today.

like to have in-in this area at these six stations, and we've heard from Ed that there is going to be a variety of-of-at grade public realm improvements. And every single development that is created through the East Midtown proposal today will be making a contribution, will have its role, will have its requirement in helping to fund the public realm and transit improvements whether it's through developer outright constructing the transit improvements when they're in the TIZ. Whether it's through the contribution of required as part of our landmark TDR or whether it's through the required contribution as part of our overbuild/rebuild. Every single building that comes-coming out of this proposal will be making a-a-will be furthering the Public Realm Improvements, and we have them pre-identified. So, the \$100 million in 2013 was about, you know, giving some assurances that there would be improvements since there was some-there were concerns and questions about what those improvements would be since we-we didn't get to nearly this level of certainty in improvement in 2013. So, that-that is-that is a major difference in-in the proposal between 2013 and

million worth of improvements, much of it, you know,

deliver-they're delivering so many improvements to

know, again that—that was the most pressing need--

the 456 Line at the Grand Central Station.

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So, you

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:

3 [interposing]Okay.

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EDITH HSU CHEN: --for the Public Realm Improvements, and they are being handled already by the One Vanderbilt Proposal.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, to be clear, then, the Administration is not offering a dollar now upfront to deal with any of these listed improvements

the—that the—the distinction is that back in 2013, there was insecurity and questions about what improvements would be undertaken and I think that there was, you know, that you referred to it as a down payment to make sure we would get these improvements the 4, 5, 6 Line improvements. Those are being done today. They're—they're under construction as we're here today and, you know, we are going—we have assurances through this proposal that the public realm will be improved through contributions or just outright construction TIZ.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, I want to-I want to distinguish. I think it's just a very important point, but I think that we need to distinguish between what you're discussing, which are

improvements is a good plan. We've already worked on

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some of that through the One Vanderbilt negotiations with SL Green. I'm pleased about that. Well, I'll go back to a question that I have about those as well, but on the above-on those 116 intersections, on all those innovative streetscapes that we discussed, nothing is funded yet. And, what we're saying is that it will go into a fund once a deal is made to purchase the air rights or one of the other possibilities of having-having the money go into the fund. That's fair, but we don't know when those are actually going to happen. So, why not-the city of New York is doing okay. Why not front some of that cash and consider it a loan, right. You know, I'm not saying that it's-it's money that you're neveryou're going to get back. You're very confident that this-that this fund is going to flush with cash. not say okay, we're willing to get \$100 million rolling over here of these projects so that these projects are built before these buildings go up as opposed to after, which will create a strain on that particular area of East Midtown?

EDITH HSU CHEN: [pause] Again, we are—we are delivering four projects that are not—53rd

Street, the Pilot shared street, Pershing Square East

2 and Park Avenue Transit, and these are—these are

3 significant improvements that go above and beyond

4 what the East Midtown proposal had contemplated. So,

5 these believe are—are, you know, they serve as—they

6 serve as the-the down payment I suppose that you

7 | called them for the city's commitment in investing in

8 the public realm.

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CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Alright, I think we can agree to disagree over here. I'm point out that in every rezoning that we've done so far, the major rezoning, we've had the Administration commit to providing these funds upfront. I understand that if we're getting these commitments from a developer, certainly there's no reason why we shouldn't capture. I agree with that, but if you look for example where we did East New York, hundreds of millions of dollars. We're doing something similar in Far Rockaway in Chair Richards' district where there's going to be a hundred plus million dollars in investments, and I don't see why this neighborhood which is going to be facing some adverse impacts certainly based on the EIS, why we shouldn't be investing in that upfront certainly if you're competent it's not a very big risk. It doesn't cost

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you much. You float the money. You start getting these projects off the ground and then eventually you're recapture money from the funds. So, we'll just agree to disagree and-and we'll move onto-to the next point about these public funds. I want to talk about actually specifically some of these transit improvements. Some of them honestly seem a little bit-a little bit dubious. For example, one of the transit-transit improvements is providing ADA access between the Flushing platform and the Mezzanine level of the Flushing line Sixth Avenue. Why-why are-I mean these improvements, which are ADA access essentially are legal requirements for the MTA. MTA has to do them as a matter of law, and now we're funding them through—through these transit improvements. Is that really the best use of the limited resources that we're going to have to make these improvements? I mean the things that are required by law, the MTA should be okay to just do it on their own rather than pass the buck on to some private developer?

EDITH HSU CHEN: So, the MTA it is-has a requirement to do a 100 key stations, and we're going to be completing those 100 key stations at the end of

2 | this capital program. Going forward, after

3 | that[coughs] it's -we'll still have many hundreds of

4 stations left to do, and we want to continue to

5 | improve the accessibility of those stations, but we

6 can't say exactly when all of those stations will,

7 and when we'll be able to get to them. So, what this

8 does is say, you know, as improvements are occurring

9 | in the area, let's have the accessibility going along

10 with it. And in some cases, we cannot make the

11 capacity improvements without providing the access,

12 which is, as you said, the law. So, this is really

14 occurring, the accessibility is coming along with it.

15 If we do get to these stations in advance of the

16 development, then the project will come off, and

17 something else will be put in its place.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Just to be clear, you're saying that if a developer pays privately for the ADA access, which the MTA is supposed to be paying for, essentially you're proposing what I just proposed a minute ago, which is that somehow you're going to make these projects whole by using that money for something else? Is

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2 that what you're saying? I just want to be clear on 3 that.

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not occur as well.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Well, I guess what I'm saying is there is a tremendous need for our transit infrastructure to have investments, and we're constantly prioritizing and looking at how to allocate those resources within a five-year capital program period. So, yes, we hope to get to ADA for all of our stations at some time in the future I would guess, but I can't tell you exactly what that timeframe would be. And so, including these projects in the Zoning Proposals allows for them to happen as development occurs, and in some cases we would not be able to make the other improvements or the developer could not make the other improvements if the ADA did

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: So, you're not necessarily going to give that money back into those projects. You're just saying that it has to happen. And, even though you're the ones who are supposed to do it, you may never—eventually you're going to do and, therefore, a private developer should do it now?

EDITH HSU CHEN: It's a way of--

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CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: It's not superall I'm saying, which would be fair, it's not super compelling to tell the public that it's a great new thing you're getting, which is something that we should be paying for anyway, but now you're going to pay for it. I'm just flagging that as a-as a matter of-of-of due course, right. I mean there's a big difference between-between when you're making an improvement that the public would not have gotten, this is an improvement that the public should have gotten instead. And I was just flagging-flagging that as an issue, but I certainly-I certainly-I certainly hear your response. Alright, I'm going to turn it over back the Chair, and I appreciate it, but I'll be back for round two lest you be concerned, and I thank you all for your testimony today.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: I'm going to go back to Council Member Garodnick.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you again, and Chair Greenfield, I thank you for your questions about the fronting of money into the fund. It's certainly something that makes sense, and I-I must disagree with Ms. Hsu Chen about the reason why it was important last time. The reason it was

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important the last-the last time was the reason that you described. People were concerned as they are now about the-the likelihood of the projects coming online, and we've gotten a long way in that we have the transit improvements baked into zoning, but a lot of insecurity remains about when, and under what circumstances these things are going to happen, and we have impacts. So, I thank you for that, and think you're right on the money. I want to turn just for a money to-and I don't have that many more questions. So, you all have been patient and thank you. Shadows. So, Green Acre Park has made an argument that they will lose a significant amount of sunlight on their very heavily used open space. They have asked that we require certain future developments to conduct shadow studies so that we can keep a close eye on the situation. Is there any drawback here to requiring a shadow study for those developments that likely would have an impact on Green Acre Park?

EDITH HSU CHEN: A-what kind of shadows?

I mean the EIS is the EIS and, you know, we-we found no significant shadow impact on Green Acre Park. You know, even as-of-right development may have a normal incremental shadow on the park, but this proposal

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does not create any significant impacts on—on shadows
on—on Green Acre Park.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, you disagree with their assessment that there were incremental shadows on Green Acre Park as a result of one or two or more of the projected buildings that would come online here?

EDITH HSU CHEN: We found very nominal, short shadow increments—incremental shadows on Green Acre Park, but nothing nearing an impact. Correct.

we're going to hear from them shortly. To finish up with just a few more questions here, one of our fundamental goals in this zoning was to create the certainty in the improvements for the transit system, and in so doing the zoning breaks down the transit projects into three different options. It's got one type, which are the smaller improvements where you as a developer would get less floor area, 40,000 square feet in exchange for completing—that is completing the work, thank you, and then 80 or 120,000 square feet depending on what you do. So, for example one of the Type 1 projects is to widen platform, which Chair

their teeth into and do?

