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13	BEFORE: Fr	rancisco P. Moya, nairperson	
14			
15	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	arry S. Grodenchik	
16	Ro	ory I. Lancman cephen T. Levin	
17	Ar	ntonio Reynoso novan J. Richards	
18		arlina Rivera	
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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 2	
2	APEARANCES	
3	Richard Lobel	
4	Law Firm of Sheldon Lobel, P.C.	
5	Jennifer Dickson	
6	Herrick Feinstein on behalf of La Hermosa	
7	Dan Kaplan FX Collaborative	
8		
9	Gloria Feliciano Pastor La Hermosa	
10	Danial Feliciano	
11	Reverend at La Hermosa	
12	Alexa Smith	
13	Chief of Staff of Manhattan School of Music	
14	Magdalena Garcia	
15	In support of plan for La Hermosa	
16	Maria Rivera In support of plan for La Hermosa	
17	Lasona Acouchi	
18	Member of SEIU Local 32BJ	
19	Wanna Ramos	
20	In support of plan for La Hermosa	
21	Antonio Soto	
22	In support of plan for La Hermosa	
23	Reverend Ralph Rodriguez	
24	Stephen Mott	
0 E	Chief of Staff of HELP USA	

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 3		
2	APEARANCES (CONT.)		
3	Matt Borden Department of Social Services		
4	David Cleghorn		
5	Chief Housing Office for Help USA		
6	Lacey Tauber		
7	Housing Preservation and Development		
8	Charles Barron Assemblyman		
9	7155CHDI YHAII		
10	Kirk Goodrich Partner at Monadnock Development		
11			
12	Iesha Whitaker Program Director at Genesis		
13	Charlyn McMullen		
14	Director of Youth Family and Educational Services of Genesis		
15			
16	Helen Bley Client at Genesis Homes		
17	Bruce Jacobs		
18	Coalition of the Rockaways		
19	Jenise Morgan		
20	Senior Project and Business Manager for Brownsville Community Development Corporation		
21			
22	Cynthia Stewart (On behalf of Laura Mascuch) the Executive		
23	Director of the Supportive Housing Network of New York		

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 4
2	APEARANCES(CONT.)
3	Crystal Lewis
4	Program Director for one of HELP USA's newer supportive housing program sites in the Bronx,
5	HELP Woodycrest
6	Carlos Teroza[SP?]
7	In accordance with the shelter situation
8	Ted Houghton
9	President of Gateway Housing
10	Henry Love Program Coordinator for the Tenants Matters
11	Program at Gateway Housing
12	Keona Johnson
13	Resident at HELP One
14	Shakeeya[SP?] Davis Single mother of three
15	Single mother of three
16	Gina Park
17	Social Worker and the Executive Director of the HELP One
18	
19	Bill Wilkins Director of Economic Development for the local
20	development corporation of east New York
21	Adam Huron
22	Vice President for Family Transitional Housing with HELP USA
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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning ladies and gentlemen, we're going to be starting shortly, everybody that's on the floor that's standing you cannot stand in the chambers. There is additional seating up in the balcony, very comfortable. When you exit the room, the staircase to your right takes you up there. No standing in the chambers, please take a seat upstairs. When your name is called to testify, we'll give you plenty of time to come down. Thank you so much. I appreciate everybody's cooperation. Make sure, we're going to start now, so make sure you set all your cellphones to vibration. Should you need to take a call, you can take the call outside. Thank you so much folks.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: [GAVEL] Good morning and welcome to the meeting of the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises. I am Council Member Francisco Moya; the Chairperson of the Subcommittee and today we are joined by Council Members Grodenchik, Levin, Reynoso, Barron, Perkins, that's who we have for now.

If you are here to testify, please fill out a speaker slip with the sergeant at arms indicating your full name, the application name or the LU number and whether you are in favor or against the proposal.

I do.

PANEL:

2 COUNCIL CLERK: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MOYA: You may begin, thank you.

RICHARD LOBEL: Thank you Chair Moya, Council
Members, good morning. Again, Richard Lobel from the
Law Firm of Sheldon Lobel, P.C. I'm joined by Frank
Noriega and we're here to talk about the 6003 8<sup>th</sup>
Avenue rezoning.

So, as can be seen from the circled area, this rezoning encompasses a block front and really half a block front on 60<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Sunset Park in Brooklyn and the rezoning right now, the southern portion of the block front is an M 11 District while the northern portion which will be the subject of the rezoning is R6 C1-3. You can see from the tax map that follows, the exact designation of the area to be rezoned. There is five blocks fronting on 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, two blocks fronting on 60<sup>th</sup> Street.

The existing zoning is R6 C1-3 which would permit a building in a max FAR of 4.8 for a community facility and with the C4-2 we have the same residential equivalent which would allow for R6 type construction. The difference and the sole reason for the rezoning is that in an R6 C1-3, the commercial is limited to the ground floor. Whereas in a C4-2

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES
district, the commercial is permitted above the

3 ground floor onto the  $2^{nd}$  and  $3^{rd}$  stories.

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The existing building at the site has commercial ground floor, formally had residential on the upper two stories. This was subsequently changed and there is now commercial occupancy.

The reason that the rezoning has been so widely approved up until this point, is because many of the buildings along  $8^{th}$  Avenue in this area have commercial use which goes further than the ground floor. It goes up to the  $2^{nd}$  and  $3^{rd}$  stories and the photographs included with the Application, a casual walk down  $8^{th}$  Avenue demonstrates that this is the prevailing condition.

This I believe is why the community board was so heavily in favor of the rezoning, voted 33 in favor, none against and one abstention, as well as the Brooklyn Borough President and City Planning Commission voting in favor of the Applications.

So, the Zoning Change Map, you can see, this is a relatively small rezoning encompassing a very small number of lots, roughly 6 to 7 lots. And again, with the zoning comparison table, you can see that the bulk setbacks height etc., all of these things are

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 9 consistent. The primary difference being the commercial FAR. Where the commercial FAR, the max commercial FAR is a two under the existing zoning. Under the proposed C4-2, it could be a 3.4, but again, the residential equivalent remains the same and the community facility remains the same.

We of course included photographs with the Application, as is usual for an Application of this nature. You can see that there's commercial designation on the corner property above the first story. This condition is essentially not permitted under the existing zoning. The proposal would allow this to be legalized. Not only in our building but in other buildings.

I think the last thing that I would add is as you walk down 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue here, many of the community board members who attended the hearing were very interested in this because they actually have the same condition and we're hopeful that this rezoning area could actually be expanded to include other building along 40<sup>th</sup> to 60<sup>th</sup> Street and 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

Indeed, the City Planning Commission commented that the city should look to an areawide rezoning to fix this existing condition. So, that's really the

2 bulk of the Application and Chair, I'm happy to

3 answer any questions.

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CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Great thank you for your testimony. Just a couple questions and I think you said this in the beginning of the presentation, but the stated rational for this zoning is to bring existing commercial use into zoning compliance. What are the consequences of having a building occupied by a noncompliant use?

RICHARD LOBEL: So, the nonconforming uses in this area, the consequences are actually fairly small with regards to the rezoning itself. If you have a three-story building under the existing zoning, you could have ground floor commercial with two floors of residential above.

Under the proposed zoning, that commercial, to

the extent you are in a mixed-use building, could be

extended to the second story. So, most of the

commercial uses in this area are existing.

Commercial uses like office use, professional office

use, which are inherently consistent with that mixed
use character. So, really the actual difference

between the zoning districts is really allowing the

commercial up — to get further up and you know, these

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 11
buildings themselves, you could actually even have a
2 FAR for commercial if you wanted to be entirely

4 commercial.

