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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HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: DONOVAN J. RICHARDS

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

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BARRY S. GRODENCHIK
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Jennifer Gravel
Director of Housing Economic and Infrastructure
Planning at the Department of City Planning

Amanda Eyer Project Manager of the A Text Application

Adam Friedman
Director of Pratt Center for Community
Development

Joel Moskowitz Owner of Tools for Working Wood in Brooklyn

Leah Archibald
Executive Director of Evergreen Exchange

Barika Williams
Deputy Director at the Association for
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Ben Margolis Executive Director of Southwest Brooklyn Industrial Development Corporation

Bill Wilkins
Director of Industrial Development for the Local
Development Corporation of East New York, LDCE NY

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Zack Mishaan Vice President at Robert K. Futterman and Associates

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Jon Dario Vice Chairman of the New York Self-Storage Association

Benjamin Stark
Representing Safe N Lock Self-Storage from Slater
And Beckerman P.C.

Marc Sharinn Owner of Safe N Lock Self-Storage

Maeve Marcello Construction Manager at Safe N Lock Self-Storage, Resident of the Bronx

Michaei Deviney Industrial Business Program Assistant at Business Outreach Center Network

Darryl Holland Industrial Business Service Provider for the Business Outreach Center Network

Quincy Ilicate Manager of Industrial Business Service at the Business Outreach Center Network

Liz Krueger Senator of the State of New York

Jim Caras Representing Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer

Karan Mehra President of Mehra Law Group, P.C.

Sandy Hornick
Land Use Consultant to the East River Fifties
Alliance

David Leeds
Representing Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney

Gary Tarnoff Member of the law firm Kramer Levin representing Gamma Real Estate

Stanley Schlein Lawyer in Bronx, New York

Anthony Austin
Employer of Lendlease

Jeff Mulligan Member of Kramer Levin representing Gamma Real Estate

Michael Slattery
Representing the Real Estate Board of New York

Robert Joseph Project Manager of the Municipal Arts Society

Jessica Osborn Vice President of East River Fifties for 30 years

Robert Shepler Resident of East River Fifties For Over 30 Years

Elizabeth Fagan Director of Preservation at Friends of the Upper East Side Historic Districts

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[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright, good morning. Good morning, I'm Council Member Donovan Richards, Chair of the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises and I know that a lot of my colleagues have events this morning, so they'll be filtering in and out. Today we'll be holding two public hearings today. The first will be on Land Use Item Number 817, the self-storage text amendment. The Department of City Planning is the applicant for this citywide text amendment. The second hearing will be on preconsidered Land Use Item... Land Use East River Fifties/Sutton Place, an application for a zoning text amendment by the East River Fifties Alliance. This hearing will not begin before 11:30. Okay, so the Self-Storage text amendment is a citywide action to establish new restrictions on self-storage development within designated areas in M districts which largely coincide with the industrial business zones IDZ's. These areas include parts of 24 city council districts throughout all of the boroughs except Manhattan. The original application filed by the Department of City Planning would create a new CPC special permit requirement for all new self-

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storage development within the designated areas. On November 1st the City Planning Commission voted to withdraw this original application and instead approve an, an alternative version that would allow self-storage as of right but add new mixed-use requirements for providing space for industrial businesses. Since the city council has the ability to restore all or, or parts of the original application, this hearing will include discussion of both the original application and the mixed-use alternative that was advanced by the City Planning Commission. This proposal originated as part of the 10-point industrial action plan to support job creation and industrial growth that was jointly announced by the De Blasio... De Blasio Administration in City Council in November 2015. As it has moved through the ULURP Process the application had generated spurned debate between various parts of the business community. we are looking forward to hearing from a diversity of perspectives about what the council's best course of action might be. As per our normal rules please hold applause or disruption during other's testimony. We will hear first from the applicants then from panels of five speakers alternating panels in favor and in

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opposition. I will now open the public hearing on
Land Use Item Number 817 and we'll call the first
panel which is the Department of City Planning. Okay.
Alright, so I'm going to ask the Department of City
Planning to come up; Amanda Eyer and Jennifer Gravel,
Gravel and we're going to try to get our technology
up to par, it'll take a minute.

[off-mic dialogue]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright, yes ma'am.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Good morning, my name is Jennifer Gravel, I'm the Director of Housing Economic and Infrastructure Planning at the Department of City Planning and I'm joined today by my colleague Amanda Eyer who is the Project Manager for the application that is before you today. Amanda will walk you through a brief presentation that explains the, the proposal that was recently adopted by the Commission as well as the one that was... the original proposal as referred out, so I'd like to hand the mic over to Amanda who can explain where we are.

AMANDA EYER: Good morning, my name is

Amanda Eyer. While the presentation gets started here

I'm going to just get started. I first wanted to
briefly delve into the background of this proposal to
remind us all why we are here today and what we are
aiming to achieve. The self-storage text amendment
originated in the 10-point industrial action plan
which was announced almost exactly two years ago. The
industrial action plan targets New York City's
industrial business zones, IBZ's as areas for
employment growth and industrial innovation. The
industrial action plan called for a limitation on
personal storage in IBZ's to support job creation and
economic growth. It also called for the creation of a
hotel special permit within IBZ's and confirmed that
the administration would not support private
applications for residential rezonings within IBZ's.
the geographic scope of the hotel special permit was
broadened which required further study and the self-
storage proposal was advanced enough to stand on its
own. For this reason, the proposal before you today
regard only self-storage. The self-storage zoning
text amendment would apply to all industrial business
zones, IBZ's except airport areas. Thank you.
Alright, the presentation's up and running. IBZ's are
New York City's most active industrial areas, over 68

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percent of employment in these areas is industrial. The IBZ's are also critical for a range of ... critical siting opportunities for a range of industries going from wholesale trade to construction, transportation and warehousing and manufacturing and since 2010 we have seen that industrial employment is growing in IBZ's. the industrial action plan in its aim to support industrial businesses and IBZ's builds on a series of existing policies that apply in these areas. These include among others tax incentives for businesses and the provision of business services by non-profits. All of these policies support economic growth in IBZ's and the proposed restrictions on self-storage makes sense in this context of a clear economic development policy for IBZs. To date selfstorage is permitted in all M and all manufacturing and C8 districts. Some manufacturing districts are IBZ's, not all of them are IBZ's, this means that self-storage if adopted... if this proposal were to be adopted self-storage would remain as of right in some manufacturing districts and in C8 districts. We think restricting self-storage in IBZ's is necessary because we see that job intensive industrial businesses have a hard time finding appropriate

siting opportunities in New York City. In IBZ's where
industrial employment has grown and there is an
economic development policy in place we need to
ensure that siting opportunities remain available for
these businesses. As an unregulated development of
self-storage detracts from the city's long-term goals
for IBZ's. self-storage does not generate many jobs,
it serves to a large extent household although
approximately 30 percent of units are leased by small
businesses according to data published by the
National Self-Storage Association and tends and
self-storage tends to occupy sites that would be
suitable for other businesses. Self-storage tends to
site on large sites, along truck routes or highways
which would often be optimal for industrial more job
intensive businesses. In that sense self-storage
combines three characteristics which result in its
development conflicting with the city's economic
development goals for IBZ's. I also briefly would
like to outline the milestones of the public land use
review process of this text amendment. On May 22 nd ,
2017 the original proposal was referred to community
boards, borough presidents and borough boards. On
August 3 rd , 2017 the Department of City Planning

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filed a modified application called an A-text which proposed another policy solution or another policy option to the original proposal that involved the conditional as of right framework. On August 23rd, 2017 the City Planning Commission held a public hearing concerning both the original proposal and the modified application, the A-text. On November 1st, 2017 the City Planning Commission adopted the modified application, the conditional as of right framework with additional changes. After several months of public outreach and robust discussions the City Planning Commission adopted the following proposal. I will first describe it generally and then go into the details. Under the proposal adopted by the Commission new self-storage on large lots may be constructed as of right as long as it includes a substantial amount of industrial space. New selfstorage on small lots may be constructed as of right as long as it includes a large percentage of large self-storage units which are generally used by small businesses. A board of standards and appeals special permit would be required to modify or waive the industrial space requirement. And finally, existing self-storage would be grandfathered and would be

considered conforming. In more detail, so the large
lots proposal and this mean this would apply to
large to lots larger or equal to 25,000 square feet,
new self-storage would need to include an industrial
space component amounting to 50 percent of the lot
area. At least half of the required industrial space
would need to be located on the ground floor, the
other half could be located on the second story or in
the cellar as long as it benefits from direct access
to the industrial space on the ground floor to
access as it benefits from access to freight
elevators and loading births. The industrial space
could be dedicated to manufacturing, semi-industrial
or industrial uses, arts, art studios or photo or
motion picture production studios. This illustration
shows what a mixed-use building under this proposal
could look like. In an M11 district on a 60,000-
square foot lot a self-storage facility would need to
include at least 30,000 square feet of industrial
space dedicated to the uses that I just mentioned.
The self-storage portion of this building could
measure 50,000 square feet under the rules as, as
drafted. The Commission included also several other
zoning changes that would increase the feasibility of

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such developments and these are; a, a reduction of the off-street parking and loading dock requirements because these take away from ground floor space and could reduce the feasibility of providing the industrial space. Furthermore, the Commission adopted a... a, a permission that the required industrial space exceeds the one FRA cap in M11 districts... only in M11 districts, this is because the permitted FAR and M11 districts is only one and the mixed-use building would be difficult to, to build with this amount of floor area. So, the required industrial... the required industrial space would be allowed to exceed the one FAR cap by not more than 20,000 square feet. The Commission also adopted specifications for the ceiling heights of the industrial floor space amounting to 15 feet which corresponds to floor to ceiling heights industrial uses typically require. On small lots which are a lot smaller than 25,000 square feet new self-storage would have two options. New self-storage could either apply the same option that exists for large lots meaning providing in industrial space but because Commission didn't expect that this would be a workable solution on many small sites the Commission also included a second option which is to

provide a big portion of large self-storage units
because large units are typically rented by small
businesses. This means that floor area amounting to
50 percent of the lot area would have to be provided
in the form of large self-storage units which are
units of 100 square feet or more. Then in order to
modify or waive the industrial space requirement a
self-storage developer would have to go to the board
of Standards and Appeals for a special permit. The
BSA would need to find that the required industrial
space creates financial hardship with no reasonable
possibility that a self-storage facility with the
required industrial space would bring a reasonable
return. What is the significance of the proposal
before city council, the Commission has adopted a VSA
special permit where the findings are not open to
multiple interpretations and relate to financial
feasibility. The creation of new industrial space is
a condition of new self-storage development which
presents a consequential restriction and accomplishes
our goal of supporting industrial businesses and
IBZ's. This proposal also has the potential of
creating meaningful amounts of industrial space based
on typical self-storage lots the industrial set aside

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would measure between 12,500 square feet and 45,000 square feet on each lot where a self-storage facility would be built. This, this proposal by providing a conditional as of right framework reduces impacts on the self-storage industry and the small businesses and households that rely on self-storage. The conditional as of right framework also reduces the possibility of shifting self-storage development to M and C8 district outside of IBZ's which are often closer to residential areas. This proposal also includes a small sites alternative which is responsive to small businesses use of self-storage. The industrial floor space as written in, in the proposal adopted by the City Planning Commission is permitted on several stories which provides more flexibility in building... in constructing the building, allows both uses to function on the ground floor which this would improve the feasibility for self-storage and the affordability for industrial businesses. The relatively wide range of uses permitted in the industrial floor space facilitates the ability to find tenants for self-storage operators. The other zoning changes to parking, loading and permitted FAR that were included in the

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proposal facilitates the construction of a mixed use self-storage industrial building. This is what I wanted to explain regarding the proposal adopted by the City Planning Commission, I also wanted to briefly give you some background on the proposal as it was originally referred into the process. The proposal as it was referred into the process included a City Planning Commission special permit for all new self-storage facilities in IBZ's, the designated areas in M districts. The purpose of the CPC special permit was to ensure that self-storage development would not represent a significant lost opportunity for the future siting of a more job intensive industrial business. The proposed considerations to make the CPC special permit findings included the zoning law ties, the lot or building configuration, proximity to truck routes, the capacity of local streets providing access to the zoning lot, and investment in comparable sites in the vicinity. The Commission heard many concerns regarding the original proposal, we heard amongst others that the findings were vague, not measurable and open to multiple interpretations. A main concern that... was that the findings were less oriented towards the suitability

and potential impact of the self-storage use and more
toward the potential industrial uses permitted by
zoning that could also site at a given location. The
findings also would have required the Commission to
consider to consider whether it would be impractical
to establish any other permitted industrial or
manufacturing use at such a location which the
Commissioner has regarded as a difficult criterion to
plan on. The Commission also heard that the proposal
would hurt the self-storage industry and the small
businesses and households that rent units. We heard
that the proposed special permit wouldn't necessarily
lead to growth and industrial employment since the
self-storage restriction in itself wouldn't directly
result in the creation of industrial space. We heard
that the original proposal was very restrictive and
could so result in a shift of self-storage to other ${\tt M}$
and C8 districts outside of IBZ's which are often
closer to residential zones. The Commission also
heard that self-storage is often built on
contaminated sites or old buildings in need of
renovation, places that require significant
investments. For these reasons the Commission
considered changing the proposal and adopted the

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conditional as of right framework I explained in detail. The proposal the Commission voted on was the result of a balancing act, it sought to reduce the impact on the self-storage industry recognizing that self-storage is an amenity for many New York City residents and businesses while still meeting the goals and objectives of the proposal that is too ensure that job intensive industrial and manufacturing businesses they continue to operate and find appropriate siting opportunities in IBZ's. This concludes my presentation, thank you very much for listening and I'm... we're happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you and I first want to acknowledge we've been joined by Council Members Lander and also Salamanca. Alright, so I'll hop right into questions. So, obviously two years ago we announced this industrial action plan between the administration and the council and I'm interested, can you explain why obviously we're having conversations around hotels and now selfstorage can you speak to why we're targeting these two particular industries? And, and if you want to go into are there any other particular businesses that

are in industrial areas that are also... do you see as competing with the industrial sector as well?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Uh-huh. As, as...

regarding as to why we're focused on self-storage and hotels, these are two uses that we've recognized have had probably the greatest impact in terms of effecting siting opportunities, hotels as well.

There's a... as a separate... as you know a separate study going on and looking at the patterns of development of a hotel happening in really haphazard ways and in ways that are potentially at odds with the visions of those areas. There are... these are the only uses that we are, are currently considering placing additional restrictions on.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay and are there any... and you don't see any other particular industries that you eventually will look to as well?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: No, not at this time.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, so I'll hop right into self-storage, so how many self-storage facilities are there in New York City?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: I'll let Amanda take that one.

1	SOSCOLLITIES ON SOLVENO THIS TRUMONIOSE ST
2	AMANDA EYER: As, as the study report
3	says there are about 240 existing self-storage
4	facilities in, in New York City.
5	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: That's 240 you
6	said… [cross-talk]
7	AMANDA EYER: About 240
8	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And how many of
9	them are actually located in IBZ's?
10	AMANDA EYER: About one quarter.
11	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: One quarter, okay
12	[cross-talk]
13	AMANDA EYER: Yeah
14	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And what
15	percentage of are recent new construction in IBZ's
16	as self-storage development?
17	AMANDA EYER: It has remained relatively
18	constant, we looked at develop self-storage
19	development in the last ten years and on average
20	there were about eight self-storage facilities built
21	citywide of which two were on average in, in IBZ's.
22	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright, so eight

AMANDA EYER: No, two on average in IBZ's, eight citywide per year.

on average in IBZ's?

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And what is the typical lot size preferred by storage developers?

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, per year.

AMANDA EYER: The, the, the median lot

size is about 45,000 square feet, the typical lot

sizes range from about 25,000 square feet to 100,000

square feet or at least those are frequent examples

of self, self-storage development, there are a few

self-storage facilities that are also built on smaller sites than 25,000 square feet, about one

quarter of self-storage facilities, new construction

self-storage facilities are built on sites smaller

than 25,000 square feet.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: and can you...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I'm sorry, can we

just... can she repeat that, I didn't... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Oh, oh go ahead...

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: How, how many,

I'm sorry?

AMANDA EYER: One quarter of self-storage

facilities are built on lots smaller than 25,000

square feet.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you, thank 3 you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And... alright, so let's get into why we're here today, so obviously there was the original text and then the text A, so can you speak to the differences in the text a little bit more and why did City Planning decide to amend the original text?

AMANDA EYER: Yes, the proposal is really focused on, on the objectives which is to facilitate job creation and the growth of industrial businesses in IBZ's... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Just pull your mic a little closer, we're having a hard time hearing.

amanda Eyer: Okay, sorry. The proposal is really focused on the objectives of the action meaning to facilitate job creation and the growth of industrial, industrial businesses in IBZs and to solve for the problems created by self-storage. The proposal as adopted by the City Planning Commission ties self-storage development in New York City's most active industrial areas to the creation of industrial space serving more job intensive industrial businesses. The Commission saw this measure as

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actually helping industrial businesses by directly creating siting opportunities to the new industrial space and IBZs. Based on testimony we would... we

recognized that the original proposal would not in

6 itself result in the creation of industrial space and

7 with this not necessarily lead to growth and

8 industrial employment.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And would you say the original goal when we announced this two years ago was to eliminate self-storage totality from IBZ's?

AMANDA EYER: No, that was not the objective of the proposal, the restrictions that were announced were appropriate limitations on personal self-storage and the... it was never the intention to eliminate self-storage from IBZ's... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And has there been any president for... precedent for mixed-use requirements with self-storage facilities, have you seen this happening around the country in any places or where did this idea spring from?

AMANDA EYER: Sure.

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JENNIFER GRAVEL: I, I don't... I mean we have seen self-storage mixing with retail actually in New York City... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Mixed with retail but not... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Right... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...industry... [cross-

JENNIFER GRAVEL: With, with industrial uses I think this is pretty unique, it's, it's not... obviously there are challenges to, to siting them together but if that's the only option to siting we think it's an opportunity for it to happen and we propose it was crafted in a way that we believe was a meaningful set aside but, but also a workable one.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And how... this particular option is actually going to be successful so are you positive with this mixed-use development that they'll actually... will be able to actually fill the industrial space?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: I can't say that I would be positive, the BSA special permit which was included as part of the modified application does provide an avenue to waive or modify the requirements

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in the event that they're not feasible on a case by case basis. So, we do believe that there is, is an opportunity to, to have a workable option given the availability of the BSA special permit.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And go through if...
so, let's imagine that this particular... the thing
you're speaking of today actually happens speak to
what is the city strategy around insuring that an
industrial business actually will be able to afford
the rent in a particular self-storage mixed use
development so, what if the self-storage company
perhaps, you know charges some high rent will there
be incentives for particular industrial businesses
being located within the sites or how do you see this
playing out and also what would be your, your
enforcement mechanism to ensure that if this was to
move forward that enforcement would happen?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Uh-huh, uh-huh. We don't through zoning dictate what the, the rents can be but because the space is required to be rented by a limited subset of uses which are intended to be industrial they will have to... have to rent that space at whatever the market will allow and it's, it's... a business is obviously not going to pay more than they

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And do they have, or they would just use their general inspectors to inspect?

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JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah, there's no special regime, regime proposed as part of this application.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And in anticipation of this special permit how many do you anticipate would be applied for?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Do you want to...

AMANDA EYER: So, given that we have seen without the special permit requirements or without even the restriction we, we have seen about two self-storage... two, two self-storage units... two self-storage facilities in IBZ's per year, we, we think it, it would be two or, or less than two.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And how many outside of IBZ's?

AMANDA EYER: We expect that the rate...

the rate of growth will continue to be similar as it

has been in the past, self-storage is a growing

industry and has grown significantly in the last

decade and that would continue so probably about six

outside of IBZ's.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, do you anticipate more outside of IBZ's... I mean as, as it is now but how much more would you anticipate?

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AMANDA EYER: This, this is hard, hard to assess, we, we did in, in terms of the environmental review acknowledge that there was a, a, a potential for shifting self-storage developments to M and C8 districts outside of IBZ's however this, this shift will be modest first of all because the number of self-storage facilities is, is not a large number to begin with but secondly and most... more importantly M and C8 districts that are not IBZ's are, are widely mapped in the city, they're, they're also mapped in very different areas of the city and so even if there were a certain amount of self-storage... a, a shift in self-storage construction we don't think that shift would concentrate anywhere specifically or would be particularly noticeable.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And... [cross-talk]

AMANDA EYER: Or result in a

concentration in a specific area.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And I... and I'm interested in knowing so obviously we got to the 25,000-square foot threshold, where... how did you arrive at 25,000 square feet?

AMANDA EYER: This was part of a... the... we, we did a feasibility analysis as part of the

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draft in sites of, of the study that the Department of City Planning had commissioned looking at mixed use... mixed use buildings and this study looked in particular at self-storage and industrial mixed-use buildings, about 30,000 square... or between 25,000 and 30,000 square feet was determined to be the minimum site size for those two... for those two uses to site side by sides in an efficient manner.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And, and we've often heard and I'm going to go to my colleagues for questions and circle back in a second, so we've often heard that from the self-storage industry that approximately 30 percent of their users are businesses rather than residential thresholds, what would you say to that since you... and, and you've obviously a study on this so what would you say the numbers look like?

AMANDA EYER: We have heard those similar numbers but, but our sources are either the national or the New York Self-Storage Association. We, we didn't have a way to find out more detailed numbers on the users of self-storage facilities.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, you didn't go out and, and, and... you said... so... and you said there's I believe 240 self-storage facilities?

AMANDA EYER: Yes, but... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And there was no way for your agency to go out and sort of survey these particular businesses?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: I mean that, that information would have been obtained through the self-storage operators. They... there was some testimony at, at our public hearing where those... from a number of sources that sort of consistently reported 20 to 30 percent, those are numbers that we saw in independent studies that existed prior to our referral of a, a text so we don't have any reason to really doubt those numbers.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And before I turn it over to my colleagues I wanted to hear a little bit more on your special permit especially as they go to the BSA, I'm really concerned about the BSA playing a role here they have not historically in my opinion have not done due diligence and, and really take community concerns into account as much as I would like them at least in... within my own district

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over the years so I'm interested in knowing... hearing a little bit more on how the BSA will play a role here and is this a way for them to circumvent the process, will self-storage companies use this as a way... as a backdoor in one sense to circumvent the process?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: The, the reason that the BSA... why it was shifted to a B... BSA special permit is because we heard a lot of concerns about the findings of the CPC special permit and the ability to actually demonstrate or adjudicate those findings. The, the proposal as it's currently written is really about the, the feasibility of developing a site which is... really falls into the jurisdiction of the Board of Standards and Appeals and is not really something that the City Planning Commission is, is well equipped to, to understand or, or, or process. For it being a backdoor, it's, it's the process that's proposed and it, it would be a legitimate avenue provided they can meet the, the findings related to the feasibility of the development.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Well I just want to voice that I do have concerns with that so I, I think we should continue... [cross-talk]

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[cross-talk]

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JENNIFER GRAVEL: Okay... [cross-talk]
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...conversations...

CHAIRLERSON RICHARDS. ...CONVELSACION.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Okay... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...around this. I'm going to go to first Council Member Salamanca followed by Lander and then to Reynoso.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you Mr.

Chair. Just... I would like to present my testimony for the record, I believe that it would submit it... my position on this new A text that's being presented.

My question is, where did this A text amendment come from?

AMANDA EYER: Throughout the process we heard from a variety of stakeholders, we heard from community boards, we heard from Chambers of Commerce and... who had significant... and the City Planning Commission, they all had significant concerns regarding the original proposal as referred into the process and that is how the A text came about.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: So, the original proposal you presented it to local community boards, am I right?

AMANDA EYER: Yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: And then you changed the original proposal to now this A text amendment and did you go back to the community boards and present that and ask for a vote as well?

AMANDA EYER: We sent... we sent letters including a description of the proposal and the environment... the technical... the text memo that included the environmental review for the A text.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: But... [cross-

AMANDA EYER: But no... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: ...don't think that it's appropriate that you go back to the local community boards and you make a formal presentation as you originally did and ask for approval?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: City Planning

Commission applications are often modified after the community board process, we heard from a number of stakeholders in the process and this is why the, the proposal was modified.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: See... my

concern is there, there, there's a level of trust

here in terms of the communities and City Planning

especially when we talk about rezonings. When we're

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rezoning, City Planning is telling the community one thing and they're coming here and they're telling City Hall and they're telling Council Members another thing and this just... this just not going back to the local community boards and making a formal presentation and getting input on this new plan is where there's mistrust from the community and City Planning. In terms of the... this A text, this new proposal who, who supports this new proposal?

it... we have... as, as Amanda said this is a, a balancing act, we heard concerns from actually pulling in two different directions on this proposal. It's, it's, it's a proposal that, that many sides have, have concerns with both those who would like to see no self-storage in IBZ's and from those who would like to see more self-storage in IBZ's. We see this as sort of the essence of, of compromise if both sides are a bit unhappy, it's a difficult proposal to, to get perfect but we believe it's been responsive to the concerns and if, if we haven't gotten it quite right and we probably haven't gotten

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impact?

it quite right there will be an opportunity for additional modifications at the council.

it also appears to me that this A text is, is, is watered down, it's significantly watered down from the administration's 10-point industrial action plan that the Chair referred to that was rolled out in 2015. Does the administration recognize that the impact of the A text will have on other aspects of the action plan such as the industrial developer fund?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: The... you're asking if the A text will include aspects of the industrial development fund?

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Yes, what, what in... how... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yes... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: ...would it

JENNIFER GRAVEL: It, it, it... I mean the industrial development fund is independent of the Department of City Planning, that's administered by the Economic Development Corporation, I, I don't want to misspeak but I, I believe that these projects

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: ...Point or any particular IBZ... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yes... [cross-talk]

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2 JENNIFER GRAVEL: And any particular...

3 [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: ...that you've visited... [cross-talk]

under... is our belief that self-storage as a whole is a low generating use and it is the intent of this proposal to support the growth of jobs in industrial business zones. The modified version of the proposal that's before you today require, requires industrial space as a condition of new self-storage development. So, we believe that is actually pro-jobs in the sense that if... for a self-storage facility to locate in an IBZ it must include space for industry as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: In terms of this new proposal can you explain to me in terms of a large lot a new storage facility may be constructed as of right, am I right?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Provided that the space... provided that there is space provided for industry.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay... [cross-

24 talk]

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JENNIFER GRAVEL: The condition of development.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: And it says here that small lots may be constructed as of right as long as it includes a large percentage of large storage units which are generally used by small businesses, now who's going to monitor this?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: The, the Department of Buildings will have to approve the plans that will show that the spaces have to meet the size limitations that are required.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Alright and what's BSA's involvement in this?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: BSA would only be involved in the event that a, a development... the requirements of the... of the zoning text do an as of right project were deemed infeasible for a particular property owner and on a case by case basis a developer could apply to the Board of Standards and Appeal to either reduce or, or waive the requirements in the zoning text.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: And BSA applications do not require council input?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: They don't require city council approval, no.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay. Alright, you mentioned that the, the self-storages when the Chair asked how many self-storages are in IBZ's you said one quarter, can you give me an exact amount?

would be at... about 80 self-storage facilities, yeah.

If you're interested in the Bronx, there are about 52 existing self-storage facilities... [cross-talk]

AMANDA EYER: Yes, one second... that, that

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Fifty two of the 80?

AMANDA EYER: Oh no...

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: That's what she said, right, 52... [cross-talk]

AMANDA EYER: Eighty... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: ...of the 80...

[cross-talk]

AMANDA EYER: ...out of 240... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: No, but ...

22 [cross-talk]

23 AMANDA EYER: ...are in... [cross-talk]

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: ...and there's 3 80 of them... I'm sorry, let's go... there's, there's 240

in the city of New York? 4

AMANDA EYER: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Eighty of them 6

are in the Bronx?

AMANDA EYER: No...

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: No.

AMANDA EYER: Fifty-two of them are in

11 the Bronx.

12 COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Fifty-two of 13 them are in the Bronx and those 52, how many of those 52 are in IBZ's?

AMANDA EYER: Sixteen.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Sixteen, okay. Okay, Mr. Chair just to close I just want to read my final statement here on my, my remarks and, and while I do support the A text... I'm sorry, while I do support the original text, the A text is something is something that I currently do not support and while I understand that it may not be plausible to return to the original text that is the text that establishes special permitting in IBZ's to construct self-storage I do believe that a compromise can be found that

provides a fair framework for future self-storage facilities while also protecting the future of our industrial and manufacturing zones and with that I thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you Council Member Salamanca from the Bronx. Alright, we're going to go to Council Member Lander.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you Chair Richards, an honor to follow my colleague from, from the Bronx. Let's take one step back, what's the purpose of IBZ's?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: The purpose of IBZ's is to provide locations where industrial businesses and businesses in general can locate and find stability, it's initially intended as a tax program with, with some... with commitments but to not to rezone for residential to allow for some greater certainty in terms of the market.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: So, they were created in the last administration though right, before we just had M zones, right and there's a lot of M zones throughout the city and then we created industrial business zones specifically, so...

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Correct... well the M zones... industrial business zones until this proposal did not exist in zoning, still... until this proposal

form the basis of policy...

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: No, the industrial business zones exist in, in zoning, I mean they were created and zoned in the last administration they created the boundary commission...

is approved will not exist in zoning, but they do

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yes, but they're independent of the zoning maps and the resolutions.

Correct but they... you're, you're correct in that, that they do guide policies in regard to... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: So, so, I'm going to read from the city's IBZ website which says industrial business zones were established to protect existing manufacturing districts and encourage industrial growth citywide, what, what... why... what were they designed to protect from... well I guess let me start first, why, why were they designed to protect from anything like why did we want protection for industrial business zones... [cross-talk]

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2	JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yes, the this
3	administration like the last administration committed
4	to maintaining the industrial business zones as a
5	place where industrial businesses can locate and grow
6	and… [cross-talk]
7	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: But it sounds
8	like at least as according to the city's website the
9	first goal is actually to protect existing
10	manufacturing, I'm just reading [cross-talk]
11	JENNIFER GRAVEL: Sure… [cross-talk]
12	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER:from the city's
13	website… [cross-talk]
14	JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah, that's correct,
15	yes.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Because there are
17	jobs in them presumable or else we wouldn't be
18	protecting them.
19	JENNIFER GRAVEL: There's jobs yes and
20	an opportunity to grow as well.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: And what are we

JENNIFER GRAVEL: There are a limited number of places in the city where industrial businesses can function both because of the sites

why do they need protection?