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Greenfield just mentioned. So, the—the question here about the specificity defined in the Zoning

Resolution for these improvements, this is a really a question for City Planning as opposed to MTA, but, you know, when we're talking about a Type 3 project, which includes renovating remaining portions of

Lexington Mezzanine, that would be in exchange for 120,000 square feet. Is that satisfactorily detailed for a developer or for City Planning to really sink

I mean, of course, the—the specific details would have to be worked out in terms of, you know, the actual material. I mean Frederica could speak to—to that more than I, but we based these floor area values on our 30-year track record of subway improvement bonuses. So, we have looked, you know, at previous special permits that generated bonuses per subway improvements, and we arrived at that these values for these different kinds of improvements. You know, the—the—the specific details will have to be worked out in terms of, you know, the actual dimension of the paves or the tiles or, you know, column width, but certainly the—the improvements and

2 what they are trying to do in terms of improved

3 circulation, improved capacity those parameters are-

4 | are within the zoning. Zoning does specify that

5 | these improvements must make-must make improvements

6 | in terms of improving capacity and circulation, but

7 we don't get into, for example, you know, the-the

8 mention of a paver.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, let'slet's just talk about that as if-if someone comes toto want to do a development site in East Midtown, and they're in a transit improvement zone, and they wish to secure 120,000 square feet from the pre-identified transit improvements, and one of them is renovate remaining portions of the Lexington Avenue Mezzanine, and they go to the MTA, and the MTA says okay, well, that looks like this set of blueprints that we have here waiting for you, and the developer says, well, I don't-I don't think that that that's reasonable. What becomes the-the-what does the-the formal mechanism look like for the developer to actually be entitled to 120,000 square feet of development rights Is there a level of interaction with MTA contracting with the MTA? What exactly does it look

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EDITH HSU CHEN: Well, there is a required certification that the improvements that the developer is proposing to, you know, to earn the 120,000 or the 40,000 or if it meets the objective and the goals of the MTA, and that those improvements will fulfill the obligations that's left in zoning, and will meet the requirements of the MTA. So, there is a certification that is a City Planning certification where we say okay, this-this-this looks good.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Do you look at it? Do you at City Planning look at it independently of the other the MTA? If the MTA were to say okay, well, you don't want to do all of our blueprints. We've got three blueprints. You only want to do one. We're desperate, you know, just do the one, does City Planning get a chance to say, I'm sorry, we don't believe that you have earned the full 120,000 square feet in this instance? Who-who is the certifier of the fact that this was a fair trade for the public that you're getting a development opportunity in exchange for specific pre-identified transit improvements?

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experts on their subway stations and the subway station needs. So, we would look to MTA to tell us if the improvements proposed by the developer are, you know, meet—meet the -meet the goals and meet the standards. We would defer to them but, of course, we work together, and we make sure that the improvements do meet the objectives that we have set forth in—in the zoning. But yes, ultimately the—it is a City Planning certification. So, we—we make sure that everything looks good.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, you have the final approval of that?

EDITH HSU CHEN: Yes, it—it is not a discretionary review, but yes we do have the—we do have the final say.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: [pause] Okay, but if it's not a discretionary view, then you're just essentially checking a box that says MTA has certified that the work that they have proposed is done?

EDITH HSU CHEN: Yes, I think that's very fair. I mean again they are the experts on their subway station needs, and I've never known the MTA to

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 199
2	be less demanding [laughter] and more demanding of
3	the-of the private sector developments, and-and
4	certainly in every case for a subway station
5	improvement bonus that I've worked on they've been
6	very demanding of the private sector. For us we
7	would check to make sure that those subway
8	improvement meet the parameters that we've set forth
9	in zoning to make sure that the improvements,
10	improved circulation, that they improve capacity and
11	MTA also has to, you know, also makes those
12	determinations that also tells us that they
13	improvements in their specific details meets with
14	those obligations.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, it's
16	ministerial
17	EDITH HSU CHEN: [interposing] Uh-huh.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:but they
19	still need to
20	EDITH HSU CHEN: [interposing]
21	Absolutely.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:they-they
23	need to meet
24	EDITH HSU CHEN: Yes.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: --the-the 3 specific obligations that are set our in zoning.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: That's fair.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Thank you.

last question is it's a public review questions. We—
we have a—a lot of as—of—right proposed development
in this—in this plan, and some of the buildings that
we built under this proposal will be, they'll be some
of the densest buildings in New York. Why shouldn't
we require some level of public review for say the
largest of these buildings? Let's say, you know,
over 24 FAR so that there can be some public
discussion or feedback on building design? Shouldn't
we do that or why shouldn't we do that?

EDITH HSU CHEN: I think an as-of-right framework and as-of-right regime is critical to the success of this program. I think what we have seen already in the town is that there are mechanisms to increase floor area. There are mechanisms to get you above 15 FAR, but we have seen almost no development

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2 in the past 20 years, in the past 30 years. In fact, 3 there's only been two really, and now we're seeing 4 One Vanderbilt, but that was-that's only happening because of-of last year's-last year's zoning actions. But an as-of-right framework is really important here 6 7 so we can facilitate development here. There have been many obstacles. Zoning has-has proved itself to 8 be an obstacle not just because of the base FAR being lower than many of the over-built buildings, but also 10 11 the mechanisms that get you above 14 FAR that prove 12 to be very onerous, and unpredictable, and very risky 13 and time consuming. And if we-if we-we all want to see new development here, and the new development 14

want to see these two together. An as-of-right
framework is absolutely critical at every level of
density.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, with

comes with the Public Realm Improvements. We all

that I'm—I'm going to—I'm going to call it the end of my questions, but I do want to just say thank you for working with us on this. Obviously, we have some work to do. The—the biggest and most obvious is that the commitment on the public realm front, the projects, the pilots the upfront allocation of funds.

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The—the other ministerial questions, you know,

frankly eh Council has the power to amend the

proposal. So, we appreciate the—always working with

you and hearing your feedback, and certainly despite,

you know, disagreements of the years, it has been an

7 absolute pleasure to work with you all on this plan.

8 So, so thank you and we'll look forward to the

conversations in the coming weeks. Thank you.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Thank you.

and thank you for all your hard work on this application. The last question for me I just want you to speak a little bit about sustainability and what are you doing to ensure that, you know, we're making these buildings energy efficient and, you know, 70% of carbon emissions come from buildings in New York City. So, what requirements or what are we doing to ensure that we are reducing our carbon imprint—imprint—carbon print as much as we can through this rezoning?

EDITH HSU CHEN: It's a—it's a huge goal for us, too. A very important objective is to make sure that every new development coming—coming to Midtown through this proposal is a high performing

least 3%, and they could—they could get to that goal

on development that would preclude them from being

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able to develop it, but as we see changes occurring,

3 we can update the text and those primary rules.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Just a quick fun stat. France requires these things on every building. Okay. I'm going to go to Chair Greenfield.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Thank you. Two final questions. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Notice so this is an as-of-right proposal. So right now if someone is going to take advantage of this and now build a much larger, bigger, denser, bigger building is there any notice the needs to go to the community board or the local elected officials or anyone for that matter?

EDITH HSU CHEN: No, it functions as a standard as-of-right proposal.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Okay, I mean with considering the significant implications of much larger buildings would you consider that? I want to be clear. I'm not obviously calling for a ULURP type of process where there has to be approval, but at the very least letting the community board, council member, borough president know okay we're now filing

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certification and process also require that notice be

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of putting money into a fund, which will then go and spend money, except in my experience in government any time-any time it has something to do with the word development and funds, strange things happen in this town, and so I'm-I'm just concerned about a few things. So, I just want to flag for you and I'm curious as to what your response would be. So, the language—the language of the funds says: The funds shall be utilized at the discretion of the Public Realm Improvements Fund governing group to provide funding to implement improvements to the East Midtown Subdistrict, and its immediate vicinity in the

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all the streets in Midtown and I'm going to now use that to help Staten Island. Now just to be clear, this would be a Republican mayor obviously [laughter] because no one else would make such a bizarre proposal. But the point that I'm making is that it is possible, and in my experience if you don't set out very clearly what you're doing and how you're doing it time lines, which I'm going to get to in a moment, it does lead to potential for abuse, and I know this is going to come as a surprise, but occasionally politicians abuse the system. say you? Do we tighten up this language to make it clear that her are the improvements. He is what needs to get funded. Here's how it's going to get funded. Here's when it's going to get funded. that doable so that we can be certain especially those of us here who are term limited we can be certain that 10, 15, 20 years from now these things are actually going to happen.

EDITH HSU CHEN: Sure, well two things.

Number one, that money can only be released by the governing group. The governing group, you know, has their mission. One of their missions is to make sure that this money is allocated to improvements in the

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2 district, and could prioritize the improvements.