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So, in this building for example, I think the difference between the existing and proposed zoning would allow for an additional 690 square feet of commercial. So, it's really not that much of a difference.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: And so, just to go with that, what are the advantages of bringing the building into compliance and what led you to file this Application?

RICHARD LOBEL: So, I think that one of the advantages is that you're in an area which there is a lot of commercial activity. The subway, the inline, stops a block from the site.

The city themselves, as you can see on the lower left portion of the map, rezoned in 2007, a rather large swath to C4-2. So, I think one of the things is that in an area where commercial activity is high, and you've got a lot of these existing commercial uses that enables a use that's more consistent along  $8^{\rm th}$  Avenue here.

And I think the second thing which is something that was really hit on at the community board is

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2 flexibility. It really enables these owners to allow

3 for moderate applications in order to prevent them

4 from having empty spaces here. If you want to keep

5 your building with an existing ground floor,

6 commercial and residential above, you may do so under

7 | the proposed rezoning. It just allows for the

8 ability to go in and to really populate floors when

9 there is really no other legal use.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Right, and is this Application like we've encouraged the conversion of existing apartments in the rezoning area to commercial space?

RICHARD LOBEL: I'd say the answer to that is no, for the following reason. And again, this was something we talked about seriously at the community board. I think that most of the individuals who were going to have residential there have residential right now.

And so, if you look at the buildings on our block, many of these buildings are built to a maximum FAR. They have a mix of commercial and residential uses. The sad truth is that many of the buildings along 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue here have basically taken it upon themselves to make these changes without going to the Department of Buildings. And you can see how in our

2 example of our building, really the additional 690
3 square feet of commercial is all there getting is a

4 factual matter out of this Application.

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So, the fact is that our applicant really wanted to do it the right way and I think that the existing residential on these upper stories, to the extent that the building supported is fine and is going to remain there but I think there was a recognition throughout the process that it's an area that's appropriate for additional commercial and to the extent that we don't want to have vacancies in these buildings. That this kind of enables a seamless usage in that regard.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: I'm still staying in that line of thought. Is this application likely to spur any additional new development in the rezoning area?

RICHARD LOBEL: It is not. The building that were looked at pursuant to the environmental assessment statement, most of them are built out to FAR's ranging from 2.8 to 4.8 and so, some of these buildings already maxed out even under the community facility that they would be able to do so.

So, really for a mixed-use commercial building, the idea of essentially redeveloping in light of an

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your testimony today.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Okay, thank you very much for

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 14 additional .6 of commercial. If they were going to redevelop, it's likely they would have redeveloped already and that's borne out by the negative declaration that we received on the environmental review which said that they didn't view these as soft sites.

Okay, and last question. CHAIRPERSON MOYA: the other property owners in the area aware and supportive of the application?

RICHARD LOBEL: We had several property owners on this block and surrounding blocks who attended the community board hearing. So, it's our understanding that everyone at the community board and everyone who showed up, not only spoke in favor but actually requested both to the community board and to me that night that you know, if we could, if we could just spread the rezoning over several more blocks.

We're of course unable to do that. We're in ULURP, but we've received nothing but positive feedback from the community board which is evidence by their 33 to nothing vote.

RICHARD LOBEL: Thank you Chair. 2 CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you.

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I'd like to call up the next panelist which is Bruce Jacobs.

BRUCE JACOBS: Good morning everybody.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Good morning.

BRUCE JACOBS: My name is Bruce Jacobs; Coalition of the Rockaways, supporter of medical and religious freedom, U.S. Navy Vet, 9-1-1 first responder, fighter for New York City. I have very much respect for this lawyer; however, to start changing variances in neighborhoods to go commercial, all you're doing is knocking everybody out of their neighborhoods. Because if you give one variance to somebody, everybody is going to want to do it and then everybody that lives in residential in that neighborhood is going to end up being thrown out of that neighborhood. And then I don't care what anyone says, they are doing noncompliance as it is in that neighborhood.

Now they come here wanting to change their variance. They say they are doing it for commercial use; however, what about the residents that live in this neighborhood? Whenever you get a big commercial and this is office space. You got plenty of office

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2 space in New York. It's going to affect the people

3 | that live there.

People in that neighborhood don't have all kinds of money. They've lived there most of their lives in that neighborhood, they have homes. Some could take advantage you know, with commercial, not everybody.

Then you are going to speak about community board. People, working people, can't make it to the community board. So, you're going to say what the community board said.

What does the neighborhood really say? I don't care you know, if you are going to say on one aspect that the community board is what counts, then do it for all neighborhoods what the community counts, what they say. Because I see that sometimes they don't count what the community board says in some neighborhoods. But in other neighborhoods, what the community board says. Community board is not really the whole neighborhood because I know in my neighborhood, like in Far Rockaways, because my family lives in Sunset Park. But in Far Rockaway, people can't even make it to the community board and people don't even know when the meetings are, and people are working.

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So, once again, like I said, I have respect for this lawyer, he's a very good man. I have respect for you guys but by giving a variance to change a zoning to a commercial, you are affecting the people that live in that neighborhood. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you for your testimony. We're going to take a brief pause for just two minutes and then we're going to get restarted again.

Sorry for the delay, we are now going to begin,
but first let me acknowledge that we have been joined
by Council Member's Rivera and Council Member
Richards. We are going to start with our votes.

Today we will vote to approve with modifications LU's
0559 and 0560 for the 44-01 Northern Boulevard
Rezoning Proposal relating to property in Council
Member Van Bramer's district in Queens.

The Application was originally proposed would rezone an existing M1-1 District to an R7X and R6B District with a C2-4 Commercial Overlay and establish a mandatory inclusionary housing area utilizing Option 1 and 2 to facilitate the construction of two new mixed-use buildings with approximately 335 dwelling units and approximately 156 off street parking spaces. Our modification will be to remove

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2 Option 2. Council Member Van Bramer is in support of this Application as modified.

We will also be voting to approve with modifications LU's 0550 through 0554 for the Peninsula Hospital Redevelopment Plan relating to property in Council Member Richards District in Queens.

The Application was originally proposed sought approval for a City Map Amendment, a Zoning Map Amendment, a Zoning Text Amendment and a large-scale general development special permit to modify the underlying bulk and signed regulations.

As part of the prosed zoning text amendment, the application sought to establish a mandatory inclusionary housing area utilizing Option 1 and Option 2. Our modification will be to remove Option 2 and to reduce the maximum permitted unit count to 2,050 units from a proposed 2,200 units as well as the related reduction in maximum permitted building heights.

We will also be modifying the restrictive declaration associated with the zoning special permit by adding the local Council Member office to the list of parties to be notified with regard to a school

2 mitigation proposal, clarifying the school mitigation

3 options by stating the inclusion of provision for

4 either offsite land or core and shell for annex space

5 whether offsite or onsite. And specifying the

6 requirement for specified phasing, sequencing as

provided in Exhibit G.

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Council Member Richard is in support of this

Application as modified and I wanted to turn it over
to Council Member Richards for some brief remarks.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Thank you Chair Moya and good morning. What a great day for the people of the Rockaways, but in particular for the people who reside in both Edgemere and Arverne.

A neighborhood that has always had the potential not to only serve as a retail destination for local residents but a tourist attraction alike. However, like many neighborhoods on the eastern portion of Rockaways, the challenges of sorely needed infrastructure, affordable housing, and a lack of space for our young people to congregate or nonexistent.

This vacuum created immense challenges such as the highest unemployment rate in Queens, high rates of obesity due to a lack of access to a supermarket

in close proximity to thousands of public housing residents and homeowners. But today, I am happy to announce Edgemere commence projects seeks to address there systematic issues. This project will serve as a template for what a resilient mixed-use development should look like in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

During a time when our city is facing one of the largest housing crisis we have ever witnessed, this project will produce over 2,000 units of true affordable housing, serving a healthy mix of incomes as low as 30 percent AMI.