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that are available and the cost of land, you're right.

not trying to ask a trick question, it seems to me what they need to be protected from is higher rent paying uses at least as I've seen it, the, the threat to manufacturing jobs is that higher rent paying uses will displace them and that's why we created industrial business zones to, to protect those manufacturing districts, is that a fair... that, that was my understanding of why we created them in the first place.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yes and there's a number of policies in addition to zoning that help address those concerns.

from my point of view there weren't enough that's how we got here in the first place and I, I mean I'll just put my cards on the table and maybe I'll share some things with my, my colleagues from the Bronx like I'm really distressed about the A text at both a micro and a macro level. At a micro level, I'm watching the Gowanus IBZ be eroded of jobs by a number of uses not only self-storage also hotels and

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entertainment and retail and big floor played office, all of those things are eroding what's... otherwise we got a lot of great manufacturing companies that would like to grow but they have a hard time growing because the land is getting expensive and actually at 163 6th Street there's a self-storage facility in construction on what was an active industrial site before it was purchased by a self-storage company and now the active industrial use is gone and I don't have the... I mean it's got nothing against selfstorage but there will be very, very few jobs on that site where our whole goal was to have a zone that was about protecting and encouraging and incentivizing jobs and, and we're going to have very, very few and at a macro level the council did this work together with the administration to what we identified... and this is why when you say compromise I feel so frustrated, like we wanted to do more restricting, we wanted to restrict hotels and big office and retail and entertainment uses which are driving out the job intensive manufacturing uses we want and what we compromised to was the original text and the A text feels like not a compromise at all, it feels like a total erosion of the goal. So, I just want to make

- 2 sure I understand what it would mean in Gowanus.
- 3 Gowanus, you know it's a... it's in an area where
- 4 | there's a lot of residential around so there'd be a
- 5 lot of demand for it, pretty small lot size. So, on
- 6 sites under 25,000 square feet in the Gowanus
- 7 industrial business zone if the A text passes self-
- 8 storage could be built as of right so long as some of
- 9 | it is reserved for large lockers?
- 10 JENNIFER GRAVEL: The proposal would
- 11 require industrial space as a condition of new
- 12 development on sites over 25,000... [cross-talk]
- 13 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I, I asked about
- 14 under 25,000... [cross-talk]
- 15 JENNIFER GRAVEL: Under... [cross-talk]
- 16 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: ...square feet...
- 17 [cross-talk]
- JENNIFER GRAVEL: ...25,000 square feet
- 19 | there is this requirement that a certain percentage
- 20 | of the sites be business sized. Now if this proposal
- 21 is... there will be an opportunity for the council to
- 22 modify this proposal... [cross-talk]
- 23 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Well I didn't
- 24 | think we needed it modified because the original text
- 25 proposed was just fine, so I wasn't look... I'm not

looking for an opportunity to council, I mean we may
need to do that but I just I'm trying to get clear
because lots of the Gowanus slots are under 25,000
square feet, you told us that a quarter of new self-
storage construction is on those small lots so given
what I'm seeing in Gowanus I feel like I should have
every reason to expect if the A text passes that lots
of the some of the small lots will become self-
storage instead of manufacturing just like is
happening on 6 th Street and I guess my question on
the larger lots is as is as follows, if they didn't
exist today, if there weren't businesses on them now
then I get why the new proposal might be okay, we
might get some new manufacturing jobs in addition to
some not very job generating self-storage but most of
the sites are active today and don't you think that
the A version on larger sites would act as an
incentive for self-storage facility developers to buy
up active manufacturing uses displace existing job
intensive companies and replace them with self-
storage facilities with less manufacturing than is on
the site today.

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JENNIFER GRAVEL: I don't ... I'm not ... I don't think it would necessarily incentivize ... [cross-

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Why not ... [cross-

JENNIFER GRAVEL: ...I mean there's a number of reasons why sites become available and it's not always that the business gets displaced, I mean sites do... businesses do choose to leave and do relocate for other reasons as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I'll, I'll give that on some occasions that may be true, it's not what happened at 163 6th Street where there was an active manufacturing... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: ...user before the site was purchased, do you agree that there are some instances where the A text could act as an incentive for a self-storage developer to acquire an active manufacturing lot, have the manufacturing business leave and then build this with half the manufacturing FAR that's there now?

AMANDA EYER: So, so, the existing... currently the self-storage building could site on

that site as of right, what the... what the proposal includes is a condition that industrial space be included so that, that is a restriction and it's a significant... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: But you're... [cross-talk]

AMANDA EYER: ...requirement for a self-storage... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: ...you're comparing it to the... to the jobless facility that's going up, no not to the jobs that were on the site before they were displaced by the development of a self-storage facility which I think would be just as likely to happen under the A text... [cross-talk]

AMANDA EYER: Right, so we, we think that this proposal really does focus on the objectives of creating space for job intensive... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: But what about protecting, that's what... I'm going back to my... the, the goal of the IBZ's is to protect existing manufacturing and you're A version does the opposite of protecting them, it puts them right in harm's way. Now some new manufacturing jobs might come in at half the FAR that's there, there today but what happened

to the protecting the manufacturing jobs that were there before.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: So, this proposal actually does make a significant step forward from the existing condition in terms of protection, the IBZ's will be in the zoning resolution for the first time as part of this which is a significant statement... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: But how is that a protection if I can build the thing and actually get a little density bonus and... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Well compared to what you can do today you're... we're conditioning the development of a self-storage facility on providing industrial space and if there's an opportunity to modify this it's the, the council has... [cross-talk]

mean if you're telling us we should change it I'm all with you, we're going to... we're going... at least... at least... look, I'm focused on Gowanus, I guess we got other colleagues they'll need to think about their other neighborhoods, I'm just... I'm trying to preserve the jobs in the Gowanus industrial business zone. I thought that was a shared goal, the original text

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would do that, the A text would not do it so… anyway, I'll, I'll, I'll leave it there, I may come back on questions on the second round, thank… [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, we're going to go to Council Member Reynoso, we've also been joined by Council Members Garodnick... oh and Reynoso, okay, Reynoso.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you Chair and you know I'm hoping that Council Member Brad Lander does get a second round because he's asking important questions and making very... points that I think are very clear to the general public to objective viewers to outside looking in. If our goal here is to protect industrial businesses and manufacturers in the IBZ, self-storage is... selfstorage competes against that directly is a competitor to industrial businesses and actually like job, job growth and job producing manufacturers. I want to be clear, anywhere you see a self-storage facility where you can find more than five workers even if it's a 200,000 square feet, you know I would love to go to that place and meet those five workers, they could literally operate a self-storage facility remotely, they don't even need to be in the site to

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be perfectly honest but let's... when it comes to jobs there's no comparison, between even a small business and like a 25,000 square foot site to a self-storage facility in a 200,000 square foot site, it just doesn't make any sense. And I really do think that presenting the A text to us now after we had an original text that actually made sense to many of us here, there's only one thing that I can ... I can... that, that I feel happened there and it's that the administration has succumbed to like special interest within the self-storage facility, selfstorage world, there's no other place. I want to be clear, 14 community boards voted for this, four community boards vote against it, where are those four, I would like to as what four community boards voted against this?

AMANDA EYER: Community Board one in Queens, Community Board one in Brooklyn, Community Board three in Staten Island, and Community Board 13 in Queens.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: And then... and how many... and I just... I would... I would now have you go through fourteen community boards that voted in, in support of it, why would you amend at... an... a

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comes out.

proposal when the overwhelming majority of the city
of New York supported the original proposal, what,
what, what would... what would make it so that you feel
that you had to do that, in the council I think there
was almost... also a wide spread of majority support
for this? We were meeting constantly about this and
we were talking about supporting this, CPC was a part
of the team that was helping us drive this, this

AMANDA EYER: Understood, the draft environmental impact statement acknowledged the potential for significant impact from the self-storage industry which then resulted in us looking at alternatives. We heard from Community Boards, we heard from Chambers of Commerce, we heard from a variety of stakeholders which made us propose an A text and really that is just another policy option for... it was another policy option for the City Planning Commission to consider, it is now another policy option for the city council to consider.

vehicle in support and then out of nowhere the A text

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Right... [cross-

24 talk]

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2 AMANDA EYER: So, there are now... [cross-

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...look I'm, I'm going to call... [cross-talk]

6 AMANDA EYER: ...more options on the...
7 [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...on my colleagues... [cross-talk]

AMANDA EYER: ...table than there were before based on feedback that we heard throughout... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Yes... [crosstalk]

AMANDA EYER: ...the public process.

you get feedback from four community boards opposed to 14 and you cut half of the… half the facility… you cut the facility in half and allow for some manufacturing and the other half is going to be selfstorage, I just don't understand the math there when you have over… I want to say 80 percent of the city of New York voting in support of this and you go ahead and just gut the entire essence of the bill which is to, to remove self-storage from…

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opportunities from IBZ's. In the Bronx you said there were 52 self-storage facilities of which only 16 were in the IBZ's so obviously there are locations outside of the IBZ's where these self-storage facilities are thriving, how is that not a more ideal location or, or, or place for them than the IBZ, why is that... does that no suffice I guess?

AMANDA EYER: But we heard throughout the public process is also that IBZ's... that self-storage... that the self-storage industry felt like that, that IBZ's were important siting opportunities for the industry and that in the future there may be more self-storage construction in these areas than there has been in the past, this made us consider that there is a potential for impact on the industry.

name... I just want to know who supports the A text, the industry doesn't, the, the providers of services to the manufacturers don't, the manufacturers don't, you know Boar's Head in my district doesn't want it, you know the... other, other businesses Wonton Foods doesn't want it, no one wants self, self-storage facilities, no one wants hotels, who supports more self-storage or self-storage in IBZ's, I just want to

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17 self-storage industry? 18 19 several Chambers of Commerce as well as a number of 20 small businesses that use self-storage facility. A number of... [cross-talk] 21 2.2 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay, so did 2.3 the... [cross-talk] JENNIFER GRAVEL: ...businesses... [cross-24 25 talkl

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...so just... and just to help me, we're... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...to, to, to put some foundation to, to this bogus plan, does the Brooklyn Chamber... what Chambers of Commerce supported

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

this plan?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: The mixed-use option or the original proposal?

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: The, the, the A text that you're presenting to us, that... by the way the original plan wasn't even presented to DCP, you only had an option to vote on the A text, right, so we never even got a shot at, at hearing the arguments there, I would of loved for, for both proposals to be at the table so that we can make a distinction but the A text is the only one that's being presented to us, the original text is not even something we should be considering anymore or talking about it's this A text. So, which Chambers supported the A text?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Amanda can you take

AMANDA EYER: We heard... we heard from the Chambers of Commerce that the A text was a step in the right direction...

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So, there's no

Chamber of Commerce that has written a letter in

support of the A text that formally has supported the

A text?

AMANDA EYER: They have formally said that it's a step in the right direction, well all... the Queens, the Brooklyn and the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce but they... but they have said that it is in need of additional modifications in order to meet their objectives so the proposal that the city council has before them may be modified if, if you desire.

so, so the thing is we want to work in partnership with the administration here in getting the best plan to, to present to the... to the community boards just to, to follow through on... for, for IBZ's. I just really feel that you're, you're building leverage against our ability to do what I think the, the goals and the intentions of the IBZ's are, you're working against us, actively working against us.

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2	JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah, as Amanda
3	mentioned earlier what the A text has is actually
4	should be viewed as an additional option that's on
5	the table, there, there is a lot of room for
6	modification here and we're have been in regular
7	discussions with the council Land Use staff about
8	where to go with this proposal after… [cross-talk]
9	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I just… [cross-
10	talk]
11	JENNIFER GRAVEL:this and we will
12	continue… [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: It's just...

[cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: ...to work with them... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...its beyond me how this administration could stand on its... on, on, on the fact that it supports manufacturing and that it's going to... it's going to... this 10-point plan or whatever point plan it is it's all bogus, at this moment if we don't win... if we don't get this done the right way it, it's... I will be... the next four years would be me speaking against the administration's support of manufacturing if, if at all, it's just the

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truth like if we can't get self-storage on check then what can we do, what are we really doing to try to support these businesses especially in my district that pay good wages, a significant amount of jobs and a growing industry, right, consistently and then not only is it hotels, it's again self-storage, it's entertainment use all these purposes that don't fulfill with the policy goals of an IBZ, I just don't get what DCP is doing and I will be recommending, recommending changes to the A text if we were to ever vote for it here in the City Council to, to speak to a, a body that actually supports IBZ's as opposed to the administration which has abandoned it through this proposal. Thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you Council
Member Reynoso, we're joined by Chair Greenfield,
Council Member Garodnick and Menchaca, we'll go to
questions now Garodnick followed by Menchaca and
we're also joined by Council Member Grodenchik,
Garodnick, Grodenchik. Alright.

much. First of all, I, I want to note that I do not have IBZ's in my council district and have been following closely in this conversation because I

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support the idea of finding ways to protect
manufacturing in New York City, but I want to make
sure that we do it thoughtfully and soundly and in a
way, that makes sense here. so, the first question
that I have is what are the permitted uses today in
the M districts, so, if I were in an M... an IBZ today
what are the variety of permitted uses?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Sure, it depends on where you are but broadly speaking the range... full range of industrial uses are, are permitted provided they meet performance standards, there are certain, certain retails, retails permitted but there are limitations on, on large format retail uses, currently hotels are permitted in the light manufacturing M1 districts but there is a proposal following this one that will require special permits for that use and there are a number of other commercial uses as well that are allowed in industrial business zones and, and manufacturing districts. We allow distribution and construction uses as well as well as ... as well as storage and warehousing, not the self-storage use but additional storage and warehousing that's commercial storage

exist.

that's not, you know available on lease to the public as permitted.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Is, is there a distinction between self-storage and warehousing?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: This proposal will create such a distinction, it does not currently

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, explain that to me and also, I think that there's probably other things that are... tow... is it tow pound, is that something that could be permitted in an M zone?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yes.

said hotels, I'm sure there's other things that you didn't include on the list but let's just... let's just talk about that distinction of self-storage versus manufacture... I'm sorry, be... versus warehousing because I, I don't really understand that one, it seems to me that those are probably low job creating experiences in each situation, but City Planning is making a distinction there that I'm not that I understand, can you help me understand what the difference is for the purpose of protecting a... an IBZ between a self-storage and warehousing?

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AMANDA EYER: So, we are not proposing restrictions on ware... on, on other kinds of warehouses that are not self-storage because, because warehousing is an... is an industrial use that is used by many businesses and it's often even difficult to tell the difference between warehousing and wholesaling and distribution which are actually job generating industrial activities and IBZ's. We have crafted a definition for self-storage that would draw a distinction between ware, warehousing and selfstorage, it will be included in the zoning resolution under 1210, definition of self-storage. One of the important... one, one thing that distinguishes selfstorage from other kinds of warehousing is using... is usually the partitioning into small units so it's, it's the small units that are rented and then also the, the, the fact that individuals or businesses directly access their units without, without giving them in, into bailment or into custody of, of the warehouser... of, of, of warehouse which then it would be a warehouse not a self-storage facility so those are the main distinctions... main distinctions that the definition for self-storage introduces.

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an... it's an industrial... warehousing is an industrial
use and is used by many businesses, is... as I
understand your explanation. Is... tell me who's using
these self-storage facilities, it seems to me that
there are a lot of businesses that are using selfstorage facilities too, a lot of New Yorkers who are
not businesses are using self-storage too, but do you
know what percentage of self-storage is used by

business as opposed to individuals?

AMANDA EYER: So, we can... we can only cite numbers that we have heard cited frequently throughout the public review process and numbers that we have found in... or data that's provided by the National Self-Storage Association independent of this action and the New York Self-Storage Association and we have consistently heard that between 20 and 30 percent of units are rented by businesses and those are, are typically small businesses that we have heard meet the flexibility that self-storage offers with the short term... with the short leasing terms and the ability to expand or reduce the size of units they can also access the self-storage units

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self-storage facility is open which we hear is an important feature for small businesses.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, 20 or 30...

20, 30 percent seems to me like many businesses are using self-storage facilities, it's not exclusive obviously to businesses but it does seem like many are using self-storage so, I, I, I'm still struggling then with the distinction between warehousing and self-storage for this purpose, do they both have in terms of job creation or warehouses and self-storage are they... is there a material difference there from City Planning's perspective?

AMANDA EYER: The data that we looked at combined warehousing and moving businesses which is another kind of business in that sort of field and I believe this is in the... in the... in the environmental review work but warehousing and moving businesses had about three times as much jobs as self-storage, I think about 18... on average 18 jobs per business versus five for a self-storage business.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, moving businesses and warehousing you put in the same category with self-storage as one third of the jobs on the other side, is that... is that accurate?

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AMANDA EYER: That is correct, we couldn't look at direct... at data... at, at detailed data for other businesses that use self-storage because they, they, they don't declare the self-storage unit as their... as their location or business base.

any way for us to get that number with any certainty here about either, either jobs or who's using self-storage facilities without having to... I mean obviously there's some numbers out there as you cited that may be City Planning is not comfortable with or is not prepared to adopt as, as our own as the city but is there a way to get to the... to a, a real number as to who's using them and what sort of businesses are potentially affected here?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: There... we have... we've saw a number of studies that were issued to prior to our referral of this text amendment that were consistent with what we heard in testimony at our hearings about the number of users in self-storage facilities that are businesses, so we don't... we don't really have any reason to, to, to doubt that those numbers are true. There... in, in theory I suppose you

could do a survey, I don't know, you know how, how accurate that would be but who's using the facilities is information that's collected by the operators of those businesses and its proprietary information that, that we can't compel them to share with us.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Have you asked... have you asked for it?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: We have asked on a number of occasions for information about the number of businesses that, that rent from them, we have not been provided data, we have... but they, they have provided testimony in hearings.

we'll, we'll certainly ask them for that too. Just a couple more questions here Mr. Chairman and thank you. The industry says that they're... self-storage is about 95 percent occupied in the aggregate is that an accurate number from your perspective or is that off?

AMANDA EYER: I think that's pretty much what I have been reading in the industry journals.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay and the last question is I realize... I'm sorry, I didn't, didn't ask it before but a tow pound you gave me the example for a moving company and a warehouse versus

self-storage, how about a tow pound you said 18 jobs per business on, on a moving company how about... how about for a tow pound?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: We didn't really look at tow pounds specifically as part of this study but it's in... a tow pound is also a challenging use to cite, I, I mean I can do some research and figure out sort of typical number of jobs, but they require large sites, they are not uses you would want in residential or commercial areas, so manufacturing districts are generally appropriate places to locate a tow pound.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So... but we don't have a... we don't have a, a job number?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: I, I don't offhand have a job number.

I'll just make one observation Mr. Chairman, it seems like there's a proposal on the table here that not, not really, really nobody's all that satisfied with, I'm... I don't have the prescription as to what the answer is, but I would note that there are some distinctions that are remain... being made among different categories of businesses that, that does

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make me squeamish and I think that we should be concerned about as a precedence when it comes to say picking and choosing among industries out there so those are... those are my two cents, we'll look forward the continued conversation and the testimony from everybody else today.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you Council Member Garodnick. We're going to go to Council Member Menchaca.

and thank you to the members of the committee and those who have been asking questions, thank you for coming today and talking to us a little bit about the future of manufacturing. I, I want to... I want to also take some steps back and, and question the connection between the work that you're doing and the presentation that you gave us today and some other agencies that are talking about manufacturing districts like the Economic Development Corporation and the Mayor himself about generating jobs in the places that are manufacturing and whether or not you took into account... and actually you can tell me if the Mayor has a jobs plan that he's presented

recently and, and what that... what that plan is and, and we'll start there actually.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: So, there was New York
Works was released in June which is, is a jobs plan...
[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: What was released in June, I'm sorry?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: It's called New York Works...

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay...

JENNIFER GRAVEL: And is administration's

jobs plan. It, it, it is a bit more high level than, than sort of a strategy for M zones, I wouldn't describe it as specifically a strategy for M zones but it really... what the objective of that plan is to really try to grow and connect workers to good jobs and good jobs that are growing and one aspect of that plan that is relevant to sort of manufacturing and industry is a commitment to invest in the city's assets for... at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at the Brooklyn Army Terminal. The administration has made a, a very significant commitment to investing in that space and growing manufacturing jobs in those locations.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: And that also includes Bush Terminal as well?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Uh-huh, yes.

again I'm, I'm trying to understand because there's a little cognitive dissonance here about the, the jobs plan, you're saying it's a little bit more general than, than manufacturing districts yet there's a lot of investment we're putting into, into properties themselves and, and yet we're getting a proposal that, that has I think compromised some of those values that you kind of heard today about, about self-storage and it's... and it's dismal and I think we... I'd be... have to keep on saying it, it's dismal employees on average per square foot and can you actually repeat that, what, what is the average square foot per employee on self-storage?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: We, we didn't average it out by the individual size of different self-storage facilities, but it was an average of five employees per self-storage facility independently of, of the size, this of course could include variation but we, we didn't go into that much detail.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay, so again I, I just... I, I just want to emphasize that as someone who does have an IBZ in, in my district a, a massive manufacturing district, a waterfront with a port, with a future I think of, of how we're going to do work in, in this city I think it's important to say that the proposal that you... that you have in front of us I think compromises the larger value or the goals that the Mayor and the Economic Development Corporation are trying to push forward and so I think that's just important, important to say. The other piece to this is figuring out where the... this 10point industrial action plan that was also released in 2015 include the restrictions of hotels and selfstorage in manufacturing and, and so can you help reconcile that, that kind of positioning with the proposal that is before us today?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: So, the question is why doesn't this proposal include hotels, is that...

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Or just help, help me understand the, the kind of connection between what... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yes... [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: ...what we heard in 2015... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Correct... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: ...I just... I

just... I think it's important for us to understand

the... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: ...evolution of,

of understanding for, for the administration.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: So, initially it was the Department's intention to refer out a text that included both hotels and many storage... self-storage in IBZ's to, to include appropriate limitations on both of those uses after doing quite a significant amount of work and prior to referring out the text initial concerns about hotels raised more broadly outside of, of the IBZ's and in M1 districts more generally. Those issues were not solely related to conflicts with industry but we're recognized as broadly concerns of many communities so there was a decision made to expand the geography of the applicability of the hotel special permit. We felt like self-storage was ready to go, we didn't want to slow it down because of the significant increase in

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the geography where the hotel special would apply, we had... additional work was necessary, and we recently scoped the environmental roof for that and that is, is, is... will... it has sort of began its first sort of milestone in the public review of that. Self... we didn't think it was necessary to slow down one aspect of the commitments that were made.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay, look I... a lot of my colleagues already kind of hit the points that we needed to hit and I, I just want to emphasize here that there's, there's a real I think lack of commitment on previous statements that were said about how we protect our industrial business zones for the kind of economic advancement that it's going to have on our working families, immigrants, and the opportunities that it's already showing with the investment that's already on its way and that investment that's already made its way to places like Brooklyn Army Terminal and the Brooklyn Navy Yard and, and I think this proposal though we keep on hearing over and over again we can... we can adopt a different proposal it's disappointing that the administration doesn't continue to stand on what it stood for a few years ago and stands with the council

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against interests that do not have our communities at the core of, of, of that interest. So, I, I just... registering the disappointment and we're going to make some decisions here and I think we're ready to do that as a council and as members who represent IBZ's... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah... [cross-talk]
COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: ...like mine.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: So... so, we are pretty...

we remain committed to the industrial business zones,

the intent of this proposal is to grow industrial

jobs and we look forward to working with the council

on ways to make it the best proposal it can be, and

we think that, you know given what we've put on the

table that there's a lot of options to do that.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you Council Member Menchaca, going to go to Chair Greenfield.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you

Chair. So, just, just a few questions to, to wrap up.

So, you know... you're familiar with the old saying

that a camel is a horse design by a committee, it

seems like this is sort of the, the camel of the land

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use world where from what I can tell nobody actually seems happy with the A text, am I missing something, do you... have you gotten a rash of folks either on the pros or the cons who have come out and said wow this is so fantastic, have people been sending letters and advocating because I, I can't tell anybody so far who signed up today is actually saying they like this camel. So, I'm just curious as to what your thoughts are about that in general, is that... are you happy with that result where both sides seem to be fairly unhappy, what, what are your thoughts on the bigger picture and then I just have a couple of specific follow up questions?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah, sure. Obviously, we're not happy with this result where both sides are unhappy, we'd prefer results where both sides are happy, I don't know that there is a proposal where you're going to get both, both sides happy here. so, we, we do believe that the proposal that's put forth is a meaningful... requires a meaningful amount of space for industrial use and meets the objectives of the plan while also addressing additional concerns we heard in the process because it's not what was originally referred out and because what we've heard

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from the industry that it remains a significant requirement on their part to develop the space we have two sides that are, are, are less than happy, less than thrilled with what's been put out but we do believe it was the balancing act.

my, my follow up question to that is then what is the policy goal there is to choose, right, I mean if, if each side is telling us hey we're not happy with this and each side is making arguments, policy arguments that this undermines their particular objective without rehashing what has been already discussed here for the last hour what do you think your new policy... what do you think your camel actually achieves, in your own words what, what do you think... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: In my own words...
[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...this achieves from a policy... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...perspective?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah... [cross-talk]

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Beyond the

3 compromise?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Uh-huh, if you're going to get self-storage it's going to include industrial space so you, you get the industrial space built, some new industrial space which you actually don't see constructed that often, you get that space and self-storage next to or above it and you... I don't believe you get any less industrial space than what you would have were you not to have it.

be fair it's essentially a new policy that the city's articulating, right, which is... it's, it's nothing to do with the old policy, it's a brand-new policy that says that if you're going to build... if you're going to build self-storage you have to build industrial space, is that basically what the policy is, I'm just trying to make sure we're all on the same page?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: More or less, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: More or less, okay. So, it's a new policy essentially that you've rolled out?

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JENNIFER GRAVEL: It's, it's consistent with, with what the administration has been saying that we... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: No, I don't...

I don't... to be fair I'm not debating as you can...

[cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...tell I'm

not... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah... [cross-talk]

of the questioning sequence I'm really just trying to get down to the facts, I'm not... I'm not looking to debate or argue the merits of it, I just want to understand just so we're all on the same page respectfully for the new policy the city is putting out which is not the one that was announced a couple of years ago, right, they're saying that new policy you can get self-storage as long as you build some industrial space, pretty much the case?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: I would... I wouldn't characterize it as a new policy, I would characterize it as, as administering what we committed to was to

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study this and to look into appropriate limitations on self-storage and we believe... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Right, I'm not... once again I told you I was honest when I said I wasn't going to quibble with you so I'm not going to quibble so I'm just going to... I, I have my interpretation, I think it's clear essentially where we're at and that's okay, it's not a criticism I'm just trying to make sure we're all on the same page because I think there's a lot of sort of confusing in terms of different perspectives. Just a, a couple of technical questions. I noticed that the existing self-storage facilities would be grandfathered but normally the grandfathering would be considered to be non-conforming and in this case, it's actually be conforming so that allows for the existing selfstorage facilities to still... still expand why, why is that, that seems to be a little bit unusual in terms of how, how the Department normally does these things?

AMANDA EYER: Yes, that's, that's a good question. So, yes the Commission adopted a proposal that would consider pre-existing self-storage facilities as conforming buildings not non-conforming

buildings and this is because legal non-conforming
buildings even for a change in the building's
footprint would trigger the special permit
requirement, this seems like it would be an
unnecessarily onerous to the industry and could
potentially involve a lot of Department of City
Planning staff time for even somewhat minor changes,
having a, a special permit application for changing
the building's footprint or for reallocating parking
or loading would not further the, the objectives of
maintaining and creating siting opportunities for job
intensive industrial businesses in IBZ's so we wrote
the rules this way. This all this really means is
also that a self-storage facility that is underbuilt
prior to date of adoption of, of this proposal so
only a self-storage facility that is currently
underbuilt could still have the ability to expand so
if it was built to the full FAR today it could not
expand even with the adoption of this. So, the
commission the commission did not have any issues
with considering self-storage facilities conforming
since expanding and underbuilt self-storage facility
does not take away space from a potential industrial

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development and is... it would in that case only be realizing the FAR that is already permitted.

so when you refer to special permit framework which framework are you referring the new one or the original one when you're referring to the... you referred in your testimony the special permit, what are you referring to, the BSA... the permit, you're not referring to the DCP special permit, right, that was originally contemplated, I just want to clarify that point? Are you referring to the Board of Standards and Appeals?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Because if, if I recall correctly the original framework had a special permit that was the... that was going to be decided by the Commission, correct and that's... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: That's correct... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...something that you walked away from ultimately?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: That's correct, I mean the, the proposal now if you were to... if a... if a

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah... [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I like to

3 clarify... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: But that's correct...

5 [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...for those

7 folks who are... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: ...there's a difference,

9 yeah... [cross-talk]

> COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...watching at home it gets a little bit confusing. So, referring back to the original... to the original special permit which was related to the commission why, why did you abandon that model and is there... is there anything that could be done to improve it because I think that was a point of contention?

> JENNIFER GRAVEL: There were a number of concerns heard in the process about the findings for the CPC special permit and the ability of the commission to adjudicate those findings so, that was... that was one concern and with the change to the proposal being related to the development of industrial space and, and to get relief on that as... like I mentioned about feasibility which is not something that the commission is, is well equipped to

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adjudicate but to answer your question could you do it... do anything about it, we referred out a CPC special permit so there are modifications that are in scope so yeah, I mean that, that could be addressed.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, so that leads me to my next and final question which is are there modifications to the original proposal that you think would make it better or easier to work with in relation to the commission's special permit, the one that we've walked away from? As, as you can tell from this conversation we're looking at everything, right so we're... [cross=talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...going to have a holistic conversation about all the possibilities and one of the possibilities was a special permit so I just want to get your input on that because as you recognize it is within scope so are there modifications or changes that you would like to see that you would say well you know if these changes happen we think it would make it a little bit more efficient or a little bit easier for the commission to actually overcome those challenges.

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JENNIFER GRAVEL: I mean it's something

we've been thinking about for a long time and its,

it's a... it's been a challenge, but we look forward

to, to working with the council's land use staff to,

to try an... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, nothing

in particular that you want to share with us... [cross-

in particular that you want to share with us... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Nothing... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...today but

12 you're... [cross-talk]

13 JENNIFER GRAVEL: ...in particular... [cross-

14 talk]

15 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...open to

16 | having the... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah... [cross-talk]

18 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD:

19 ...conversation... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: I'm open to having the ...

21 [cross-talk]

22 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...is what

23 you're saying... [cross-talk]

24 JENNIFER GRAVEL: ...conversation.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, very helpful. Well we thank you very much and, and once again I want to recognize that this is a complicated area and I understand that, you know horses are difficult to make and sometimes camels come out but the purpose of these hearings is that we have the opportunity to improve it and hopefully we can get back to a... the horse model so I thank you for this opportunity and I really am grateful, I know there was a lot of work here and I appreciate that and the, the frustration that you're seeing today it certainly should not be a reflection of the fact that we, we certainly do recognize that a lot of time and effort went into, into it and I think we're just trying to perfect that system but we're grateful for all the hard work and the time and effort that you put in so thank you.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, Council

Member Garodnick, last question. Garodnick followed

by Grodenchik.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: We're interchangeable anyway, it's fine. Let me... one, one follow up to before... would there be any rational to

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that?

create some sort of a restriction or limitation for self-storage in industrial business zones which said that more than a certain percentage of the units had to be occupied by businesses as opposed to say individuals, is that something which City Planning considered here, it, it seems like it would have addressed the, the warehouse versus self-storage distinction but I, I don't know if you guys studied

know to be quite honest I don't know how you would enforce that provision without peeking in boxes and it just... it's a... sort of a level of oversight that really even with the most robust enforcement regime would probably be impossible to enforce and... that's why this, this notion on for small size allowing for business sized units it is... the trend that the larger storage, storage units are more likely to be rented by businesses so the... it's structured to create a preference for businesses on certain sites but to actually sort of guarantee that a business is, is located in that site I think is a... is a... is a level of, of our intervention into this that... which...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And did you say there is a distinction in the proposal between larger sized units and smaller sized, I'm sorry? JENNIFER GRAVEL: On smaller sites... on

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smaller zoning lots you... in lieu of the industrial

space you... a certain number of, of the units in the

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to that?

building are required to be... what is the size Amanda? AMANDA EYER: A hundred square feet. JENNIFER GRAVEL: No smaller than 100

square feet which is a... is a large unit in a selfstorage facility and is intended to preference businesses in that model.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, thank you.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Grodenchik.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I'm sorry I was late today but other things happen. Manufacturing, we get a lot of requests for that in the city of New York these days other than motion pictures which I guess is a form of manufacturing but I'm just wondering, you know how much of that is still going on in the city of New York?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Do you want me to speak

AMANDA EYER: Sure.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah, sure. We're seeing limited growth, it sort of happens in pockets

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in certain locations, it's... it is... has been for a long time and you know a challenging use to operate in the city just because of sort of factors that are, you know independent of what we can control but we are seeing sort of smaller niche manufacturers particular that cater to the New York City market do pretty well in the city, it is a challenge for them to find sites and that's just part of the reason the city has made a pretty... a, a pretty significant commitment in the Navy Yard and the Brooklyn Army Terminal to help grow these sectors.

these... I know we've had, you know growth in the beer, beer manufacturing, the people who make beer those kinds of things but that's a product that's consumed in New York City, you see... can you describe a typical manufacturer that's come back to the city in the last five to ten years or is there a typical that's the first question really?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: I don't know if I would say there's a... the... a typical but the, the type of manufacturer we have seen sort of do better, sort of... you know since 2010 has been generally smaller scale food manufacturing, there has been some sort of

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creative sort of artisanal manufacturing, sort of woodworking and jewelry making and small... generally tends to be typically small-scale businesses.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Okay, thank you Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

Alright, I want to thank you for your testimony

today. One last question could... do... can we anticipate

any changes, I know you're going through the hotel

special permit conversation, will we be anticipating

any A texts there as well or... [cross-talk]

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...do you not...