3 They, you know, we talked earlier about what—what

4 | their obligations are, but again money has to go

5 through the governing group. But with respect to the

6 | language, we did have to conclude immediate vicinity

7 | because some of these subway stations as Frederica

8 mentioned are just outside of the rezoning boundaries

9 proper, but these are subway stations that serve the

10 East Midtown community. So, it was important that we

11 | did include at least, you know, the adjacent

12 | immediate vicinity language in the text. But I think

13 | if you're looking for ways where we can tighten--for

14 us to tighten language, yeah, we can-I think we can

15 work with you on that.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: I certainly would like to see some tighter language. I want it to be clear that these funds are going to be used for those very specific projects that everybody expects the funds are going to be used for in advance. The government has a very good history. I'll give you a perfect example, right now. We have—we have essentially what's known in the budget Council Member Garodnick is an expert in this as well, what's called

healthcare trust fund, and in theory this is a fund

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that is supposed to be utilized for healthcare expenses except that it's a lie. Nobody ever believes that these funds are going to be used for healthcare expenses, and essentially it's a padding. It's a budget maneuver that we utilize in the budget to throw some extra funds so that in the recession hits, we essentially will raid said healthcare trust So, the reason I'm mentioning this is that sadly this happens all the time, and it is not about the question of whether there are good intentions. know our intentions are good. I just think it has to be clearer, and it has to be very specifically delineated. The next question I have in relation to this is can we also add language—and that is going to seem like a bizarre request, but this actually goes back to your point, which is well not to worry. There's a governing group. Can we add language that the money actually has to be spent because, in fact, there we could easily envision a scenario where down the road the governing group doesn't get along and they're fighting and no one is really sure, and then suddenly you've got hundreds of millions of dollars that are just sitting there piling up in this entity. Is there a way to ensure that these funds actually

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get spent, which comes back to my original point before, which is that I'm concerned that there's a whole list of great improvements, but they may not necessarily actually happen in a timely fashion. Right, to be clear I think they're going to happen, but also to be fair, it takes many years to make even a minor improvement. To get a bench on a sidewalk can take two years in this city. To get a bus shelter, I'm waiting five years to get a single bus shelter in my district. Seven and a half years later -- I cannot make this up. I wish I was making up this story because it's embarrassing for me as an elected official that happily I'm a legislator and not in the executive. So, it's more embarrassing for the executives. Seven and a half years after I started the project of building a bathroom in my district it has clocked in at over \$2 million for a 400 square foot bathroom, and despite repeated assurances and promises that it would be open months ago, most recently say—the City swore to me: bathroom is going to be open on Father's Day, and Father's Day has come and gone, and the bathroom is still not open. For a small 400 square foot bathroom in my district it took 7-1/2 years to build. So, you

2	understand my-my concern, which is sounds great.
3	This is wonderful. You know, we're going to have
4	this fun, and there's going to be all this money in
5	there and we're going to spend it, but there is no
6	assurance that the money is actually going to get
7	spent or it's going to be spent on the things that we
8	want to get it spent on or it's actually going to get
9	spent in a timely fashion, and—and—and unfortunately,
10	we get \$300 million, but by the time we spend this
11	money that could be the cost of one bathroom and the
12	rest of the improvements won't necessarily be there.
13	So, can we have a conversation about specific
14	language to make sure that the money actually gets
15	spent for example and that the money goes out the
16	door, and we know exactly what the money is going
17	for, and what-what that's actually going to look
18	like? Is that something that we can do perhaps?
19	EDITH HSU CHEN: Assuming that that

language is within scope, certainly. Certainly we can have that conversation with you. I don't see why it wouldn't be. I mean again I do want to repeat that the governing group is subject to the state's open—open meetings law. So, there would be a lot of—there's transparency with respect to how much money

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 214
2	they have when they need private allocating, et
3	cetera. So, I think we can all, you now, because
4	there is so much transparency and sunshine on—on this
5	governing group, they'll be-I-I expect a high degree
6	of-of pressure and responsibility by this governing
7	group to use this money. We want to see this money
8	used also. It's very-we're very motivated by that.
9	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: Did you take-did
10	you take the train anywhere today per chance?
11	EDITH HSU CHEN: I-I tried to. [laughs]
12	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: You tried to?
13	EDITH HSU CHEN: No, I did. I did take
14	the train, yes.
15	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: [interposing]
16	Are you familiar with the challenges
17	EDITH HSU CHEN: [interposing] I had to
18	change my train a couple of times. (sic)
19	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD:are you
20	familiar with the challenges that the trains have had
21	this morning?
22	EDITH HSU CHEN: Yes, I have
23	CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: [interposing]
24	It's not unusual.

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2 EDITH HSU CHEN: I had a challenge on the 3 train.

CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: On multiple lines were transit challenges this morning. Do you know that MTA is a similarly operating group, which is subject to public disclosures laws, and you want to know something fascinating about the MTA, we can't even get an elected official in this state to actually say that they're even in charge of said MTA. And so, the point that I'm making-I'm not trying to beat up on the MTA. I'm just being fair. reality is that, you know, these-these kinds of entities they're very worrisome, and I think unless we have very specific detailed language that makes it clear on what's happening with that money, when is it happening with that money, how that money is getting spent, what happens if it's not clear, and the money just gets stuck. Is there a mechanism to actually push these projects forward? I'm-I'm very concerned that this something that is potentially going to be problematic, and I'm certain that when they created the MTA, and had that conversation years ago, they were all saying oh, this is a great entity, and isn't this a wonderful idea, and we're going to have so

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many people from all parts of the state having conversations about who should run for the MTA, and right now, you know, go on Twitter and see what people think this morning of the MTA. Not very positive despite all those laws that are in place to make sure that those happen. So, all I'm saying is let's learn from our mistakes, and let's try to make sure that this—this wonderful, terrific noble idea actually gets executed because the-the one thing that government is good at is killing good ideas, and so I would just caution that before we wrap up. particular language I would argue for some very more clear specific language on exactly what the money is being spent on, how it's been spent on and where it needs to be spent so that there's no confusion in 10, 15 or 20 years from now, even a 100 years from now that, you know, our grandkids aren't fuming over the fact that they didn't get the improvements that were promised way back in the good old days in 2017. I thank you all for all the hard work, and the effort. I now that this has been incredible. I know that it's incredibly important for the city, and we appreciate it. I know that it's not just the five of you who are sitting up here today, and there are

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literally dozens of people and multiple agencies and I understand that that work that was done here was unprecedented from the works that you did with the Landmarks Preservation Commission to the work that you did with the MTA to the DOT and the cooperation that we've seen under the leadership of the task force led by Council Member Garodnick. And the Borough President has been extraordinary, and we're certainly grateful for it, and do want to be clear we-all we're tying to do is to improve the last mile of the process to make sure that all that good work, in fact, does come to fruition and make what is a very good process just a little bit better. thank you for your indulgence today ,and I appreciate all of your hard work, and look forward to wrapping this up soon. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

thank all of you for coming out and enduring at least 20 hours of hearing so far. [laughter] We're not going anywhere, but want to thank you. We look forward to just continuing to work with you to make sure that we shape this plan to be the best plan for East Midtown. We recognize there's been a lot of work put into this and, you know, there's some areas

much, Mr. Chair.

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Midtown Rezoning Proposal. My name is Rick Edgars, and I'm Chair of Community 6. CB6 has participated in discussions about East Midtown Rezoning for many years now, and was represented on the Steering Committee led by Council Member Dan Garodnick and Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer. On March 8, 2016, CB6 passed a resolution outlining our object—our objections to the proposal as it was formulated at that time. We are submitted that resolution as our written comments to this committee. I have to say that after hearing the questions being asked by the committee today it seems you've already read our resolution, and we appreciate the probing comments, the probing questions that you had. Thanks to the

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efforts of Council Member Garodnick and Borough President Brewer the subsequent Manhattan Borough Board Resolution included many of the concerns that CB6 raised, but based on the stated position of CB6 did not-still did not go far enough. While progress has been made, the proposal fails to resolve sufficiently the issues of open space, boundaries of the zoning district, above ground public realm enhancements, and the negative impacts of air and light reductions especially on open space such as Green Acre Park and the residential district of Turtle Bay. Specific recommendations to address these issues are stated in our resolution, and include privately owned public space should be as-ofright by certification, and the first additional FAR earned by any site should be for on-site public open space. The zoning text should limit the floor area that may be added to the mid-block sites and should maintain the incentives of the current height and setback rules throughout the Special Midtown District. The eastern boundary of the East Midtown Subdistrict should be moved west to the center of Third Avenue from 43rd Street to 56th Street. We have heard this many times from the residents of Turtle

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Bay. We ask you to consider several additional concerns that appear in our written comments, and thank you for hearing our comments today.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

WALLY RUBIN: Hi. I'm Wally Rubin representing Community Board 5, Chair Vikki Barbero. Thank you to Chair Richards and all the members of the subcommittee. It's a been a long road since the Department of City Planning first came to the community board five years ago this month. From that time until now we've been consistent in our demand that the creation of new public space is a core objective of any plan for this congested district. Our current resolution calls for the creation of new public space on every redeveloped site. While we strongly prefer new outdoor public space, the creating of indoor public space is preferable to no new public space at all. It is clear what REBNY and its constituents are receiving from this rezoning proposal. It is clear what the district's landmarks are receiving from this rezoning. What remains to be determined after all this time is what the public will be receiving. Where will the thousands of new office workers go to relax, eat their lunch and get

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some air? We see the effects that Bryant Park have had on the lives of people who live and work near it 3 4 not to mention the effects the revived Bryant Park ahs has had on the property values in its vicinity. The same is true of the Highline. Open space is not 6 7 some optional amenity. It is essential for good 8 planning. We implore the Council to include open space as a requirement at each new redeveloped site in the district. We know that under the current 10 11 system POPS are considered an unwelcomed burden the 12 Department of City Planning as oversight is spotty and DCP does not have enforcement power. 13 we call for the creation of a new unit within DCP 14 15 that would have sole oversight and enforcement of all 16 If we're going to create new public spaces, it 17 is incumbent upon us to make sure that these space 18 remain user friendly and fulfill their objective. 19 believe that the governing group that will be created 20 by this rezoning should be empowered to act only if 21 at least one non-mayoral appointed votes in agreement 2.2 with the mayoral majority. This group, which will be 2.3 doing its work long after the current administration leaves office must not be a rubber stamp for some 24 25 future mayor who may never have been part of this