The addition of much needed senior housing units is a big win for those who wish to age in place gracefully on the Peninsula as well.

I want my community to know that we heard you loud and clear on the need to ensure we aren't just building housing but addressing the needs of our community as well. This is why I am happy to announce the creation of a new community center, health care facility, supermarket, open space and much needed local and destination retail as well.

The combination of these will enable us to stimulate the economy in Edgemere and ensure our

youth and their families will have a safe place to go.

Lastly, I'm happy to announce we've reached an agreement with the companies in 32-BJ which will ensure we aren't subsidizing poverty jobs.

Furthermore, the developer has agreed to a 35 percent local hiring and 30 percent MWBE commitment to ensure these goals are achieved. They've also agreed to a \$2 million Community and Youth Development fund for local CBO's to track the progress of this project.

In closing, I want to thank the Archa companies for their commitment to the Rockaway community, to Alex, Daniel, Simon, Ethen and Joe. Thank you so much, I look forward to continuing to work with you in the future. I also look forward to hearing from the admin by the land use vote on some other outstanding items as we move towards the full vote on this project.

I would also like to than Chair Moya, Community
Board 14, The Peninsula Hospital Redevelopment Task
Force and all of the community stakeholders who
engage in this project.

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I would also like to thank my staff members,

Malik Sanders, Ms. Ludy[SP?] and especially Kelly

Sexton for ensuring we could pull this project over

5 the finish line.

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Lastly, thank you Chair for your amazing work. I know I said lastly a few times, but I also want to thank the impeccable Land Use Staff Raju Manjon Douglas[SP?], Amy Levinson, and Julie Luben as well.

And with that, I recommend the committee votes age on this project.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you Council Member and congratulations on a great effort on your part and for the community as well.

We also are going to be voting to pursuant to the Council rules 7.90 and 11.60. We will also be filing preconsidered LU's for the special natural resources district zoning text and Zoning Map amendments to remove them from our calendar. The Application has been withdrawn. I now call for a vote to file the preconsidered LU's for the Special Natural Resource District Text and Map Amendments to approve with modification LU's 0550, 0551, 0552, 0553 and 0554 for the Peninsula Hospital Proposals and LU's 559 and 560 for the 44-01 Northern Boulevard Rezoning.

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CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Okay, we will now move forward and as we go to Preconsidered LU's 0564-0567 with the associated ULURP numbers N 190433 ZRM, C 190434 ZMM and C 190435 ZSM and C 190436 ZSM for the proposal relating to property in Council Member Perkins's district in Manhattan. The applicant seeks approval for a Zoning Map Amendment to rezone existing R7 and

9 R8 districts with a partial C 14 overlays to a

10 proposed C 19 District.

A Zoning Text Amendment to establish a mandatory inclusionary housing area utilizing Options 1 and 2.

A Zoning Special Permit to waive accessory parking requirements and a Zoning Special Permit to modify various heights and setback regulations.

The height and setback special permit was approved with a modification by the City Planning Commission which reduced the total proposed new building heights by shifting floor areas to the lower floors. These approvals as modified by the CPC, would facilitate a mixed-use development and that would include community facility space and a 340-foot building with approximately 131 dwelling units including approximately 52 affordable units.

here on behalf of the applicant La Hermosa Christian

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2 Church, joined today by the Reverend Daniel

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3 Feliciano, Pastor of La Hermosa Gloria Feliciano who

4 deals with programing at La Hermosa. Dan Kaplan from

5 FX Collaborative, the architects for the church and

6 Alexis Smith from the Manhattan School of Music.

We're going to walk you through a brief presentation today that deals with the church, specifically the churches programing that they envisioned for the site as well as the actions that are before you today.

I just orient you the church is located at 5 West 110 Street. That's at the corner of Central Park and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue as well as Duke Ellington Farley Circle. You can see it here highlighted in red. The property is owned by La Hermosa and they have been at this particular location since 1960.

So, at this point, I'm going to turn it over to Daniel and Gloria.

DANIEL FELICIANO: Good morning Council Members.

Thank you for welcoming us here today. It's an honor for us to talk to you about our proposal to revitalize La Hermosa Church and to elevate the lives of our congregants and our local residents.

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Our church, La Hermosa Church, has deep roots in Harlem and in New York City. We are the mother church for the disciples of Christ congregations in the Hispanic ministry in the United States. The disciples of Christ has over 3,600 congregations in the United States, 34 in New York. La Hermosa Community of 90 congregants reaches hundreds of people every year through its ministries and events.

Hundreds of our neighbors just helped us two weeks ago to celebrate our 81<sup>st</sup> anniversary. People from all over the city. Thank you for this opportunity. Gloria will be talking to you about our situation and our plan of action.

GLORIA FELICIANO: Hello, this project is about the survival of La Hermosa and like so many churches in Harlem and in New York City, our capital needs have grown beyond our ability to manage them.

If we don't do something soon, we may have to close our doors and that's not what we are here about.

Our community needs La Hermosa but right now, we are very limited to what we can do for our community. The building is an 88 accessible in the state marble steps to the sanctuary are hard for the older and

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disabled congregants of our church. Our old HVAC system means the services are too cold in the winter, too hot in the summer and we have been brought to use only one third of our building, so that we could be comfortable. Right now, we only use the first floor.

We are proud of this proposal because it maximizes the potential of the site for ourselves and also to work with our community. It secures the future of our congregation creating an inspiring space to connect with the community and our faith. It establishes a partnership with the world renown Harlem Conservatory, Manhattan School of Music, which Alexa will be speaking about in a minute or so.

It brings the streetscape Of Duke Ellington Circle to life for every Harlem resident. Most importantly, the proceeds from the projects will be reinvested directly back into the community. Either by community services or for the church itself. new funding and staff, we will be able to not only relaunch but expend many of our beloved programs that we have had to pass in the past. Like our soup kitchen, childcare center and food pantry. And we will be able to recommit ourselves to our most important mission, Harlem's children.

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Harlem kids don't always have the access to the same kinds of opportunities that our neighbors to the south do. We feel a real obligation to create a wholesome afterschool activities that will engage young minds in our community. We're looking forward to our partnership with Manhattan music like we say, but that's not the only thing we want to do, we want to be able to retake the mission of the church that we have had to drop services as we go along.

On Friday evenings, we want to provide that space for community kids to have a place for sports, because we do have Central Park across the street, but in the winter and in the evening, there is no place for our children to congregate. We want to be able to help our local residents in emergencies by formalizing referred programs for drug and alcohol treatment of shelters.

Within the first year, we would also like to create some job fairs and resume assistance and perhaps shortly after that, some cooking classes and health workshops, so that our congregation can live fuller and healthier lives.

In the longer term, we want to be able to help new arrivals in the U.S. by reinstating our ESL

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 30 classes, hosting immigration assistant workshops and facilitating connections to pro bono lawyers. We will be hiring a volunteer coordinator who can oversee these efforts and recruit volunteers.

So, truly this is only a start. Underneath our proposal, it's our deep commitment to providing services to our community. And Alexa will be talking about our connection with Manhattan School of Music.

ALEXA SMITH: Good morning, I am Alexa Smith; I am the Chief of Staff at Manhattan School of Music and I'm also the head of the Cultural Inclusion

Program at MSM. I'm also a constituent at the 9<sup>th</sup>

District and I live on 112<sup>th</sup> Street. You are looking here at product of public-school music education.