JENNIFER GRAVEL: It... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Or too early to

JENNIFER GRAVEL: It's too early to say, it's going to go through a public process...

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright, well I hope that we're going to present it straightforward the first time as we go through this process as well. So, I'll just leave, I want to thank you for your testimony today so just some of the concerns that you might have heard obviously around the BSA, the 25,000

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square feet threshold and also you, you said you spoke to ... you sent letters to community boards?

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Yeah, Amanda do you want to take that...

AMANDA EYER: Yes, regarding the A text, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, so what I would suggest, and we would hope you would do is to offer an opportunity to go back to those boards to present your changes, you should at least offer the opportunity and we look forward to more dialogue on this... at the council regroup to sort of figure out what direction we're going to go in... go in so, so thank you for your testimony.

JENNIFER GRAVEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright, we're going to call the next panel; Leah Archibald,

Evergreen; Adam Friedman, Pratt Center; Barika

Williams, ANHD; Joel Moskowitz Tool for Working Wood...

Working Wood and Cheryl Serrano, Brooklyn... I can't read this, Brooklyn... what is this? Brooklyn... is it Brooklyn... oh Cookie Company, okay. I didn't have breakfast this morning, a cookie sounds good right

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about now. So, Cheryl Serrano, Joe Moskowitz, Barika Williams, Adam Friedman, Leah Archibald.

ADAM FRIEDMAN: Yeah... okay, am I leading off?

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: We're going to give each one of you two minutes on the clock, we do have another hearing after this as well so... going to try to adhere to the timelines here.

ADAM FRIEDMAN: Okay...

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright.

ADAM FRIEDMAN: Thank you... [cross-talk]

ADAM FRIEDMAN: Good morning... good

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And you may begin.

morning, I'm Adam... is it on? I'm Adam Friedman and I'm the Director of the Pratt Center for Community Development. I appreciate the opportunity to testify this morning and I'll do my best to summarize the testimony that you have in front of you. So, we supported the original proposal and today we're here in opposition the A text. Many of the reasons have already come out I would say, you know in all honesty we have supported use restrictions in the M zones for more than 20 years. The first report we did was called The Little Manufacturer That Could and the

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same dynamic that we saw then exists today where there are competitive uses, non-industrial that pay higher rents that are not only directly displacing manufacturing but that cause instability in the market. It's the expectation that a landlord can, or a developer can get more for the property beyond what a manufacturer pay that sets off this type of real estate speculation that necessitates use restrictions in the M zones. So, two years ago we stood with the Mayor and many of you around to, to celebrate the 10point commitment and many, many of those provisions have now hit obstacles and then simply not moving forward and long overdue. One of those commitments was special permits for self-storage, we testified in support of the original proposal by DCP at the community boards, at the Planning Commission, at the Borough Presidents, we honored our commitment, we don't see that... the reciprocity being honored today. So, there are essentially four reasons here why it should be ... why the A text should not be supported, nobody wants it, what we heard repeatedly during the earlier hearings that developers of self-storage should not be forced into the business of being developers and landlords for manufacturers, it's not

enforceable, DOP has no capacity to do this and the
amount of the fines is like a business cost, it's
trivial, it's not necessary, I've attached a map that
shows where as of right development of self-storage
can continue and finally we kind of think it's
obsolete, this is the old business model and today
what we're seeing particular in higher cost markets
is a new business model around pickup and delivery,
you know to I just want to respond to Council Member
Garodnick's, Dan Garodnick's question around what can
be done in an M zone, the other uses, what was not
mentioned was across office use as of right. We've
heard repeatedly that office space is in short
demand. Well you know in New York City everything is
in short supply, right; retailing, self-storage,
manufacturing and the, the national ratios that you
may hear in terms of residents to self-storage simply
don't apply in New York City because of the density
in which we, we use our land and if you look at the
diagram that's in there or some of the pictures that
are in there you get an idea about the utilization
rate that comes from pick up and drop off self-
storage. Thank you.

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JOEL MOSKOWITZ: Alright, my name is Joel Moskowitz, I'm the owner of Tools for Working Wood in Brooklyn, we manufacture and sell woodworking tools, basically we're metalworkers who manufacture tools, typically high-end tools, we're the only manufacturer of... only retailer of traditional wood working tools in New York City area actually for about 200 miles in any direction, but we also sell other stuff frankly to help pay our rent. I, I, I feel very frustrated because I, I kind of feel like I'm a... you know the, the cost of rent is... my self-storage and any nonindustrial use that can be done elsewhere, if you don't have self-storage in an industrial area they can go elsewhere, it's a high margin business, they can put... actually they can be more convenient to their customers. The reason they want to be in an industrial area is because you can buy land fairly cheap because it has zoning that's protecting it and then you basically try to get ... slowly push away it's ... push away what you can do with it. We employ people, I have equipment, I'm trying right not to figure out how to get a C and C milling machine in, it weighs three tons, you can't put it anywhere even just mechanically, it has to be on a ground floor with the

right kind of electricity in the right kind of
environment. I also worry about critical mass both
for myself, if I want a part or want to even talk to
a something if there's no critical mass of industry
one business left over it just doesn't work. Right
now as a seller of woodworking tools my customers are
leaving in droves, they want their woodworking
companies that require typically fairly small amounts
of space, 5,000, 10,000 square feet and they are
getting huge increases of rent and they say I can't
make a living I'm in competition with everybody else,
they're leaving, when they leave they also take their
families who have other jobs and things like that,
they leave the city and suddenly you get less demand
for my product, you lose critical mass suddenly,
there's no market for lumber yards, there's no market
for the electrician who has to you know doesn't have
work either because that cabinet maker's going to use
his local guy where he's to come down to the city.
So, it's, it's, it's very frustrating, I can't it's
a constant battle, you have a certain set of zoning
proposals that made sense and now suddenly, okay,
well it doesn't really we don't really mean it and

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it's so frustrating, okay. The... that's basically kind of... I'm very frustrated. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. Thank you for your testimony.

LEAH ARCHIBALD: Alright, is this on? Now it's on, alright. So, I'm Leah Archibald, I'm the Executive Director of Evergreen, we're the local development corporation that works with businesses in industrial North Brooklyn to help them grow so we can keep high quality working class jobs in our community. I'm going to... I neglected to hand you guys my testimony but it's here and I'm... I'll pass it out when we're done but I think I'd rather talk a little bit about why our organization supports the original proposal that City Planning had developed and has concerns about the revised A text. So, in no particular order, you know concern... we're concerned about the A text because it... first of all it feels like, you know it was originally intended to be a limitation on the proliferation of self-storage has kind of turned into a heightened density bonus for, for developers so I got ... you know we have questions about that. I'm really concerned in the new space that would be mandated under the A text about the

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affordability for the industrial space in it, you know we've kind of been through this with the development and approval of the 25 Kent proposal which had, you know a similar retention of industrial real estate and... you know we, we just couldn't nail the affordability thing in that and you know we're going to ... it'll ... it remains to be seen, you know how affordable this is going to be and whether, you know working manufacturers and the city are going to be able to swing it. Enforcement with DOB, I'm concerned about enforcement, the Department of Buildings has a lot of really important work to do to protect the safety and lives of our citizens and I feel like this is going to get filed under, you know the illegal conversions that did not get well enforced because, you know danger to life was not imminent and then, you know finally, the, the big issue here and it's the hard one for City Planning and it's the hard one for you guys, it's the hard one for all of is, you know because so many uses are legal and as of right in the manufacturing zones here in New York City there's a lot of competition and there are uses that are legal and as of right like this, like hotels that can weigh out strip what a manufacturer is able

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to pay and, and it's hard work but we do actually have to kind of choose what ponies we, we want to enter into the race and, and, and I think that without, you know real thoughtful use group reform, you know it's... we're just going to continue to have this conversation over and over.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

BARIKA WILLIAMS: Hi, good morning. My name is Barika Williams, I'm the Deputy Director at ANHD, the Association for Neighborhood and Housing Development so likewise we supported the original proposal. We have been working and happy to partner with City Council for the past three years with many of the industrial business providers, those folks who work in the IBZ's and with the administration on both the council's industrial port and the administration's industrial port and are extremely disappointed and frustrated that we have somehow gotten to this point. I think just to highlight some of the, the things are that the A text is not a part of what the original goal was. The original goal was to limit use groups in industrial areas in order to protect and, and focus on industrial and manufacturing jobs and the A text does not limit uses

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at all, it puts restrictions and requirements, but it doesn't limit uses at all. I think to speak to Council Member Garodnick's specific question, I want to highlight that while the administration did answer some of the numbers about what share of self-storage is in small businesses all of those numbers come from the self-storage industry themselves, we actually have no independent numbers and no independent data on how many self-storage facilities are being used by small businesses and, so we really don't have a clear understanding of what the... this actually looks like. I think there, there's a lot of concern about what the evidence and the numbers are to actually support this, we know as the administration testified that they're saying an average of five businesses in a self-storage facility, I think we have heard accounts that it's much lower than that and I think that's what Council Member Menchaca mentioned is one and sometimes zero people and I think the question that this sort of raises and the challenge and one of the reasons we were committed to this is we don't want to be in a position where we're trading the manufacturing businesses and workers, many of whom are racially and ethnically diverse, many of whom are

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that.

folks who are like... who are here in the room in order to store stuff for people who can afford not just their rent but also an extra space and that we thought that the commitment was as neighborhoods and as a city overall that we were saying we value these people, we value these businesses, we value these workers, we value these jobs and now it feels like we've gotten to a point of really stepping back from

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you for your testimony and before we go to questions I want to acknowledge we've been joined by students from PS184 in the Lower... from the Lower East Side, hello... sorry, you chose this day to come here but if there's any consolation I was on the city council in the fourth grade in my school and I'm sitting here so... the sky's the limit for you, join the city council in your school. Alright, I'm going to go to Council Member Menchaca for questions.

and, and thank you for each of your testimony. I, I heard pretty clearly that the impacts of self-storage are, are negative on IBZ's, I heard clearly that the self-storage developers often compete with businesses

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at unfair rates and that the lack of enforcement is, is really critical here. The proposal in front of us on the A text actually wouldn't give us any protections it would just kind of create more opportunity for bonus, densities. So, thank you for kind of aligning that. I, I do want to say and this is kind of to the most recent point made about data, if, if we... if data is coming to us from a particular industry right now and, and independent, independent data needs to come to really understand exactly the economic impact that a self-storage would have, if we want to support jobs then, then how do we... how do we move this forward if, if, if we have to do something now and I, I think that's going to be the important thing for us as the council to figure out because if the only data that we have is biased then how do we... how do we get to a... an understanding?

BARIKA WILLIAMS: So, I will say to that the... I mean I think Adam spoke to some of the data about how much space is available to do this in other places and I will also say that the data of who these workers are and who these businesses are is... does, does come to us from an outside entity so that comes from what is connected at the national level so we

2	know that 80 percent of manufacturing jobs tend to be
3	people of color, that they are majority foreign born,
4	those are numbers that are coming to us from the
5	national from NAICS codes so this is national census
6	type of data connect collected by the US Census
7	Bureau as a part of surveying businesses and
8	surveying workers, what we don't know and what we
9	don't have impartial data on is who's using this
10	space, who wants this space, how much capacity is it,
11	how much vacancy is there within the space, how is
12	it small businesses using it, is it individuals using
13	it all of that is coming from within the industry.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Have, have,
15	have we asked that question to them, to the industry?
16	BARIKA WILLIAMS: My [cross-talk]
17	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: To, to supply
18	it?
19	BARIKA WILLIAMS: My understanding I, I
20	mean I, I will say I think that's what DCP just

testified that they, they requested it and did not

get it but I... [cross-talk] 22

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay... [cross-

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BARIKA WILLIAMS: ...that's me recounting what they just testified on.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Yeah and, and, and I heard that but as, as far as the advocacy... the advocacy piece have, have the advocates asked for that, I don't know if Pratt Center's asked for that or... is that something that, that we have... that we have sought for?

ADAM FRIEDMAN: Sure...

BARIKA WILLIAMS: Oh I believe Council Member Reynoso asked for it during certification apparently so... there we go and Deputy B.P. Reyna.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Yeah and I guess I'm, I'm not, not right here today right now, I'm saying in general have, have we been... have we've had requests for that kind of data to... again to have a better understanding about what the full picture is and if we're getting... if we're getting blocks to that information then, then I want to know that too.

BARIKA WILLIAMS: Yeah...

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: That's...

ADAM FRIEDMAN: We haven't requested, we'd be happy to work with the industry in trying to get... [cross-talk]

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay... [cross-

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ADAM FRIEDMAN: ...it... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Good... [cross-

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ADAM FRIEDMAN: ...in a way that it's credible.

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

ADAM FRIEDMAN: The, the... I just want to say the other piece of the data that I think we all do have is the ratio on the number of sites, how much are in the IBZs and how much are not in the IBZs and really... so 25 percent are in IBZs... or 20 percent rather are in IBZs, you know that's kind of insignificant in the sense of it won't impact the industry if that opportunity is eliminated.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Right. A couple more questions, is there any modification on the A text at all that you would want to propose?

ADAM FRIEDMAN: Look, I, I think the fundamental problem is and our objection and the commitment that was made is that there should be no as of right use in the IBZ's, it's all or nothing.

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[cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Yeah, okay...

BARIKA WILLIAMS: And I think that is clearly the piece that was eliminated in the A text.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Right. And then the A text also allows for the self-storage... allows self-storage as of right on sites smaller than 25,000 square feet, in your experience are sites larger than 25,000 square feet are more valued and in demand by industrial businesses thank the smaller sites?

ADAM FRIEDMAN: Yeah... [cross-talk]

LEAH ARCHIBALD: They're, they're harder to find, I mean I can't... I can't speak for the whole city, you can ask my colleagues who will come up from other neighborhoods but certainly in North Brooklyn the, they're... sites like that go really quickly.

ADAM FRIEDMAN: Yeah, under 25 cost is very valuable, 5,000 is valuable, 10,000 is valuable for a manufacturer to, to do their own building on and you know I think there was some testimony, some indication earlier that that doesn't fit the existing self-storage model so it's not really at risk, the self-storage model can evolve, you know they'll figure out some way of using smaller sites and that...

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the fact that some percentage of them already are smaller sites, it's not a big leap.

JOEL MOSKOWITZ: A year and a half ago

when... a year and a half ago when I was forced to leave industry city just rents went skyrocketing, it took me about six months of compulsive looking before I found something that was not inexpensive but still on the fringes of affordability to some extent I, I find... you know the amount of rent I pay versus... in New York City versus anywhere else is... we're talking a factor of ten practically and... but it took me a solid six months of looking of which the last couple of months we were in desperate panic so anything... and I have 5,000 square feet which is apparently the sweet spot for, you know small shops, small manufacturing's and stuff like that so...

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you. Thank you.

BARIKA WILLIAMS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright, thank you all for your testimony, thank you. Alright, we're going to go... oh... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Chair can I say a few words... [cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Council Member Reynoso for a quick... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I'm sorry...

[cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...question.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I'm so sorry, thank you Chair. So, first I want to say I'm sorry

conversation about an A text after, you know partnering with the city and with the city council to

that you're even sitting here having to have a

really try to find out how we can best make this

happen so, again I want to apologize first and

foremost. Second, just when it comes to these

policies you... your number one like function in the

work that you do is to protect industrial businesses,

conducive to the growth of manufacturing districts,

should self-storage have been something that is

you would have been the first ones here supporting

it, that not being the case you're obviously opposed

to, to this A text version. Did you guys get a heads

up that this was a... going to be an issue early on in

the process or ever throughout the process, I just

want to know the timeline that's what my, my big

thing... I felt like the Mayor's Office was partnering

with us in these conversations, did, did you ever get an inkling that they didn't feel comfortable of what was being presented by, by I guess a group that they were a part of?

LEAH ARCHIBALD: No.

ADAM FRIEDMAN: No...

BARIKA WILLIAMS: No, I mean I think the, the answer to that is we went... I mean we all work together to make sure industrial advocates, industrial businesses, small manufacturers were testifying and were a part of the city's land use process at their community boards, at their borough presidents, we wanted them to be able to participate in, in this conversation and it wasn't until we got right to the vote of the City Planning Commission when this was introduced that we had ever heard anything.

add there's supposed to be this study of the North
Brooklyn IBZ to create a new template and today was
the first time that I heard that there is no other
use restriction being contemplated so... currently. I'd
been under the impression I guess incorrectly that
there was some openness to looking at large scale

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it's... [cross-talk]

entertainment and other non-industrial uses which can be disruptive.

JOEL MOSKOWITZ: I actually, I mean I'm not an organization I'm just a business, we make ... we make stuff and so I'm not nearly in the know as people whose job it is to keep track of what's going on but I remember reading when the original proposal went through and I said oh this is actually good, they are trying to kind of make what's little left of industrial space industrial space and then I found out about this amendment and I was actually really floored because I said oh we're back on square one, it's like no matter how much you try to say let us protect something it's like you know having a bunch of pandas and the argument is okay we're going to protect the pandas and then someone comes and says I'd like to shoot a panda and now we're having a discussion of is that a good idea, you know ...

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: I don't know if that's a good analogy but okay...

JOEL MOSKOWITZ: It... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I think, I think

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Leave the pandas out of this... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...a perfect analogy... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...alright... [cross-

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: But it ... but it's true, the people that are supposed to be holding quard to protecting the IBZ's are letting anyone in and they're looting the place blind and then they're looking at us like oh well you should put in police officers, city council so I just want to say look the North Brooklyn study is, is an example of the track record that this administration has when it comes to actually looking out for the best interest of manufacturing. It was... it was committed to me for the last three years that we're going to get a North Brooklyn study done that's going to look at how we can continue to protect and grow manufacturing including some, some prospects that I don't necessarily agree with but I was open to listening to because I think we need to evolve or we need to progress on this issue, I don't have that either so not only is North Brooklyn not getting it's study,

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not only are we fighting DCP on A text amendment, you know we're having conversations in the Bushwick rezoning where they want to take all the manufacturing, right like I just don't... I don't see any, any level of advocacy by this administration when it comes to manufacturers and this is just another example of that so it's just getting very frustrating for me who considers himself a partner to the administration that even, even that relationship is insignificant when it comes to something I care deeply about.

JOEL MOSKOWITZ: Can I say one thing... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright, we're going to have to ... we're going to have to wrap up because I... I'll let you give final, a very quick statement and then we have to get to the next panel.

JOEL MOSKOWITZ: My analogy may not be 100 percent appropriate, but this is my livelihood, I mean on the sense that I... when I was looking for space I honestly thought I just... I thought I got... I found the space I'm currently in on December 27th, I accidently just looked at some real estate ads figuring it's Christmas week no one's putting up any...

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may begin.

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up stuff but I should try but I actually thought we might either be forced to close or something because I, I like living in New York City and I... making a living is really hard and both myself and the people who work for me, you know we all depend on each... we depend on space.

> CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

Thank you... [cross-talk] LEAH ARCHIBALD:

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you for your

testimony... [cross-talk]

BARIKA WILLIAMS: Thank you... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...we thank you all.

Cassandra Smith, GMDC; Julian Gomez, Make the Road

Alright, we're going to get to the next panel;

New York; Nancy Carin, BOC; Bill Williams, LDC of

East New York and Ben Margolis, Southwest Brooklyn

Industrial Development Corporation and I want to

thank everyone for their testimony. We're going to

get to ... we're running a ... we have two more ... oh three

more panels I believe on the East River Fifties,

Sutton Place Application following these panels. You

BEN MARGOLIS: Good morning. My name is

Ben Margolis and I'm the Executive Director of

Southwest Brooklyn Industrial Development
Corporation. On behalf of New York City, we manage
the areas IBZ and the Workforce One Industrial and
Transportation Career Center located at the Brooklyn
Army Terminal. As a provider of both industrial
business services and workforce development programs
we feel a unique perspective and responsibility
around this issue. Through a public process IBZ's
were established by the Industrial Business Zone
Boundary Commission to quote, "protect existing
manufacturing districts and encourage industrial
growth citywide". Even without sufficient investment
IBZ's remain a home for industrial businesses that
provide vital services to the New York City market
and quality employment and are supposed to be the
geographic heart of the city's own industrial action
plan. Many of our IBZ businesses that have subsidized
employees during lean times survive decades of
pressures that impinge upon their daily operations
and have still chosen to stay in our communities
would like to invest in their own properties, their
businesses and grow but they have serious concerns
about the proliferation of self-storage facilities
and other incompatible uses in the IBZ and their

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effect on speculation and on operation. In the working waterfront communities that we serve in Red Hook Gowanus and Sunset Park there are nine selfstorage facilities, five of these facilities are either less than a year old or currently under construction so we're experiencing a pace of development that is intense and it's increasing. That pace of self-storage construction in our IBZ is essentially precluding creation of quality jobs and economic mobility that we can actually measure and that has simply countered to the goals presented in the Council's own engines of opportunity report and to the commitments made by this administration and council in the 10-point industrial action plan. Therefor as reviewed and approved by a substantial majority of community boards we strongly support the original proposal. While Text Amendment A proports to provide a solution, there are no provisions regarding an obligation or even an asperation to keep industrial space in perpetuity and we're fear ... we're really fearful of the ease of making a hardship argument to BSA so as a result we feel this provision does not promote the city's clearly stated goal of creating more affordable manufacturing spaces,

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industrial businesses are the... truly the heart of New York City's economy. Having some place where we actually prioritize their operational and special needs is essential, the original proposal allows us to better contemplate and to support their growth. Thanks for the opportunity to speak.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

BILL WILKINS: Good morning. My name is

Bill Wilkins, I'm the Director of Industrial Development for the Local Development Corporation of East New York. I've been working in this space for over 17 years, the LDC has been around for 38 years, we were birthed out of industrial development subsequently we were the first in place industrial park, the first industrial bid in New York City and the first empire zone in the zones program. Just to provide you with some context, in 2006 Mayor Bloomberg commissioned a study on our industrial space and the recommendations that came out of that study is that we have to protect and preserve our industrial space because there just isn't a lot of inventory. Fast forward to 2015, based upon a lot of my colleagues the Mayor then embraced this 10-point plan that he would adopt a special permit use for

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hotels and storage facilities. Fast forward, in East New York right now there are ten storage facilities, there just isn't any space for our businesses to expand or to relocate and it's becoming extremely problematic. In addition to that as I stipulated being the first IPIP we worked with the EDC over 500,000 square feet of negotiated land sales and to be a successful applicant it's based upon two principle components, capital investment and job growth or job retention and when you build a storage facility it's the cheapest vanilla box you can make and you're only going to have about four or five employees for 30, 40, or 50,000 square feet, it just doesn't make sense. So, I ask the committee and the City Council no back peddling on this issue and keeping it 100 percent Brooklyn, we need to do the right thing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: I'm Queens... I'm from Queens though, okay, thank you for your testimony.

CASSANDRA SMITH: Good morning... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Press your mic, make sure it's lit, lit up red then you may begin.

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CASSANDRA SMITH: Good morning Chair

Richards and members of the Zoning and Franchises Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Cassandra Smith, I'm the Senior Project Manager at the Greenpoint Manufacturing and Design Center. We're a non-profit developer of affordable manufacturing space for small businesses and we've developed over 700,000 square feet of space in New York and we own and manage five buildings which are now home to over 600 manufacturing jobs. Just last week we closed on our new project in Ozone Park, Queens where we are beginning our renovation work today and creating space for 80 more jobs. So, I'm here to urge the Subcommittee to change the A text version of the self-storage text amendment back to the original version. The jobs created by the manufacturing businesses in New York City are good paying jobs, the industrial and manufacturing center has always... sector has always played a key role in creating the middle class in our city and while the sector has changed over time wages remain strong. Average wages in the industrial sector and in GNDC's own buildings are over 50,000 dollars a year, that's significantly more than the average wages in retail

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and customer service. And when space is preserved for manufacturing good jobs stay in the city. If the manufacturers are less concerned about being priced out of their space, then they are able to focus their attention on running their business. GNDC has found itself bidding against the self-storage industry continually for the past ten years, in numerous manufacturing zones in IBZ's and other M zones. The seller of the building that we just purchased in Ozone Park told us that the reason they chose to sell us the property was because our tenants create good jobs and we shared with them that we expect there to, to be at least 80 jobs in the building once it was fully leased up. In contrast the self-storage company that we were bidding against told the seller that they would have six jobs in the 85,000-square foot facility with the hope that they would reduce that to four jobs within a year. I'd like to close with some information about GMDC's tenants, proximity to markets and labor were the top two reasons that they gave us for locating their businesses in New York City on our most recent tenant survey. Third on the list was quality of life, GMDC's small business tenants are people who want to live in New York City

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who want to make their homes here. Please protect the spaces where they make their living, so they and their employees can continue to contribute to New York City's economy and culture. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

NANCY CARIN: Good morning Chair Richards

and, and members of the Zoning and Franchises Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Nancy Carin, I'm the Executive Director of the Business Outreach Center Network. For over 20 years we've been working to save and create jobs through small business development in New York City with a special focus on minority and immigrant communities. During this time, I've witnessed how important industrial manufacturing jobs and opportunities are to these local communities and as an industrial business solutions provider I've witnessed the critical need for affordable space for industrial manufacturing businesses that are committed to their workforce and customers in New York City. We, we... I'm here to urge that we adopt the original proposal and not the A text version. In preparing for today I reached out to businesses and our good jobs and community wealth building

initiative and I'd like to present a statement by
James Peterson the owner of EAT with Culinary
Professionals Inc. in the South Bronx. Mr. Peterson
stated, I'm currently looking for 15,000 to 20,000
square feet for manufacturing and distribution for
city, state, and federal contracts but there's not an
availability of space, space has been taken up by an
abundance of self-storage facilities. I also believe
that these self-storage facilities only have one to
three employees and their space could be utilized for
companies with 40 to 50 employees which my company
would likely be doing. So, in my best efforts I've
not been able to find suitable space therefor I
support the original proposal for the special permit
to limit the growth of self-storage facilities. My
name is James Peterson and feel free to contact me at
any time. People like Mr. Peterson care about
creating good jobs for community residents and I know
that New York City council shares Mr. Peterson's
values. With the majority of workers foreign born and
over 80 percent of workers being people of color the
industrial manufacturing sector provides access to
good paying jobs while often not requiring a college
degree. This is good jobs policy for all New Yorkers.

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At BOC we recognize that self-storage is used by microenterprises for business purposes however the proliferation of self-storage around the city is so advanced already that we see no evidence that the current demand by microenterprises is not being met by the existing supply of units and most emphatically we see no evidence that these business oriented units need to be located in the industrial business zones. For these many reasons jobs being the number one, we strongly urge the Zoning and Franchises Subcommittee to change the A text of the self-storage text amendment back to its original version. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you Nancy.

Richards and members of the Zoning and Franchises

Committee. Thanks for the opportunity to testify and

to speak for the immigrant and working-class

communities. My name is Julian Gomez and I am a

Tenant Organizer at Make the Road New York. Make the

Road New York is here to urge the Zoning and

Franchises Committee to change the A text version of

the self-storage text amendment back to its original

version. While the original proposal will set a solid

foundation for protecting the jobs within the

industrial business zones, A text fails to address
the challenges of competing uses making it harder for
industrial and manufacturing businesses to afford to
stay in the city. This issue is of a special
importance to Make the Road and our members in light
of the proposed Bushwick rezoning. One of our key
demands and concerns with the rezoning is ensuring
that preservation and creation of good paying jobs
for local residents and the manufacturing and
industrial sector is a vital avenue through which
this is achieved in our community. Our very wages in
industrial sectors are 50,000 a year, significantly
more than the average wages in retail or food
services in a city where affordability is a constant
challenge and in and in a labor market highly
obsessed with college degree retaining manufacturing
and industrial jobs is crucial to not exacerbating
the significant wage gap between immigrant families
and native-born workers. In a community like Bushwick
we cannot allow for commercialization of industrial
zoned land, we need equitable economic development,
more opportunities for manufacturers to stay in
Bushwick and employee our members. Today this starts
with the self-storages special permit as a first step

to further use restrictions to IBZ's and beyond. It
is important that you understand if you prioritize
the A text we are you are prioritizing a space of
stuff over space for jobs. Make the Road members
don't need more self-storage facilities, we need jobs
with good incomes that allow us to sorry, that allow
us an opportunity to rent or own apartment with the
space we need to keep our stuff. It is also important
that you understand that the A text sets a terrible
precedent for protecting core industrial areas.
Currently this zoning resolution doesn't offer any
protections that are specific to the city's 21
industrial business zones. The original proposal
would for the first-time change this by effectively
restricting a competing use of the IBZ and laying the
foundation for future use restriction from there.
Whether the city passes the original proposal, or the
A text will determine the future of the industrial
business zones in communities like Bushwick. Will our
neighborhood be a center for good paying jobs or an
area where industry interests win out over the
community needs? Thanks for the opportunity to
testify.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you for your testimony, thank you all for your testimony. I'm going to go to the next panel. Shahid Mahamood, Delta General Contractor; Zack Mishaan, RKF; Varun Sanyal, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. So, Shahid, Varun Sanyal, Zack Mishaan. You may begin.

SHAHID MAHAMOOD: Yes, good morning. My name is Shahid Mahamood and I am the President of Delta General Contracting and Management, best in Bronx and it's a WMB firm and Delta is... right now I have about 20 employees working as a major subcontractor for storage industry. I will summarize it... more than 70 percent of our business is related with the storage industry. We have 20 extra hard really committed workers which sometimes there are more, we have added but those workers are working with... extensively with Cube Smart, Storage Post, Storage Deluxe and some other storages. One of the things I have been proud of as a general contractor working on the projects taking those vandalized sites in different boroughs in Brooklyn and Bronx especially and I'm very proud of that, that those buildings have been renovated or been in good shape to serve the community. Many of the self-storage

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projects that Delta has worked on have helped significantly improve the condition of a site of a street scape, they kept the buildings in good shape, they add some green parts on their buildings and keep the blocks clean. I'm deeply dismayed that the city is targeting the self-storage industry and jeopardizing the jobs of the real construction workers supporting the industry my employees are at the risk of no new self-storage being built as a result of this proposal. I will have to lay off the peoples, I will be in trouble for those investments we have done on our tools, our equipment and the places we rented from the storage businesses on different places to keep our tools which we keep close to the sites.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Alright, please begin to wrap up because we, we have another hearing so I'm going to... [cross-talk]

SHAHID MAHAMOOD: Okay... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...really... [cross-

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SHAHID MAHAMOOD: ...alright, so... I'm in...

I'm, I'm trying to convince that for our construction
usage we are renting units of these storages which

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are creating usage of these storages and I will say that the negative consequences of this text amendment will be... is, is a... company as a WMBE and will be losing their jobs, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

VARUN SANYAL: Good afternoon Chair

Richards and members of the Subcommittee. I'm Varun Sanyal, the Vice President of Economic Development at the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce testifying on behalf of our president CEO Andrew Hoan. Implementing industrial policies and land use measures that will lead to innovation as well as preserving and creating new jobs, means taking a comprehensive approach to IBZ's. throughout our various initiatives the Brooklyn Chamber is committed to those starting all operating industrial businesses in Brooklyn. We are keen on working with the city of New York to promote a strong business economy in the borough. Many small businesses in Brooklyn turn to self-storage as an inexpensive alternative for warehousing the inventory. This includes manufactures and artisans who see self-storage as complimentary to their sectors. Considering the cost of real estate access to self-storage allows small businesses to minimize

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expenses. We respectfully request that the city council disapprove the text amendment in front of us today as... the issues to be set aside until the proper research can be conducted and the proper balances can be struck. Thank you for your time.

> CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

ZACK MISHAAN: And... good afternoon. My

name is Zack Mishaan and I'm, I'm a Vice President at Robert K. Futterman and Associates, a retail leasing and investment sales brokerage firm. My firm has worked extensively as a commercial broker selling properties in manufacturing zones across New York City. I am here today to offer comment on the selfstorage text amendment. I believe it is a flawed notion that self-storage is gobbling up sites in the IBZ zone and making it harder for manufacturers to exist in these zones. In my experience I have not seen a self-storage developer compete with a manufacturer across the RBZ's. As a commercial broker I can attest that self-storage plays an important role in acquiring, developing vacant land and needs ... that needs remediation or significant investment often bringing a blighted lot to a state of good repair. Currently I can point to a site on Ralph

Avenue in Brooklyn, a vacant 70,000 square foot lot
that needs substantial repair and remediation which
has been sitting on the market for several years. It
is in the flat, flatlands in Fairfield IBZ, I've had
some initial conversations with self-storage
developers who were interested in purchasing and
remediating this site but because of those potential
IBZ's restrictions no deals are, are proceeding and
the site will continue to just sit there. I am I am
not aware of any other interest in this site, these,
these situations are not are problematic for self-
storage alone but for commercial brokers and property
owners whose options for deals will diminish. The
uses other than self-storage that we occasionally
buying these sorts of within these IBZ's include
construction supply yards and raw materials or
logistics of warehousing, if self-storage effectively
disappears from IBZ's these will be the uses that may
take place rather than, than manufacturing. Having
come across having come from a career in the garment
sector I am well aware of the challenges that
manufacturers grapple and grapple with and ranging
from the labor, labor rates to available for
workforces to taxes. These factors affect the

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manufacturing landscape a great deal more than growth of self... of self-storage in the city. I do not believe that this text amendment will meet the, the city's anticipative goal of helping manufacturers grow in New York City and may... and may have unintended consequences in the industrial business zones. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you all for your testimony. Alright, we're going to get to the next panel; James Coakley, Treasure Island Management LLC.; Jon Dario, New York Self-Storage Association; Marc Sharinn, SNL Development; Ben Stark, Slater Beckerman and Maeve Marcello, Safe N Lock Self-Storage. You may begin.

JAMES COAKLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Council Members. Thank you for the opportunity here to speak today in regard to this proposed text amendment. I've attended a number of these... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Just state your name for the record... [cross-talk]

JAMES COAKLEY: Oh I'm sorry, James

Coakley, Treasure Island Management. I've attended a

number of the public hearings as well as some of the

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subcommittee meetings to get an understanding of what the committee's goals were. We've shared experiences from our industry and you know some of which have been taken into account others have not. I've asked for specific examples of data or business names that would support the notion that self-storage development is preventing industrial or manufacturing uses from opening the doors for business here in New York City, I've even handed out business cards at some of these hearings as we develop other types of asset classes. I've yet to... as of today I've yet to receive any kind of response to a business that was... that had... was prevented from opening due to a selfstorage development. I further argue that selfstorage is actually an incubator of businesses in New York City. As an organization we have provided past testimony supporting the fact that numerous small businesses rely on self-storage to grow their businesses and support their families. I'm currently building a 14,000-square foot, single tenant industrial facility, this tenant began this business less than five years ago and he began by renting two ten by 20 self-storage facilities... units, he now employs over 45 employees in New York City. Looking

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at the numbers that were provided in earlier testimony that there are about 240 self-storage facilities of which about 30 percent of their tenants are industrial or business users... or business... small business users, excuse me, with the average, you know for math sake of about 1,000 units in a facility, that's 300 small businesses per self-storage facility times 240 is 72,000 small businesses that could be affected here. and provided... you know taking into account that these folks are, you know not even sole proprietors I think the amount of families they support goes well beyond the 72,000 and I'm a... I'm a little bit alarmed at the lack of attention that those small businesses have been getting throughout this process and I'd urge this council to really take that into hard consideration. Thank you, sir.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

JON DARIO: Good afternoon. My name is

Jon Dario, I'm the Vice Chairman of the New York

Self-Storage Association. As we've heard multiple

times today from multiple speakers and from the, the

answers to many Committee member's questions, the

proposed restrictions on self-storage are, are

arbitrary and not based on any real study or

empirical evidence that self-storage has a real
detrimental effect on the siting of industrial uses.
And in fact, we have anecdotal evidence from multiple
speakers that speaks to the opposite. As a result,
the proposal imposes generic zoning framework to
nearly 5,000 acres of land in the Bronx, Brooklyn,
Queens and Staten Island, it's overly broad with
little or no consideration of the specific conditions
and needs of the individual areas across the four
boroughs. In line with the previous speaker's
comments the 72,000 our, our so small businesses
support families and jobs of each small business has
just five employees that's 350,000 jobs much to the
to the disagreement of the multiple speakers who have
spoken about the low job generation of the self-
storage industry. This proposal would significantly
harm the self-storage industry, it's something that
the City Planning's draft environmental impact
statement fully acknowledged and that means that the
city's through the, the city's environmental review
regulation, City Planning had an obligation to
consider alternatives that would mitigate the impact
that had been identified to the self-storage industry
and therefor the City Planning came up with ideas in

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the A text that would attempt to mitigate the impact on the industry. We believe that there's still working to do on the A text and on those mitigating factors. In closing we urge the council to vote against this proposal in its entirety, there's no study that backs up its premise or demonstrates its effectiveness, short of that we believe the Subcommittee has an obligation to modify the text to mitigate the significant adverse impacts on the industry.

BEN MARGOLIS: Good afternoon. My name is Benjamin Stark from Slater and Beckerman P.C., I represent Safe N Lock Self-Storage, a developer of self-storage facilities in... here in the city. As many of you are aware for months we have worked with the Department of City Planning and other stakeholders to craft an amendment to the zoning resolution that would both support the primary purpose of industrial business districts to retain existing and grow the city's base of competitive manufacturing and industrial employers and sensibly allow for the continued development of self-storage facilities in the city of New York regretfully we have not yet found that balance. To date no true quantifiable data

has been presented demonstrating that the development
of self-storage facilities in IBZ's has had either a
negative impact on the viability of existing
manufacturing industrial employers or a chilling
effect on the development of new or the expansion of,
of existing facilities for manufacturers and
industrial users. In short, the record is devoid of
any direct correlation between the development of
self-storage and a negative impact on the city's
manufacturing base. We think that this is highly
problematic especially considering the gravity of
this proposal. Ultimately, we feel that any
restriction on self-storage development won't
actually help the city's manufacturing base. It is
for this reason why we feel strongly that the real
value of this zoning amendment process will be
finding and this term has come up before, the sweet
spot where the continued consumer demand for self-
storage can be used to leverage the development of
new manufacturing space allowing existing
manufacturers in the city to expand and new
manufacturers to set up shop, that's the outcome
oriented goal we've been working toward and we are
grateful for City Planning and other stakeholders who

have stepped up to the plate to have this
constructive conversation. However, as currently
drafted we are not yet there, we've made it clear to
City Planning that the requirement on zoning lots
25,000 square feet or greater that industrial space
equal to that 50 percent of the lot area be provided
is simply a non-starter for the industry. That
minimum lot size requirement along with the
requirement to provide a significant ground floor
industrial presence will scare away investors,
private lenders and commercial banks and ultimately
discourage the development of larger parcels in the
IBZs. In short, our client and developers like them
cannot make the numbers work, they will not break
ground and therefor they will not construct new
manufacturing space. I would add that the zoning
amendments relief mechanism, a special permit from
the Board of Standards and Appeals to waive these
requirements does nothing to ensure the viability of
self-storage development in the IBZs considering the
existing business model of self-storage, financing,
development and profit outlook, the findings for the
BSA special permit are simply too ambiguous, too
qualitative to provide self-storage investors and

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lenders the assurance that they need to make ultimately a leap of faith. Therefore, we propose a workable self-storage text amendment that would allow as of right on zoning lots 50,000 square feet or less self-storage with no industrial set aside and no restriction on unit size and on zoning lots larger than 50,000 square feet self-storage that fully utilizes the floor area, area ratio provided that an additional ten percent is set aside for industrial uses. With these parameters we will build new manufacturing industrial space while continuing to provide the affordable warehouse space that manufacturers and other small businesses have come to rely on. The affordable warehouse space that keeps those businesses in business and with that we respectfully request that the council disapprove the zoning amendment or in the alternative consider the modifications we've suggested today, it is not too late to get this right. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you for your testimony, I just want to acknowledge we've been joined by Council Members Torres and Barron. You may... you may begin.

Good after... [clears 2 MARC SHARINN: throat] excuse me, good afternoon. My name is Marc 3 Sharinn and I'm one of the owners of Safe N Lock 4 Self-Storage, a self-storage developer that employs 20 people and builds facilities across New York City. 6 7 From the start we have been confounded by the premise 8 that self-storage stands in the way of manufacturing growth IBZ's. This assertion has not been backed by any data whatsoever. Here is the hard data that we do 10 11 have; self-storage occupies only 1.6 percent of the 12 square footage of IBZs across New York City. Over the 13 last ten years only two self-storage facilities have 14 appeared in IBZ's per year. Furthermore the New York 15 Metropolitan area is the number one undersupplied 16 area for self-storage in the United States. In S and 17 L's history acquiring and developing sites for more 18 than 12 years we have never displaced or competed 19 with manufacturing uses on the sites that we develop. 20 More often than not we are remediating a contaminated site that has been left vacant and building a 21 facility that brings value to local residents and 2.2 2.3 businesses. If there is any use in the IBZ's that is complimentary to manufacturing and job creation it is 24

self-storage. Across our facilities 30 percent of our

2	customers are businesses, they are home contractors,
3	artists, and artisans, non-profits and manufacturers
4	who live and work in the community and rely on
5	affordable warehousing. Forty seven percent of
6	businesses using self-storage are MWBE's according to
7	a recent survey. With existing self-storage
8	facilities already near capacity eliminating
9	competition will likely result in sharp, sharp price
10	spikes and hurt residents and businesses which
11	include manufacturers. We have brought to the table
12	mixed use compromises that would help the city
13	achieve its goals, but they are not reflected in this
14	text. Safe N Lock Self-Storage will not survive this
15	proposal, we urge the council to base citywide zoning
16	policies on data not speculation and to disapprove
17	the zoning text before you. Thank you for your time.
18	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you for your
19	testimony. Do you mind swapping seats with her?
20	MARC SHARINN: Not at all.

21 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, thank you.

22 MAEVE MARCELLO: Okay. Hi, good 23 afternoon. My name is Maeve Marcello and I'm a

Construction Manager at Safe N Lock Self-Storage and

25 a resident of the Bronx. I'm here today to express my

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concern and opposition to the proposed text amendment on the self-storage in designated areas. I've been an employee for... at SNL for more than two years and prior to that I've worked for a steels production company in East New York Brooklyn. As someone who is in the self-storage industry and with a past career in manufacturing I'm opposed to the City Planning, Planning's proposal. I understand and agree with the need for support of manufacturers in New York City, but I am disappointed in the City Planning's approach. Manufacturing is being squeezed by many factors in New York City, my experience working, working with the steel company has shown me that property leases are not the only issue effecting manufacturing in New York City; taxes, labor cost and general operating cost of being in New York City are all significant drivers of whether a manufacturer can survive. The need for more housing is squeezing manufacturing as retail and hospitality are growing in these very areas. Safe N Lock has been an extraordinary career and growth opportunity for me and my job as well as many others are being threatened by this unrealistic proposal in hopes that this will promote manufacturing jobs. As I stated

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before there are many different issues affecting manufacturing in the city and this proposal will not solve them all. Furthermore, as a construction manager at SNL I visit underdeveloped... sites underdevelopment on a regular basis and often they see these sites in underbuilt parts of the city and distressed areas. Many of these properties were formerly manufacturers that chose to leave New York City, those buildings are now filled with violations and are a blight in the local community, sometimes unoccupied and on the market for many years. It is disappointing for the city to attempt to stifle an area of growth, self-storage is growing because there is a demand and there's a city... the city's density is increasing both on the residential and business customer side. This is damaging to the working-class people and the companies like SNL that are serving a growing need in the city. I hope that the City Planning can offer a viable proposal that will allow self-storage and manufacturing to live together in these IBZ zones.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, I have a few questions and then I'm going to turn it over to my colleagues. So, according to the Department of

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City Planning 25 percent of New York City's selfstorage facilities are currently located within IBZ's so, so we're wondering why is the industry in such strong opposition to this particular text amendment?

JON DARIO: Hi, it's Jon Dario I'll take that. The, the available spaces for further development about 50 percent of that space that's in the IBZ's... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

JON DARIO: ...so restriction of self-storage would cut off 50 percent of the opportunity for growth of the industry.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, you're saying IBZ's are a more attractive area for self-storage companies or...

JON DARIO: No, literally the, the available sites due to existing zoning, there's other zoning prohibitions throughout the… [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Uh-huh... uh-huh... [cross-talk]

JON DARIO: ...city which prevent selfstorage so a, a literal analysis of the opportunity the, the, the opportunities through current zoning to

develop self-storage this would cut out 50 percent of those opportunities.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Right, so it's safe to say the zoning restrictions are the reason you look to IBZ's, is that what you're saying...

[cross-talk]

JON DARIO: Well obviously there's... in addition to the zoning there's the demand... the demand requirement of business self-storage just like any other business goes to where the demand is.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And you're familiar that Chicago and both San Francisco also have zoning restrictions around IBZ's and has your particular businesses looked to how that has certainly effected self-storage companies in those cities?

JON DARIO: Its... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And has there been a negative effect, have you heard any or have followed that?

JON DARIO: Yeah, I... there, there has been a... there certainly has been a negative impact anecdotally from the owners and operators in those

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 147
2	cities neither of those cities is as undersupplied as
3	New York City so… [cross-talk]
4	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, are there
5	still ways is it safe to say there's still a
6	significant amount of or let me not say significant
7	but there's still development of self-storage going
8	on?
9	JON DARIO: In those cities there are
10	still other opportunity, that's correct.
11	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, let's speak
12	about the A text, are you in support of the A text
13	or
14	JON DARIO: Speaking for… [cross-talk]
15	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Or in support of
16	nothing happening? I know what you're going to say
17	but go ahead, you're more than welcome anyway
18	BEN MARGOLIS: We are in opposition of
19	the A text.
20	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Say that again,
21	I'm sorry?

BEN MARGOLIS: We are in opposition to

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the A text.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, you're in opposition to the A text and can you state the

BEN MARGOLIS: The A text... given that the, the average lot size... I can speak for... [crosstalkl

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yeah... [cross-talk]

BEN MARGOLIS: ...my client the self... Safe N Lock that given that the average lot size that's being developed for self-storage in recent years is, is closer to 50,000 square feet and given that our expertise is building self, self-storage we, we find that... first off that the, the minimum lot size requirement that would allow these, these selfstorage facilities to be built as of right is... it's inconsequential because the ... we're, we're building sites that are closer to 50,000 and, and more square feet. From there the numbers just... they're just not working, the ... providing a certain amount of square footage to industrial use based on 50 percent of the, the given lot area it's just not penciling out, it's not...

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, it's not ... you're saying it's not financially feasible?

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BEN MARGOLIS: The, the A text as currently drafted is not financially feasible.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And what would make it feasible?

BEN MARGOLIS: Allowing self-storage facilities to build as of right on lot sizes under 50,000 square feet and for lots... zoning lots greater than 50,000 square feet that's when the numbers start to look a little better for us but we would need to be... we would need to... it's, it's tough to underwrite the, the development, the industrial space so from there we would need a, a... an as of right bump up in the amount of floor area permitted on a given zoning lot to then build the, the industrial space.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, you're saying the 25,000-square foot threshold would not work?

BEN MARGOLIS: No, it would not work. We would need to bump the as of right threshold from 25,000 to 50 and then on anything over 50 we can build the industrial space but then we need... we need a little slice of additional bump up in floor area...

[cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And what would the rents look like for these industrial businesses

- 2 because I think in other concerns, you know it's,
- 3 | it's obviously rent, rents, right, can anyone answer
- 4 that?
- 5 MARC SHARINN: That's really not our
- 6 business but what research we have done it appears to
- 7 | be approximately 20 dollars a foot.
 - CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: It's 125 dollars?
- 9 MARC SHARINN: Twenty.
- 10 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: 120... oh 20, I'm
- 11 sorry... [cross-talk]
- 12 MARC SHARINN: Two, two zero.
- 13 CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: 20, okay. Alright.
- 14 | Alright, I'm going to go to both Council Member's
- 15 Menchaca and Torres for questions.
- 16 COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you Chair
- 17 and actually the... that... those were... that's what I
- 18 wanted to know as well on whether or not you
- 19 | supported the, the A text. Is there anybody that does
- 20 support A text on the panel, the, the current... as, as
- 21 | currently presented by the administration?
- JON DARIO: I'll say representing New
- 23 | York Self-Storage Association we believe that the A
- 24 | text is a required step in the right direction to
- 25 mitigate the, the strongly adverse impact that would

JON DARIO: Yes...

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: So, then I have 3 one more follow up question because I think we 4 learned a lot from, from, from the recent exchange. This... the concept of viability for industrial zones, a lot of you kind of spoke to not having an impact on 6 7 these, these proposals not really having an impact on 8 the industrial... and the viability of industrial zones, it sounds like there's some expertise that you might have on the viability of industrial zones, tell 10 11 me... tell me a little bit about what, what makes ... what 12 creates viability in industrial zones from your 13 perspective and then second in the... in the... in the 14 world of an A text proposal where you would have to 15 create industrial, industrial business... or increase 16 capacity for industrial businesses what makes you... 17 the best for creating viability, viability in that market of, of, of businesses? 18 19 BEN MARGOLIS: I'm not quite sure we 20

totally understand the question, but I'll start rambling and hopefully I... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay, let me... [cross-talk]

BEN MARGOLIS: ...get in the right direction... [cross-talk]

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make it clear on an... and I... and I guess actually you're kind of... you made it pretty clear that, that no, no restrictions is important and we want... you want to kind of create even a larger base for, for growth but for the association if this is a... in the right direction for, for A text with, with the, the kind of compromise of unlocking private investment, increasing bonus with the creation of industrial

space what makes the, the association believe that

that's a... that's a... that's a role that self, self-

storage industry wants to play?

JON DARIO: We don't actually, we, we don't believe that putting self-storage operators in the position of, of developing space for industrial purposes and being a... being a landlord to industrial uses is in the... is in the best interest of either the operators or the city for that matter, it's, it's just a situation that, that allows for a reduced negative impact on the industry and we believe that there's... as I said there's, there's still... you know we would rely on the members of the association of which SNL is one to, to provide economic feasibility data and, and to be able to decide for themselves

I believe you said what puts us in a... in a position

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to determine the, the viability of the industrial or something, something along that line, we can say right off the bat as you've heard a number of other times a good proportion of, of self-storage facilities are, are at least by small businesses so right off the start... it does... there does seem to be a little bit of a... of a compatibility between the idea of building new manufacturing space in one of these facilities because well the facilities are already greatly uses by existing manufacturers and small businesses. From there what puts the selfstorage industry in a good position to build new industrial manufacturing space, there is an existing consumer demand for self-storage and the selfstorage... Safe N Lock does care about the viability of manufacturers in, in industry within IBZ's so if, if, if we're one of the users that in this, this moment has demand I think that puts us in a... in a... in a position to, to, to make some change and, and... but we're... but we're saying to you today is that as presently drafted the, the numbers just don't work and so we're not... we're not going to make that change that we could conceivably make. So, some of the opposition who came up before was talking about some

of the other uses that, that are having a are
appearing to have a, a an impact on existing
manufacturers and causing some displacement whether
they be hotels or entertainment uses or offices and I
know that the city of New York has started to flirt
with the idea of using some of these other industries
that, that are having high demand, offices in the
North Brooklyn area, using offices to leverage the
construction of, of manufacturing space, well in
areas that might not be suited for the development of
high rent tech offices in North Brooklyn say out in
East Brooklyn or in the Bronx or in the Queens in
Queens kind of looks like we're, we're in the best
position to contribute to manufacturing base in the
city. So, we are absolutely in a position to, to, to
provide new space for small batch, batch
manufacturers or existing manufacturers who are
looking for a new footprint, it's just that it, it
just has to work and right now it just doesn't it's
not working.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. You... so, everyone cites that, that businesses... that the majority of the people who use self-storage are

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businesses, where do you get your analysis from or you say... or they 30 percent... [cross-talk]

JON DARIO: We... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...right... [cross-

JON DARIO: We, we agree with the 30

percent number that's been talked about several times today.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: But where do you draw your analysis from on that?

JON DARIO: Just from knowing our customers, while there's a, a number of business, business users who rent storage under an LLC or a... under a personal name because they are an LLC or a privately-owned business... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And what type of things do they store, I'm just interested in knowing what sort of businesses is, is it... [cross-talk]

JON DARIO: Everything... yeah, everything from inventory to business supplies to business records and in some cases, they, they use their storage space for both personal and business use together mixed in the same... in the same facility or in the same unit... [cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: But it's safe to say no scientific analysis has been done on who actually utilizes... [cross-talk]

JON DARIO: There's...

MARC SHARINN: Jon, may I?

JON DARIO: There have... yeah, go ahead.

MARC SHARINN: This year we commissioned the first survey of its kind and what we found is that 30 percent of the business... oh excuse me, 30 percent of the self-storage users are businesses, are locally based businesses.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, 30 percent are locally... and, and you said you got your analysis from where?

MARC SHARINN: We hired a professional third party... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay... [cross-talk]

MARC SHARINN: ...market research firm to

conduct that study.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay and that's across all of the particular... how many particular self-storages buildings did they analyze for... I'm just interested in drilling down a, a little bit

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deeper, if... it's okay if you don't have the, the

3 answer here… [cross-talk]

MARC SHARINN: I can answer… [cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...but if you... if

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you can provide a copy of the study... [cross-talk]

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MARC SHARINN: Brooklyn... yes, we would be

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happy to submit the ...

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And state your

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name for the record again?

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MARC SHARINN: Marc...

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Marc... [cross-talk]

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MARC SHARINN: Sharinn.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay, great. Okay,

Thank you, I have

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got it. I'm going... Council Member Torres.

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a question about the, the assumptions that underlie

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the first... the original version of the text

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:

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amendment, alright, the text amendment was based on

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the assumption that self-storage is the enemy of

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manufacturing, it's displacing manufacturing uses and if only we ban it or impede self-storage development

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to a special permit then manufacturing uses would

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emerge that seems to have been the assumption of the

original text amendment. Has there ever been any

study that has proven that empirically?

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qualitative?

BEN MARGOLIS:

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:

Right.

So, it is

BEN MARGOLIS: Not that I've seen.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Not one

JON DARIO: Not to my knowledge... [cross-

demonstrating any connection between siting selfstorage and undercutting... [cross-talk]

BEN MARGOLIS: I'm, I'm not sure if this is appropriate but I'll, I'll, I'll quote... or try to quote a, a line of testimony at the City Planning Commission hearing when one of the individuals from the Pratt Institute had appeared to testify then and, and he was asked by one of the commissioners whether or not this has been studied and he responded quite flatly that no that what was studied was the impact of the development of hotels and the entertainment industry and that self-storage was not part of their ongoing long term study of, of displacement in manufacturing districts and this goes back I believe around 20 years of, of studying quantifiable data.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So, it would... it would seem to me if the idea is evidence based policy making we should study the subject and find evidence before we proceed with policy making.

BEN MARGOLIS: Absolutely... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: That would be my, my approach to policy making generally. Another claim that has been made is that there's been an explosion of self-storage facilities in, in IBZ's so self-storage facilities account for what percentage of space in IBZ's?

JON DARIO: 1.6 percent...

BEN MARGOLIS: 1.6 percent of IBZ's,

right?

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay. So, that sounds like an explosive number, how many IBZ's are built every year?

BEN MARGOLIS: How many self-storage facilities are built... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Yeah, in IB... [cross-talk]

23 BEN MARGOLIS: ...every year... [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...I'm, I'm sorry, how many self-storage facilities are built in IBZ's every year?

BEN MARGOLIS: On average, two in IBZ's every... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Two... [cross-talk]

BEN MARGOLIS: ...year... [cross-talk]

every year, 1.6 percent of overall space, no study. I think the philosophical foundations for this text amendment are highly questionable. Now could there be a situation where self-storage development could be conducive to manufacturing so I want to explore the concept of mixed use, right, we obviously are living in an age of deindustrialization where manufacturing struggles to exist on its own without public subsidy, is the industry capable of cross subsidizing manufacturing uses sufficiently so that the public no longer has to subsidize? Could you imagine a scenario where that could work?

BEN MARGOLIS: Yes, as I said earlier we do but the way that these projects pencil out, you know there's, there's an existing business model, there's an existing financing model, there's an

2 existing, you know type of investor, type of lender,

3 type of... you know alternative lenders that, that come

4 into play on this and so from an underwrite... writing

5 standpoint the, the self-storage component of the new

6 development has to be able to underwrite the project...

7 [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Right... [cross-

9 talk]

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BEN MARGOLIS: So, it, it, it can't... it can't be viewed from an economic standpoint of okay,

12 this is how many... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: We, we can't pluck numbers out of thin air, right, they have to... [cross-talk]

BEN MARGOLIS: We can't pluck numbers out of... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...add up, right...
[cross-talk]

BEN MARGOLIS: ...out of thin air because, because even though you could pull comps of, of what maybe a, a new manufacturing space is going for left and right in, in a given area as I'm sure the opposition would, would agree and as City Planning testified to earlier there is no... there's no common

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manufacturer they're all... they're, they're, there are maybe common industries that are, are, are having greater pull than others but each one of them is different so getting back to like the business and financing model from... no new self-storage is going to get built where the project is penciling on some, you know thought out get for the, the M space and that, that is, is, is a fact that has been accepted by, by various policy makers in regards to other subsidized zoning models is that... is that the, the, the larger use, the primary use really has to be able to pencil out and, and then the, the incentive use is then possible to build. Can I hand this off?

MARC SHARINN: We believe that our compromise would build approximately 250,000 square feet of new industrial space.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Without public subsidy?

MARC SHARINN: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Alright. Okay.

So, I, I would make two points, I, I think first we should crap policy on the basis of empirical data rather than anecdotal observation, right, if there was a study that demonstrates that self-storage is

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undermining or displacing manufacturing I'd be more 2 3 than happy to reassess my position in light of new 4 evidence I have no settled position on the subject. Second, I would... I see an opportunity to embrace the logic of MIH just like an MIH we harness the power of 6 7 the private market to create affordable housing why 8 not harness the private capital that self-storage attracts to create affordable manufacturing without public subsidy, I see the makings of a win, win here 10 11 so those are my two overarching observations. Thank 12 you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you Council
Member Torres. Last question, have you... oh Reynoso, I
have Reynoso next. Have you witnessed any other
mixed-use storage facilities outside of the city or
are you working with any other industries around the
country or no, so this would be a new model for...
[cross-talk]

JAMES COAKLEY: Chairman... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: ...the industry...

[cross-talk]

JAMES COAKLEY: ...just speaking on a... in a... as an individual basis, you know as an owner and developer with a relationship with the city where we

[cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And what is...

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2	JON DARIO: With retail and United
3	Cerebral Palsy and, and similar, similar arrangements
1	on the ground floor of that building.
5	CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay. Council

Member Reynoso.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you. I just wanted to ask a couple of questions, how... what is your... the, the share of the percentage of businesses outside of the IBZ that are self-storage, so, I think its 80 percent outside of IBZ's, self-storage pretty much, 80/20?

JON DARIO: It's somewhere... it's, it's... it, it depends on the... it depends on the location, but it ranges between 80... 70 to 80... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: In New York...
[cross-talk]

JON DARIO: ...percent... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...New York City,

I'm asking you... [cross-talk]

JON DARIO: Yeah so... yeah, between 70 to 80 percent, it, it still can get up to 70... get down to 70... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Let's say 75 to be safe, somewhere in the... [cross-talk]

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2 JON DARIO: Yes... [cross-talk]

3 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...middle, 75

percent of businesses that are self-storage tend to be outside of the IBZ and 25 percent in the IBZ...

6 [cross-talk]

JON DARIO: Oh I'm... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...so, one point...

[cross-talk]

your question, yes.

JON DARIO: ...sorry... I'm sorry, I

misunderstood your question, yeah, I misunderstood

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So, can... so, do
you understand... [cross-talk]

JON DARIO: You're, you're... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: ...it now... [cross-

talk]

JON DARIO: ...right... yes.

19 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So, can you

20 | answer it now?

JON DARIO: Yeah, it's... yes, so 75... well... still actually... I think the numbers... I think the numbers that were given were 80 out of 240 were, were

24 | in the IBZ, right?

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Right...

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay, so, so does that account for height? So, so lot size ... so, if, if it's 100,000 square foot on the... on the first floor whether it's a 20-story building or whether it's a two-story building was not accounted for in your 1.6 percent per se... projection?

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JON DARIO: Correct... [cross-talk]

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BEN MARGOLIS: Correct... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Correct, so I

just... you know the information you gave Council Member Ritchie Torres is deceiving to say the least, so I just want to clearly state that yes, 1.6 of your floor area in, in the buildings are 1.6 but in industry city for example there are tall self-storage buildings that are a lot more than just one floor or one story. That's all I'm saying is that, that 1.6 number does not speak to, to FAR across the city of New York. I think the ... that there's another way to do it and I'm going to ask... and I'm going to try to do that here just for clarification. In your testimony you said ten percent of the set aside that... you said that the right way to do it would be to have ten percent set aside for something that you called industrial uses which pretty much you, you've selfdeclared that the 90 percent that would... that would be a part of what you would be building wouldn't be considered industrial use because you said 90 percent for small storage and ten percent for set aside for industrial uses in... over 100,000 square foot properties... 50, 50,000 square feet, okay, because

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100... so, 100,000 square feet you feel like you will probably do more?

BEN MARGOLIS: Sorry... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So, can you just read the testimony the sentence before the ten percent set aside for industrial uses quote, unquote?

BEN MARGOLIS: I'll clarify... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I'll, I'll try to find it here as well, so I can help you out.

JON DARIO: Page two.

BEN MARGOLIS: To clarify our, our suggested amendment to the A text we proposed that on, on zoning lots 50,000 square feet or larger...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Uh-huh... [cross-

BEN MARGOLIS: ...that self-storage facilities would be able to be built with... to 100 percent of their maximum permitted FAR but that 100 percent of its maximum permitted FAR would subsidize an additional ten percent of the permitted floor area that would be set aside for a specific list of industrial users.