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rezoning effort, and who may not have-who-who may have his or her-her own priorities. It is imperative for the judicious functioning of the governing group that coalition building is baked into the process. Finally, Community Board 5 believes that there needs to be some form of community review for the very largest new developments, those that exceed 24 FAR. We do not require that this be a full ULURP, but we have found time and time again that allowing the Community Board a chance to review projects, almost invariably makes them better. We want to sincerely thank our Council Member Dan Garodnick for hearing us out, and acting on our input from the very first day five years ago. We believe that making the changes to the proposals that we've outlined today would make for a strong result with better buildings and healthier more attractive environment for the thousand of New Yorkers who in the years ahead, will be spending their days in East Midtown. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

ERIC EDWARDS STEARN: My name is Eric

Edwards Stearn and I chair Manhattan CB5's Land Use

Committee. I also served as a member of the East

Midtown Steering Committee. Chair Richards, Chair

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Greenfield and Council Member Garodnick, thank you for hearing my testimony today. CB5 is opposed to the rezoning unless key changes are mad that would the public realm is improved by the proposal. going to run through these key points. There must be a public space requirement on every redeveloped site. The steering committee said that public realm is a priority. The City's zoning proposals-proposal as is results in no quarantee of above grade public realm improvements tied to redevelopment. This is not an exaggeration, and the Council should not approve this zoning plan without a POPS requirement on redeveloped There must be a minimum contribution price. sites. An audit is insufficient to ensure that the reported price is the true consideration value. This is not an issue of fraud and, therefore, it would not be picked up by an audit. So, for instance for a noncash transaction, the transacting parties would have an incentive to have an appraisal done that significantly undervalues the consideration for development rights. An appraiser can make 200 assumption that all individually might be reasonable, but if all are chosen to make the reported consideration just a fraction of the true

Committee called for a governing group to not simply

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be a rubber stamp, and as it, that's what is before It's—there must be a buy—in from at least one non-mayoral appointee to-in order for the governing The steering committee said that the city to act. must prohibit conversion—the city must prohibit conversion of 12 FAR or larger commercial buildings to residential without some sort of a public review. The city has already proposed taking away a property right from-from owners in this case. The removal of the ability to construct hotels as-of-right. So, there's not really a conceptual reason why the city cannot similar-similarly restrict the as-of-right conversion of large commercial buildings to residential use. I thank you for hearing my testimony and I welcome any questions.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

CHET JORDAN: Good afternoon. My name is Chet Jordan and I am a member of Community Board 5, it's Land Use, Housing and Zoning Committee, and I work in the district. It's good to be here today, and I have appreciated listening to everyone so far. I'm here today to speak on behalf of speak on behalf of the board related to the Greater East Midtown Zoning Application. I would just like to add to what my

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colleagues have already said. The Board opposes the application unless these conditions are met. City invests at least some of the DOT identified improvements prior to the adoption of the proposed zoning text improvements. Prior to it-sorry-prior to the adoption of the proposed zoning text. There would be some mechanism for Community Board review from the development that would exceed 24 FAR. is a prohibition on the as-of-right conversion of more than 12 FAR from non-residential use to its residential use and a special permit mechanism created to permit such conversions on a discretionary The board insists that every redeveloped site basis. have pre-determined public space, and that the further planned redevelopment district light and air access only in specific circumstances-restrict light and air access only in specific circumstances. you for your time and for listening to us on these matters. We appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you so much for your testimony. Any questions from my guys?

Okay, thank you so much for your testimony. Alright, we're going to call the next panel. [background comments] Oh, actually I'm call the vote and open and

Zoning and Franchises. I'm Jim Caras, General

Counsel and Land Use Director here on behalf of the 2 3 Manhattan Borough President in support of the Greater 4 East Midtown zoning as modified by the A Text and approved by the commission. We want to thank the 5 City Planning Commission, Council Member Garodnick, 6 7 the Interagency Task Force convened by the Deputy 8 Mayor for all their hard work to bring us to this The proposal is base off the work of the East Midtown Steering Committed which was chaired by 10 11 Council Member Garodnick and the Borough President, 12 and comprised of representatives of Community Boards 13 5 and 6, property owners and businesses, landmark 14 groups and unions. The recommendations of the 15 Steering Committee were the results of over 20 meetings and almost a year's worth of work, but even 16 17 the Steering Committee didn't resolve all of the issues we confronted. So, we're really appreciate 18 19 that you're here today listening and as you all said 20 trying to make the final proposal as good as it can be. In the Borough President's recommendation we 21 2.2 highlighted the dire need for high quality above 2.3 grade public space in East Midtown. While we recognize the difficulty in creating new spaces in 24 25 such a built up area, we must reiterate that we

We walked this are and spent a lot of time on the

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we welcome changes and encourage you to add some more specifics to the Public Real Improvement Fund, and to consider every proposal to make sure that there are no shadow impacts of Green Acre Park. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

MICHAEL SLATTERY: Good afternoon. Ι'm Michael Slattery representing the Real Estate Board of New York. REBNY supports the Greater East Midtown Rezoning. However, in order for the vision to be realized, development and landmark transfers must occur. We will propose some modifications in our testimony, and want to refer-reaffirm some provisions that are being criticized today. REBNY opposes the concept of a floor price, which would be an impediment to transaction. The city's price is too high, and the use of land sales is flawed approach to this-to this methodology. The market should set the price and the fund should receive 20% of the proceeds. Our concern is also with prime avenues for new development. Our land and opportunity costs that are also given market rents. Enlargements and midblock development, permitted as-of-right should permit the developed and desired and sooner helping to provide funds through the public realm. The east

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side of Third Avenue is commercial and offers an opportunity for more affordable develop opportunities and open space. This area should be retained in the plan with other tools used to address concerns about commercial encroachment in the mid-blocks. has made reasonable and necessary adjustments to the height and setback rules to accommodate as-of-right development in the potentially larger FAR buildings. These changes are necessary allowing new buildings to meet the score of what was on the site would ensure that daylighting is unchanged from the existing condition prior to the new development. Also, removing the encroachment penalty would provide for more—to flexibility and the opportunity to create more architecturally distinguished buildings. As the street causes any changes to the existing traffic flow on the street should be done in close consultation with the property owner and the area BIDs to ensure that the anticipated public benefit does not impose harsh operational burdens on the There should also be an extended property owner. grace period for new hotel projects underway and for hotel conversion projects far along in the planning process for conversions and mechanisms should be

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new development. However, existing residential on the zoning lot of the new development should be exempt from the 20% restriction. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

JOSEPH ROSENBERG: Well, good afternoon.

I'm Joseph Rosenberg, Director of the Catholic Community Relations Council. This rezoning is strongly supported by the Archdiocese of New York and is essential to the revitalization of East Midtown. It would help preserve landmarked houses of worship by allowing their development rights to be transferred to other sites throughout the proposed district. Religious organizations do not generate revenues from their houses of worship, are ineligible to receive public funding, and face great challenges in maintaining the unique features of the landmarked properties. Funding available through this rezoning will, therefore, be invaluable to preserving St. Patrick's Cathedral for future generations. We strongly urge, however, that you eliminate the floor price for calculating the required Public Realm contribution from landmark owners. The contribution rates should instead be based on actual proceeds

received by the landmark owner and should remain set

determine transaction value. These include the

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Transfer Tax Filing System at the Department of Finance and for houses of worship the need for the New York State Supreme Court to approve all real property sales thereby assuring the accuracy of the reported sales consideration. Intro 1631 sponsored by Council Member Garodnick calls for a regular auditing process for transfers within East Midtown. In the past, it would complement the existing transaction value report systems and in our view strengthen the argument for eliminating the minimum floor price. This is an absolutely important rezoning proposal, but to ensure success, we strongly urge the City Council to eliminate the floor price and maintain the contribution rate at no more than the currently proposed 20% of factual proceeds. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

ROB BYRNES: Good afternoon. I'm Rob

Byrnes, President of the East Midtown Partnership,

which is a business improvement district covering the

northern and northeastern part of the proposed

subdistrict. I'm going to skip over most of my

remarks to just really echo what you've already heard

here. I want to focus instead on the importance we

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feel with keeping the east side of Third Avenue in the proposed subdistrict. I've-we were part of the steering committee, and I've stated repeatedly throughout the process over the last few years that it's imperative that this area—the area of Third Avenue south of 56th Street including the east side stay in the district. We do appreciate and respect the concerns of some representatives from neighboring residential areas east of Third-east of the Third Avenue property line, I should say in fear of prospective redevelopment of the properties might further encroach on their communities. However, it is a fact that the east side of Third Avenue has uniformly housed high-rise commercial structures for several decades. And as an aside off my written remarks, I keep hearing people talk about residential properties on the east side of Third Avenue. I can tell you at least between 58^{th} and—between 48^{th} and 56th Street those properties do not exist. I don't know if they're already south of 48th Street, but along Third Avenue, it is 100% commercial. And, we're also sympathetic, by the way, to concerns about potential shadows cast by new development. However, even-even the worst case scenario study undertaken by

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman, members of

I'm with

the committee. My name is Peter Lempin.