I got my first violin in fourth grade for free. Something my parents wouldn't have been able to afford at the time and I spent all my free time practicing and looking forward to my classes.

I went on to earn two Degrees in classical music including one and master's degree from Manhattan School of Music where I now work.

Music more than anything gives students, especially young people a place to belong and I want to read you a quote from one of our favorite Alums,

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 31 you might know him, New York Yankee Bernie Williams. He said, I made the connection that if I could put the effort and practice into it, eventually I could play better and better. I started applying it to everything I did. Sports, certainly baseball, and more than anything academics.

I understand how powerful music is as a language and how you can change people's attitudes and do a lot of good especially with kids.

So, while this project does seem like it's just about building a new high rise, Manhattan School is happy to tell you that we can ensure we stay true to the mission of so many notable neighborhood establishments including many famous musicians who have crossed 110 and 5<sup>th</sup>.

We're hoping that our afterschool program can reach up to 1,000 kids in its first year and we'll offer curriculum in areas including jazz, classical, afro Cuban music theater, hip hop with ensembles like choirs, orchestras, small ensembles and individual lessons.

The school will serve children K-12 afterschool and will not only provide a safe and educational space for children to spend their hours after school

2 but would also afford parent who work a traditional

3 workday, free care after school.

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This could save a family anywhere from \$30 to \$50 per day in childcare totaling thousands of dollars per academic year.

This is a huge impact for most family budgets and it's sustained income impact beyond the walls of the building.

In contrast, our existing precollege program at MSM which is one of the four most conservatories in the world, cost a parent about \$10,000 per child per academic year.

As a Harlem resident and someone who until recently depended on music to pay my rent, I understand the need for affordable housing and I also believe wholeheartedly that as a community, we understand the need for programs like what we're planning for our youngest community members.

So, I invite you all to come up to Manhattan School of Music if you like on  $122^{\rm nd}$  Street to see what we do. We started as a community school in this district in 1919 on East  $104^{\rm th}$  Street and we look forward to returning to roots with La Hermosa at Duke Ellington Circle.

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So, we're going to turn now to the redevelopment plan itself. So, you've heard why this is so critical for La Hermosa, why they cannot continue in their current space and why we are embarking on this process to redevelop the site.

Turning to the site zoning, you can see it circle there in red, it's split between an R72 in an R8 district. Here is a closer view of it. The site itself has this seven-sided shape which is right on the circle here, so although it's a very important and prominent location, it's also very constrained by the awkward shape of the site and also by the split between the R72 and the R8 zoning district.

Here are some context photos, you can see the church in the upper left-hand corner, the three-story building that exits on the site today as well as Schomburg Plaza which is directly across the street with the two 34 story towers right there. Here are a few other views of recently developed buildings in the neighborhood and you can see down 111<sup>th</sup> Street in the two lower pictures.

So, the objectives really for the church and for this project are of course to provide this 35,000 to 37,000 square foot community facility space. This is

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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2 envisioned to be a very large flexible use space

3 which is going to be used most importantly by the

4 congregation for their community programming that

5 Gloria just walked through. Of course, critically,

6 also, by the Manhattan School of Music in order to

7 provide their free onsite school program and also the

8 residential development will come behind this space

9 and will provide that critical funding for these

10 programs and for the church to stay on this site.

We looked at the existing zoning, a development under that zoning really does not work for this purpose. It results in a very inefficient uneconomic building. It does not have space for these community facility programs and of course under the existing

zoning, there is no mandatory inclusionary housing

17 | component.

The actions that we are requesting are the expansion of the C 19 Zoning District, which is currently across the street at Schomburg Plaza, we're asking to pull that across 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue 200 feet into the site. This will allow the building forum that we're proposing here. We are also mapping an MIH, Mandatory Inclusionary Text Amendment. We are proposing Option 1, which is looking at 25 percent of

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the floor area at 60 percent and 40 percent AMI. We

are requesting a special permit; Dan will walk

through the details of the building. That special

permit was modified at the Planning Commission and we

are asking for a parking waiver. We do not think

that parking is necessary here, it's very well served

by transit, so we're asking to waive the parking on

the site.

DAN KAPLAN: Good morning. I'll just walk you quickly through the building and proposal itself.

There are three main opportunities that this project will provide. One is space for the church and the music school state of the art, above grade, light filled with presence of Duke Ellington Circle and identity from the park.

The second is new residential units and affordable housing along with that. And third is the opportunity to create a significant building at this very important location. And as you can see from this image, the tower is set midblock halfway between 110<sup>th</sup> and 111<sup>th</sup> Street allowing lower scale elements to create both the street wall along the circle in 110<sup>th</sup> street as well as on 111<sup>th</sup> Street.

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The massing is created to establish a very strong civic and urban presence at this very important location at the northeast corner of the park on Duke Ellington Circle and as a gateway to Harlem.

As was noted before, the building itself has gone through a re-massing during the City Planning portion of the ULURP process and has been reduced by 59 feet and more bulk has been put along the circle itself. The tower is now just a couple of floors, two and a half floors above the height of Schomburg Towers and it is an appropriate height.

The summary of area is shown, the total floor area is about 226,000 zoning square feet and 11.29 FAR. The church is about 37,000 square feet, 1.85 FAR. The residential is 9.44 FAR, and as was said before, the height is 30 stories and 339 feet.

We are proposing Option 1 in the MIH, the preliminary mix is shown on the screen, 25 percent studio's, 25 percent ones and 50 percent two bedrooms and this was a preliminary unit mix.

Just two more slides, one this is the presence view of the building from the circle itself. On the left is  $110^{\rm th}$  Street in Central Park. On the right is  $5^{\rm th}$  Avenue going up and you can see that the bulk

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has been redistributed to create a strong presence on

the circle and at night, great care was taken to

4 create activity along the circle itself, including

5 the ground floor which will have a school and church

6 lobby and event spaces and of course, on the second

7 floor, the major spaces for the school and the

8 church. That together with the entrance to the

9 residential building itself will create a very

10 | vibrant corner at this very important spot in the

11 | city where today is really a parking lot and an

12 undistinguished two-story building.

So, in summary, this project will create a permanent home for the church that will allow them to continue and expand their mission. It will allow for free music education provided by the Manhattan School of Music for Harlem youth and residents and three, will provide affordable housing at this very

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you. Just a couple of questions before I turn it over to Council Member Perkins.

important corner of our city. Thank you.

Your proposing to acquire air rights from lot 30 correct?

JENNIFER DICKSON: Yeah.

2 CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Are you looking to require 3 additional air rights from the residential buildings

4 on Lot 40 and 42?

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JENNIFER DICKSON: No, so we're just looking to acquire air rights from the Bethel property, which is next door to us, as you said. The zoning lot was established under the special permit application at City Planning, so it's those two parcels, our parcel and the Bethel Property.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Okay, and I understand the church will be looking to bring on a development partner on this project, can you explain the rational for moving through the public review at this point when project details are not yet firmed up. There is more uncertainty about the final program like will the housing be rental or home ownership, bedroom mixes? Are we going beyond MIH to deliver more affordable housing?

JENNIFER DICKSON: So, understood and we have had a number of questions about that. You know the program details are certainly set to a certain extent. You've heard a lot about the community facility programming. We have a special permit with the Site Plan Approval but I'm going to turn it over

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to Gloria to talk a little bit about their experience and why they made this decision at this point to go forward as the applicant.

GLORIA FELICIANO: Okay, we took since 2014, the end of 2014, the church made the decision to move forward and for a year and a half, we spent interviewing developers, interviewing church pastors in other congregations throughout the city that have been in a development project.