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50,000 square feet of floor area, the, the... a 50,000-

BEN MARGOLIS: 50,000... which allows

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square foot self-storage facility would be able to be developed and an additional 5,000 square feet towards industrial specific... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay, well use exactly... [cross-talk]

BEN MARGOLIS: ...industrial use... so, the, the building would eventually... would, would in turn be 55,000 square foot building... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Right... [cross-talk]

5,000 square feet... [cross-talk]

BEN MARGOLIS: ...1.1 and... [cross-talk]
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, so it's only

BEN MARGOLIS: Ten percent... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Let's say 5,000

square feet for a 50,000 square foot space which is

ten dollars... which is ten percent of the square

footage which is... so, you're saying in this case that we can get 250,000 square feet is a statement that you've made, 250,000 square feet of subsidized manufacturing space that would be built out so... and accounting for your math that's 2.5 million square feet of self-storage that will come to the city to, to be able to do the 250,000 square feet of

manufacturing space that we would that we would be
able to get so, so another thing is that Council
Member Ritchie Torres spoke about the opportunity for
the subsidized manufacturing space through this and I
would agree with him that if we can do that we should
have a conversation about it and, and see if we can
we can have but, but your math and you're saying the
pencil right, you want to pencil it in, the math has
to work for you to be able to do this work and in
your estimates ten percent is the maximum that you
can do in a 50,000 square foot facility and that's
additional to the 50,000 square feet that you're
already getting. So, if the text amendment that
they're writing is unacceptable to us because it's
too much for you and you're saying it's too little
and your math you can't even subsidize a significant
amount of manufacturing space within the IBZ then I,
I think it's like self it's, it's just it's very
clear here that the original version is the best
version because if not there's no other way for self-
storage to survive. What you're doing is pretty
you're essentially doing it for us, you're pretty
you're pretty much saying in the and I'm, I'm sorry
I keep looking at the city when I'm saying it that A

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text would pretty much get rid of self-storage for us, it would... it would help us... you won't be able to do it, it won't financially make sense, you won't be able to create 50 percent of your square footage to be manufacturing space unless you're selling it for like five times the rate which would never be sold, you know to, to anyone because nobody's going to buy manufacturing space for 100 dollars a square foot, they're only going to buy it for about 25, 24 maximum. So, we would essentially be doing the same thing, the policy that we're trying to achieve is to make it so that you have a special permit to be able to come into the IBZ's, outside of that which is our ultimate goal is to get rid of self-storage in the IBZ for me, that's Antonio Reynoso speaking, so, so I'm, I'm okay with... so, I, I would love to have a conversation with DCP because I think we're going to get rid of you either way and you guys have been doing a great job with, with your lobbying by the way, it's, it's second to none how an organization like yours can assert itself into the last... the last rungs of this and completely flip the city, it was remarkable how you guys made that happen so good job there but I think we're essentially going to be able

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to accomplish our goals either way whether its 50 percent or whether it's a special permit because

4 they're saying that it financially doesn't make sense

5 and so... thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you Council

Member Reynoso, thank you all for your testimony, we
look forward to continuing the dialogue. Alright,
we're going to call the last panel here; Michael

Vicney [sp?]; Darryl Holland, Holland, Hollend; Aron
Kurlander, Greater Jamaica Development Corporation;
Quincy Ilicate [sp?]. So, Michael Devicney [sp?];
Quint... from Business Outreach Network; Quincy Ilicate
[sp?]; I believe this is Aaron, Greater Jamaica

Development Corporation; Darryl Holland and we're
going to really ask you to stick to your two-minute
timeline because we have another hearing to get to,
we're running behind. Alright.

DARRYL HOLLAND: Okay, who's going first?
[off-mic dialogue]

MICHAEL DEVINEY: Check... good morning

Chair Richards and members of the Zoning and

Franchises Committee. Thank you for the opportunity

to testify. My name is Michael Deviney and I am the

Industrial Business Program Assistant at Business

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Outreach Center Network. As you may already know our organization is contracted by the city to provide business services to industrial and manufacturing companies throughout East Brooklyn and Central Queens. This is in addition to advocating for the protection of these businesses and the high quality and relatively well-paying jobs that they provide to working class New Yorkers. I would add to this though it is our business to protect the affordable industrial spaces and the jobs unlike some other parties here. My colleagues and I are here to urge the Zoning and Franchises Subcommittee to support the original version of the self-storage text amendment, amendment not the A text. We argue that the original proposal gave the industrial community a better footing in the city by limiting a specific competing non-productive use in the industrial business zones. The A text is in fact... sort of flip the original proposal on its head by continuing, continuing to allow self-storage as of right and it seems that it would incentivize self-storage development with density bonuses and no quarantees for affordable industrial space. This is not supportive of industrial businesses and their hard-working

employees and it undercuts the ULURP process. The A
text represents a display of special interest being
prioritized over the community's broad support for
the original proposal. Time and time again I you
know I've spoken to woodworkers and food producers
food producers throughout the IBZ's and over and over
again they have expressed that they need more space
and they also need affordable space. So, this A text
is really it only exacerbates the problem for them,
it's a twofold problem of affordability and more
space that they need. I would say that you can't put
a printshop in a storage unit and you can't brew beer
in a storage unit, you can't build furniture in a
storage unit and in the city where land is scarce we
need to ensure that a productive space we have is
maintained. Council Members I believe that we need
the buildings in our industrial business zones to be
economic engines, I request your vote for the
original proposal not the A text which would lead to
more of the damage we've already seen. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

DARRYL HOLLAND: Thank you, good morning.

Good morning... good morning Chair... [cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And pull the mic closer to you, yes there you go...

DARRYL HOLLAND: Good morning Chair Richards and members of the Zoning and Franchise Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Darryl Holland and I am the Industrial Business Service Provider for the Business Outreach Center Network. We are here to urge the Zoning and Franchises Subcommittee to change the A text version of the self-storage text amendment back to its original version. While the original proposal would set a solid foundation for protecting the jobs within the industrial business zone, A text fails to address the challenge of competing uses making it harder for industrial and manufacturing businesses to afford to stay in the city. By passing the original proposal the, the city will establish the future growth of the industrial business zones across New York City and centers for good paying jobs and common-sense land use policy. I provided a menu of services to the New York City Department of, of Small Businesses Services geared towards the growth of industrial manufacturing businesses in the Flatlands Fairfield and the East New York Industrial Business

Zones. I'm going to give a specific example; the
50,200-square foot and 3,600-unit storage box
facility at 5601 Forester Avenue in the Flatlands
Fairfield IBZ is a strong example of the displacement
storage facilities created for small industrial
manufacturing businesses and one of the defining
reasons that a special permit to erect the storage
facility, facility in any one of the city's 21 IBZ's
is, is essential. 5601 Forester Avenue was once three
locations which included East 56 th Street address and
a Preston Court address, the photos attached denote
two of the three locations now 5601 Forester,
Forester Avenue. They, they housed three, three four
different businesses, two steel fabricators on
Forester Avenue, a commercial distributor and a
shipping company on, on Preston Court. A storage
facility occupying four times the space of the
previous tenants only… as, as tenants only employs 25
percent on average of the employees the manufacturing
and industrial businesses carry. Storage facilities
jobs are not middle-class wage living jobs with
incomes paying about 25,000 dollars where
manufacturing jobs pay 52,000 dollars and provide in
most cases health insurance. So, we, we, we impress

though.

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upon you to, to please support the original A text... the original self-storage text amendment. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: You may begin.

QUINCY ILICATE: Alright. Good morning or good afternoon Chair Richards. I'd like to apologize if I fall asleep, my wife had a baby five days ago and it doesn't like to sleep at night.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, father of a one year old I definitely can understand.

QUINCY ILICATE: Alright...

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: You look well

QUINCY ILICATE: I don't feel well. My,
my name is Quincy Ilicate, I am the Manager of
Industrial Business Services at the BOC Network,
Business Outreach Center. We work with industrial
businesses in Maspeth, Ridgewood, Woodside, Steinway
up to College Point in Flushing in Queens, Flat,
Flatland Fairfield and East Brooklyn IBZ. In 2015 the
industrial action plan put out... put forth an
initiative to limit competing uses in the IBZ's to
preserve and protect for industrial jobs. This, this
was basically to limit non-compatible uses, but it
was also to fight speculation of real estate prices.

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We, we are in the IBZ's every day and we see businesses being shuttering and leaving because of the real estate rents, we're seeing businesses trying to locate here but they're not able to because of the expensive costs. So, now two years later we're looking at what was a common sense industrial policy that would preserve and protect industrial jobs in New York City to an amended text which actually provides a bonus density and further incentive to develop self-storage within the IBZ's. And any evidence that self-storage... self-storage provides jobs in the IBZ's or... for New Yorkers these jobs are not well paying and on a 200,000-square foot facility five jobs that are not paying well. So, I urge you to pass or put forth the original proposal and strike down any amendment that has been put forth today. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you all for your testimony today. Thank you. Alright, are there any other 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 Number 817. We'll take a five-minute recess and our next hearing is on preconsidered Land Use East River Fifties/Sutton

Place, an application for a zoning text amendment by
the East River Ferry Fifties Alliance. This text
this text amendment would establish a modified
version of the standard tower on a base regulation
for certain zoning lots in R10 districts roughly
bounded by the Queensboro Bridge, 1st Avenue, East
$51^{\rm st}$ Street and the East River in Community Board six
in Manhattan. And once again we'll take a five-minute
recess and then we'll begin. Well good afternoon we
are back, and we are joined by Council Member Kallos
who is one of the is the applicant, wow, Jane
Jacobs would be proud. So, we are joined by Senator
Liz Krueger who will begin and Jim Caras, Manhattan
Borough from the Manhattan Borough President's
Office; Karen Mehra, one of the applicants for the
East River Fifties text amendment and then Sandy
Hornick, East River Fifties Alliance as well. So,
with that I'm going to turn it over to our State
Senator oh actually we'll go to Council Member
Kallos first and then we'll go to our State Senator
who has been so patient with us and we are so
grateful to have you and I got some great lessons on
how to shop at Costco's from her during our

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intermission so I'm forever grateful to you for that.

Alright, we're going to go to Council Member Kallos.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you to Chair Richards, thank you to our State Senator for being on time for our 11:30 a.m. hearing on the East River Fifties Alliance Application that has now starting at 1:05. I also want to... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: That is pretty timely considering...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I, I, I also want to acknowledge that we were joined by Council Member Dan Garodnick who is the co-applicant on this however he is currently chairing a hearing on East Midtown rezoning at 22 Reed Street so I, I read this on behalf of our community and the city as a whole. We're seeing super tall buildings go up in commercial midtown at 432 Park, 111 West 57th Street and we believe they have no role in quite side streets in fully residential neighborhoods. When I first took office, I began discussions with the City Planning Department, the City Land... City Council Land Use, Community Board six and eight on how to provide contextual zoning to my districts. Soon however I learned that the situation was most serious in the

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far East Fifties where super tall buildings can be built under the current zoning on quite side streets in a fully residential neighborhood. I wanted to do something about this so that Billionaires Road does not expand to become Billionaires Island. We work... we worked with residents from the Sutton area to form the East River Fifties Alliance, the community coalition leading this application which consists of over 45 buildings representing co-op boards, condo boards, individual owners and over 2,600 individual supporters living in more than 500 buildings within and beyond the zoning area. Joined by three more elected officials and we filed the rezoning that we'll be hearing today. As you'll hear the rezoning corrects an accident of history that left Sutton area the only residential neighborhood in the city with uncapped R10 zoning without any further protections. This application supports real housing for real New Yorkers including affordable housing instead of 800foot-high, full story penthouse built to serve as investments often for foreign speculators, seeks to impose tower on base zoning which would result in squatter more human scaled buildings with a dense space and shorter tower adding more units to our

housing stock which will be filled with real New
Yorkers not foreign investments for billionaires. We
began this effort very publicly in 2015 in April
2015 writing a op in our local paper and by May 2015
the community board passed a resolution requesting a
zoning change to provide contextual height caps. Our
organizing efforts soon caught the attention of the
New York Times and on January 2016 we submitted the
first ever community led rezoning. There's a in, in
April 2016 the developer named Bauhaus Group entered
bankruptcy on the site at East 58 th Street and fell
within the catchment area of our proposed rezoning,
the site was approved for sale out of bankruptcy in
September of 2016 to Gamma Real Estate who had pre
provided initial funding. The sale took place over a
year. After our effort was first publicized on the
intentions of the community to rezone the district
were cited in the bankruptcy case. Further when
representatives of Gamma reached out to my fellow
elected officials and I we made it clear that our
rezoning was moving forward and would affect their
site if they intended to build a super tall as had
been reported. Despite this Gamma moved forward with
their plans for a super tall in full knowledge, by

the time they were ready to build it may no longer be
allowed in the zoning text. Fortunately the City
Planning Commission chose to add a grandfathering
clause to so in the negotiations the City Planning
Chair suggested that we move forward with the tower
on base in, in replacing an, an initial affordable
housing sorry, let me just restart this for a
second we started the conversation before MIH even
came to the council, in that conversation we talked
about trading height for affordability what we
eventually got to was proposing even before MIH, 210
on the side street with 260 feet for affordable
housing. After we had this negotiation and we had
this proposal that's actually very similar to what
the city actually ended up adopting for MIH. With
that being said based on guidance from Department of
City Planning MIH was not appropriate for this
location though I continued to pressure the Mayor to
bring MIH to my district and so what we put forward
was an optional inclusionary housing program that
would have bought… brought affordable housing to
Sutton area that the community wanted. With that
being said the City Planning Chair felt that given
differences between inclusionary housing the best

thing we could actually do for affordable housing was 2 3 to bring a tower on base with the existing 4 inclusionary housing program to this location. We accepted the Chair's recommendation which did not include a grandfathering clause. Unfortunately, the 6 7 City Planning Commission chose to add a grandfathering clause to allow this building to 8 proceed in the event the council passes this rezoning change. I believe this unusual move undercuts the 10 11 purpose of the zoning as one super tall building 12 completely changes the character of a small 13 residential neighborhood, it was also against 14 everything that we did to begin with. The city 15 already has a mechanism for ensuring that developers 16 in this situation have recourse through an appeal to 17 the Board of Standards and Appeals, for these reasons 18 I will be supporting the council not only pass this 19 rezoning but will be making motion to remove the 20 grandfathering clause thus treating this rezoning and 21 this development the same way we do every other 2.2 zoning change, I want to thank my... again the Land Use 2.3 team, our Subcommittee on Zoning Chair for his support, I will be taking over and we now turn to our 24 State Senator Liz Krueger who is one of our co-25

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applicants, has been with us since the start and it has, has been moving mountains for our community.

LIZ KRUEGER: Thank you very much. I have full testimony that I have submitted but I don't think I'm going to read this whole testimony because frankly Council Member Kallos pretty much just went through every item I was going to testify on. I am glad to be here as a co-applicant with the ERFA Rezoning Coalition. It is clear after two years of working together that we need these changes and we need you to move rapidly as the city council. As you've already heard we went through the process multiple times with City Planning, this is a community that is very much in support of affordable housing not hostile to development per se but rather recognizing that we need to think through what kind of development there is and that it's actually ... if we have this rezoning we are far more likely to get more affordable housing in this community rather than super tall towers for perhaps the absent owners which we're seeing in other parts of my district in the Fifties going across from the East to the West where we're building super tall towers, we're giving tax exemptions, we're getting no affordability and

ironically apparently we don't even get any people
living in the buildings. So, this community has been
working hard to make sure that the council in
conjunction with City Planning and the City Hall is
actually thinking through the right kind of zoning
moving into the future. As Council Member Kallos
already expressed this is a very broad coalition of
people who live in the community; City Planners, the
elected officials on the city and state level. He
highlighted so I'm also just going quickly point out
that it's really an accident of history that the
Sutton area, the area of this rezoning would impact
is the only residential neighborhood in the entire
city that is zoned R10 still subject to standard
tower regulations on narrow streets, every other
residential neighborhood in the city of New York
zoned R10 has some kind of height limit or contextual
protection either historic district designation,
R10/A contextual zoning or tower on base controls on
the wide streets. As a result, the Sutton area is
uniquely vulnerable to the development of super tall
towers of unlimited height mid-block on narrow side
streets, a building form that was neither
contemplated nor architecturally possible when R10

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zoning was created in 1961. For those of us who live in Manhattan we understand how the super tall towers are not meeting the residential character or needs of our communities. We're not opposed to development, go anywhere in my district on the East side of Manhattan there is non-stop development but what has to think through what is the right contextual development as we are moving forward so quickly. I've often pointed out I don't think any of us want to live in Singapore, you could go there but I don't think Manhattan ought to become Singapore South of 96th Street or North of 96th Street and so this kind of contextual zoning is critical for ensuring the continued livability not just of this community but of the city as a whole. Yeah and I'm skipping most of the testimony. I just want to highlight that there is one change being made in the application by City Planning that I believe is unnecessary and inappropriate. Following the Commission's hearing last month, the Commission modified the proposed text to add a special vesting provision that will benefit a single property owner and undermine the uniform application of the new role... rule. I oppose this modification and urge the council to remove it. As

the members of the committee know existing law
already exempts developers from zoning changes if a
building's foundation is completed before the
effective date of a zoning change. The zoning
resolution also provides an opportunity for
developers to apply to the Boards of Standard the
Board of Standards and Appeals for authorization to
continue a project as originally planned if a
building's foundation was started but not completed
before the effective date of the zoning change. There
is simply no reason to create an additional special
exemption for any developer impacted by the zoning,
so I do urge the City Council to modify the proposal
by City Planning and move forward as quickly as
possible. The community has already worked in good
faith for nearly two years with city government and
has continually been willing to modify their
proposals based on discussions with city government.
So, I urge you to move forward with the amended
modification as proposed by, I believe Council Member
Kallos and I'd be happy to answer questions after
other people have testified. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, thank

you for your testimony Senator.

LIZ KRUEGER:

Thank you.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Jim.

JIM CARAS: Good morning Chair Richards,

Council Member Kallos and members of the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises. I'm Jim Caras here on behalf of Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer to speak in support of the application by ERFA of which the Borough President is a co-applicant along with Council Member's Kallos and Garodnick and Senator ... State Senator Liz Krueger. We believe this application represents an opportunity to provide greater protections for our residential neighborhood that has been left without the tools it needs to compete with a growing desire for luxury towers throughout Manhattan. Sutton Place is effectively the only residential neighborhood in New York City still subject to an R10 zoning designation without any contextual protections. Virtually all other R10 areas are either mapped R10A with contextual protections, protected by R10 infel regulations as is the case with community board seven, located in historic districts or are on wide streets and therefor subject to tower on a base regulation. The super tall buildings which this neighborhood is trying to

prevent were not contemplated in 1961 when the R10
zoning was adopted. Unforeseen changes in
construction techniques have propelled building
heights upward making these giant towers feasible on
smaller and smaller footprints. In the case of the
project area covered by this application current
rules would allow a super tall development that would
exceed the typical neighborhood building height by a
factor of more than four. The proposed development
that brought the lack of protections for this
neighborhood to our attention was originally slated
to be more than 900-foot-tall tower on East $58^{\rm th}$
Street, a narrow street. This was a wake-up call to a
residential community in which according to our EAS
all, but eight buildings are less than 300 feet and
all but one are less than 400 feet. So, with much
hard work and compromise on the part of ERFA and
feedback from the Department of City Planning the
proposed text amendment would essentially apply
modified tower on a base rule to ten tax blocks in
the bounded area. The accompanying packing base and
setback rules would prevent unlimited lot mergers,
and this would prevent the development of super
towers on these mid blocks and encourage development

that is at least not at extreme odds with the
existing neighborhood context. Reasonable controls in
residential areas are not without precedence in this
part of Manhattan. If you review zoning sectional map
8D there are numerous areas mid-block portions in
particular that are R8B districts with a maximum
building height of 75 feet. Some of these areas, for
example, East $48^{\rm th}$ to East $59^{\rm th}$ Streets between $1^{\rm st}$ and
3 rd Avenues are significantly closer to East Midtown
and less fully residential in character than is this
neighborhood. One concern that has been raised is the
limited number of soft sites identified in the EAS.
We have disagreed at times with the Department's
criteria for determining vulnerable sites, let me
give you one example. In December 2015 our office
along with other local elected wrote to DCP urging
the Department to reconsider a proposal for a
contextual rezoning of University Place and Broadway
Corridors between East 8 th Street and East 14 th Street
in the wake of an unannounced out of scale
development. DCP took the position that there were no
other potential development sites within the area and
therefor would not move forward with the rezoning.
Unfortunately, since then construction commenced for

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two additional out of scale buildings with the plans for more development within the proposed area, none of these sites were initially identified by DCP. In the case of the original Bauhaus development that began the push for some reasonable restrictions in the neighborhood reports were that some co-ops were actually negotiating to sell their buildings to developers. Such circumstances would have been unthinkable at any point in time and underscore the need for reasonable neighborhood protections because obviously the more lots they can accumulate the taller and taller they can go. We want to emphasize that we still support the more far reaching aims of our first application which included height limitations and a higher minimum of affordable housing units than required under the R10 voluntary program. With that said if we understand that these applications go through a back and forth and despite the adjustments to the plan before you it accomplishes the primary objective of protecting a residential neighborhood on a more equal footing with similarly situated residential neighborhoods. We believe the compromised plan does reflect the spirit of the testimony and feedback we heard through

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community board meetings and public hearings where the overwhelming majority of those who testified felt that the current zoning in this area was flawed because it lacked protections against super tall towers. However, as Senator Krueger and the Council Member stated we are concerned about the grandparenting clause for the development on East 58th Street. We believe that to keep this provision only serves to undermine that which the text amendment is trying to accomplish. Moreover, as has been stated relief is available through the BSA. Finally, as Council Member Kallos said the current developer gained control of this site long after the process resulting in this application was underway. It is overly generous to the developer at the expense of the community to provide additional relief in the form of this grandparenting provision and we urge the council to remove it and approve the text amendment. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I'll start with just the elected representatives and then I would like to excuse them and then go on to the attorneys and land use planners for the applicant... for all of as applicants. So, I guess the first question we've

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seen a characterization of the, the… of why this is happening in, in the media so I guess to, to the Senator and the Borough President's Office, have you received outreach from the community, is this about one building or is this about a number of buildings or, or who… are… so I guess one question is are you hearing concerns from folks out, outside of just one building and… I will start with that?

LIZ KRUEGER: No, I have heard from people who live in buildings ranging from the immediate Sutton area Place as far North as the 70's and 80's, as far West... because my district in the Fifties goes all the way to the West side, people are extremely aware and concerned about the over development of super tall buildings and as the Borough President's representative just pointed out the fact that even when people are told it will just be this one and there's no other scenarios that might happen in the neighborhood, we see over and over again that once you establish a precedence that's out of context with a residential community you start to see them popping up everywhere and I have observed and had information shared with me about the purchase of lots to actually trade air rights so that each

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developer can get the ability to do super tall towers, it was actually explained to me along the 57th Street how air rights were traded like baseball cards so that each developer could figure out how to get the as of rights super tall towers with the access to even negotiating not interrupting each other's views while building these monstrous towers for billionaires without any ability by the community to have any input at all. So, we do see this, and I hear from constituents constantly that the precedence of even one more building in a location that hasn't had one of these towers has a domino effect, so it is one of the key issues for us. It's not a one building story, it's an entire residential community by residential community facing a future of this problem.

this... in the area covered by this application we have heard from residents and from buildings throughout the proposed area and, and throughout Manhattan people are saying the same... we're having the same problems in, in various communities but this was in some ways even more pronounced because this area was... as, as far as we could find was sort of the, the

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largest really residential in character and neighborhood in Manhattan with no protections at all.

council MEMBER KALLOS: Have you had occasion where you have tenants who may be rent regulated or rent stabilized and therefor in affordable housing who were facing harassment, the city councils passed a law that says that if you keep coming to somebody and knocking on their door at all hours with buyout offers that that's also considered harassment, are, are you... are you seeing that and is there a duty for elected officials to protect those tenants?

it is a duty of elected officials to protect tenants from harassment and losing their affordable homes and yes, we're very glad that the city council did pass their new package of tenant harassment bills giving older bills real teeth to do something, why is that so important because as there is continuing...

continual growing pressure for building these super tall extremely expensive towers, some people in development become exceptionally aggressive about doing almost anything to try to move the people who live there out to try to get buildings emptied out so

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that they can put together their packages for super tall to move people out so that they can reconstruct and charge much higher rates. This is not news to the city council, we have a... affordability crisis throughout the city of New York. When you look at the Mayor's newest plans to expand affordable housing, the vast majority of it statistically is preservation, right, in order to preserve affordable housing, you have to ensure that you're not tearing down the existing affordable housing and that you're not allowing tenants to be harassed out of their housing so that the prices can skyrocket. So, I challenge that there's one city council district in the city of New York that isn't seeing these stories but since you Senator... Assembly... Council Member, I got to pick a name for you... Council Member Kallos you overlap my district, you and I both know that this is literally a crisis going on in our communities.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Other folks have, have... it, it seems from your testimony our... is this the only place you are considering trying to restrict super talls or is there perhaps an, an effort to make sure that they're not happening in other residential parts of your neighborhood that you represent and,

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2 and it's for both the Senator and the Borough

President?

Borough President Gale Brewer has been very on top of these issues for the entire island of Manhattan and I know that we are continuing to have discussions about how we ensure that zoning and contextual zoning is modernized as the pressures grow certainly in the 70's and 80's East of 3rd Avenue is an ongoing discussion and we think actually this rezoning is an important precedent for understanding what the city is able and should be doing. For neighborhoods I know that outside my own district on the East side of Manhattan primarily there's efforts in a variety of different neighborhoods that probably Gale Brewer staff is better able to articulate.

JIM CARAS: Clearly our office has great concern about this and has been working on this a long time, you know we're concerned about the sort of lack of transparency around zoning lot mergers that allow these things to be announced. We have worked with, I believe it was community board five that had the task force on super talls, we stopped what we thought was an insanely out of context residential

tower in the South Street Sea Port so it's something we're working on all over the city and it is, you know a tremendous concern to our office.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: We've been joined by the Land Use Chair David Greenfield who has a question he'd like to ask for our elected official representatives before we excuse them.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you

Council Member. Thank you all very much and thanks

for your advocacy on behalf of your constituents. I'm

just... and just because I'm sure it will come up later

today, so I want to give you the opportunity to speak

about it. As you know the Department of City Planning

and City Planning Commission actually included a

grandfathering clause that relates to obviously one

specific project, what, what is your take on that, do

you think... do you think that should be in or it

should be removed and why?

LIZ KRUEGER: Okay. So, we each just did testify and address that so when, when you have a chance to look at our written testimony I think you'll see for more detail but we, we both strongly support the council overriding the City Planning grandfathering section of the proposal. As I said in

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multiple options available under existing law and the grandfathering seems to be just a step too far for this site. The concern is that it took so long to get here because it took I think 18 months to negotiate with City Planning in a variety of different proposals and draft proposals, the next testifiers are the experts on that process that we find out ourselves at this moment in time where frankly the need to not allow grandfathering is probably the most critical component at this moment to ensure that the door isn't open to the super tall towers in the residential neighborhood of Sutton Place.

Senator Krueger, I mean here, you know it's really a policy question whether to allow... whether to have a grandfathering provision and here we... there's already an out for them if they want to go to the BSA, they... and again they knew about this application when the current developer gained control of the site, this application had already been underway for quite some time, they were aware of it and we think if you need to weigh the interest here, the balance has, has to be struck in favor of the community and in favor of

accomplishing the contextual nature of the text amendment which is to prevent out of context towers.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I'd like to excuse our elected represent... our elected official and representative for the Borough President, we'd like to now turn to the applicants for their testimony.

LIZ KRUEGER: Thank you very much... [cross-talk]

JIM CARAS: Thank you... [cross-talk]

LIZ KRUEGER: ...for letting us testify...
[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you. We've also been joined by Council Member Andy Cohen.

KARAN MEHRA: Good morning Council Member
Kallos and members of the… of the Land Use… of the
Zoning and Franchises Subcommittee, Chair Greenfield.
My name is Karan Mehra and with me is Sandy Hornick
and we represent the applicants for the East River
Fifties text amendment. I'm not going to belabor the
points that have already been made by the prior
speakers, but we wanted to have an opportunity to put

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some... give you some illustrations of some of what people have been talking about. Let's see ... can you ... Julie can you... I'm having a little technical difficulty how to... how do we... pardon? How do I get to the next slide, sorry about that... arrow, okay thank you... yep, good... okay, so we already know who... we've already talked about the applicants, I just want to emphasize that the East River Fifties Alliance is a coalition that includes 45 member buildings, over 2,600 individual supporters from all over upper Manhattan and... within and beyond the rezoning area and I also want to mention that, that quite a... over 190 people submitted testimony to the City Planning Commission in favor, in support of this rezoning. I know the city council commit... or the City Planning Commission report emphasizes the, the spoken testimony but I wanted to get on the record that there were about 190 ERFA supporters who also wrote to the City Planning Commission to express their support for this rezoning. Okay, so the project area for those who are not yet familiar with this application is on the very far East side, it's the R10 area that extends from North of 51^{st} Street up to 59th Street and if... I'm not sure you can see that on

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this image but at 59th Street of course is the entrance to the Queensboro Bridge so that's sort of a, a, a... a border on the neighborhood and then to the right of course is the ... to the East is the East River and then 1st Avenue is the Western most border and all of those blocks are zoned R10 without any contextual protections as, as some of the other speakers have already pointed out and when we say without contextual protections we mean it's not historic districts or it does not go through Land Use review or the wide streets do have tower on a base the narrow streets do not and none of it is zoned R10A, it's all R10. Let's see... and this just puts in a broader context. I think as Jim Caras just noted, you know this is well to the East of East Midtown, there are two R8B neighborhoods just to the west. So, this really is a very residential neighborhood. As has been discussed this is a unique condition in the city, residentially zoned neighborhoods do not permit towers except for here and except for a couple of partial blocks here and there. To the extent towers are allowed elsewhere in the city they are in mixed commercial and residential neighborhoods not purely residential neighborhoods. Do you want to chime in?

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okay, and so again this neighborhood's uniquely vulnerable. Now this image which is from the City Planning guidelines is about 40 stories tall but as has been discussed these rules actually allow towers much higher because there is no minimum tower coverage requirement and as we all know it has ... have watched throughout the city primarily in, in central business districts there have been much higher towers that were not possible back in 1961 when this zoning was first imposed on this neighborhood. And just to underscore the residential context of the neighborhood you can see from this slide the tan color that predominates within the red border of, of the project area that's multifamily elevator buildings, there's also a number of multifamily walk up buildings and someone and two-family townhouses. To the extent there's any commercial at all it tends to be on... I think there's only two... a maximum of two FAR of commercial allowed on... along 1st Avenue and along 59th Street and so to the extent there's any mixed use it's still primarily residential with a very little bit of, of commercial. And commercial is the, the reddest color on this slide and so if you look you see that it's not for two whole avenues that

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you see any substantial commercial and office building uses in this area. So, you know a number of speakers has said that very tall towers would be out of context with this neighborhood, we wanted to take a, a couple of minutes to look at the context of the neighborhood. The vast majority of the neighborhood say... almost half the buildings are large multifamily apartment buildings that are between 14 and 20 stories. This view down Sutton Place is a very good example, you can see looking down the street that these are... that these are not towers, these are, you know 16 to 20 story buildings, that's also very true on Sutton Place... or no, this is Sutton Place, on 57th Street. When you go to the side streets you get more of a mix, here's a midrise apartment building on one of the side streets, I believe it's 55th. There are also quite a, a number of buildings that are lower rise particularly around Sutton Square and here's an ... this is actually on 58th Street on the Eastern end of 58th Street, you can see there's a four-story building, a five story and a six story there centered on the... in the photo and there's a number of, of those types of buildings in the neighborhood. There are some towers based on the 1961, you know zoning

allowing towers, they tend to be here's an example
of one, this one is a midblock tower, its 363 feet
high. There are I think as, as one of the former
speakers said there's a about eight or nine towers
that in this neighborhood and that's out of over 100
buildings, I think about 120 buildings. So, towers
are there, there are absolutely some towers, they
tend to be between 300 and 380 feet and with one
outlier and that is the Sovereign located on 59^{th}
facing the Queensboro Bridge and that and that is
485 feet tall. So, as you can see from the existing
context there are no buildings that are 600 feet, 700
feet, 800 feet, 900 feet, 1,000 feet high and, and
the predominate context is about 200 feet. So, so the
purpose of the rezoning here as, as has been
discussed by a number of people we've been working
with City Planning for quite a while to come up with
a solution, how can we address this issue while also
at the same time recognizing that the city has a
great need for housing, the population is growing so
whatever solution we're coming up with needs to be
able to accommodate housing growth. So, the new tower
on a base rules are will apply on narrow streets in
the rezoning area in lieu of standard tower rules and

like tower on a base on wide streets they have a
minimum tower coverage requirement of 30 percent and
a maximum tower coverage of 40 percent but the
packing rule for, for this new narrow street tower on
a base is 45 to 50 percent of FAR, must be below 150
feet, that it's a little more lenient than the
packing rule on wide streets and that makes it
possible to get a little bit more FAR on your
building and again that is a change that is intended
to accommodate growth. Like tower on a base on wide
streets the… well there has to be a setback on narrow
streets that's 15 feet and the base height needs to
be 60 to 85 feet and I want to emphasize that the
FAR, the allowable FAR did not change, the applicants
in an earlier exploration of options would have liked
to have increased the FAR for the area however they
are already at the state cap and that's ten 12 FAR
with inclusionary bonus. And here's an example of how
these rules would play out on a potential development
site and so what you're looking at is a 35 story
building with a 60 to 85 foot base that is matching
these rules would play out on a potential development site and so what you're looking at is a 35 story building with a 60 to 85 foot base that is matching to the shorter buildings adjacent and I'm not sure if you can see from this rendering but this building is taller than essentially all the buildings on the same
you can see from this rendering but this building is
taller than essentially all the buildings on the same

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block, it's a... it's... so, it is... it is accommodating additional FAR not only from its... all the FAR from its own site but also able to absorb FAR from some merged zoning lot and that would be from the two, two yellow buildings adjacent. So, the point is that this solution is, is a balancing of the desire for the community to, to maintain a certain scale while also ensuring that there's room for growth in the future. And let... I'm going to turn it over to Sandy and see if there's anything he would like to add to...