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- 2 help facilitate the commitments made by the Mayor's
- 3 Office or the Borough President and the Councilmen
- 4 for some immediate public realm enhancements. There
- 5 are a few other ideas that with stakeholder
- 6 discussions still underway could lead to some
- 7 additional improvements to the pedestrian experience
- 8 and we will continue to work on those. So, as this
- 9 process continues we hope the Council can help
- 10 provide more certainty in the partnership that
- 11 | businesses and property owners can rely on as
- 12 improvements are contemplated, and we wholeheartedly
- 13 | hope that this overall rezoning plan [bell] is
- 14 adopted to solidify our neighborhood's position as
- 15 | the world's premier 21st Century commercial district.
- 16 | Thank you.

- 17 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you so much,
- 18 and before I go to Council Member Garodnick. So,
- 19 | Mike, can you go through so there's a discrepancy
- 20 between your market study and obviously what the city
- 21 | did on the TDR? So, can you speak to [coughing] what
- 22 you all found different, and then I'll go to Council
- 23 Member Garodnick.
- 24 MICHAEL SLATTERY: A couple things.
- 25 [coughs] We-our analysis worked from the City's

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Market Study. However, we feel that using land sales as a method or to evaluate air rights was not appropriate, and so what we ended up doing was looking at the air rights sales that were in this study, followed the same methodology to look at the ten most recent sales, and pick the lowest quartile, and based upon that analysis we ended up with a value of \$179. We also questioned the city's methodology in terms of using Hudson Yard sales. The Hudson Yard sales are only partly the source for the full development potential of the site. The other two mechanisms regarding air rights from the DIF (sic) as well as purchasing air rights from the Eastern Rail Yards. Both of those land prices were significantly lower, and that in our view resulted in the ability for someone to pay more for the land for the smaller portion of the site than for the entire site itself. So, we thought those were relevant factors that needed to be factored in, and when we did that on a couple of the Hudson Yard sites, we ended up pretty close to this total value for land in the Hudson Yard of roughly \$180 a square foot.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, if a floor was removed from this plan, would you, you know, and I'm

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] Oh, come on, come on, you got to get something back.

MICHAEL SLATTERY: I didn't know we were going to negotiate here.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [laughs] We don't} % \end{substitute}% % \end{substi$

know, the concern I think that the—the issue here one is that as you start to raise that prices, it almost becomes piscatory (sic) where now we're asking property owners particularly churches and not—for—profits to become basically the funders of the public realm, and if there's some concern about property owners having to fund the MTA improvements, I think there is equal concern about the institutions, the not—for—profit institutions actually funding the public realm through contributions. And this

wanted to make a quick comment of apology. I had to run across the street to vote in the Education

Committee. I am well aware of all of your concerns and look forward to working with you in the—in the coming—in the coming weeks, and certainly appreciate your patience today and for—for being here and, of course, to the Borough President for her partnership. You look different now. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON GREENFIELD: I am just curious. You may have heard earlier to we had a lengthy back and forth. The variety of nuances

2 regarding the Pfizer site, I'm curious if any of you

3 had opinions on that whether or not it should be

4 included in the rezoning or whether it should, in

5 | fact, get the free bump from 10 to 15 and so on and

6 so forth. So, I just wanted to open it up to the

7 esteemed panel for some feedback.

MICHAEL SLATTERY: Well, one I think it's bad practice to start, you know, doing something which we think is good planning sense. I think thethe logic for including Pfizer as a 15 FAR site is sound. Even in Hudson Yards there was a-almost a doubling of the increasing of the base FAR without charging them for that initial FAR increase. It was only when they took advantage of the bonus that they were able to have to pay more. So, I think it's certainly impressive here for doing that for the Pfizer site. However, Councilman, you did raise an interesting issues, and that was that if we are trying to keep Pfizer here, and is there some opportunity to use this particular unique situation to advance the city's interest in other areas, I think as a-you know, as an industry that's used to making deals, I think that's a suitable approach.

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among those today speaking for the City Club. By way

existing daylight evaluation and daylight

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compensation regulations, which by the way are not minor, as notwithstanding the city's planning. The concept of qualifying and non-qualifying sites is-is designed to privileged large avenue, wide street fronting sites for large floor plate Class A office buildings. The current definition is too broad and should be limited to clear block front sites fronting wide streets and avenues. The proposed special permit to allow no-qualifying sites to become qualifying sites should just be eliminated to prevent the over densification of East Midtown-East Midtown's lower scale and density mid-blocks. Further, a site either qualifies or it doesn't qualify because there would be little incentive to assemble a nonqualifying site. Why would you do that if you could easily take any site and make it qualify? Height and setback modifications for qualifying sites should be more nuanced and only allow for office buildings. other words, the modifications should only apply to office buildings. It's very clear and that based on the trial work that we have done doing simulations, that mixed-used buildings with resident or hotels on the upper floors do not need large floor plates, and there is no need to modify the height and setback

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

Thank you very much.

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Midtown.

Devaney, Senior Director of Land Use and Planning at the Municipal Art Society. As a member of the East Midtown Steering Committee, MAS remains steadfast, and a number of critical issues need to be addressed before we can fully support the proposal. Therefore, we urge the city to consider our recommendations regarding the Public Realm Improvements, daylight evaluations, sustainability, residential conversion, historic preservation and subdistrict boundaries along Third Avenue. Due to time, our comments today focus on Public Realm Improvements, Daylight

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 252 2 renewing POPS. POPS are important retreats, help 3 reduce urban heat island effect and offer 4 opportunities for implementing sustainable storm 5 water management practices. Regarding daylight evaluation, we find the proposed modifications to the 6 7 daylight evaluation methodology that lower the 8 scoring standards for qualifying sites will be detrimental to light and air in the public realm. MAS urges the city to work with the leadership of the 10 11 steering committee to find a compromise on 12 modifications to daylighting scoring analysis. 13 Regarding the DEIS Environmental Review, MES finds 14 the DEIS to be deficient in many areas, specifically, 15 it's not clear which buildings have been included in 16 the No-Building Development scenario. The Shadow 17 Impact Evaluation on Green Acre Park and Saint Bart-18 Bartholomew—Bartholomew's Church and particularly 19 mitigation measures. Analysis of the views of 20 historic buildings in particular the Chrysler 21 Building, the Chanin Building and the Waldorf Astoria 2.2 the conceptual analysis lacks the eval-an evaluation 2.3 of sites using special permits and other alternatives to increase FAR and building height. And the quan-24 quan-there's no quantitative analysis on open space.

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[bell]

We look forward to continued dialogue on these 3 vitally important issues, and thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical project.

> CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

MICHAEL GRUEN: Good afternoon. My name is Michael Gruen. I'm President of the City Club of New York. Everyone will agree that East Midtown is a uniquely attractive business district because of the varieties, its space, the mixture of architecture, the presence of galleries, restaurants and boutique shops, but the proposed plan is largely oblivious to these considerations and values. It caters primarily to a quasi perceived need for vastly increased modern office space. The problem is that it offers no proof of such a need. In fact, the Planning Department writes on its web page that this area currently performs well in terms of overall office district cache, rents and vacancy rates, and go onto say, but the area may not in the long rung offer the kinds of spaces and amenities desired by tenants. That is not reasoning. It's conjecture and who didn't hear anything added to that characterization today from the City Planning Department. What is the real

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purpose of the rezoning? Unfortunately, what dominates the text of the proposal is raising money by selling zoning rights, and the language used today has consistently on the moves (sic) of the Council Members and on this bench here used the language of purchase and sale of valued added of exploiting value and so on. That violates very firmly set rules of the Supreme Court during the last 30 years in the Roland, Dolan and Koontz cases. Those prohibit selling rights to being with. They do allow for an owner to ameliorate the burden he imposes on the public by exercising zoning rights. That are requires that government clearly relate the exaction to the amelioration and place no greater burden on the owner than is necessary for that purpose. we heard today from the Planning Commission is a different concept entirely. It was declared that it would be a terrible thing really for and inappropriate for us to be motivated by rezoningmotivated in rezoning by selling zoning rights as if the question was what's the real values and intention of the City Planning Department is rather than what is perceived by the public because of the conflict of interest. I'm-I'm disturbed buy the

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insensitivity to the law on the subject, which is intended to benefit the public, assure its cred—the credibility of the planning process, and the acceptance of the public of that credibility. It's important that this committee read these cases and understand them because there will be litigation over

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

MICHAEL GRUEN: Thank you.

them if—if this is passed in its present form.