We decided to take our own destiny in our own hands because after a year and a half of dealing with developers, we've realized that we would never get what we needed and, in the end, we would end up losing what we do have. This way, we went about getting a professional team to advise us and to move forward with the ULURP process ourselves. That way the church can make sure that we have a say in how much space we need and what kind of programs we want to work with.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Okay, the church currently utilizes around 8,000 square feet and has about under 100 congregants I'm told. Can you explain the rational for significantly expanding the church footprint to over 37,000 square feet?

JENNIFER DICKSON: So, the churches exiting
building is about 22,000 square feet. They did
historically use that entire building. Over the

years, as the systems and the steps have become a

6 problem, they have been further and further reduced

7 to that 8,000 square foot footprint.

They ran quite a bit of community programming out of the church when they had the physical ability to do so. So, the idea behind this is that the expansion and the size of the building will accommodate them to return to that level of community programming that they did and will also allow for this partnership with the Manhattan School of Music, who will also be utilizing the same space.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: And do you have any plans concerning local hiring?

JENNIFER DICKSON: We are for the churches space, committed to local hiring for the fit out of that space and you know, in continued conversations about the rest of the project.

22 CHAIRPERSON MOYA: So, yes, or -

JENNIFER DICKSON: For the churches space. So, we have the churches space and we have the

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1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 41 2 residential portion of the building. So, we are 3 making a commitment to local hiring for that. CHAIRPERSON MOYA: For the church? 4 5 JENNIFER DICKSON: The church, correct. CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you. I'm going to turn 6 it over to Council Member Perkins. 7 COUNCIL MEMBER PERKINS: Thank you. I just have 8 a question or two. So, I want to congratulate you on 9 you project and we're neighbors, Schomburg Plaza, so 10 we are very happy that you are moving forward with 11 12 this project and we want you to know that whatever we 13 can do to be helpful towards that end, which I'm 14 pretty sure you got it under control already. But 15 nevertheless, don't hesitate to give us a call to let 16 us know how we can be helpful. 17 Thank you so much for your work. What has been 18 in the past, but in the future, it's even going to be greater. 19 20 JENNIFER DICKSON: Thank you. 2.1 CHAIRPERSON MOYA: And I know Council Member 2.2 Barron has some questions. 23 COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you Mr. Chair and thank you to the panel for coming presenting your 24

project. I just have a few questions. So, the

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church presently owns that site and they want to expand to mixed use. So, it's similar to a church that owned property in my district, and they came with a plan that said they wanted to have mixed use for the church and some community facility space on the lower level and residential above.

But they came with a developer. They came with a specific plan because they knew once they brought the project they were on the clock. So, do you think that this is not premature to be here without a development team that would be able to answer the questions that the Chair had posed, knowing that you are on the clock?

JENNIFER DICKSON: So, we understand the questions about that, and you know, as Gloria talked about, they really believe that this is the way in which to really get the churches needs met under this plan. You know, there is a very large team behind this project who is looking you know, at the development of the site as a whole and the plan is that you know, right after ULURP, that there will be a competitive process to partner with the developer and that there will be somebody who signs on to the

Would the church be what's called a condominium

understand the project.

income?

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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JENNIFER DICKSON: 60 percent of AMI is 44,820 for one person and 64,020 for a family of four.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay, and just to put in context today, it seems like the median household income in East Harlem is 29,000 a year and in Harlem, it's 43,000.

So, even the affordable portion of this project seems a little out of reach for even the residents within central Harlem and east Harlem. And it seems like the only portion of this project that would be affordable would be the MIH option. Have there been any conversations about more of the project being affordable outside of the MIH?

JENNIFER DICKSON: Yes, this is a comment that we have received. So, that the original proposal is trying to balance a number of needs. There is the churches, congregation, the community facility space, the music school but certainly this is a comment that we have received, and we are looking at the affordability levels.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay, just to put it into perspective, all those spaces would be great but should you build an apartment complex that has more than 70 percent of the structure market rate, the

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 47 people that would be enjoying the amenities that you are talking about are probably not going to be the people that are there right now.

So, I just want to talk about the affects of gentrification and how market rate attributes that or contributes to that and in this project, it just seems like a very large project with 180 apartments and for 50, it just seems like we could do better here.

Especially, you are talking about the fact that you are owning it and then for the ownership to continue at the - you said the condoed out, is it only the church that's going to be condoed out?

JENNIFER DICKSON: The church will have its own condominium. It is not yet decided whether the residential units will be condominium or rental.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Can you repeat that? JENNIFER DICKSON: So, the structure of the building will be such that the church will continue to own their parcel, so there will be most likely a condominium for the church in order to do that. And then the residential building maybe condo or maybe rental.

JENNIFER DICKSON: Well, there will be a residential developer who will build the residential portion of the building.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Right, there's contracts in my district for example where the none for profits obtained 51 percent of the property including the market rate portions of the apartment and given that they own the land, I just see the equity being a lot higher than the basic condominium of a new church.

Pretty much think about just putting it in perspective. You're about to get almost 180 units of apartments to build them a new church. The give back on that seems really low. Like, let's just put it in perspective, 180 and you're talking about best case scenario those apartments, worst case scenario let's say those apartments are worth a half a million dollars each. You are looking at almost \$70 million going to the developer lightweight and I want to be very clear, very conservatively \$70 million to go, I'm pretty sure they can build their church with \$2 million let's say, a beautiful church.

So, that means that you would leave with \$68 million instead of \$2 million. Like when you just

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 49 put the numbers in perspective, it really feels like the church is getting a raw deal here.

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JENNIFER DICKSON: So, one thing I just want to make clear and all understood, is that what is really critical for the church is to establish funding for the church to continue to survive. So, part of what's going on here in terms of the residential development is to allow for that funding so that the congregation can remain on the site. Not only that, there is the churches community programs that Gloria talked about which will be completely free and open to anyone in the community, not just the people who are living in the building certainly and then there is also the music school program which will be funded by this and that will also be a free onsite community program.

So, these are all elements of this project.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Yeah, but just with all due respect that's chub change compared to what you are going to be making on the market rate housing side. When you really put it in perspective, if you guys were to take this building and get a developer or contractor to just build the building, just a contractor and you maintain or retain complete

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES ownership of this project, you can fund 200 churches all over this country with your message. Like the give back is just not there and I'm just saying, this is the initial meeting. I'm going to rely heavily on the guidance of Council Member Perkins, but just initially seeing this, this looks like a land theft from my eyes. It's something that as is, is very concerning. The amount of profit and the amount that you are going to gain from this and the return that I see is stealing.

So, I'm going to be very clear that whatever you guys are putting together here, I know that the church is coming forward with a good idea. saying the church is stealing, by the way, I want to be very clear. I think you are being robbed.

If you do this project and you don't retain at least 51 percent ownership of this project, I think that you guys would be losing.

So, I just want to have more insight on exactly what's happening and I'm going to meet with Council Member Perkins, and we'll have a discussion, but these projects have been done already in different districts.

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Council Member Barron talked about something similar in her district and you should use that as models, so that you can see how you can take advantage of the property and the equity that you have. It is yours and we've seen people come out far better than this.

I'm sorry, I'm just giving you a heads up. We're not trying to be antidevelopment or anything like that, what we're saying is we're trying to be pro your institution and pro your church and I think that the return could be much higher than this. And just looking at it is just concerning and the last question I have is, how do you expect the breakdowns to be related to apartments; studios, one bedrooms, two bedrooms, what's the breakdown that we're looking at?

DAN KAPLAN: So, I'll tell you the breakdowns in a second. I just want to clarify one thing. There is a total of a proposed 180 apartment units, of which 50 are affordable. So, the affordable housing component and the community facility component is north of 37 percent of the floor area of this project. I just don't want to give you the

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2 impression that is a larger market rate project than
3 it really is.