SANDY HORNICK: So, so you know the first thing is of course that the objective here is to accommodate towers that, that match the surrounding locations reasonably and the thing I really want to do is get into the question that Councilman Kallos says before about investing and I should begin by saying my name is Sandy Hornick, I'm a Land Use Consultant to the East River Fifties Alliance and thank members of the Council for the opportunity to speak. The Planning Commission modified the East River Fifties proposal to allow the existing permits to continue and I... we believe that this is a serious flaw in the proposal as it's a, a draft in the zoning has a very long standing and very specific rules

about when projects that are in process vest, this
project as you've said the text has been in the
works for two years before the current ownership
actually took title to the property, they've known
that a proposal was in the works and might be adopted
at by Fifties plans. There have been occasional
instances where the zoning has accommodated projects
that are already in process, I think the key issue
that distinguishes this that distinguishes most
rezonings from the handful of situations where some
projects are grandfathered is the degree the degree
to which the buildings that are being grandfathered
vary from the public policies that are being sought
in the rezoning and I'll give you an example, way
back in 1982 when the special Midtown district was
first adopted it was very, very vigorous testimony
about many, many projects that were in process and
that they should be grandfathered and in the end at
that point it was the Board of Estimate and the City
Planning Commission did not grandfather them and the
main reason as I understood it back then was that the
re it wasn't height because height settlement
heights are allowed in, in, in Midtown but there was
a public policy objective about getting pedestrian

space and public space in conjunction with rezonings
and allowing all those buildings would continue to
exacerbate the existing pedestrian space problems in
Midtown and so the nobody was grandfathered. In this
instance we've got a proposed building that is 300
feet taller more than 300 feet taller than the
tallest building in this neighborhood, the urban
design announced as provided by the applicants in
support of their the by the developers in support
of their application says nine over 90 percent of
the buildings are contextual in nature below, you
know let's just say 210 feet, less than ten percent
of the buildings are in the second category which in
goes up in their analysis up to 474, in our analysis
its up 485 so there a, a difference between the
contextual and the non-contextual is less than 300
feet, this proposed building exceeds that limit, that
amount by another 300 plus feet. It's, it's just an
incredibly out of character building, they have every
opportunity to vest under the existing procedures and
if they don't vest by the time this is adopted if it
is adopted they have opportunities to seek regress at
the Board of Standards and Appeals as does everybody

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else, we believe that's the appropriate way to handle

3 it. Thank you.

KARAN MEHRA: Can... may I just add one or two more things very quickly, okay. So, I know when, when we were before the City Planning Commission there were some commenters who, who asserted that, that this proposal was spot zoning and I just want to address that directly, you know spot zoning happens when you treat a site differently than... inconsistently with the overall well considered plan, I think that what has been discussed here is that this neighborhood has been treated differently than other residential areas in the city in that it... you have this unique vulnerability and we see this, this, this text amendment as correcting that and, and making this residential neighborhood consistent with the city's treatment of other residential neighborhoods throughout and ultimately the City Planning Commission, you know concluded that this was not... spot zoning was not an issue, that this was about that there was a well-considered plan, that there was a, a land use rational for this rezoning and so I just wanted to mention that. The other thing I want is, is... there were some concerns about whether

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tower on a base was the proper land use solution to, to the issue and I think as Sandy had pointed out to us if you go back and look at the commission report adopting tower on a base regulations back in 1994 the point of tower on a base was not so much to match the existing fabric as to tie the disparate elements together and that's... so, you have... you have a narrow side street that has some low buildings that has a tower that's set back and then you have some mid-rise apartment buildings, tower on a base by having both a base, a street wall and, and also towers sort of... sort of weaves everything together and that's why we, we think this is an appropriate solution in, in addition to the other reasons we already mentioned. Thank you.

some... in my remarks and some of the other applicants remarks so just hoping to get a little bit of that into the record. So, when did the preapplication process begin with City Planning and were there meetings before the preapplication started?

SANDY HORNICK: We think August but certainly by the fall... early fall of, of... [cross-talk]

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KARAN MEHRA: 15... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: 15.

KARAN MEHRA: 2015...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, this goes all the way back to 2015 so there were... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: Yes... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...meetings with City Planning where... and, and so in the fall of 2015 actually pretty much started in the summer with preliminary meetings but I think you came... you were retained and brought in by fall of 2015 and so in those meetings was there ever a proposal for mandatory or consideration of mandatory inclusionary housing on the part of applicants?

SANDY HORNICK: So, our... yes, and, and actually our proposal was supposed to have mandatory inclusionary housing and to increase the permitted density and... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and so, we then... at, at what point did we submit our preapplication?

KARAN MEHRA: I believe that was in January of 2016, yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And that

preapplication included based on planning feedback it was no longer mandatory, but it was optional, but it still included additional density in order to build community facilities?

KARAN MEHRA: That's correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and then following our preapplication mandatory inclusionary housing was proposed by the Mayor, can you share just how closely that may have tracked to what we were proposing?

SANDY HORNICK: So, so the city's proposed that they have adopted mandatory inclusionary housing maps, a mandatory inclusionary housing district in which somewhere between 20 and 30 percent depending on the option that's chosen and the... and the income strata is mapped wherever there was a zoning change that substantially increases the residential... potential residential development so, you could be going from an M zone to an R zone and that would trigger it, or you could be going from a lower density residential zone to a higher density residential zone wherever that was significantly substantial it would trigger it. In our original

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proposal that's part of the reasons we were adding density. When you went to the… early on we were still proposing an inclusionary bump up in, in the FAR, the city had concerns, expressed concerns to us that, that was in effect conditional zoning that you, you can't get the increase in FAR without it changing the residential FAR or without it changing the state legislation.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and what... why, why can't you is there some sort of... what, what is the current maximum FAR in... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: So, so... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...the neighborhood and what... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: The current maximum... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...is the current under the law and why, why can't we just...

SANDY HORNICK: So, the current maximum

FAR is ten bonus-able to 12 through the provision of inclusionary housing and we had proposed to go to a maximum of 13 and to actually in... to move from the current R10 inclusionary housing program to an inclusionary housing designated area program which

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has a higher percentage of affordability and, and to that in conjunction with an increase in FAR but the increase in FAR is also capped by the state multiple dwelling law which is ten, we thought there was potentially a way around that, that... would say but the, the, the Department of City Planning felt that that would be conditional and that they couldn't... would not certify such an application so we ultimately dropped that.

additional changes on the front, we go into preapplication we have the optional piece, how long did it take from when we were in preapplication to when... so, so if you can just share for the record, so preapplication... that mean we can just file an application immediately, the city council I think we recent... did we... hold on, did we... so, so the city council... so, how long was the preapplication period?

[off-mic dialogue]

SANDY HORNICK: So, that, that... and, and during that period was this... was this a secret...

[cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, that, that... and, and during that period was this... was this a secret... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: No... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...was this all happening in, in back rooms, was this a back room deal or was the, the preapplication process public and widely reported and everybody actually knew about it?

SANDY HORNICK: It was discussed openly, it was publicized, it was presented at several public meetings to the community board at least some where representatives of the ownership who are present so, it was absolutely public.

for, for the record the city council has introduced legislation and to pass legislation to remove this preapplication... 18-month preapplication period so, if that preapplication period were, were, were... would no longer happen and this would have happened how, how many years would it have shaved off this whole process, this would have all happened back in 2016?

SANDY HORNICK: Well you have greater faith... you have great faith in the ability to

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 222	
2	actually alter how the speed in which government	
3	operates. My long career in government tells me that	
4	there, there's always been unanticipated surprises i	
5	that, so it would be hard to say exactly how much but	
6	clearly [cross-talk]	
7	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: It, it would have	
8	shaved [cross-talk]	
9	SANDY HORNICK:we, we, we could	
10	[cross-talk]	
11	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:18 months off	
12	[cross-talk]	

SANDY HORNICK: ...we could have saved some time.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, so at, at least a, a... if, if you subtract 18 months there it wouldn't have actually even had been time for a change in ownership on that property.

SANDY HORNICK: Probably, yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, so we, we... when did we file our application?

[off-mic dialogue]

SANDY HORNICK: Well you know it's ... we just say that... you file the application... the way it really... the way it works is you spend a lot of time

2	in preapplication and when City Planning is finally		
3	satisfied with the preapplication that's when you		
4	file the application so you don't really file the		
5	application until you're through the whole		
6	preapplication process so, you know if this was		
7	referred at a juvenile matter on the date but it was		
8	probably like May, right, maybe April or something		
9	like that.		
10	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And that's 2016?		

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And that's 2016?

SANDY HORNICK: 2017 because you're in the process...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Got it. Okay and then we, we had negotiated this for, for more than 18 months at that point was it immediately certified or, or, or was there more public notice on this? I believe it was certified in... around... was it certified in June?

KARAN MEHRA: It was certified I think June 5^{th} if I'm... [cross-talk]

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

KARAN MEHRA: ...remembering the date ...

1	SOSCOLITITES ON SONTHO THIS THENOMISES 22	
2	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And at that point	
3	how many hearings had the community board had done or	
4	the East River Fifties rezoning?	
5	KARAN MEHRA: I want to say two or three,	
6	but I would have to… [cross-talk]	
7	SANDY HORNICK: I'm, I'm pretty sure	
8	there… [cross-talk]	
9	KARAN MEHRA:check, at least [cross-	
10	talk]	
11	SANDY HORNICK:were three [cross-talk]	
12	KARAN MEHRA:two.	
13	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Be, before then	
14	and then [cross-talk]	
15	KARAN MEHRA:probably [cross-talk]	
16	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:there were, were	
17	invited in on numerous occasions to participate in	
18	those hearings beginning as early as 2015 through	
19	June and then in June I believe there were two	
20	hearings of community board six with one joint with	
21	the Borough President, is that correct?	
22	KARAN MEHRA: Well there was the	
23	committee and then there the committee was joint	

with the Borough President and then there was the

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full board.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and was	
3	there ever occasion for the Department of City	
4	Planning and the, the City Planning Chair to	
5	recommend rather than the application that had put	
6	been put forward of 210 feet as of right and 260 feet	
7	with affordable housing, was there ever a	
8	recommendation to pivot to tower on base and was that	
9	ever made publicly?	
10	KARAN MEHRA: There was a letter that,	
11	that's clearly circulated widely in, in as much as it	
12	was referenced in, in press, press statements but	
13	that it was a letter to the elected officials	
14	advising of from Chair Lago to the elected official	
15	applicants which oh I'm sorry, I take that back, I	
16	believe it was actually from Bob Tuttle to the	
17	applicants in February of 2017 advising that	
18	advising that they recommended a tower on a base	
19	approach and that was in February of 2017.	
20	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and I think	
21	I first read that [cross-talk]	
22	KARAN MEHRA: From Bob Tuttle… [cross-	
23	talk]	

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...in the press...

25 [cross-talk]

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KARAN MEHRA: ...and then... and then the Chair talked about concerns with the application at certification in June of 2017.

KARAN MEHRA: Sure and, and so in the recommendations from Bob Tuttle or the Chair did they suggest a grandfathering clause?

KARAN MEHRA: They did not.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And based on the recommendation of a tower on base did the applicant accept the very public recommendation and modify the application and present the application based on the specific recommendations made by the Chair and the staff?

KARAN MEHRA: Yes, we did.

we, we make it today and, and so I think that is helpful. Similarly, just one other line of questioning before I turn it over to... I know one of my colleagues has a question, Council Member Cohen.

During the bankruptcy was this rezoning unknown to the bankruptcy estate, was there occasion for the applicants to receive legal demands and perhaps even threats from attorneys for the bankruptcy or others involved in the transaction?

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correct.

KARAN MEHRA: I'm not going to... I... you

know I didn't represent either of the parties in the

bankruptcy so I'm not going to get into what was or

wasn't done but I will say that I know many of the

6 documents referenced the potential rezoning as an

7 issue in the bankruptcy.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I, I, I will... I
will just say I, I got numerous cease and desists and
other... with, with similar flowery... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: Well that's true, right,

yes, yes...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I, I received similar cease and desists and was also... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: You're correct, I had forgotten about that, you're absolutely 100 percent

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and I seem to remember some flowery language around legal consequences for my failure to do so. So... we've been joined by Council Member Ritchie Torres, Council Member Andy Cohen.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Thank you Council Member. I'm just trying to educate myself on this issue around grandfathering and I'm not even sure if

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this panel is... if, if, if you are... can answer my questions but it's, it's my understanding and maybe I'm... and maybe I'm misinformed but as, as a practical matter that it, it seems that this applicant... this project, the, the East 58th Street Project if it went before BSA would be... would be approved based on the substantial completion of the foundation, does anyone know as a... as a practical matter is that... am I... do I understand that correctly?

possible and we've said that all along, we now... the point is that there is... as Senator Krueger stated there's a set of uniform rules that people are aware of and understand what their... you know what the risk they're undertaking when they decide to move forward at the same time as a zoning proposal and so, so I... you know I don't know exactly what the state of any particular developer's project is so I can't speak to that but I will say that it's possible... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: No, I, I understand there's a process but as a practical matter as a Council Member, you know I, I just want to understand what I'm voting on and if it... you know and what is the practical effect of what we're doing

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that's, that's why I ask not... I, I certainly understand, and I don't know... again if either of you have an opinion on...

SANDY HORNICK: Well I, I actually spoke a little bit to this at the City Planning Commission hearing. First of all, we are not going to judge, we are not the judges of whether they've proceeded far enough, I wouldn't view myself as competent to make that decision. Normally or often when, when rezoning's are done various projects in the development process try to expedite and, and some vest and some don't and those are the rules of the game and we believe in playing by the rules of those games. I think... the... there are two practical outcomes, one is the possibility that for whatever reason they're not... they won't vest and by the way they testified at the City Planning Commission... was it... was it testify or something similar that, that, that they would... they, they, they would not vest I think but that isn't to say that they won't, and the board would grant them the right. The... I would go beyond even the specifics of this case which is sometimes the council or the Planning Commission grandfathers people, the question is what is the

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comparison between what you're grandfathering, what do you... and what the public policy is. The public policy is that the building can be twice... more than twice as tall as the overwhelming majority of the buildings, more than 300 feet tall if that's the precedence that the council's comfortable with it's not the precedence that the community is comfortable with, it's not the precedence we as advisors to the community believe people should be comfortable with but in, in the end of the day it's, it's your, your decision.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Recognizing
Council Member Torres from the Bronx.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I, I don't know if I heard you correctly... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...followed, followed by Land Use Chair Greenfield.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I think you indicated that the developer should know the risk of proceeding with the development knowing that there's a zoning action, did... am I accurately representing what you said?

KARAN MEHRA: Yes, that's, that's what I was saying... [cross-talk]

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So, so... [cross-

3 talk]

KARAN MEHRA: ...is that... is that any, anybody at any point in time this committee... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...yeah... [cross-talk]

rezoning properties and it... as Council Member Kallos pointed out it often takes a very long time because of the preapplication process so if I'm someone with a project in an area that's being discussed for rezoning and I move forward with a proposal that is quite different from the, the proposed rezoning being considered I'm, I'm taking into account... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Can you explain the timing for like how far back does... the development date and how far back does your application date? Because you're suggesting that the developer knew the application that you were pursuing just as he was proceeding with the development so do you have answers as to the timing?

KARAN MEHRA: The time frame that we... as, as Council Member Kallos was asking earlier we

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started talking about this in 2015, we filed a preapplication statement in 2016 at that time there was extensive press about the application after that time there were a number of community board meetings where… [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: When, when did the... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: ...the application... [cross-

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...process officially... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: ...was... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...begin like when did it go through community board review and then borough board review and then make its way to the City Planning and then the... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: Well it didn't... [cross-

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...council... [cross-

KARAN MEHRA: ...get into ULURP... it didn't... it wasn't referred out by, by the city until 2017 but there were many public discussions about the proposal

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES
                                                          233
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     at... in the community board, in the press that...
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     [cross-talk]
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                 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: But it, it, it...
 5
     [cross-talk]
                 KARAN MEHRA: ...representatives in... on all
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 7
     sides... [cross-talk]
                 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ... it sounds like ...
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     [cross-talk]
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                KARAN MEHRA: ...were involved... [cross-
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     talk]
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                 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...there is a
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     possibility that the development was in the works
     before your application officially began but, but I'd
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     be curious to know more details about the timing.
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                 KARAN MEHRA: You know I... [cross-talk]
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                 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: What, what's the
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     status of the development at the moment?
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                 KARAN MEHRA: I, I believe
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     representatives from the developer will be speaking
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     later and you can ask... I can't speak for them so...
     [cross-talk]
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                 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay, is it ...
    [cross-talk]
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KARAN MEHRA: ...I don't... [cross-talk]

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 234
2	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:is it [cross-
3	talk]
4	KARAN MEHRA:you know we're here to,
5	to… [cross-talk]
6	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Is it almost
7	complete, is it half complete, is it is not even a
8	brick has been… [cross-talk]
9	KARAN MEHRA: They're working [cross-
10	talk]
11	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:been laid
12	[cross-talk]
13	KARAN MEHRA:on their well from what
14	we see they're working on their foundations but I, I.
15	again you can discuss the… I, I'm not going to speak
16	for anyone else except the applicant [cross-talk]
17	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay, so I'll
18	those questions of the developer [cross-talk]
19	KARAN MEHRA: Yes, exactly… [cross-talk]
20	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:then, thank you
21	[cross-talk]
22	KARAN MEHRA: Thank you so much Council
23	Member.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you

Council Member. So, obviously we're all asking

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similar questions today. First of all, I want to congratulate you, I know that this has been a long time coming both Karen and Sandy and I think it's a, a sign of the perseverance not just on your end but on all the elected officials including Council Member Kallos and the Borough President and the State Senator who have been advocating for this and, so I think... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I think this is a sign of how the system is supposed to work so we're very pleased to have you here today so congratulations to both of you Karen and Sandy. So, let me ask you this on the same... on the same vein, we have an obvious... it's an obvious flag, right, which is that there's a particular project and the question of whether the project should be grandfathered verses vested, the Department of City Planning has weighed in over here so from a policy perspective, right, it could obviously go both ways and I think Sandy you worked at the Department of City Planning so perhaps you want to weigh in on this. Earlier this morning we had another hearing about self-storage and in that particular case the Department of City Planning did

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in fact in that case suggest as well to grandfather		
an existing self-storage and in fact to allow them to		
be complying as opposed to in noncompliance so, why		
do you feel from a public policy perspective weighing		
all the policy issues when the Department of City		
Planning actually put this recommendation in, more		
than a recommendation that's actually in their text		
why do you feel like we should carve it out, so from		
a policy perspective it's obviously a significant		
issue so I'm wondering as to what your thinking is on		
this Sandy as the planner who, who's responsible		
[cross-talk]		

SANDY HORNICK: So... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...for the ERFA application?

SANDY HORNICK: ...I, I spent 38 years at the Department and I worked on a number of... several projects, I can't actually remember which ones at the moment but there were a couple where either the, the Department of City Planning or the Board of Estimate or the City Council add, added provisions grandfathering people and others where as I cited the Midtown one earlier they did not... and I think that the, the fundamental question is well how much does

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

1 this vary our goal if we... if, if we... it's not me, 2 3 I've got to stop saying we... if the public sector grandfathers and so I have not been involved in the 4 self-storage question but, but if you grandfather one building... [cross-talk] 6 7 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I'm just raising it to sort of... [cross-talk] 8 9 SANDY HORNICK: But, I'm, I mean... it's trying to... [cross-talk] 10 11 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...make a point 12 have you ever... [cross-talk] SANDY HORNICK: ...use it... [cross-talk] 13 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...seen a 14 15 grandfather... the reason I was bringing it up is because we routinely do grandfather items as you 16 17 mentioned in different applications, we happened to 18 have that discussion this morning, it's a 19 continuation of a discussion, it's not something 20 that's unprecedented obviously so that's why I was ... 21 [cross-talk]

22 SANDY HORNICK: That's correct... [cross-

23 | talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...raising it because we've been here since the morning... [cross-

SANDY HORNICK: That's right so, so... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yes...

SANDY HORNICK: So, in, in the IBZ and self-storage question you've got... and I don't know how many such buildings there are, I think we just cited one, you've got all of the IBZ's which have thousands of acres of space in which you're trying to preserve space over time for industrial activity and the leaving of one or two or three projects to go forward doesn't really alter that long term objective of, of preserving space for industry. In this case the proposal is about neighborhood character, right, the presence of those eight or nine towers is the argument that's used against putting... just putting an R10A contextual height limit, the presence of a few buildings that are taller, right and the presence of one building that's taller than 363 feet, there's only one building taller than that so... well one because we got the 1st Avenue building, right, but... which is also under 400 feet I might add are enough

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to shift the perception of the neighborhood, the discussion of the neighborhood, this building, you know imagine you got one set of height limits here, one set of height limits here and another set of height... and then another building here that's what that is, alright and we're saying that that is so at variance from the public policy that is before you today about adopting this that they have a right to proceed if they are successful and they may very well be successful and we have been honest with our clients from the beginning that that might in the end turn out to be the case but that's... those are the ground rules and we should... if not... making an exception for this that 800 foot tall building will be there as close to... forever as is possible for us humans to conceive.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay Sandy

I'm, I'm enjoying this conversation as you may know

I... I'm an adjunct law professor at Brooklyn Law so...

[cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: Right... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...I'm going to go one step further and just for the academic nature of the conversation well what do you think about the

vesting putting aside for a moment the constitutional takings questions that requires a Board of Standards and Appeals perhaps... I'm just curious to get your views, do you think that we shouldn't have vesting provisions in the law which are obviously separate from this but occur based on that similar public policy argument that you're making, I'm just trying to understand how far you're going in terms of your policy argument?

SANDY HORNICK: Well I'm, I'm, I'm not going any further to... we, we have vesting rules, right and the... you know again you're the law professor, I'm... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: You're the planner... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: You know... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...you've been doing it for 38... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: ...I'm, I'm a planner I'm not... [cross-talk]

22 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...years...

23 [cross-talk]

24 SANDY HORNICK: ...an attorney... [cross-

25 talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yes, yes...

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SANDY HORNICK: ...so... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...you're the

6 policy guru... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: ...a little shaky ground

8 here… [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yes... [cross-

10 talk]

SANDY HORNICK: ...but of course that probably never stopped me before and you know I, I think the vesting is, is this balance between its... you know when does the fairness scale say you've proceeded too far and you shouldn't be penalized by changing the rules and there's a set of rules for that and there's a set of rules that everybody plays by, right and then there are... you know clearly some individual cases where people say well the rules are fair but, but, you know it wouldn't be the worst thing in the world to, to do it and I'll give you a case of point, the... there's a special permit in... allows larger homes in, in parts of Brooklyn, community board ten recently sought to get out of it and did get out of it and the council grandfathered

SANDY HORNICK: And, and... [cross-talk]

community board ten... [cross-talk]

in community board 14 and 15 it's just not popular in

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: But yes ...

[cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: ...I am the... one of the authors of that text so, so... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay... [cross-

SANDY HORNICK: ...you don't have to convince me and I, I personally think that more homes should be ... the ... we have an old housing stock and how you accommodate a housing stock is, is a big question not subject to this hearing but... is a big question not just in board of 15... 14 and 15 but the point there that I was trying to make about that is that there was... there was a... the amount of area that these particular buildings were seeking the exception from the under... from the underlying zoning through the special permit was not so great that the, the, the community was opposed to it and in that context it made perfect sense for the council in my opinion to, to grandfather it. In this case we're not... it's not like we have a 500-foot-tall building and then we have a 550-tall building or 520-foot-tall building, we have a 500... a 475-foot-tall building with another building on top of it.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, so to, to get back to the original point at the Chair's request we happen to be enjoying this conversation, I'm sorry... I'm sorry if you... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I suggest the... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yes... [cross-

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...Land Use Chair hold a forum for planners to get together and have this sort of conversation... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I do... I do... I did it last year at Brooklyn Law School, we did the 100... the next 100 years of Brooklyn zoning so we actually did discuss it but... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: You should invite Sandy next time.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yes, I

definitely will so Sandy so just to... just to wrap up

this point, so you're okay with the vesting and

you're saying that's... the rules are as it is, your

argument is that it goes too far when it comes to

this particular zoning to grandfather someone in even

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if in fact this particular applicant may in fact become vested is what you're saying?

SANDY HORNICK: He has a right... if he has a right to be vested he should... he has a right to that and, and there are rules... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: So, does it...

final question for you, does it matter to you if we
end up discovering that this candidate in fact will
get vested, right and that... everybody agrees the
candidate will get vested, does it matter to you
still whether or not the grandfathering is in or out?

SANDY HORNICK: Yes and, and, and this has nothing to do with our clients, you asked me my question and I think that the precedential nature of doing a grandfather to something that is this far different from what is... the zoning would allow will, I don't want to say haunt be... but it, it is something that will color every... many future rezonings in ways that we don't even know.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Just want to follow along with the Land Use Chair's questioning, so the City Planning Commissioner made a recommendation for a tower on base without

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grandfathering, DCP made that same recommendation, you as an applicant put in exactly what they recommended and so in order... and, and then at the last meeting last week of City Planning which was immediately before the City Council stated session when we can vote things out as a body, what is the effect on timing of adding the grandfathering clause such as if the grandfathering clause had not been added at the last minute and the city PC had voted it as it was and then handed it to the council to do as we tend to do a land use hearing on the November 16th we could of done the vote on the 16th and it would have been over and done with on November 16th, does adding the grandfathering clause perhaps as what some might call a red herring so that the council then has to amend it out and perhaps from the 16th to the 30th so an additional two weeks for the BSA process?

KARAN MEHRA: When the council modifies an application it has to go back to the City Planning Commission for a determination as to whether or not the modification is within scope so it, it adds time to the application.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, so, so perhaps just for my colleagues who had questions

about this the, the dance we are doing here may only be a red herring to add two weeks to the process over to Andy Cohen.

wanted to follow up on, on a question from Chair

Greenfield because I, I... again I'm not really looking
at it exactly from a, a public policy perspective but

I'm not sure I follow your testimony, is your... is
your concern about the carve out, the grandfathering
that this... that this particular building is
significantly taller like would you not object to the
grandfathering if it was somewhere in the middle like
taller than the other buildings but not as tall as it
is, I'm not... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: Well... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: ...you seem to be saying both now so I'm not sure...

SANDY HORNICK: So, I got asked some theoretical questions which I tried my best to answer, our position is that the ERFA position is that the grandfathering rules or the vesting rules should... they're, they're time tested, everybody operates under and they should remain in effect, we got asked a lot of questions about whether or not... I

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got asked a lot of questions about whether or not if I knew this was going forward again, etcetera, etcetera so our view is there's a good rule in place, it's, it's a vesting provision that my understanding is based on the court decisions from decades ago, it, it is the standard operating procedure and that's what should remain in effect, right, people have pointed out that there are examples where, where people... where the council or the... or the City Planning Commission and the council or... have included vesting provisions... grandfathering provisions and that's true and my only point is that where... those places where it has been done are ones that are more akin... what's being allowed is more akin to what's already there.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: I think that the testimony was that there are eight nearby towers, but none are as tall as this tower, if... [cross-talk]

SANDY HORNICK: They're all under 500 feet, this is over... this is 800 feet.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: So... but if this building... if this tower were 500 feet it would still not be in compliance with the new zoning but would you... would you be... would you be objecting to the

21 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:

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SANDY HORNICK: We weren't ... we weren't in on the deliberations there and... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay, is, is there anything in testimony that would suggest how

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critical the grandfather clause was to City
Planning's decision, if, if you don't know the answer
to that question I can find out on my own but...

SANDY HORNICK: I... you know they put it in, so it was part of their consideration but...

[cross-talk]

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

SANDY HORNICK: I can't tell you if it wasn't there what they would do...

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Because it could be the case that but for the grandfather clause City Planning would not have approved the text amendment and then it would have never come before the City Council so, so that... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: I wouldn't... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...that's a fact
that I would... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: ...I wouldn't... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...want to find out
be... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: ...I wouldn't assume that, the City Planning Commissioner's all... you know at the beginning had a number of questions about whether,

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whether this was spot zoning and... as, as... whether it was... whether tower on a base was the appropriate

4 planning rational, whether it was part of a well-

5 considered plan and at the end of the day many of

6 them said on the record that they felt that this was...

7 this was an appropriate plan, that this neighborhood

absolutely shouldn't have very tall towers and...

cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Right, I guess
the question is with the grandfather clause so, in
the absence of one I'd be curious to know what City
Planning would have ultimately decided but I
understand you can't answer that question... [crosstalk]

SANDY HORNICK: So, so I, I... [cross-talk]

KARAN MEHRA: I can't... I can't look into

their... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So, I don't think they can... I, I will take the liberty of doing so, if you watch the hearing there were several City Planning Commissioners who are upset about the grandfathering clause and wanted the previous nontower on base application that would of included the height for affordability component and I will say

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with certainty based on the recommendation of the Department of City Planning and the Chairs of the commission on this... of City Planning Commission that they're recommendation was, was without a grandfather clause and so my, my belief is that the Chair when issuing a statement just as our speaker speaks for the body.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I, I want to just ask a, a clarifying question just to follow up on Andy Cohen. So, does... is there a height limit on tower on base?

SANDY HORNICK: No.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, so there is no height limit on this site and so that I think is a, a clarifying piece, what it does is it changes the form and so if a person puts together a large enough assemblage and has a base they can build as tall as the block and lots allow.

KARAN MEHRA: The tower on a base creates a... instead of a tower a long... a tall skinny tower requires more of the FAR below 150 feet, it also has a minimum tower coverage requirement which means you can't keep adding more and more however it's... the City Planning Commission's report says that they

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expected this provision to allow buildings in the range 300 to 500 feet and you know we gave... we showed you a rendering of a 35 story building so these are not small buildings and these are buildings that are substantially taller than 90 percent of the buildings in the neighborhood so these are... so, there's absolutely nothing preventing someone from building buildings of, of those heights.

council Member Kallos: I believe we've gotten everyone's questions answered on this application, we've gotten questions answered on the next 100 years of zoning for the city and a commitment for Brooklyn Law School to have a forum on this in the future, perhaps so I'd like to excuse the applicants and just recess for five minutes.

SANDY HORNICK: Thank you.

KARAN MEHRA: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: We inadvertently left out one representative for an elected official, David Leeds on behalf of representative Carol Maloney who I'll invite to give testimony. After that we will hear from Gamma Real Estate; Kramer, Kramer Levin as well as the Real Estate Board of New York followed by a panel in favor. Yes, no worries. You may begin.