JOHN WEST: I'm John West, and I'm among those speaking today for the City Club. The City Club of New York has been carefully examining and commenting on the series of proposals to be rezone East Midtown during the last several years. Some three years ago, we produced a paper proposing an alternative approach, and it was titled A Better Path for East Midtown, [background comments] and it—we shared it widely. More recently we updated it, and an abbreviated version of it has been published in the last issue of City Law, copies of which have just been submitted. We agree with the stated goal of maintaining East Midtown as a premier business address, and our cautions and recommendations have been intended to help achieve that vision. We regret

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that we disagree with the means City Planning has chosen to achieve its goals. We start by thanking the East Midtown Steering Committee for its efforts to understand East Midtown and to address its problems, and now we are hopeful that the City Council will improve the city's proposal by turning it back towards the recommendations of the steering committee. Our general criticism is and has been that the proposals for East Midtown are not founded on a well considered plan. Such a plan would put East Midtown in a regional context, and would address issues of transit access, local circulation and improve public realm, and the inter-relationships of uses in a complex urban ecosystem. Our specific concerns are three types: Departures from the recommendations of East Midtown Steering Committee, Conflicts of Interest between implementing a well considered plan, and zoning for dollars, and conflicts with constitutional protections. Our written testimony, which you have [coughs] explains how the proposed zoning text departs from the recommendations of the steering committee. It argues that conscious or not, the reason for the departure is raise money for the MTA and DOT. It also explains

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2 that parts of the resulting zoning are like legally
3 impermissible, and finally, it suggests way to

4 improve the plan and reduce its exposure to

5 challenge. Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

LOIS CREMMINS: My name is Lois Cremmins, Executive Director of Greenacre Foundation. I am here today to raise serious concerns about shadow impacts on Green Acre Park. Abby Rockefeller Mauze through Greenacre Foundation opened Green Acre Park in 1971. Mrs. Mauze gifted an endowment to the foundation to ensure that the park would be maintained at a higher standard in perpetuity. According to recent shadow models commissioned by the foundation, the proposed rezoning will result in six development sites placing additional shade on the park and thus causing significant adverse impacts to the park, and that the afternoon sun will virtually be eliminated. The City Planning Commission in their FEIS countered that the incremental shadows would not have a significant adverse impact that would require mitigation. Green Acre Foundation strongly disagrees with the commission's conclusion, and believe that the city's analysis is flawed. The city predicts low heights

following to former Planning Director Carl Weisbrod.

begin. You have been here all day it seems like.

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2 RON WADE: Pretty much. Again, my name is 3 Ron Wade. I'm here representing on behalf of Local 4 32BJ SEIU, the largest union of property service 5 workers in the U.S. with 163,000 members nationwide, 80,000 building service workers here in New York 6 7 City. We believe the redevelopment of Greater East 8 Midtown if done responsibly can help ensure the district remains a competitive commercial hub of New York City and most importantly a thriving district of 10 11 high quality job creation. There are currently over 9,000 cleaners and security officers who are 32BJ 12 members working in commercial office buildings in 13 East Midtown, 800 of whom work in buildings that are 14 15 slated to be redeveloped to create the office buildings the city anticipate will be built over the 16 17 next 20 years. Their-their union jobs have been a 18 pathway to the middle-class providing them with 19 family sustainable wages, health benefits, retirement 20 and job security and access to training for career advancement, which in effect makes the prevailing 21 2.2 wage the standard of compensation for cleaners in the 2.3 subdistrict. The rezoning also represents an opportunity to raise standards for security officers 24 across the subdistrict. Most security officers in 25

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East Midtown are lagging behind the MT standards for wages, benefits and training. In addition to preserving standards for cleaning jobs, it is important to also raise standards for the women and men who keep buildings safe and secure. Further, it is important that there are protections for existing workers. Building service workers including the 800 32BJ members are going to be impacted by buildings being sold, and closed down to facilitate the processes of redevelopment. We believe all stakeholder, employers, building owners, contractors and tenants can work together with us to make sure there are plans in place to relocate workers and adequately compensate and notify them of the changes to come. We have seen good examples of this like with S.R. Green at One Vanderbilt and Pfizer as they relocated to Hudson Yard. We also believe the plan should include both the east and west side of Third Avenue. Given the trans access, currently commercial characters and the economic facility of development on the avenue. Third Avenue can be a key corridor of development in the subdistrict and help advance the goals of rezoning. Finally, we urge the Council and city to work with the real estate industry to

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establish a pricing mechanism with the air rights
that both [bell] incentivize and development and
provide the resources the community needs for
necessary trans and neighborhood improvement. With
responsible development East Midtown can continue to
be a hub of good quality jobs as we seek to work

8 together with developers, contractors, tenants and

9 employers on protecting existing building service

10 workers. We seek to ensure the creating of good

11 quality cleaning and security jobs as we develop

12 post-rezoning. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you for your testimony. [pause]

Corrine Omni (sic) Inspection Management Corporation.

My family and I own the Lever House as well as to other landmarks, 240 Central Park South and 608 Fifth Avenue. We strongly support there Greater East Midtown Rezoning. We followed this process for years, and they've always fully agreed that East Midtown should be rezoned in preparation for the demands of the 21st Century. This preparation must encompass the roles of both new buildings and

landmarked buildings that together represent the best

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of New York. By providing a broad straightforward and manageable transfer of landmarked development rights, we believe the rezoning will put landmark owners like us in a position to properly maintain and preserved landmarked properties in keeping with their historic significance. In order to succeed, the rezoning needs to create significant demand for available development rights. We share the concern expressed by Manhattan President Gale Brewer, REBNY and others that the proposed floor price for transfers is too high for office buildings and it will discourage development. The proposed minimum value for transfers should be reduced or eliminated in order to generate the healthy demand, which will be necessary to achieve the stated goals of the rezoning. We are committed to ensuring that Lever House remains an iconic building and an active part of the thriving globally competitive East Midtown. We believe that a thoughtful implementation of the Greater East Midtown Rezoning will be beneficial for landmarks and new neighborhoods. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

ALAN DUTTON: My name is Alan Dutton. I'm General Manager of the Yale Club in New York City,

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2 which owns and occupies the building located at 50 Vanderbilt Avenue between East 44th and 45th Streets. 3 Thank you Chair Richards, Council Member Garodnick 4 and members of the subcommittee for the opportunity to speak today on the Greater East Midtown Rezoning 6 7 Proposal. While the club generally the Greater East 8 Midtown Rezoning Proposal, it is adamantly opposed to the implementation of the Shared Suites Program on Vanderbilt Avenue as proposed by the DOT in 10 11 connection with the Zoning Proposal for Greater East Midtown. The club is the largest university club in 12 the world. The 22-story clubhouse includes 138 quest 13 rooms, two restaurants, athletic facilities, meeting 14 15 and banquet rooms can accommodate up to 350 guests, 16 employed 250 people. On any given day a thousand 17 people come in and out of the club including many 18 Albany people and peopled with disabilities. 19 club was designated a New York City Landmark in 20 November 2016. The East Midtown Proposal provides 21 for a Public Real Improvement Fund, which would be funded by contributions generated by landmark 2.2 2.3 development rights, transfers and would facilitate improvements to the public realm in the area. 24 The

proposal contemplates that the fund will be

club by severely limiting or precluding vehicular

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is Malcolm Kaye. I'm a partner at Development

Consultant Services. We are zoning consultants, and

our practice is exclusively devoted to New York City

That's all we do is New York City zoning. My

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zoning.

to update the height and setback requirements for

East Midtown now, because the existing zoning law

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2 simply cannot accommodate 21 to 30 FAR buildings.

3 The need to do this is exacerbated by the fact that

4 | the floor-to-floor heights required for Class A

5 offices have increased over the last 35 years. We

6 think that City Planning has done an admirable job of

7 modifying the regulations to allow as-of-right

8 without sacrificing the public's access to light and

9 air. I strongly encourage you to enact this

10 outstanding proposal. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

12 | MICHAEL PANTELIDIS: Hello. I'm Michael

13 | Pantelidis Vice President of Public Affairs for the

14 New York Building Congress. I'm submitting the

15 | testimony Of Carlo Scissura, President and CEO of the

16 New York Building Congress. Thank you to Chair

17 Richards and the Subcommittee on Zoning and

18 Franchises for hearing our testimony. The New York B

19 | Building Congress is a membership coalition

20 | representing more than 500 constituent organizations

21 | and 250,000 trades people and professionals including

22 | contractors, architects, engineers, unions, real

23 | estate mangers, developers and owners who comprise

24 | the New York building industry. Through its advocacy

initiatives, industry research and networking events,

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the Building Congress serves as a forum through which leaders from across the building industry can collaborate ensure the growth and success of New York and the building industry as a whole. Consistent with its mission of building a better New York, the Building Congress strongly supports the city's Greater East Midtown Zoning Proposal. The proposed measure would will generate thousands of jobs and economic opportunities for members of the building community and beyond. The Greater East Midtown Business District, a 73-block area surround Grand Central Terminal is a major job hub and one of the world's premier office districts. Its 600 million square feet of office space are home to more than a quarter of a million jobs and some of the city's most iconic office buildings. However, the neighborhood faces an urgent issue that threatens its premier It's outdate office building stock. status: current stock lacks the type of space and amenities that are desired by world class tenants that the area once attracted. Furthermore, the existing zoning framework prevents necessary improvements from being made. Over the course of five years in collaboration with various community stakeholder the Department of

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City Planning has formulated a plan to rezone East The plan will incentivize the development of modern sustainable Class A office space and reduce challenges for the redevelopment of outdated and over-built buildings. Without taking this proactive measure and implementing the proposed plan, the neighborhood will have failed to maximize on its full potential. For this reason, the Building Congress urges the City Council to ensure the execution of DCP's Rezoning Plan. In addition to updating the office building stock, the plan would offer more public spaces for residents to enjoy as well as update the area's existing transit infrastructure. Other anticipated projects including the Economic Development Corporation proposed East Midtown Waterfront project, which-which will supplement rezoning efforts by creating a 22-block Esplanade to all ow for a bikeway and walkway along the waterfront and providing residents with access to the East River. The Building Congress will continue to encourage and actively promote the implementation or projects such as the proposed East Midtown Rezoning so as to ensure the stability and vitality of New York's thriving neighborhoods. On behalf of our

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2 constituent organizations and trades people who

3 | comprise New York's building industry, we hope the

4 New York City Council will consider the advantages of

5 the proposed plan and see that it is implemented.