In terms of the unit mix itself, it's on this screen. The preliminary mix that we're proposing are 25 percent studios, 25 percent ones and 50 percent twos.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Yeah, so can you do me — do you have proforma? I want to know how much you are going to make off of this project, straight up cash. I want to know how much you are going to make, and I want the church to know that. That's what I'm asking. I want the church to know exactly how much the other side is going to make in a contract, I want to make sure that when you get your contract and you give this ownership to the developer that you know how much you are getting in cash and how much they are getting in cash. And then it puts it all in perspective and then you can make a decision off of information.

But if you don't have that information it's purposeful but this project, it's total — the Performa will tell you exactly how much it's making. And I just want to ask, did you talk to HPD about this project yet?

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: And what did HPD say?

JENNIFER DICKSON: So, because this is a mixed-

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: There was not a funding

use project, you know, with the community facilities

space, there was not a funding program that HPD had

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JENNIFER DICKSON: Yes, we did.

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program that HPD had available for it. Also,

that was available for it.

something that I want to dig deeper in. HPD makes

itself available in all sorts of facets that are remarkable. They go out of their way to try to

figure something out and if they can get affordable

housing given that that's their number one priority

since the Mayor has been elected for them not to want

to give funding to this project, it just sounds odd.

JENNIFER DICKSON: So, we're certainly open to that. There is a continuing conversation there. I want to make it clear, HPD themselves made themselves very available to us, there was just not a funding program that was identified during the conversation.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: That you weren't comfortable with or that HPD offered?

JENNIER DICKSON: That was offered for this building.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay, alright, so, Chair I just want to say I think that you know, we have to be very careful about especially when it comes to houses of worship. There has been an epidemic in the City of New York or because they are in financial hardship they are being taken advantage of by developers and they're pretty much giving away their churches for very little in return and I just want to make sure that we start protecting these establishments that have very little experience in development and very little experiences in equity just to have a deeper conversation about what we're doing to protect them.

And there should be some basic principles and remember what I see so far that was offered today is the bare minimum that someone could offer for development of this type and I just don't think that I came into this business to do bare minimum for my community and I'm looking forward to more conversations regarding this project. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you. Thank you for your testimony today. We're going to be moving onto the next panel.

have been united in working with the community of

have stated is Lasona Acouchi and I have been a

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 57 member of SEIU Local 32BJ for more than seven years.

And I've also been a long-time resident of Harlem.

I'm here on behalf of my union and the 2,500 members who live and work in community district 10 to testify in support of this project.

We are pleased to report that La Hermosa

Christian Church has made a credible commitment to

provide prevailing wage building service jobs for the

future workers at this site.

Since local members of the community typically fill most of these jobs, the new jobs created by this project will allow workers and their families to continue to afford to live in our increasingly expensive community.

We see this project as an example of responsible development with it's creation of much needed permanently, permanently affordable housing and the churches commitment to community benefits.

The community benefit that stands out the most to me is the churches partnership with the Manhattan School of Music. The churches current building holds a rich jazz history and I believe this partnership will help continue to carry Harlem's musical spirit and influence.

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The residents historically called Harlem home feel this culture and history. Our resiliency is what makes Harlem special.

La Hermosa's Christian Church is an institution in Harlem and should be granted this rezoning, so it can continue to provide the neighborhood with its ministries and services for those less fortunate. We are happy to stand with them in support throughout this process and respectfully urge you and all of your colleagues to support this project. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you, thank you for your testimony. Wanna Ramos[SP?]

TRANSLATOR FOR WANNA: Wanna Ramos.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Speaking in Spanish. 1:46:43

TRANSLATOR FOR WANNA: I am here to thank God for this opportunity and to ask you to help us out in anything that you can do for our proposal.

I am here as a member of the church and also as a member of the community many years in the community and in the church. And this church has taught me how to see who is who in Harlem and what Harlem needs. Working in different services and events in the church and the community.

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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La Hermosa has been a blessing to me in my personal life and it has helped my family able to bring also my children and my family to the church. And also, to give people, to help people in many ways both in the spiritual and the natural way.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Gracias, gracias. Antonio Soto?

ANTONIO SOTO: SPEAKING IN SPANISH 1:50:11

TRANSLATOR FOR ANTONIO: I have lived in Harlem

for 50 years. La Hermosa has been a blessing to me.

I have a son 45 years old and he was diagnosed with

cancer. And thank you for the church, their prayers

and today, my son is completely healed. The church

has been a blessing to me. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Gracias, gracias. SPEAKING IN SPANISH 1:51:20. Thank you very much for your testimony today.

I'm going to be calling up the next panelist, Bruce Jacobs.

BRUCE JACOBS: Bruce Jacobs; Coalition of Rockaways. Supporter of medical and religious freedom, U.S. Navy Veteran, 9-1-1 first responder.

Before I start, what that Councilman was saying, he's not totally right. There are people that do

2 have money and they should be able to have places to

3 live also.

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My neighborhood in Rockaway is destroyed, okay.

So, now getting to why I am against this. First of all, a church being in charge of it without a contractor. The church is a beautiful church but what about the other different peoples? When a church wants to help their church, they are going to obviously want to get mostly people that are members of their church in there.

What about the Muslims? What about the Jewish people? What about all the different races? Where is the person, the developer. Without the developer, we don't know what's going to happen. A developer is going to go to this church and they're going to offer whatever the church wants. The problem with it is, is that I understand building the church, but a church to run a development, I don't like that idea because it could turn into to build up your church.

I would like to see who the developer of this project is going to be. The idea of the different incomes is really no problem because development, there are people working in this city. Not everybody is dirt broke. The man was talking like everybody

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 61 2 doesn't have money. There are people with money, and they deserve housing to, and they really want good 3 4 living. But I would like to see who the developer is. 5 my neighborhood, in Rockaway, we have a destruction. 6 7 I want to see built up neighborhoods, but I also want to see -8 9 CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you Bruce. BRUCE JACOBS: The right development. 10 11 CHAIRPEROSN MOYA: Thank you for your testimony 12 today. I'd like to call up the last panelist, the 13 14 Reverend Ralph Rodriguez. 15 You may begin, thank you. 16 REVEREND RALPH RODRIGUEZ: Good morning, my name 17 is Reverend Ralph Rodriguez and I'm the Associate 18 Pastor of Manhattan Grace Tabernacle. A Christian nondenominational church for all and I am here to 19 20 give and lend support to the project with La Hermosa Christian Church. The denomination is disciples of 2.1 2.2 Christ.

disciples of Christ. The reason that we are here to support La Hermosa and their project is they have

We have absolutely no affiliation with the

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES been very, very kind to us as a congregation. currently have been in existence for 30 years and we've been like nomads in the city. We were 17 years in the west side of Manhattan, 12 years now, 12-13 years on the east side in Harlem where we really, really love being. The problem again, we don't have location of buildings, so we meet in a public-school Piers 57 on East 115<sup>th</sup> Street between 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue and Lexington Avenue where we try to outreach the community with various programs.

In the meantime, we don't have access to facilities that are really suited for it. We have approximately 500 church member congregation and we don't have great facilities obviously because we're in a public school. However, La Hermosa has been so gracious to us in loaning us space. We do various events there, we've done marriages, we've done baptisms. We've done women's fellowships. going to do a men's fellowship in two weeks, it's open, it's free and La Hermosa has been very gracious, very kind. We also have office space in their location.