DAVID LEEDS: Hi, my name is David Leeds, 2 3 I'm here today on behalf of Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney to present testimony. I am pleased to thank 4 5 the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises for allowing me to present testimony today. I strongly 6 7 support the East River Fifties Alliance's text amendment to the zoning resolution of the city of New 8 York and ask that the City Council vote to approve the proposed rezoning but without the modification 10 11 made by the City Planning Commission on November 15th, 2017. The area of Manhattan Community District 12 six East of 1st Avenue and North of East 51st Street 13 is the only area of Manhattan where R10 zoning which 14 15 allows buildings to have a floor area ratio of 10.0 16 or even 12.0 of certain allotments where inclusionary housing is met applies on side streets. This area is 17 18 a low rise and midrise residential community yet 19 current zoning law enables super tall buildings to be constructed with no regard for context or for 20 21 potential impacts on the neighborhood. Recent advances in architecture and engineering have made it 2.2 2.3 easier than ever thought possible to construct super tall buildings in excess of 700 feet tall. With the 24

zoning regulations currently governing construction

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in the relevant area of CD six there is nothing preventing the proliferation of soaring towers. These buildings either end up being apartment sized bank accounts for wealthy absentee owners and private equity funds or they create an influx of residents that overwhelm the local infrastructure overcrowding schools, transportation and parks. Overdevelopment poses a threat to the character of this low and midrise community as a result of its current R10 zoning. Super talls would block nearby resident's light and air and overshadow all low-rise buildings in the immediate vicinity. Additionally, it is inappropriate to allow huge towers to build in the middle of residential blocks. Traditionally and for good reason taller buildings have been reserved for avenues while mid-block buildings are lower in scale. The proposed text amendment to the zoning resolution which draws inspiration from the city's tower on a base development rules would be far more suitable for the East River Fifties area. The rezoning proposal would require that new buildings be constructed with at least 45 percent of their total floor area located in stories either partially or entirely below a height of 150 feet, it will prevent the kind of out

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of scale development that is possible under the current R10 zoning and block the construction of midblock super talls. Tower on a base packing rules will also ensure the construction of buildings with appropriate heights and contextual street walls. In short, the zoning regulations currently effecting the relevant area of CD six includes serious oversights that jeopardize the neighborhoods character many of which the proposed text amendment would successfully remedy. However, the value of this proposed rezoning would be undermined if the city council were to approve the modification added by the City Planning Commission. This provision would authorize projects that have not yet completed their foundations to proceed with construction pursuant to the zoning regulations currently in place and thus would undermine the very purpose for which the zoning change is being made, the prevention of super tall structures in a residential community. Changing the zoning but allowing a non-contextual building to go up would be bad precedence, there is a reason for the traditional rule that foundations must be complete, there is no rational for making an exception here when the City Planning Commission has acknowledged

that the building in question is totally out of scale
for this location. At a putative 67 stories and 800
feet tall this would be the this tower would be the
tallest building on the Upper East Side. In fact,
it's 800-foot height would be roughly equivalent to
an 80-story building. This building would dwarf its
neighbors in the Sutton Place area and would alter
the neighborhoods historic character as a community
with brownstones and low to mid rise apartment
buildings. The construction of such an out of place
super tall would be a result of precisely the kind of
zoning oversight that the proposed text amendment is
meant to correct. Under normal circumstances a
building permit lapses if it's foundation has not yet
been completed by the date of enactment of a change
in applicable zoning. Given that the building's
foundation has not yet been completed it defies
reason that the city would go out of its way to
rubber stamp this out of scale development at the
same time that it approves a proposal to rezone the
area to prevent out of scale developments. This
grandfather clause would effectively spot zone this
lot to the benefit of the developer which filed plans
for this tower only in December 2016 by which point

the East River Fifties Alliance had already
demonstrated the scale of this community's opposition
to overdevelopment and support for better zoning
regulations. The developer knew that this change was
coming but failed to get their foundation done. I
strongly urge this committee to approve the proposed
text amendment and to turn down the City Planning
Commission's added provision. Thank you.

much. We're going to excuse you and thank the

Congressmember for sending you in her seat and for
her support, it means a lot. Our next panel, we're
going to hold the Real Estate Board of New York in
opposition to the following panel. We have Gary

Tarnoff on behalf of Gamma Sutton 58; Stanley Schlein
appearing on behalf of Gamma; Anthony Austin of

Lendlease; Jeff Mulligan of Kramer Levin and Jonathan
Kalikow of Gamma Real Estate. And Michael Slattery of
Real Estate Board of New York, you will be on the
next panel after this one.

GARY TARNOFF: Good afternoon, I'm Gary
Tarnoff of the law firm of Kramer Levin. We represent
Gamma Real Estate, the owner of the residential
development currently under construction at 430 East

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58th Street. I'm here to urge the committee to not remove the grandfather provision that was added by the City Planning Commission to propose the zoning text amendment. The text amendment application by the East River Fifties Alliance is an effort by a wellfunded group of residents who have one goal in mind, to protect their river views by stopping our development. While they've conveniently cloaked their application as preserving the character of a neighborhood they're own environmentalist statement identified our site as the one and only development site within the rezoning area, there are no others. So, this entire application is to use the word that was just used by the other side, spot zoning, a blatant attempt to just stop one project. We are thankful that the Planning Commission listened carefully to our testimony and added a grandfathering provision that allows to continue... allows us to continue construction, they did it by the way without us requesting them to do it. The commission accurately acknowledged in its report that quote, "a level of certainty with regard to as of right development is a reasonable expectation for the development community and benefits the public, the

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use of zoning to undermine this predictability will be detrimental to the investment necessary to support the city's building stock and it's needs for growth and will be of grave concern to the commission". We had someone at the commission of the date of the vote and from our office, almost all of the commissioners I think except for two said they were voting for this only because of the grandfathering provision. Commissioner Knuckles, Vice Chair said the following; "I do not believe that land use application should be wielded to stop individual developments, New York City's property owners have reasonable expectations of predictability that we should take into account. As with many areawide text amendments that come before us I believe it to be important that we include a grandfathering provision to ensure that property owners are not left in the lurch with the rules that change midstream". If grandfathering is removed by the council, we will apply to the Board of Standards and Appeals to vest under the current zoning. However, a vesting application takes many months of review and public hearings at the BSA. During this time no construction activity can occur and approximately 100 construction workers will be

immediately put out of work the moment the council
adopts this rezoning right before the holiday season,
300 additional construction workers who are ready to
start once the foundations completed will not be
employed. Although we are highly confident that we
will ultimately prevail the removal of grandfathering
will allow the applicants to be successful in
achieving their sole and selfish intent of this spot
zoning our site, stopping the construction of a
building all be it temporarily forcing us to waste
time and money to prove to the BSA what the CPC after
careful consideration has already concluded that we
should be grandfathered. The council's removal of
grandfather to protect river views of wealthy
residents would also be in a front to lower income
neighborhoods that have been asked to in recent years
to except taller buildings, additional density in
exchange for more affordable housing. Thank you.
COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Yes, Stanley

you're next.

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Good afternoon, my name is Stanley Schlein...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Mic...

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STANLEY SCHLEIN: Good afternoon members... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Press the red button.

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Sorry, thank you very much. I'm going to address a number of procedural issues and let others address the substance of what Mr. Tarnoff just said and, and, and others will say. I was Chief of Staff to this institution from 1974 through 1982 at a time when the Board of Estimate existed, an institution that the United States Supreme Court thought was no longer appropriate based on a one person, one vote edict. During that time the Board of Estimate had sole authority over land use decisions in this city that opportunity with a debacle of, of... and the demise of the Board of Estimate was then rendered to a city charter commission for consideration. That commission and its infinite wisdom decided to evolve the land use authority unto this institution thereafter. At the time of those hearings then speaker Peter Vallone spoke about the potential of corruption that such an opportunity would give to this institution. What it ... he was afraid of and others have proven unfortunately

is be devolving that authority here and co-joining
that opportunity with the right of veto by a single
Council Member who does not like a project in their
district will create the kind of corruption bar none
that, that we will all face. Let me give you an
example of what I'm talking about, the new Yankee
Stadium that was recently built in 2005 through
including 2009 was opposed by the Council Member of
the district at that time and now Commission Helen
Foster, she didn't think enough people of color were
going to be obtaining jobs either in construction or
in the new stadium, totally false but she sided with
a bunch of community activists from Manhattan to
oppose that project. In fact, the leadership of the
council under then Speaker Quinn made it a holistic
decision to allow the zoning to be approved, the
project to be built, there are now 3,000 full time
worker most of most of which are people from the
Bronx, people of color having very progressive jobs
at that institution. The opposite of that occurred or
the eve of the election of the Speaker, Gifford
Miller, when in fact his contest for Speaker involved
another Council Member from Brooklyn, Councilman
Rodriguez at the time and he decided to have a

discussion with a proposed developer of a housing
project in his district and under arduous conditions
that project was adopted, the problem was that
Councilman Rodrigues ate at the table, he then
thereafter went into federal court, was convicted of
the appropriate crimes and wound up making big rocks
into small ones. I would suggest to the leadership of
this committee that giving veto power to a single
Council Member over a project is the wrong way to
proceed. So, I am talking about that procedure but
let us talk about further progressive issues
involving this particular project. In September 2017
the conversations and emails by and between the
proponents of this ERFA proposal, two members of this
institution and the Borough President and the Senator
were solicited by FOIL requests by the folks on this
side of the table. We are still waiting today for a
response reviewing those simple and transparent
emails, what do they have to hide, I asked that
question of this institution, what do you have to
hide but again we're a progressive and transparent
institution, so we will talk about the transparency
of what happens with this project if the council
decides to adopt an amendment to the City Planning

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Commission text amendment and remove the grandfathering. I would like to defer that question and that answer to my colleague to the left and my colleague to the right.

ANTHONY AUSTIN: Hello, my name is Anthony Austin, I'm an employer... I'm an employee at Lendlease. I was brought into Lendlease as a regular laborer. Lendlease gave me the opportunity to become a foreman on my job, I now run a crew of mine over on Presbyterian Hospital helping everybody out with their issues. The gentleman to my right, I never met him a day in my life and I'll let you know for one thing he is telling the truth about the Yankee Stadium project because I was an employee at the Yankee Stadium project. So, they did put minorities to work, okay, I say that they keep the grandfather in this matter and let this process keep going because it's changed my life. All my colleagues sitting in this room they... it's changed their lives, they have something to talk about now, we have houses now, we have responsibilities now, we are able to look our kids in the face and say that we can and will be there for them. Stopping this job will definitely harm and put a lot of families out on the

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street literally. I'm born and raised in the Bronx, the old Lincoln Hospital, I don't know if you aware with that sir being from the Bronx, I'm a native New Yorker, I love my city. I've seen this city diminish and grow from little to everything and everything that is done inspired me. I don't want to have to leave after I retire from my job, I don't want to have to leave to go live in another state, I want to be able to live in my state, New York is my state. I love where I live, I love where I work, I love Lendlease because they took the chance to instill responsibilities in me and I will continue to uphold that. I thank you.

Members, Jeff Mulligan from Kramer Levin for the applicant Gamma. This application has been pushed through the public review process with a lack of transparency that poorly serves the public and is intended to only stop Gamma's development. Community Board six after an unannounced caucus at a full board meeting in September voted to waive their review of this application and it's this application the tower on a base application not the previous application that was discussed they, they voted to waive their

review of this application even before it was 2 3 referred by the City Planning Commission. The Borough 4 President did the same the next day, the City Planning Commission at the request of the Community Board held their hearing just two weeks after 6 reviewing it... after referring it out. Fortunately, 7 8 after testimony at the Commission's public hearing and in follow up discussions the Commissioners recognized the unfairness of stopping Gamma's 10 11 development and how absurd it would be to force Gamma 12 to shut down their construction project for many 13 months and have to go to the BSA when they are so 14 close to vesting. The Commission wisely and fairly 15 included a grandfathering provision for our site as 16 you know. Council Member Kallos however immediately 17 after the Commission's vote made statements even 18 before today's hearing or before any public 19 deliberation at the council that the council is going 20 to strip out the grandfathering clause. Now only do we think it's wrong for the Council Member to make 21 2.2 this statement on what the council is going to do but 2.3 we believe it is doubly wrong for the Council Member as a co-applicant for the application to make that 24 statement. The Council Member is also looking to 25

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remove the key provision that the Commissioners felt it was important to add after they took the time to listen to Gamma and their representatives at the hearing. And this... he is also looking to do this after orchestrating a campaign with certain residents of the neighborhood since construction began to shut down Gamma's job with repeated calls to 3-1-1 and 9-1-1. We urge the council to follow the Commission's lead and actually weigh the merits of the grandfathering provision and to not follow the heavy-handed push to remove a fair and equitable provision. Thank you.

JONATHAN KALIKOW: My name is Jonathan

Kalikow and I'm President of Gamma Real Estate, the

developer of the site in question. When we first

learned about the ERFA rezoning it was well into our

lender on this project, we began lending to the

borrower late 2014 so we also never really thought

that the rezoning would ever occur and we tip our

hats to ERFA for having achieved their goal of

Sutton's rezoning frankly, we're very surprised, we

fought against it and they got it rezoned and now

both ERFA and Council Member Kallos can use that as a

springboard to rezone the rest of the Upper East Side

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as was reported in the press. However, our excavation at our site is complete, has been for some time, Department of Buildings has issued us a full building permit and our foundation is expected to be completely finished in about three weeks. Under the DCP's current amendment, text amendment was... if we were to have to go before BSA we would almost certainly be grandfathered and therefor the only upshot of removing the grandfathering clause would be to punish us monetarily but also to displace and furlough a whole bunch of workers who really don't deserve it. Everything that was said by both Karen and Sandy earlier about the 1961 oversight and all that we could even agree that it's potentially true but that actually defines why this is a rezoning, it was never addressed until now, it was never addressed until this building was discovered in the press and once it was it was an as fast as we can move attempt to get it stopped, that's basically the definition to spot zoning. So, for all those reasons and on behalf of all the workers here today and those at the site we hope the council does the right thing and keeps the amendment included in the text provisions by DCP. Thank you.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I want to thank all of you for your testimony and for being with us until approximately two or so in the afternoon for a hearing that was originally called for 11:30. I guess I, I... just to, to be clear it appears that Gamma and, and your representatives have been aware of the rezoning going back to perhaps even its origins in 2015 when we first started with the community board resolution, would you stipulate or agree to that?

when you say aware of the rezoning, we were aware that a group of people wanted to rezone the property, is that a basis for a property owner not to go forward with a project when they've made a big investment, I don't think so. As a matter of fact, your first rezoning which you put forward at the city... at the City Planning Commission and which was certified in June had to be withdrawn because the City Planning Commission told you it wasn't going to be approved. So, why would a property owner who made a... hundreds of million-dollar investment assume that the property was going to be rezoned when the Planning Commission in June and throughout the summer told us, they told everybody it was in the press that

your application was not going to be re... not going to be approved.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, I, I think just to, to establish I think... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: And, and to answer your question if you heard what Mr. Kalikow said, if you listened to him... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: ...Mr. Kalikow said that he was involved in lending in this property from... since 2014 which is well before you had any idea of rezoning the... rezoning the area.

think it's clear to all of us that you are aware of all the things we have been up to as a community and as an elected official in terms of the rezoning and the fact that we're also seeking to do this for my entire district, so I guess the next question along that is when a... when money is loaned is there risk and is there ever compensation for that risk?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Yes, usually in the form of interest.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Was this a high-3 risk loan?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: We thought it was a high-risk borrower, we didn't believe it was high risk loan based on the as of right nature of the underlying collateral.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and, and so that, that was reflected and what was the maximum interest on this project, on the initial financing?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: The initial financing when you include points and fees it was around 20 percent.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and... I... in reviewing the bankruptcy filing I believe it may have actually exceeded 25 percent.

STANLEY SCHLEIN: We made a second loan and on the second loan there were fees that would have brought it up closer to that number, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and I guess just to be clear there is no request by the, the, the opposition for the city to guarantee the loans and the, the loans... sorry, there's no... we shouldn't have to guarantee the loans and make sure that if a loan is made that the person making the loan... [cross-talk]

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STANLEY SCHLEIN: That... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...makes money back

on that loan?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: That's absolutely correct, nor do we believe... but we believe we have the right to protect our investment which means playing by the rules as dictated in the zoning code of New York.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And I... we, we...

before this we started with a, a... we, we, we do these
hearings all, all, all the time and we make laws that
have effects on people's pecuniary interest so I

guess was the, the rezoning that was happening or, or
at least the, the conversations around it, the
resolution from the community board do you believe
that that had an impact on, on the project or its
value?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Oh absolutely... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Or anyone on the application, I don't want to single you out just folks can feel free to jump in.

STANLEY SCHLEIN: We think that the press around the project has certainly been a negative to

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value for sure, nobody likes to be in the spotlight when it comes to something like this. However, we believe that in playing by the rules we've certainly met and then basically exceeded all that would be necessary to get grandfathered so at this point it's not about protecting our investment because this building is going to get built, it's about who's getting hurt now. Yeah, it's going to cost us several million dollars to go through BSA but we're at 95 percent, we're almost done, the only people that are going to really get hurt are the workers at the site.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So... and, and I just want to make clear this isn't personal, this isn't about you, it's not about the previous developer this is about I think at least for me and what you heard from the Senator and the Borough President's Office is just a concern with super tall development and trying to work within the zoning framework to ensure that we have buildings that are in context. So, I think just with regards to the bank... yeah... [cross-talk]

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JONATHAN KALIKOW: Let me just... let me just interject, if ... with the Council Member's ... [cross-talk]

> COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Sure... [cross-

JONATHAN KALIKOW: ...permission at this point, I think your point is exactly right, you don't want to super tall building or the other sponsors of this ERFA application don't want this singular super tall building plus there is no other component of that site that is encompassing the text amendment that can be built on to create anything other than this site. So, let us focus on the reality and the reality is it was as of right when it started, it was as of right during its development, the initial ERFA application to put a height limitation on that site was rejected by City Planning, an alternative zoning methodology came to the fore and now two weeks before a complete and thorough completion of the foundation is the question that comes before this council, who gets punished, these workers so that the leadership of this ERFA group can take a victory lap that we delayed the construction of a project because that project will be built under all rational

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understanding of the laws of this city and of this state. So, that's the question that all of you need to face when you vote on this proposed amendment.

STANLEY SCHLEIN: If I could add one thing Council Member?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I, I would love to get back to question and answer if... [cross-talk]

JONATHAN KALIKOW: I'm sorry... [cross-

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...if no, no, no worries just trying to run through and just get the

facts out into the record. Please.

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Oh, thank you. I know that the proponents of... or... on behalf of ERFA Karen and Sandy earlier mentioned a 35-story building according to our zoning experts and architects in, in order to build a building that tall we would have to displace at least eight rent stabilized tenants in order to increase the mass of our base. Given our current owned 6,000 square foot lot it would be impossible to go that high.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and I think that's where I'd like to... let me just get a little bit... take a couple steps back so there's been Baohaus

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they've secured funding from you and so, so can you tell me a little bit about what happened with the previous developer and what happened between when they secured the original funding, the second loan and then the bankruptcy which you... and, and who may have initiated the bankruptcy situation... proceedings?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: The first loan was a

short term loan meant to secure the fee simple area upon which the development will be built, it was three townhomes with all the in place tenants being under contract to be purchased bought out prior to our getting involved, it was the condition of our loan that we would lend on vacant buildings because we wanted to ensure that we could have a site that was developable as of right however we never in any of those instances spoke to any of those tenants. The loan, the second loan which was made six months later enabled the FAR to be increased by purchasing air rights from the surrounding buildings and I believe it was 11 buildings. Additionally, over 70,000 feet of affordable housing inclusionary certificates were purchased on behalf of the project from a Fisher Brothers Project on 39th Street also within community board six. Once the total massing was complete Mr.

Beninati had about eight months to either secure a
development partner or sell the site, he decided to
not sell the site go forward and he eventually ran
out of runway and defaulted. At his default we
offered him his investment back in exchange for the
title on the property to avoid any messy conflict
instead of doing that he declared bankruptcy threw
out a whole bunch of allegations against us during
bankruptcy, we were stuck in bankruptcy for nearly a
year at which point our hands were really tied being
not the owner of the property although we petitioned
the court to do things like finalize the raising of
the building which were in, you know very terrible
shape having had demolition stopped halfway through.
We also petitioned the court to allow us to speak to
our the neighboring buildings so they knew that in
the event that we were to gain the title, you know
things would be different under us and as a matter of
fact one of the first things we did after getting
title was speak to those neighboring buildings and
assure them that we were not looking to harm them in
any way and any ill effects from our construction we
would, you know remedy as quickly as possible and

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that's actually has been what's been happening especially with the property to our East.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, you're,
you're in bankruptcy, where... what... was the same
institution that you are here representing today
Gamma Real Estate the lender or was it a different
commercial... corporate vehicle?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: No, it was... well Gamma
Real Estate is the parent entity, the vehicle lending
was Sutton 58 Associates I believe at the time.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, so Sutton 58's associates, an individual corporation recognized by Citizens United as practically a person made a loan, there was a bankruptcy and was Sutton 58 associates one of the, the lead creditor or the... what... where... what was your... [cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Sole... well it was the sole first lien holder, there were... [cross-talk]

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

STANLEY SCHLEIN: ...some unsecured creditors with whom we cut deals to make sure they got paid because Mr. Beninati was unable to pay them so... [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, so they were the sole creditor, you... at... so, so... and you're also affiliated with the Sutton 58 Associates?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, Sutton 58

Associates goes to the bankruptcy estate says we would like to be made whole, the bankruptcy estate sells the property... sorry, sorry, sells, sells it... sorry, if, if you can... [cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Yeah, sure... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...talk without having me butcher it... [cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: So... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...if you can just go into the technicalities of the parties, the amounts of the estates, how the estate was split up and what was purchased by whom?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: So, our... part, part of what happens in bankruptcy is the size of our claim, you have adjudicate it, essentially, we had both the first lien and M.E.S. debt we told the court to ignore our M.E.S. debt for a sake of speed and ease and essentially the size of our first lien was at

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that time, again I'm going to round, 175 million

dollars which meant that when the property went for

sale in order for it to exit bankruptcy we as the

senior creditor could bid up to that amount without

having to essentially come out of pocket. So, when

the auction was held at the culmination of bankruptcy

there wound up being only one other bidder and we

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, we in this case is which entity?

wound up being the successful purchaser of the

property at approximately 86 million dollars.

STANLEY SCHLEIN: I'm using them interchangeably, the parent and the actual lending entity. Part of our business in making loans has a bunch of different entities that make the actual loans but I'm referring to it as one organization.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, did 58

Associates after being able... so, let, let me just simplify, do, do you know who the other bidder was?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Who were they and how much did they bid?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: It was a group, I believe it's called Cornell run by a fellow named

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Isaac Hager out of Brooklyn. The bidding started at 81 million dollars went a few rounds, they bowed out

4 after we bid 86.

to be clear and, and, and it may have been a loss but 58... Sutton 58 Associates could have allowed Cornell to purchase for 81 million or, or more because they made a bid and could have taken that and, and that, that... you, you made the loan for 175, you get 81 back you don't lose all your money you lose a, a large portion but half but you, you still walk away from something from the table as bankruptcy tends to be getting fifty cents on the dollar and the bankruptcy is actually better than most people have done especially with like Delphi and others that I worked on.

STANLEY SCHLEIN: We could have done that however we believed that it was not the optimal strategy.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and, and that, that is fair and so the entity that purchased the asset was Sutton 58 Associates?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Or, or a similarly named wholly owned entity, it, it could have been Sutton 58 Holdings I don't want to... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: But same, same partnership... [cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Same, same exact ownership, yes.

so... but I, I think just the key thing that I want to just have there on public is that there, there was a bankruptcy piece that gets handed to the estate, it got... it got purchased back and, and I think we've had conversations and it is fair to say you're, you're allowed to try to... still try to make, make money on it, there's no reason folks have to lose. So, we... you, you do the bankruptcy and so when did that all wrap up, when did you take title?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, so you take title in mid-March, at the time that you did were you aware that the East River Fifties Alliance was in preapplication with the City Planning Commission?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: We were aware of ERFA's desire to have the zoning in, in this district changed, we did not know exactly where they were in trying to achieve that goal.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And at the estate and I'm just trying to get clarification I seem to recall reporting that there was purchasing the zoning lots and then there was the purchase of air rights, can you... [cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Yes... [cross-talk]
COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...clarify?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: So, this is... the actual site upon which a building can be built that we own, the actual fee simple owned site is 60 feet wide, 100 feet deep however we also purchased air rights from approximately 12 surrounding buildings which obviously increases the size of that footprint under the zoning regulations however it doesn't change the fact that we could only build on 6,000 feet but it increased the amount that could be built there, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: How much was the 60 by 100 lot fee simple and how much was the air rights accumulated from the 12 buildings plus the air rights purchased from Fisher Brother, I believe the

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Fisher Brothers was target... was, was coupled with the nearby buildings?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: it was... yeah, I mean it was all really done simultaneously, everything was in contract at once, I don't exactly remember what the break, breakage was between one or the other because to us it was pretty fundable.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and this is for, for everyone at the table I guess, one question is in, in bankruptcy you, you have an opportunity sometimes to revisit contracts and sadly even... not even have to deal with pension obligations anymore, that's part of the reasons I went into elected office after the Delphi bankruptcy, was there occasion or opportunity through the bankruptcy to go back to some of the 12 surrounding buildings that had sold air rights to renegotiate those contracts and, and recover funds and money from those buildings which I have on good authority would have actually and may still today be willing to buy back their air rights at the rate they paid?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: So, unlike corporate bankruptcy where you would have contracts outstanding here the contracts were actually closed, there... the

transactions were finished and undoing them was never even discussed, it would be tantamount to buying a building and then a year later going back to that seller and saying I don't want your building I want to undo it at that price. So, it, it really was nothing that ever actually came up in discussions.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you,

forgive me I just... what, what... I was curious about

that piece given our mutual, mutual experience in

bankruptcy so you, you, you purchased the building,

it's mid-March, you're aware of what's... of, of our

desires hoping against hope it sounds and we're,

we're still working and so at the... let's talk about

the development so you have 60 by 100 so you, you

have 60... you have 6,000... you have a 6,000 foot FAR

piece... [cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Yes... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...and... sorry,

6,000 square feet to build on, you have 10 FAR so
have 60,000 FAR just from the lot, how much do you
have in air rights that you acquired from Fisher

Brothers?

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STANLEY SCHLEIN: From Fisher Brothers it was approximately call it 70,000, I don't remember the exact number but that'll be close.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And, and, and so the amount of air rights from Fisher Brothers is actually more than the air rights from the actual site itself?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay and then for the zoning lots how much do you have from that?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: It would be another approximately 140,000 feet.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay, now this is... this is something that we've also talked about before and has been reported but the 70,000 FAR from Fisher Brothers you now own that?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Is that FAR that 70,000 tied to this site only and it cannot be used anywhere else in district six or within one and a half miles of 30 something Street?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: It's not specifically tied to this site, if we wanted to sell it to another

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developer theoretically we could do that, I believe...

[cross-talk]

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

STANLEY SCHLEIN: ...I'd have to check with the lawyers, but I don't... let's assume we could, I'm assuming we could if we wanted to.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay and, and so if, if we passed this and you are not successful at the BSA and there had to be a... and the tower and base was in would you be able to sell or apply the 70,000 FAR from Fisher to another site?

possible it really doesn't come into our calculus because the price paid for the underlying land if you look at that individually was well, well in excess of market value, if you look at the price that was paid to certain tenants by the borrower to buy them out it was again in the millions of dollars as well so the reason that it was okay to overpay for the actual site upon which we were going to build was because when you averaged it in with the other air rights you get to a very reasonable total price so if you try to undo that you'd be left with very, very expensive

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component parts that you otherwise would not have bought.

there in is some of the risk on real, real estate investments. So, you purchased it, you have it in mid-March, we're still moving forward, we get certified in June at the time of certification I, I believe the, the prior record just from today shows that we had already received guidance from Department of City Planning regarding their preference for tower on base, were you aware of it at the time in March or at the certification time in June or...

STANLEY SCHLEIN: No, I don't believe we were aware of... let me say this, I don't remember the exact time, I know that the Chair had made reference to tower on base at some point, but we also knew that the ERFA application did not contemplate tower on a base and we therefor did not really believe that it was going to be an impediment to the project.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Have, have you had occasion to make business decisions based on the pending ERFA application and the tower on base such that you may have acquired the right to cancel leaver

over additional properties in, in preparation for this instant rezoning?

Beninati's plan for the building it was way too tall and way out of context. So, one of the things that we did as soon as we came out of bankruptcy was trying to cancel leaver over our neighbors to the East and West to increase our floor plate, enable to shrink the building and, and we actually did do that, so we had a, a window of opportunity that we gave ourselves out, out of bankruptcy, we were able to do it essentially on both the East and the West so both neighbors obviously agreed.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, so I think it's just fair to say that whether for, for design reasons or, or for other reasons that now you will have a, a larger tower on which to have a larger base?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: The base will actually stay the same on the 6,000 square feet and that it will come out to either side approximately, a little over ten feet and then go up from there. We believe that it enables the design to be much more contextual in the neighborhood, it enabled the buildings height

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to like I said be diminished by over 20 percent from what it was and is a much more... it's much more high-quality representation of architecture in New York which was something that the former architectural critic of the New York Times stated at the DCP hearing.

a, a question that I brought to the applicants is there a difference in where you would have been... so, so I guess if you were to rate how substantially complete you are as of November 16th when I believe we could have passed this rezoning without the grandfather provision, I know that my colleague Council Member Torres have been asking the applicants about where we are in terms of completion, you... [cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: We... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...don't have to

answer... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: Stanley I got this one... with all due respect how could you have possibly passed this on November 16th when it was only approved by the Planning Commission on November 15th,

when were you... when would you have your land use hearing, when... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: We, we would have done so on the $16^{\rm th}$ as we have happened before and done so before.

GARY TARNOFF: You were going to have the land use... you were going to have your subcommittee hearing the day before... the day after the Planning Commission held the... their public hearing?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Absolutely.

GARY TARNOFF: I see... [cross-talk]

JONATHAN KALIKOW: Of course they would... of course they waived the hearings on the community board and they waived the Borough President's hearings in advance of the determination even being made by City Planning...

GARY TARNOFF: So then why would a grandfathering stop you if they acted on the $15^{\rm th}$ why didn't you do it on the $16^{\rm th}$, it was no… the report came out the same that makes no sense.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Let me... let me answer your question though... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: The Planning Commission report came out on the $15^{\rm th}$, it would have come out

and very, you know well built which is why we hired

folks like Lendlease which is why we hired Urban, you know unlike the prior owner, you know union guys at

this stage were extremely important to us, New

on the 15^{th} whether it had grandfathering or not so why didn't you have your hearing on the 16^{th} ?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: It has to go back to City Planning either way, this is... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: No, you're, you're misinformed... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: This is... this is a fun turn of events. So, let, let me...

GARY TARNOFF: It has to go back to City Planning... it has to go back to City Planning after today, but it would have had to go back to City Planning after the $16^{\rm th}$.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: It would not have had to if they didn't have... any, anyway so, where, where were you on the... on the... [cross-talk]

bankruptcy we had not obviously designed the building

and when we were talking about design elements to the

building the first and foremost crucial element was

to make sure it was a functional building, safe and,

STANLEY SCHLEIN: So, when we came out of

Yorkers on the job were extremely important to us,
our, our architectural team both New Yorkers. So, it
was a complete sea change. One of the early thoughts
was to do a foundation that could be built quickly,
it would have been okay technically and structurally,
but it wasn't to the quality or design that we all
agreed was more important, so we actually wound on
tacking on about three months to the job to get a
foundation that we actually wanted instead of one
that would have just been expeditious. So, under the
hypotheticals had we done certain things perhaps with
lesser workers we could have gotten there a lot
quicker but given the quality of the design that we
chose to employ in the foundation and the quality of
the crews we are where we are. We, we would not have
finished the foundation on the $16^{\rm th}$ nor are we
finished today, nor will we be finished in a week, so
I don't necessarily know that to us the time would
have really been all that relevant except as it would
have played at BSA as to whether we were 90 percent
finished or 95 percent finished.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I, I just want to... I... in terms of choice for labor I was advised that the previous developer on this site had signed a

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PLA, are you operating under the same PLA or are you

3 operating under a new PLA?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: PLA with regards to what?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I, I believe that there... so, so I'd been advised I'm... project labor agreement for this site, so I was just curious...

[cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: There was no project labor agreement under the prior owner, as a matter of fact the prior owner is specifically on record in writing as stating he will use no union labor on this job because it will be a cost savings of approximately 30 percent across the board. That was not a contract I remember ever seeing during loaner and bankruptcy.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: That, that, that is fair information and I, I... let me... let me make an affirmative statement as it were, I'd prefer not to go into questioning specific folks but I, I'd see a, a 79 sticker, I actually represented local 79 as a union-side labor lawyer and I think one of the great things about that is just some of the knowledge of knowing that Lendlease is a big firm, they have many

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sites throughout the city that they have other job sites that workers can go to, that's part of why we have a, a negotiated prevailing wage and people have wage rights so they, they can go from one site to another, they can go from one employer to another and I also know that the local 79 has an amazing hiring hall so that in, in the chance that Lendlease doesn't have other construction and... in the news last week there's more construction in my district than anywhere else in the city and there's amazing job sites everywhere which I would love to see local 79 on so I, I think that it... there are jobs ... there are many jobs for folks whether it's at Lendlease or at other employers or through the hiring hall so I just want to make sure that I say that, my brothers and sisters are here that we are making sure that it, it is not about them so...

ANTHONY AUSTIN: So, I just want to make a note of you said the 79, the labor board... 79 union, if you go to the 79 union you'll see it's about 2,000 or more people out of work right now today looking for jobs waiting for jobs. I have people that I know personally that has been out of work for six months, seven months at a time, they are currently now

looking for work, work in this industry /9 right now
is very hard to come by, I know what I'm talking
about because I'm out there in the world, everybody
is talking about what they read in the papers or what
they say, I'm living proof of what's going on in New
York today. Seventy-nine has 2,000 or more people out
of jobs right now, alright and we are fighting nail
and tooth head over heel day and night to get a job.
I'm right now I live check by check, alright because.
it's not because I want to, it's because it's a
struggle for me. So, for you to say that there's work
out there all over the place that is not fair to say
because it is not like that.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: If, if you would like to join me and your brothers and sisters at 79 I will come with you to many of the Gilbane

Constructions sites in my district and... [cross-talk]

ANTHONY AUSTIN: Gilbane has... [cross-

20 talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...work with you... [cross-talk]

23 ANTHONY AUSTIN: ...nothing to do with 79
24 sir.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I'm, I'm just hoping that we can get more jobs there, thank you...

4 [cross-talk]

5 ANTHONY AUSTIN: Gil... Gilbane... Gil...

6 [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I will go to Council Member Torres for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay, the grandfather clause, I had asked the previous panel that if, if, if... would City Planning have approved the text amendment in the absence of a grandfather clause and you have reason to believe that the answer would have been no?

GARY TARNOFF: Well the Commissioners spoke when they approved the, the zoning text amendment and the overwhelming majority of the Commissions who spoke said that they were doing so because the grandfathering part... clause was part of the text.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Right, so absent a grandfather clause the text amendment would have never even come before the City Council?

GARY TARNOFF: That's... well or it wouldn't... we would not be here, correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay and, and then your contention is that the text amendment is effectively a spot zoning masquerading as a tower on a base text amendment, is that... is that... would that be a fair representation of your... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: Since the... since it's not a city application, it's a private application, since the application there's only one soft site identified in the environmental assessment statement that would potentially be impacted by the zoning that's our site, our contention is that this was intended and it's clear from every statement that's been made by ERFA that the intention was to stop this project and that's the purpose of the... of, of, of the rezoning.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And what was the original proposal, did the original proposal shed light on the intent of the present text amendment or...

GARY TARNOFF: The original proposal at least the proposal that was certified last June provided for two different height limits, a height limit of 260 feet on the wide streets and a height limit of 230 feet not 210 feet Council Member on the... on the narrow streets and prior to that being certified the applicant was told at least in

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withdrawn.

2	correspondence that we saw from the Planning
3	Commission that the staff of the Department of City
4	Planning felt that that was not appropriate for this
5	area but they never let and that they tower and a
6	base may be appropriate if, if it was studied but the
7	applicant insisted on going forward and they went
8	forward and ultimately the application had to be

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So, since the applicant could not stifle the development with the first proposal it was repackaged as a tower on a base text amendment?

GARY TARNOFF: That's correct... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: To achieve the same... effectively the same text?

GARY TARNOFF: That's correct, well it's a... it's a different amendment, it's different text.

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

GARY TARNOFF: And the first we learned about it was about the day before the application was filed on September 18th and then we were told that there was going to be a, a... it was going to be

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Commission on October 2nd, the Community Board as I said waived their right to hold a hearing on, on September I think 19th, the Borough President waived her right to handle the hearing the, the same day and then the public hearing at the Planning Commission was on October 16th and we were told that the vote was going to be on November 2nd, we, we had a robust hearing which was a lot of discussion and the Planning Commission decided there were things to look at and so that the vote ended up being postponed until the 15th and then it was… then that was last week.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And I imagine you have extensive experience with ULURP actions, would that be...

GARY TARNOFF: I've been involved in ULURPs over the years, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay, how unusual is it for the community board to forego public review, is that common, is that uncommon, I...

GARY TARNOFF: I've never seen it on a local application, I've never seen a Borough

President waive on a local application, I think there

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is some citywide applications that may have... maybe zoning text for an entire city and that Community Boards that aren't really involved or don't have an interest some of those would... may waive but I've never seen a community board and a Borough President waive their rights on a... on an area... on a... on a specific application covering a certain area.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Because one of the arguments against your position is that there are remedies for substantially completed foundations, the BSA but, but the truth is that if this process had gone through a normal... the normal process of public review your project would have been completed by now and... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: Well... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...then... [cross-

GARY TARNOFF: I think if this... if this... if this application had taken the time period... you know people come to us with rezoning text amendment applications, you know fairly frequently and we tell them it usually takes once the application is certified and is complete it usually takes six to seven months, maybe five months if it... if things

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break well, I've never seen... again I've been doing this for 30 years, I've never seen an application approved... certified on October 2nd, approved on November 15th, that's unheard of.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: But if the application had gone through a full process of public review the foundation would have been completed and... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: I'm confident that that's the case... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And this conversation would be mute?

GARY TARNOFF: That's correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay. So, if the text amendment goes forward what impact will that... what's the immediate implications that it will have for your development, what happens to the building permit?

GARY TARNOFF: If the text amendment goes forward with, with the grandfathering with or without the grandfathering?

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Without the grandfathering?

2	GARY TARNOFF: If it goes forward without
3	the grandfathering then when the… when this gets
4	adopted at by the council we will stop work and when
5	we get a stop work order we will apply to the Board
6	of Standards and Appeals for a, a for vesting under
7	the grandfathering provision grandfathering
8	provisions in the zoning resolution and that's a
9	that's an appeal process, it's going to take probably
10	five or six months before we get a before we get
11	heard, at the… at… and so the project will stop. It
12	will stop it will stop the day that this that the
13	rezoning gets adopted.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And how close are

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And how close are you to completion?

GARY TARNOFF: Well we're approximately...

[cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: About three weeks.

GARY TARNOFF: Three weeks away from the completion of the foundation, we started construction on May $22^{\rm nd}$.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So, the text

amendment without the grandfather clause would have

the effect of effectively criminalizing a development

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20 stop.

21 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay, in the

22 midst of the holidays?

23 STANLEY SCHLEIN: In... yep.

24 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So, I want to

25 know what does that mean for your families?

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JONATHAN KALIKOW: And may I add, these workers... and I'll let you answer that certainly, these workers do not receive unemployment benefits, they are hourly workers and they're paycheck stops forthwith, the first week in December.

ANTHONY AUSTIN: If this movement was to stop it would technically stop my life, it would... it would stop everything that I worked for all year, it would stop me from going down to Florida in March to see my daughter graduate, I promised that I would buy a little car for her graduation, it would stop everything that I love, it would stop all my fellow workers from workers and you got to understand if it stops me it stops my wife, it stops my kids, it stops my grandkids, it stops all the generations that comes after us and that's what we're trying to instill in this world to keep people working, to keep people honest so people don't have to walk down the street looking over their shoulders to see if somebody's going to hurt them or something just to try to get a dollar for something to eat. It's, it's, it's something... I, I feel like I'm a leader now, I lead people and I lead by example because Lendlease gave me this chance to do this now if you stop the

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grandfather that's coming in from coming my life stops so, you want to know what happens, my life stops, their lives stop also that's as clearly as I can bring it... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And, and I guess...
we're going to destabilize your life, we're going to
destabilize your family and I... the question is toward
what end because the truth is that... [cross-talk]

ANTHONY AUSTIN: I mean... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Yeah... [cross-

ANTHONY AUSTIN: ...after, after it's all

said and done, I mean you can't just lay down and

die, you know you can't… you can't stop moving

forward with your life and everything like that but... $\,$

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: There is no ...

[cross-talk]

[cross-talk]

JONATHAN KALIKOW: May I... may I?

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay.

JONATHAN KALIKOW: The three requirements for grandfathering has to be have a full building

permit in place, we've had one for quite a period of

time now; complete your excavation of your

foundation, that's been done finished and over with;
and have substantial progress on the construction of
the foundation. Substantial progress can be defined
as low as 30 percent, there's case law on that. We
will be 95 plus or minus percent complete if the city
council votes in its current schedule to eliminate
the grandfathering. So, what will have been achieved
and I've said this in my direct testimony, I said it
in response to Council Member Kallos's question, I
will say it again, what will be achieved is that
these gentleman will be put out of work with no check
and then six months later the project or seven
months later when the BSA finally conducts its
hearing and hears the testimony we'll recommence,
we'll reconvene and tell DOB we have substantially
made progress, give us our permits back seven months
later at a cost of a million plus or whatever it
costs, they will be out of work for that seven month
period.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So, it sounds like just to sum up we're not actually changing an outcome here, we're simply... [cross-talk]

JONATHAN KALIKOW: No... [cross-talk]

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 309
2	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:delaying an
3	outcome and doing so… [cross-talk]
4	JONATHAN KALIKOW: You're delaying the
5	inevitable… [cross-talk]
6	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:and, and doing
7	so at the cost of dislocating [cross-talk]
8	JONATHAN KALIKOW: Right [cross-talk]
9	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:hundreds of
10	workers and causing what would seem to be senseless
11	suffer?
12	JONATHAN KALIKOW: May I just say one
13	more thing about the history of this council… [cross-
14	talk]
15	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Sure [cross-
16	talk]
17	JONATHAN KALIKOW:of recent history
18	[cross-talk]
19	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:a history that
20	preexists… [cross-talk]
21	JONATHAN KALIKOW: Recent history Council
22	Member Torres. You have considered under, under

Council Member Greenfield's leadership a number of 23 zoning initiatives over the last number of years, the 24 25 net result of most of them when... to be up zoned

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communities of color certainly East Harlem, certainly the Bronx on Jerome Avenue is a... is a work in progress and others in Brooklyn the one community that you are seeking to downzone right now is Sutton Place, I ask you to make that comparison what is being achieved here.

that you're... you will have a stable livelihood

through the holidays, its, its, its odd for a Council

Member with a six-figure salary and benefits and

health insurance to vote upon your livelihood and

fate but... and I'm sure employment opportunities are

much harder to come by than others might appreciate...

[cross-talk]

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Thank you sir... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you

Council Member. So, I just want to follow up on some

of those... on some of those questions. So, Jeff you're

a resident BSA expert, is that fair to say, worked

there for a couple of years?

JEFF MULLIGAN: Yes...

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, so what
3 is... in your professional opinion what is the
4 likelihood of you getting the BSA to agree to the

5 vesting of this project?

JEFF MULLIGAN: Well I think we... I think it'll be a very good application for vesting but, you know it's as others have said it takes months for these applications to go through the BSA process so while we may ultimately be successful that's after... [cross-talk]

12 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Well that was
13 part two... [cross-talk]

JEFF MULLIGAN: ...the project has been shut down... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...of my question so before you get to part two of my question which was going to be how long is it going to take, what do you think the likelihood of success is, seriously what do you think the likelihood of success is...

JEFF MULLIGAN: I think it's a good likelihood of success.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, fair enough and how long do you think that would take

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under the new BSA regime, as you know things have changed a little bit since your hay day?

JEFF MULLIGAN: You know it's, it's hard to say, there haven't been many vesting applications, I don't... we may be the first one under the, the current administration but I know that there are... there is a backlog of applications at the BSA, our firm is involved with another appeal application that was filed I think last month and the hearing may not be until March.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, so roughly approximate time span, what do you think?

JEFF MULLIGAN: Six months, seven months.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Until you actually get the... [cross-talk]

JEFF MULLIGAN: No, I think we would probably have a hearing before that time but through the process... the entire process.

months, okay. So, I guess the, the next... the next question is does work actually have to stop during that time, I'm really... so, I'm not clear on that point why would you say pause that work has to stop?

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GARY TARNOFF: Well for one thing a... once 2 3 the rezoning takes place our building won't comply 4 with the new zoning, so the Department of Buildings will issue a stop work order and revoke our building 6 permits. 7 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I see what you're saying... so, you... in theory you could still 8 build under the new zoning scheme but then you'd have

JONATHAN KALIKOW: We, we couldn't build under the new one because we don't have plans that would conform.

to go back in and to reapply for all those relevant

permits in order to allow you to do that?

GARY TARNOFF: It's, it's a different building and... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: No, I understand... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...so I said in theory, in practice it would be difficult, I mean in theory you could go and submit the plans, but it wouldn't make sense... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: ...you know... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: We also don't control...

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25 [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: ...in terms of... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: ...we only control our... we only have one footprint site... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yeah... [cross-

GARY TARNOFF: ...and the whole tower on a base regime has a minimum tower size and so given the size of the zoning lot we have... we have 13 lots on a zoning lot, we wouldn't meet the minimum tower size unless we started subdividing the zoning lot, giving back properties, losing the monies from doing that so it's really not feasible for us to build anything under the new zoning.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay, so

Jonathan back to your point, so how many folks are

currently working on the project and how many folks

are you predicting would be out of work in the

interim?

JONATHAN KALIKOW: Right now the project's scheduled to scale to about 300 come midsummer that's when the vertical has already taken off, right now there's about 100.

people?

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: A hundred

JONATHAN KALIKOW: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay and over the next six to seven months, what do you anticipate, is that going to grow or roughly stay the same?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: It, it will ebb and flow, but it certainly will not fall significantly. During different stages of construction there's different complexity, certain workers have to do certain things first before the next teams can come in but for example there were over, you know 55 workers or... closer to 60 I should say on site Saturday, this past Saturday alone during the holiday season.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Got it and as far as actually completing the foundation you don't think you can get that done by the end of the month?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: No, unfortunately. We, we tried to optimize things but when... so... I'm sorry, when we went through... we did not want to sacrifice anything in terms of quality, you know certainly adherence to our foundation plan so there's only so much you can do quickly and unfortunately towards the

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2 latter half of December is the soonest we're going to 3 be getting it done.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Got it, okay. Very helpful, thanks for the information.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, I just want to wrap up with a couple more questions. So, under the... when, when you made your initial lending what was the initial height that Baohaus was... had initially sought or, or... and, and where did they end up in terms of their height before they went into bankruptcy?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: Baohaus building at one point was 950 feet which then elevated up to closer to 1,100 feet on... both under Fosters design.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay and then at the community board... had the community board actually with, with guidance ask... asked for an R8B which is contextual in the other parts so if you go over between 1st and 2nd there's an R8B in the mid-block which translates to a height cap of 75 feet so that was... are... were you familiar with the... had... with the community board six resolution in April or May of 2015 for the 75-foot height cap?

STANLEY SCHLEIN: No, no, no.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Fair enough, we
3	can send, send we can and, and in the due diligence
4	as you were doing the lending and, and the secondary
5	loan did your attorneys or others come across the CB
6	six resolution for the 75-foot height cap?
7	STANLEY SCHLEIN: No, I would it have
8	applied to our site?
9	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Yes.
10	GARY TARNOFF: I'm, I've never seen that,
11	I'm not aware of it.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: We'll, we'll get
13	[cross-talk]
14	GARY TARNOFF: I'm not saying it's not
15	the case but… [cross-talk]
16	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: No worries,
17	we'll, we'll get you… [cross-talk]
18	STANLEY SCHLEIN:I don't believe we've
19	ever seen it.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: No worries, we
21	will get you that resolution from the community
22	board, it… I think… [cross-talk]
23	GARY TARNOFF: It's not necessary, you

GARY TARNOFF: It's not necessary, you

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don't have to.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: No worries. And
3	then we… we'll, we'll get to the bottom of whether
4	its 210 or 230 on, on the mid-block but that was the
5	application that we that was certified in June, is
6	that correct?
7	GARY TARNOFF: Yeah, that's correct.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay and so
9	versus… so, so we started at 1,100, we started at 75
10	from the community board, it eventually became 230
11	and 260, under the tower on base how tall do you
12	believe you could build?
13	STANLEY SCHLEIN: On our site maybe,
14	maybe… [cross-talk]
15	GARY TARNOFF: Well we can't build
16	unless we go… unless we break up the site, right?
17	STANLEY SCHLEIN: We could probably you
18	could build to about 150 feet but not much higher
19	than that.
20	GARY TARNOFF: We can't build on our site
21	unless we break up the zoning lot and try and
22	[cross-talk]
23	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Well and I think

GARY TARNOFF: ...subdivide... [cross-talk]

[cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: ...I think the testimony goes into you'd have to move the air rights that you acquired from, from other sites and, and I... [cross-talk]

assume also to use the other sites in the with action scenario and the environmental assessment statement, you're assuming that occupied buildings some with rent stabilized tenants are going to be taken down, yes that's exactly what the... your environmental assessment statement shows, it shows two towers approximately 35 stories high on 58th Street, one on our site and one on the site next to us which is an occupied residential building and the only way that happens is if it... if, if that building is demolished.

and unequivocal please do not display any rent regulated tenants ever for, for... whether, whether it is to, to you or any developer, anyone watching at home please just leave our rent regulated tenants...

[cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: That's what your application says is going to happen.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I, I, I would disagree with you and so... [cross-talk]

GARY TARNOFF: Its right... it's black and white... [cross-talk]

> COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: That... you, you

I have it right here if GARY TARNOFF: you want to see it.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So, I... we've been... I think we've been... I think folks showed up for fireworks and we're not going to give them those fireworks. So, with that being said does the testimony that was given by applicants that tower on a base allows buildings between 300 and 400 even 500 would, would you agree that such tower on base, base buildings can be constructed and have been and that it's within the form?

They absolutely could STANLEY SCHLEIN: be constructed but not on our plot. With our plot and because of engineering specs as to... for example elevators going up 300 feet just cannot happen. So, you really basically at 150 and then it gets pretty complicated above that, maybe get a, a... if you got a couple more feet but in order to get the 350 feet and 2.

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above it would require us buying neighboring sites expanding our lot.

to, to make marriages but I, I, I have a development in the site that I'm... in my district that's also over 400 feet and what do you know, we have concerns about skyscrapers in residential neighborhoods, I believe that they have a... I think it's 60 feet wide, it's just over the sliver law and I think they're going to reach 560 feet in a tower on base form at 180 East 88th with DDG.

STANLEY SCHLEIN: One... 180 East 80th, I'm unfamiliar with building. We, we actually studied it and I've... as a lender I seen a bunch of these buildings, there are buildings that do go up that high and have, you know one elevator serving 100 apartments, it's really not a functional well-built building that anybody would want. The, the thesis behind our building was because nothing like it exists you have a lot of empty nesters in 5th Avenue, Madison Avenue, Park Avenue who might leave the city now have proximity to the FDR, to Connecticut, to Long Island and have the ability to stay without suffering that 30-minute drive from Midtown to the

FDR. So, our building really is for New Yorkers who would live there and as such needs to be built in a functional way so given the parameters we gave to the architects they, they could not get even to 200 feet.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you very much for being with us today. I want to thank my colleagues who are here, and we will excuse this panel and we're in a recess until four o'clock...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Huh?

GARY TARNOFF: We have... the, the Real Estate Board is here to testify as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: We're, we're just going to... we'll... we're going to recess until four and then Real Estate Board of New York and then we'll have more from the community and applicants. We are back from recess and we're continuing the opposition panel with Michael Slattery from the Real Estate Board of New York.

MICHAEL SLATTERY: Thank you, I'm Michael Slattery representing the Real Estate Board of New York and we're here to oppose the proposed rezoning. There's been a lot of talk about the contextual,

contextual zoning when it came about it was really
designed for the wide cross-town streets in Manhattan
as well as Broadway where there really was a clear
and identifiable built form. This neighborhood really
has a real diversity of architectural forms and
really doesn't fit the definition of contextual. It's
also been said that the… that this is a… the new
proposal is really impacting the bulk which is the
more appropriate terminology for this but packing the
bulk when it was introduced was really intent to
basically limit building heights as well as limiting
air right transfers and this is was especially
punitive to small sites, with small with small base
requirements. The, the packing when it was done
intentionally was really done really as a community
wide effort to control development through the entire
neighborhood and not singly designed to stop one
site. The other is that the fact that it wasn't
provided to this neighborhood maybe we should suggest
that the R10 was the appropriate zoning for this
neighborhood and that it wasn't there for a
particular reason. Similar I think it's not much of a
justification to say that we want it too because
someone else has it, that's not a planning

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justification. Lastly, I think the, the speed with which this process or the packing the bulk application went forward is just seemingly unprecedented, I think for, for our point of view this issue really jeopardizes as of right development when applications can move this quickly through the process. In that context I think we believe the grandfathering is a suitable remedy to... not to allow these kinds of activity to really jeopardize as of right development so if we're going to move forward with this application we ask that you strongly keep the grandfathering provision in here, thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you very much. We will excuse you and bring on the... [crosstalk]

MICHAEL SLATTERY: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Final panel in support. We have Bob Shepler; Elizabeth Fagan; Robert Joseph of the Municipal Arts Society and Jessica Osborn. And thank you for your patience of waiting till four o'clock for our 11:30 a.m. hearing. If we can have Municipal Art Society open and then we'll go to the residents in the neighborhood.

ROBERT JOSEPH: Good afternoon. My name 2 3 is Robert Joseph and I'm a Project Manager at the 4 Municipal Art Society of New York. Over the past year 5 the Municipal Art Society of New York has proudly supported the East River Fifties Alliance's rezoning 6 proposal as an effective community driven plan 7 8 designed to prevent out of scale development and promote affordable housing in Sutton Place. During that time ERFA worked in good faith with the 10 11 Department of City Planning. The two parties 12 ultimately agreed on a proposal that was consistent 13 with the planning and development goals of the city 14 and offered acceptable, acceptable protections from 15 development that would not be consistent with the 16 character of the Sutton Place neighborhood. Although 17 we would have preferred the inclusion of an 18 affordable housing component and more stringent 19 limitations on building height MAS was encouraged by 20 the compromise and looked forward to the expedient 21 approval of the proposal. We believe ERFA's proposal was grounded in sound comprehensive community 2.2 2.3 planning. The CPC has in effect changed a plan that work... that had been worked out over a long period of 24 25 time and represented reasonable compromise between

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DCP and ERFA. We believe any deviation from this vision would be in front to the Sutton Place community as well as the effort and resources that have been put into crafting this plan with DCP. We urge the city council to pass the rezoning text amendment as, as the originally agreed upon proposal. This process should serve as a model of what community based planning and efforts in New York can be not one more example of private development winning, winning out over thoughtful neighborhood voices. Thank you for the opportunity to... opportunity to provide comment on this critical proposal.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you for all the great work that your organization does starting with the accidental skylines report and also some of the 1976 reports on the BSA that I'm fond of.

JESSICA OSBORN: Turn it on, okay. Good afternoon, my name is Jessica Osborn, I've been a resident of the East River Fifties for over 30 years and I am the Vice President of the East River Fifties Alliance. Our rezoning application grew out of the jolting discovery that the East River Fifties is the only residential neighborhood in the city still zoned R10 without any type of contextual protections. That

aberration leaves our neighborhood uniquely
vulnerable to the development of super tall towers.
Our rezoning proposal is intended to provide our
residential streets with the same protections against
out of scale development that exists in other
residential areas. Applying modified tower on a base
rule as we propose would prevent construction of
towers with unlimited heights while also comporting
with the city's overall housing goals. I strongly
urge the city council to approve our rezoning
application with one change, when the City Planning
Commission approved the new zoning text last week the
Commissioners modified it by inserting a special
vesting provision. Although the language of that
provision is neutral as a practical matter it would
work to benefit a single property owner and undermine
the uniform application of the new rule. I believe
the special vesting provision is unwarranted and
should be removed. I urge the council to do so. I
should be removed. I urge the council to do so. I cannot emphasize enough how important this rezoning is to us. To put it in human terms our neighborhood
is to us. To put it in human terms our neighborhood
has a look and feel that fosters a sense of community
associated with small towns far different from the
impersonality that is too often the dark side of

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urbanization. Super towers are inimical to that ambience partly because of their sheer size but also because they tend to attract absentee owners rather than people who live and work in the city. A wide swath of people has pulled together to collectively address the problem. Our rezoning application is supported by 45 buildings represented by co-op boards, condo boards, and individual owners, over 2,600 individuals from over 500 buildings who live within and outside of our proposed rezoning area and numerous civic organizations. Please help us preserve the character of our community by approving our rezoning application.

Member Kallos. My name is Elizabeth Fagan and I'm the Director of Preservation at Friends of the Upper East Side Historic Districts. Since our founding in 1982 Friends has worked to preserve the livability and sense of place of the diverse neighborhoods that comprise the Upper East Side. This concern for neighborhood preservation necessitates sound planning as a vital tool of balance for urban development. The East River Fifties Alliance rezoning proposal seeks to do just that kind of sound planning for the

future. Friends supports the proposed East River
Fifties Alliance text amendment on the condition that
the clause which would grandfather in the Gamma Real
Estate tower on East 58 th Street is removed from,
from the proposal. The application of tower on base
building form to the Sutton area is not only
consistent with the East side's character but it will
help to ensure reasonable scaled development in this
neighborhood in the future. It will significantly
sky-high towers from encroaching on this residential
neighborhood while permitting reasonable and welcome
growth. Having been mapped in 1993 the tower on base
was developed specifically to address high density
residential development on the East side. The City
Planning Commission's own report from the ULURP in
1993 states that such development has quote, "all too
frequently been out of scale with its context". The
street wall scale and neighborhood context has been
eroded as towers have become increasingly taller and
thinner. Working with early computer simulations the
Department of City Planning developed a tower on base
form with a purpose to reinforce neighborhood
character. The amendment under current consideration
would extend that purpose to a stretch of the East

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side that was in improperly left out of these discussions 25 years ago. Additionally, inclusion of a grandfather clause would completely undermine the intent of this text amendment and would improperly give special treatment to a single out of context building form. The grandfather clause would also permit a new building to be built that is not in compliance with the amended zoning text. Across the city and especially on the East side we have increasingly felt squeezed by the pressures of out of scale development encroaching on our neighborhood. The rise of as of right super towers marching up our Avenue is one of the major contributors with the greatest potential to negatively affect our light and air as well as our schools, parks, open space and small businesses. Friends urges the city council Land Use Committee to vote in support of the East River Fifties text amendment without the grandfather clause. Thank you.

ROBERT SHEPLER: Good afternoon, my name is Robert Shepler and like my neighbor I've also been a resident in the East River Fifties neighborhood for over 30 years. I'm here today to add my support to the proposed East River Fifties text amendment that

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corrects an historic zoning inequity. Our neighborhood is currently operating under 1961 zoning which permits as of right construction of buildings with unlimited heights. Such super tall buildings would be completely inconsistent with the character of our residential community. In fact, we've learned that we are the only residential community in the city without protections against this type of out of scale development. The East River Fifties text amendment will ensure that future development is appropriately contextual while still accommodating future housing growth, it will do so through the application of proposed tower on a base rule that have been developed thoughtfully over months of discussion with the Department of City Planning. I therefore urge the city council to vote yes on the East River Fifties text amendment. I understand the City Planning Commission modified the proposed text to add a special vesting provision that would benefit a single property owner and undermine the consistent application of the well-considered land use plan contemplated by the text and supported by the Department of City Planning staff. I strongly oppose that modification and urge the council to remove it.

thank you for the opportunity to speak this afternoon.

sovereign, I live at 435 East 57th Street.

much for your testimony and for waiting for so long. Throughout this process the... it, it has been alleged that this is only about residents of one building and, and so that building has been alleged to be the sovereign. Mr. Shepler do you live in the sovereign?

ROBERT SHEPLER: No, I don't live in the

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Okay and to, to Friends and Municipal Art Society is this only about... do, do you even have members in the sovereign or why does... why... does this... is... does this only matter to one building in the city or why... is this a citywide issue you, you are one, a citywide organization and another a neighborhood wide organization?

across the city but in terms of this particular text amendment I can tell you that there are at least five tax blocks within the rezoning district that have in access of 100,000 square feet of development rights that are not currently being used that means that those areas are also in danger of potential super

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tall development that... this is not a singular development issue, this is the whole Sutton Place area and we've looked into those development rights and we think that there is a real possibility of other super talls being erected in those... in that... in that area.

ELIZABETH FAGAN: And for Friends of the Upper East Side we have members from across the city who are interested and concerned about this and outside of the Sutton area we have a number of upcoming super tower developments, it was mentioned earlier at 180 East 88th Street so it's definitely not just a very small issue, it's happening all across the city and on the Upper East Side we're feeling those pressures as well.

is again we keep reading over and over again it's only about one building when it seems that it's not only a neighborhood wide but citywide issue, I said so on the record but while we have you I'd like to hear it from you as the organizers how many people are involved in the East River Fifties Alliance, how many buildings, how many from the neighborhood, how many from all over and how many members and how, how

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2 many people show up to your monthly morning Town
3 Halls?

ROBERT SHEPLER: Well again for the record we have over 2,600 supporters throughout the city; 45 buildings and condos who are supporting the East River Fifties Alliance, of the 2,600 supporters I believe others have said they live in over 300 buildings both within the zoning area and outside of the zoning area. Typically, we have 50 to 60 people at out monthly Town Halls, we've often had over 100 and the Town Halls are held in various places throughout our community.

like the record to reflect that other community organizations has submitted testimony in support for the record, also I'd like to correct the record indicating that this is a downzoning, it is not...

there is no reduction in FAR, I think the record also shows that this was originally proposed as a mandatory inclusionary up zoning but based on CPC recommendation which is also public record it became a tower on base and last but not least there was a rezoning that was a downzoning that I did have the privilege and honor of voting on which was not in

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Sutton sadly, I would love to have done the R8B as originally recommendation but was actually in Bronx Community Board 12C160065ZMX which converted an R7A district to an R4A in the Woodland rezoning Land Use Number 355. So, we are hoping for the same equity as the Bronx had, if we could achieve that downzoning but in this case, we're hoping for affordable housing in the neighborhood. I want to thank all of the residents who have been through this process for years upon years and for my colleagues for coming out and it, it shows that residents should have a say in what their neighborhoods look like for now and for the future. Are there any members of the public who wish to testify on this item? Seeing none I will now close the public hearing on preconsidered Land Use East River Fifties Sutton Place.

[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

November 30, 2017