6 Should you have any questions, or if any of our

7 members can ever be of assistance, please do not

8 hesitate to contact us. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. You maybe begin, ma'am. Would you mind switching seats with her, sir? So, she can-[pause]? Thank you.

MARSHA CABAN: Good afternoon Chair
Richards and members of the Subcommittee of Zoning
and Franchises, I am Marsha Caban, Executive Director
of Central Synagogue. Central Synagogue is the older
Jewish house of worship and continuous worship in the
State of New York. Our congregation comprises over
2,000 households and more than 6,000 individuals. We
treasure the landmarked status of our sanctuary,
which is located at the corner of East 55th and
Lexington. Our sanctuary was one of the earliest
designated New York City landmarks in 1966. While
our religious and educational missions will forever
be our first priorities, we are immensely proud of
the landmarked sanctuary building, but the cost of

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landmarked building. Not-for-profits and religious organizations like us do not receive funds from the landmarked buildings, nor do they receive public The air right transfers must generate funding. significant funds to help compensate landmark owners with the economic burden of ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation costs. Like other religious institutions with landmarked properties in East Midtown, we have concerns about the floor price used to calculate the minimum public realm contribution from the landmark owners. It is essen-essential that this contribute-contribution rate be set at no more than the current proposal of 20% of the transaction price and that there be no floor price or minimum contribution amount regardless of the actual amount received by the landmark owner. The floor price is based on an unrealistic assumed minimum sale price rather than relying on the market to establish the price for air rights. We do not believe landmarks should be treated adversely by having a minimum tax amount on a sale, while all other real estate transactions in New York City are based upon a percentage of the actual consideration received without a floor. To ensure any such air rights are

going to go to our next panel. Thank you. Jeffrey

Crossler-Crosslair, City Club of New York; Andrea

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What we have instead is a zoning resolution to have

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an entire district of One Vanderbilt, which is profoundly-profoundly anti the urban values that New Yorkers want. On the preservation front, everyone is patting themselves on the back for the 12 landmarks that have been designated. The Landmarks Chair has said to the preservation community that's it. That's all you get. We're not designating any more no matter how much you beq. So, essentially these are the only historic buildings that are going to be protected, and that we consider to be unacceptable and not good government. Mayor Bill de Blasio has dawned the mantle of progressivism. The zoning resolution for 1916 was the very essence of progressivism. The idea of progressivism was to protect the people from the interests. What we have with this proposal is to privilege the interests against the wishes of the people. For a bit of perspective, I quote from a New York Times editorial from a long time ago, 1974 when there was a change to a zoning resolution. 1974 increasingly the city has been recognizing environmental and social values in its zoning legislation. It has, in fact, treated these regulations as a tool to improve New York or safeguard what is good about it. New York's planners

Well, the only two buildings that I know that were

column free in Manhattan, office buildings were the

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1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 278 north and south towers of the World Trade Center. 2 3 think that the new buildings must be wired with 4 enormous plenums. I only would use the two words WiFi as a way of diminishing the need for these 5 [off mic] [on mic] Sorry. I seemed to 6 heights. 7 have not pushed my button. The second point that I'd 8 like to make is that many cities around the world particularly since the second world war have realized that a central business district is full however they 10 11 might define it whether it's space, maximum use of-of 12 infrastructure and have created new districts. all of these that I know about had-all of the 13 14 successful ones have a common denominator and that is 15 that they're mixed use. Perhaps the best and first was Battery Park City. Residential use, public uses, 16 office space for sure, Hudson Yards, Pudong (sp?) in 17 18 Shanghai, Canary Wharf in London. But here this 19 proposal is intended to create more of a monoculture. 20 That is to limit or discourage other uses to 21 encourage only the office space itself. The third 2.2 point that-I-I-I would make is maybe the most 2.3 important, and it has to do with-[background comments, pause] Thank you. So much for that. 24

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[laugher]

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2 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: I think the mic doesn't bite.

CRAIG WHITAKER: The—the third is the question of light and air. We all know since the—the Seagram Building was finished in 1957, that the development community could provide open space, which government no longer seemed to have the political resolve to do so, but light and air and park and plaza are almost four words that you can use in the same sentence now. I would say to you that one of the most important ingredients for light and air are the mid-blocks—[bell] Does that mean I'm done?

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Ten more second.

CRAIG WHITAKER: Thank you, Sir.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Only because you couldn't get the—the button on.

CRAIG WHITAKER: Thank you very.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay.

CRAIG WHITAKER: The 1916 Zoning

Resolution recognized that the more valuable properties were on the avenues with greater light and air. The smaller less tall buildings would be on the side streets, and it is those buildings, which provide light and air on the street. The City

- 2 | Planning staff's allowance of letting big buildings
- 3 | bleed into the mid-block now. I don't want to sound
- 4 hyperbolic but it is one can imagine most of East
- 5 | Midtown eventually being in shadow with this kind of
- 6 a proposal. It doesn't seem to be in the city's
- 7 interest at all. Thank you.
 - CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr.
- 9 Whitaker.

- 10 ANDREA GOLDMAN: [coughs] Good afternoon
- 11 | Chair Richards, Chair Greenfield, and Council Member
- 12 Garodnick. I'm Andrea Goldman speaking on behalf of
- 13 | the New York Landmarks Conservancy. [coughs] Excuse
- 14 me. The Conservancy was pleased to be a member of
- 15 | the East Midtown Steering Committee and thanks
- 16 | Council Member Garodnick and Borough President Brewer
- 17 | for their leadership. Some four years ago we
- 18 | testified against the previous plan, which almost
- 19 | entirely ignored the significant architecture in this
- 20 section of the city. Our main focus then and now is
- 21 | the protection Midtown East historic buildings.
- 22 Through the steering committee and interagency
- 23 process Landmarks has taken a much more central role
- 24 and the Landmarks Commission designated 12 individual
- 25 | landmarks last year. We're delighted with these 12

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range that the steering committee recommend, and it should ensure that this intent can be realized. opposed the minimum contribution, which would disadvantage landmarks. The market is unpredictable and the three to five-years schedule of evaluation insufficient. As we've seen, a lot can change in a few years. With the floor contribution, the city will be creating a set stream of revenue for itself while landmark owners have no such quarantee. Once the assessment is collected, the proposal should provide better guidance on how it's to be used to ensure it truly benefits the Midtown East Community. A list of Non-Transit Public Realm Improvements should be memorialized, and it should be clear the improvements go beyond standard upgrades. The list of MTA improvements is extensive, and as two-thirds of them are outside of the rezoning area, one could conclude that the MTA could add to the list indefinitely using all of the funds before any aboveground work is undertaken. This plan will bring substantial new developments to Midtown East. been successful in creating certainty for developers and has surpassed its predecessor in what it gives to

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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2 the public, but that job is not complete. [bell]
3 Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

DIEDRA CARSON: Good afternoon, Chair Richards, Chair Greenfield and Council Garodnick and members of the Subcommittee. I'm Diedra Carson of Greenberg Traurig and we represent 1248 Associates, which is in the process of developing a new 32-story hotel at 1214 East 48th street. My client will be adversely affected by the passage of the Greater East Midtown Zoning Legislation before you. The proposed text will for the time in 100 years of zoning in New York make hotel use in Midtown a non-conforming use, and it may only be established by special permit from the City Planning Commission. We are here today for a very limited purpose, to request that the Council amend proposed Section 81-621 of the text to provide that any hotel development that obtained its complete building permits and had commenced construction prior to the enactment date of the text, will not be subject to the special permit requirement, effectively vesting the right to build under the law as it exists today. My client's project has been in planning, development, and construction for more than

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three years. The site was acquired in 2014, and among other things, a demolition permit was obtained in June of 2015, an application for complete plans and permits was filed with the DOB in June of 2016. A full foundational permit was issues on January 30, 2017 and the balance of the permits are being issued as this testimony is being given. Material obligations have been incurred to third parties including a hotel operator, a lender and the project's contractors. Foundations have been commence, excavation is complete, but construction of the foundation is not expected to be complete until September. In case such as this, the City Planning Commission and City Council have on many occasions adopted special vesting rules to protect developers who had expended material resources in planning and starting to build, but who cannot ensure foundation completion by a zoning enactment date. These types of provisions my be found, for example, in Zoning Resolution Sections 11-281 to 11-338 and in Section 111-20(d)(4) of the Zoning Resolution. cases, the provision in question did benefit only a single project. While we and our client are confident that we will prevail if forced to go to the

I hear you better now. Thank you.

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sorry.