We feel that in their gracious and their hospitality, they will bring us forward. My 1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 testimony here is contingent on nothing. We got no

deals going on, we just throw our support behind our

4 La Hermosa Christian Church.

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CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you very much for your testimony. Okay, I'm just going to turn it over to Council Member Barron, who would like to say a few words.

just want to make a comment. The project that was referenced in my district was in fact, property that was owned by the church and they needed money to be able to continue to operate. They made a partnership with a development corporation and they will have condominium space in the final project. The name of the project is Ebenezer Project and all of the housing that will be in this project is affordable.

And we have to be very clear when we say affordable because I heard the first panel talk about affordable. The city says affordable can go up to 130 percent of the AMI.

Okay, that's more than \$100,000. The project in my community Ebenezer Project is a project that goes from formally homeless to 30 percent, 40 percent, 50 percent, 60 percent of AMI.

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So, the total project is affordable to the people who live in the community because my commitment is to make sure that we don't have gentrification.

So, I just want to offer that to the panel that came. There are projects that you can look at where the church will maintain a reasonable amount of the profit and where the apartments will be affordable to the people who presently live there who will not face displacement. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you Council Member and are there any other members of the public who wish to testify?

Seeing none, I now close the public hearing on this Application, and we will move to Preconsidered LU items C 190409 HAK, C 190410 ZMK, N 190411 ZRK and C 190421 ZSK for the 515 Blake Avenue project relating to property in Council Member Barron's District in Brooklyn. The applicant seeks approval of a series of actions to facilitate the replacement of an existing shelter with 195 family units and four mixed-use buildings with approximately 324 affordable housing and supportive housing units.

The applicant seeks approval for the designation and project approval of an urban development action

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area project and disposition of city owned property.

A series of contextual zoning map amendments, a

Zoning Text Amendment to establish a Mandatory

Inclusionary Housing area utilizing Option 1 and a

large-scale general development special permit to

modify certain bulk regulation across the development

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site.

I want to now open the public hearing on this application. Councilwoman, do you have any opening remarks?

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you Mr. Chair.

Yes, this is a project that's being proposed of which

I have many, many concerns. The project came before

us, I think it was first in perhaps April. We had

some preliminary talks, some of the persons who were

here on the panel were at that first meeting.

We had I think one subsequent meeting where we again laid out what we wanted to see in terms of having benefit to our community and the president, or vice president of HELP was there at that meeting and we were very pleased that participation was happening.

We did say that there were still major concerns that we had about the project and wanted to have

that community. We have more than our fair share, we have written a letter to that regard, highlighting the inequities that exist in east New York. We have

representation of shelters that are located within

not received a response. We know that the Mayor has

said that he is concerned about the homeless  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right$ 

those addressed before it moved forward and we were surprised when our land liaison came and told us that the project had been filed without further discussion or further opportunity to see how we could come to some resolution, so that I could support the project in the form that it was presented that would have reflected negotiations between the two parties. That did not happen.

So, that was very disturbing that there was not further discussion to be able to come to some kind of agreement before the project was filed. So, I want to put that on the record. Our concern is that east New York is saturated with shelters. I believe there are 11 stand alone identifiable shelters in east New York.

East New York has gotten more than it's "fair

share". There's a term that's called fair share,

where each community should have a fair

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population and we said to the Mayor and to those agencies that are involved, bring permanent housing so that people are not relegated to staying in temporary shelters. Bring permanent housing so that

people are not relegated to staying in temporary

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shelters.

Additionally, going back, we've been addressing this issue for more than 30 years. Going back to I think 1994, there was an issue where there was a concern that genesis homes at that same location was not supporting a program that was being operated by community persons and I think they asked for \$200 to be able to have a culminating activity and it just couldn't happen in terms of that money being given to them.

There was a protest, we had to demonstrate, we had to go to Wall Street where the offices were for \$200, which did eventually come. But it set a kind of tone that says what you have is good enough and that's not sufficient for us.

So, we're very concerned that there was not this opportunity to continue to dialogue to get a project that we could both feel comfortable with to move forward and move forward in unison and that we need

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2 to provide decent housing, permanent housing, not

3 tear down one shelter and build another shelter,

4 | along with other affordable housing.

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We're saying the entire project should be affordable, permanent housing and that's what we are proposing. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you. Lacey Tauber,
David Cleghorn, Matt Borden and Stephen Mott.

COUNCIL CLERK: Please raise your right hands.

Do you swear or affirm the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and that you will answer all questions truthfully?

PANEL: Yes.

COUNCIL CLERK: Thank you.

LACEY TAUBER: Okay, I'm going to kick it off from HPD and then turn it over to the Development team. Land use numbers 572-575 are related ULURP actions seeking UDAAP designation, disposition approval for one vacant city owned lot, project approval and zoning changes for a project known as 515 Blake Avenue in Brooklyn Council District 42.

LU Number 572 is related to the proposed UDAAP project. The Development team for 515 Blake Avenue

HELP USA will undertake the development of the project under two HPD programs. A portion of the disposition area will be conveyed under HPD's extremely low- and low-income affordability program or ELLA, which funds the new construction of affordable multi family rental projects.

The remaining portion will be conveyed under HPD's Supportive Housing Loan Program or SHLP, which provides for supportive housing for the homeless and people with special needs as well as affordable housing available through the HPD Housing Connect Lottery.

The sponsor proposes to demolish an existing 192unit transitional housing facility and then construct four buildings in three phases as follows:

Phase One will include the construction of a new 195-unit transitional housing facility for families with approximately 17,621 square feet of community facility space and approximately 20,345 square feet of commercial space.

Phase two will include the construction of a 70 unit building plus one superintendent unit to be conveyed under SHLP. 60 percent of the units in this building will be set aside for the formerly homeless.

As part of SHLP, HPD works with the Department of Homeless Services and other public agencies to match clients coming out of the shelter system based on need and to ensure that the completed projects meet programmatic guidelines.

The remaining 40 percent of units will be available through HPD's Housing Connect Lottery and will be available to those making up to 60 percent of the area median income or AMI.

HELP USA will provide onsite supportive services for all building residents including counseling, crisis prevention and health and mental health services focused on recovery.

Phase three will include the construction of two buildings with a total of approximately 254 units plus one superintendent unit with approximately 2,106 square feet of commercial space to be conveyed under HPD's ELLA program.

Half of the units in the building will be available to those making 50 percent of AMI or less including 30 percent of units set aside for the formally homeless and 20 percent available through the HPD Housing Connect. The remaining half will be

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available through Housing Connect to those making

3 from 57 to 100 percent of AMI.

In total, it is anticipated that the entire project will include 324 affordable rental dwelling units plus two units for superintendents.

Housing Text will include studio, one bedroom, two bedroom and three-bedroom apartments. Mandatory Inclusionary Housing or MIH Option 1 will be mapped which requires 25 percent of residential floor area to be permanently affordable where MIH is layered with HPD subsidy and additional 15 percent of the residential floor area, 40 percent of the total will be permanently affordable.

The updated transitional housing facility will include a 12,000 square foot daycare center designed to serve children ages three months to four years and capable of serving up to 120 children from both the facility in the surrounding community as well as computer training room that can be used for classes.

Uses for the commercial spaces are yet to be determined. The Complex will also feature a landscaped courtyard, with play equipment, bike storage, laundry rooms and a community room. All

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1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 buildings will include elevators and will have 24-

3 hour security.

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LU Number 573 is related to an amendment to the zoning map. The site is currently zoned R6 with commercial overlays, a zoning change is proposed to map and R7D zoning district along Blake and Sutter Avenues and an R6A zoning district in the midblock which will require mapping the site with a MIH area.

LU number 574, seeks an amendment of the zoning resolution for the purposes of establishing an MIH area. The sponsor intends to map MIH option 1 on the site which requires 25 percent of floor area to be permanently affordable up to 60 percent AMI including at least 10 percent of square footage of 40 percent AMI.