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2	ROXANNE WARREN: My name is koxanne
3	Warren. I'm an architect and I'm Chair of the
4	Project Vision 42, which is a citizens' initiative to
5	re-imagine upgrades to surface transit in Midtown in
6	Manhattan with a low floor like rail line running
7	river to river on 42 nd Street within a landscaped
8	pedestrian boulevard. The proposed East Midtown
9	Rezoning would add some six million square feet to
10	what is already the most congested business district
11	in the nation. In order for such high density
12	development to avoid congestion and to fluidly
13	function, attention has to be made to paid first to
14	the district's transport systems. We strongly
15	recommend that the planners consider the proven
16	advantages of surface light rail for this function
17	for its greater capacities, comfort, compact design
18	and reliability. At the same time, space should be
19	reserved for natural elements as landscaped
20	environments are very much appreciated where humans
21	are packed so closely together. A group of
22	distinguished consultants have studied this plan, and
23	made the recommendations. As designed, Vision 42
24	would incorporate a 2-1/2 mile [coughs] low floor
25	light rail line traveling river to river in 21

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minutes with vehicles arriving every 3-1/2 minutes at peak hours and every four minutes at off peak. would link subways, needless to say Grand Central Terminal and other transport hubs, ferry terminals, the United Nations Headquarters, and many other of New York's major destinations. The U.N. is one of New York's great glories, which we should honor and we should honor the U.N. with a grand entrance on or close to 42nd Street instead of where it is now. is going to be-the U.N. is looking to move its new visitor's center closer to 42nd Street. [bell] Twotwo quick questions: Why auto free? Currently, although half a million people arrive daily at 42nd Street's major transit hub, some 60% of the street space is allocated to motorists. This current allocation of street space, motorists or pedestrians is grossly unjust. In fact, there are already six times as many pedestrians as motorist in this district. We should, instead, be putting people first since pedestrians need to be on this vital street. Motor vehicles can be shifted to other streets. The other question is why light rail rather than buses? It's-rails create a self-enforcing path resulting in more dependable trip times. It has a

the total foundation budget, and that will include

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property so--

the construction of 47 cason piles, the pouring of
approximately 35% of the foundation mat and the
foundation walls and then, of course, there's already
been all of the excavation, the underpinning is
essentially complete as of this point of the adjacent

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And at the time that you commenced the—the work on the foundation, were you aware of this proposal or was this proposal in certification? What—what stage was this proposal in?

ROXANNE WARREN: [coughs] Well, we got our foundation permit on January 30th, although we had applied for our permits in June of 2016, and that's a comment on how long it takes to get our complicated project through the Department of Buildings these days. And so, they began—they commenced excavation immediately and started to do the construction of the foundation when we discovered an encroachment from a neighboring building that had not been accounted for in the engineering and the design of the foundation, and so some adjustments had to be made. Plans had to be modified and a—and a filing was made at the end of April to provide for

difficult to predict how long that process could

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 291 2 take. I've done quite a few of these cases and they really run the gamut. 3 4 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: What-what is the range of time that's--5 ROXANNE WARREN: Six weeks was 6 7 phenomenally fast. I think most of them were in the vicinity of four to five months, and it's a-it's-part 8 it's the function of the way that the Board of Standards and Appeals is conducting its business at 10 the time. There are-different chairs have different 11 12 procedures for how they move cases along, and you can't always predict how long it's going to take. 13 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, it's six 14 15 weeks to four to five months to get the action BSO-16 BSA? 17 ROXANNE WARREN: Correct, and during that time we would not be able to work. 18 19 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: You wouldn't 20 be able to work and then it would require—then they 21 would if they granted it to you give you six months to complete the foundation? 2.2 2.3 ROXANNE WARREN: Correct.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And you—as you 3 sit here today believe that this foundation will be

ROXANNE WARREN: Sometime in mid-September.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And if you—if you don't get this relief from the Council and you have to go to the BSA with your six weeks to four to five month delay, what will that—what would that mean for the projects?

ROXANNE WARREN: Well, of course the—the contracts crack—the contractors get demobilized. So they leave the site and some of them may take on other jobs during the time depending on the length the delay, and then when you get ready to remobilize it may take some time. So, the six months to finish of five finish with BSA could turn into a much longer period of time to remobilize the job and get back to construction. In the meantime, my client has made commitments contractually to both an operator for the hotel and to its lender to complete the job within a certain time period, and it may be unable to either meet those time tables or to negotiate extensions of

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complete when?

Garodnick. Thank you. Alrighty. We'll go to the

Development of the Hudson Yards has not been as rapid

as was-as was anticipated, and the City continues to

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 296						
2	centuries increasing the height of Midtown with no						
3	limit because the only way we can find to incentivize						
4	redevelopment is to allow additional height. I thin						
5	this is something that you might want to consider.						
6	This proposal presumes that increased density will						
7	necess-necessitate improvements to midtown Subway						
8	stations, but that additional trains going through						
9	those stations will not be needed. [bell] This is a						
10	surprising finding giving more—the constant crowding						
11	and delays in the transit system. Do we really						
12	believe that these new buildings will not contribute						
13	to overcrowding of the subway cars themselves? And						
14	that is all I have to say. Thank you.						
15	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. You						
16	may begin, sir.						
17	JAMES COLLINS: [off mic] Chairman						
18	Richards						
19	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Hey, hit your mic,						
20	fellow, hit your mic.						
21	JAMES COLLINS: [off mic] Oh, the mic is						
22	not on.						
23	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: There you go. Is						
24	it on? Is it red? Alrighty, there you go.						

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2 JAMES COLLINS: Council Member Garodnick 3 and a few survivors of the seven marathon-seven-hour 4 marathon hearing. My name is James Collins. I'm one of the people referenced in the sign above your-your head there, Mr. Chairman. Incentive zoning or 6 7 trading zoning variances in exchange for public 8 amenities was once aptly described as sanctioned [laughter] briery abiding a private sector that can buy its way out of legal restrictions. 10 The transit 11 improvements envisioned by the proposed zoning text amendment for Greater East Midtown are an excellent 12 13 example. First, they bear no obvious relationship to the up-zoned lots they would permit. Unlike transit 14 15 improvement let's say Zeckendorf Towers of City Corps 16 Center, they are not adjacent to or even near the up-17 zoned buildings they would allow. Second, they are 18 literally one-shot payments. While zoning incentives 19 for above-ground accoutrements like plazas or atriums 20 require developers to pay for the maintenance, repair 21 and replacement of the-over their lifetime, transit 2.2 improvements once paid, carry no additional costs. 2.3 If transit improvements are required to accommodate more commuters in East Midtown because developers 24

built bigger buildings, then the developer who

good afternoon. My-my name is George Haikalis, and

I'm the President of the Institute for Rational Urban

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light rail boulevard on 42nd Street to improve cross-

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 300						
2	town surface transit, and greatly increase pedestrian						
3	space particularly in East Midtown. This could serve						
4	as a model for an extensive grid of auto-free light						
5	rail streets in the core of Manhattan. IRUM						
6	continues to urge transit agencies to advance plans						
7	to remaking the three commuter rail lines that serve						
8	the Manhattan Business District into a coordinated						
9	regional rail system with frequent service,						
10	integrated fares and through running first at Penn						
11	Station and then continuing to Grand Central. This						
12	would ease access for west of Hudson commuters						
13	through East Midtown diverting from crowd-crowded						
14	subways. With through running in the connection						
15	there would be no need to expand Penn Station to the						
16	south with its disruptive demolition and of dozens of						
17	buildings that house thousands of workers. Thank						
18	you.						
19	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. You						
20	may begin, Sir.						
21	EDWARD WALTERS: Hello. My name is						
22	Edward Walters.						
23	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Hit your mic.						

EDWARD WALTERS: Oh, it is on?

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it seems we need a better vision of New York that

makes it easier to get around, and keeps our-keeps

our beautiful skyline. And if we are going to build

new buildings, they should be-fit-fit into a design

and not-not be ostentatious, and there for-to benefit

as a tax savings for -- So, that's all I have to say.

8 Thanks for your time. I appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you so much and thank you all for coming out and testifying. want to thank Council Member Garodnick and all of the Council Members who came into the hearing today. want to thank the Administration and also everyoneespecially the public for their patience. Just want to reiterate that we at the Council are very serious about taking everybody's concerns into consideration and working towards shaping this plan to be the best plan possible for East Midtown, and you have great leadership in Council Member Garodnick who is a fierce fighter for his community and districts. know it sounds like a commercial [laughter] but-but it is true. He's really been a-a great leader in the Council, and I have no doubts that this plan will be the best plan for East Midtown as we progress through negotiations. We'll go to Council Member Garodnick

SUBCOMMITTEE	ON	ZONING	AND	FRANCHISES

2 | if he has any closing statements, and I want to thank

3 everyone for coming out today. Right before I do

4 | that, let me just close out the hearing. Are there

5 any more members of the public who wish to testify?

6 Alright, seeing none, I will not close the public

hearing on Land Use Items No. 691 and 692 and go to

8 Council Member Garodnick for a closing remark.

that. So, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you. In the interest of time I just want to say thank you to you and also to the people who came to testify today. Obviously, we are—we're not—we're not quite there on this plan, but that's why we have the time allocated to us to sort it out, and I look forward to doing

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you and I want to thank the Land Use Staff Raju Mann, Dylan Casey, Julie Lubin, Amy Levitan, and everyone who made today's hearing successful. Thank you. We are now finished. [gavel]

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



Date July 20, 2017