LU Number 575 is related to the grant of a special permit to allow the distribution of total allowable floor area without regard to zoning district lines in connection with the proposed mixed-use development within a large-scale general development bounded by the development area.

In order to facilitate the development of 515

Blake Avenue, HPD is before this Subcommittee seeking approval of Land Use Numbers 572-575.

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2 STEPHEN MOTT: Hi, my name is Stephen Mott; I am

3 the Chief of Staff of HELP USA. Thank you for

meeting with us and hearing our proposal.

I want to apologize; our President and CEO Tom

Hameline was supposed to be here today. He had an

unforeseen health event and so, he couldn't make it,

so I am filling in.

I want to give everyone a sense of the site and the context for the building. You can see it outlined here in red. At Sutter Avenue to the north, Blake to the south, Hinsdale on the east and Center on the west. And you can see that to the east there is row houses, some multifamily midrises and then there are six and seven story NYCHA developments and then to the west, you can see the elevated L Train cuts through and then farther out there is eight to sixteen NYCHA apartments.

So, in terms of context and height, that just gives you a general sense of where we're proposing this.

I want to give you an idea of the project. I want to give an overview of what we're trying to do here and why we came to what we're trying to do.

HELP USA is an organization that for 33 years has been focused on homelessness and specifically family homelessness.

For a long time, we thought as did the field that the answer to homelessness and family homelessness was shelter. I think now we understand that shelter is important and it's important for moments of crisis but that ultimately the answer is permanent housing and permanent supportive and affordable housing. The problem is that you still need shelter to catch people.

It's almost impossible to move people directly out of a situation of eviction, a situation of into permanent housing in New York City. There's just not enough capacity and so, what you need is a place for people to land, a place for people to look for new housing and so that's why you need shelter and you know, one of the things that we faced as an organization and I think as a city is, is there a trade off between building affordable housing and building shelter. Do you take one piece of land and trade one for the other? Do you trade the long-term solution for the short-term solution?

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And the reason that we are so excited about this building and the reason that we're here today is because working with all of our city partners we found a way to do both and we think both are important.

So, what we're proposing to do is on this site we're just currently the Home of Help line which is the first homeless shelter that we ever built in New York City. We'll take that shelter down, replace it with four different buildings all fully accessible with elevators. We're going to replace the shelter portion with a modern shelter facility that will fit on one third of the land.

And then around it, we're going to build 326 additional affordable and supportive apartments. So, what that does is it makes this site, the solution to homelessness in the city. It provides for shelter for crisis and permanent housing for the long-term solution.

And in addition, what we're doing is on the ground floor and in the cellar level, we're going to provide a bunch of community amenities.

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So, that we'll do a daycare center, computer

training, after school programs. Things that face

outwards as well as inwards.

Nevada.

I want to tell you a little bit about HELP USA.

Who we are, how we got our start. We began in 1987,
our first building was in east New York Brooklyn.

Our history is in family homelessness; we've since
expanded to do homelessness prevention, permanent
housing. We operate roughly 55 programs and
residences; that's mostly in New York City but we
also do work in Buffalo, West Chester, Long Island,

and then New Jersey, Maryland, D.C., Pennsylvania and

Who are we in the community? We've been working in this community for the entire existence of HELP USA. We think of ourselves in three or four different ways. First of all, we're builders right. So, we invest in almost \$159 million in east New York. We've built a renovated 491 apartments across five buildings. We're also employers. So, we currently employ 201 employees in the neighborhood, 50 percent come and live in east Brooklyn. We have a payroll that's around \$10 million annually in the neighborhood and we're also service providers.

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So, I think some of the people who provide the services for us are here today and they are going to speak a little bit about what they do. But we provide child and youth services, a street soccer program, daycare, after school programs. We also provide domestic violence treatment and family safety programs and in addition, we have brought in partners to do medical and dental work.

So, we're proud of our track record in the community. We're proud of the work that we've done, and we've been there for quite a while. My colleague David is going to talk a little bit about the permanent housing on the site. I'm going to talk a little bit about the shelter.

The shelter is very exciting for us. It's how we got our start and it's an opportunity for us to update a building that's currently aging. When we built HELP One, the original shelter in 1987, we built it in a world of New York City where people were trying to figure out how to get homeless families out of hotels and into shelters that were more appropriate for them. It's a world that sounds pretty similar at the moment actually.

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This building was built to solve a lot of the problems with hotels. So, it has individual apartments, a playground, it's safe, it has offices, it has daycare, it has space.

The problem with this building currently is that it was built 30 years ago to last for 15 years. And the idea then was that we would solve family homelessness. We would be done with it in 15 years and we wouldn't have to worry about this building. That didn't happen and so, now we're back and we're trying to figure out what it is that we're going to do.

So, first I want to talk a little bit about homelessness as it stands in the city. There are 12,000 families in the DHS system, which is about 21, 22,000 children. And when we looked at it as in the shelter, what we wanted to do was forefront the children.

You know, if you think about the average that they like to stay in one of our shelters, it's between 16 and 18 months. If you come in and you are one year old or two years old, by the time you leave you've spent about half your life in shelter. And shelter is a traumatic experience. It's not

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traumatic necessarily because of the space but it's traumatic because losing your home is traumatic.

It's traumatic to go to intake, go to path, get on a bus, come to a new place, enter a new facility. That's traumatic for adults and it's traumatic for kids.

And so, as we design this new shelter, what we wanted to do was focus on how could we possibly reduce that trauma and how could we create a space that was good for children and for parents. In going through the design, what we did was, we talked to all the people that have worked with us over the last 30 years in shelter. We tried to figure out what they thought worked.

We talked to clients, we talked to academics, we talked to people in the neighborhood and our goal was, if we need shelter, because shelter is important in moments of crisis, how do we build the best possible shelter that we can? And this is it, and I want to make a point here that all the things that I'm about to mention about the shelter are possible only because we're building it from the ground up.

We operate many different shelters in the city. Some are leased from the city, some are older

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 80 buildings that the city's done forever, some owned by landlords. Those buildings you do the best that you can with the space that you are given. This is an opportunity to build the space that's best for families in crisis and that's what we're doing.

So, you know, as we thought about the four things that are important for family shelter, this is what we came down to. The first is, that smaller shelters are better shelters and so, what we did with this building is we split into two shelters. So, it's 195 units of shelter but it's split into two entrances, two sides, two staffing patterns. And that's important because smaller shelters are more comfortable for families and seeing the same people every day when you walk in the door is better than having a rotating staff of safety monitors or rotating staff of maintenance people.

And so, if you split it up, you get more of a connection between staff and clients. The other thing we did is we split the services into four pods. So, each person enters a shelter and is assigned to a pod and that service team serves just them and the other 49 families in their pod. It further reduces

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES the field of bigger shelter and makes it less institutional.

The other thing we wanted to do is create the sense of place. We don't want people to feel like they're entering an institution. We want people to feel like they are entering a place where they can feel comfortable. And so, you can do that a number of ways. One is by splitting the pods, the other way is by creating design queues that do that. So, double height lobby, signs that say reception and not security, reduction of bullet proof glass, quality residential materials.

And the other thing I want to specifically focus here is that we're building an intake room, so when you come into shelter as a family, you have to go through an intake process. You have to sign forms; you have to understand what the facility looks like and how you get around it. For the most part, we do these intake wherever we can and the problem with that is that people's first experience of shelter becomes sitting in the side of a multipurpose room with people running around, sort of crazy trying to figure out what they are doing.

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The intake room we're proposing for this shelter, is specifically built for this. It has a kitchen, it has snacks, it has toys for kids to play with, it has a window that looks out onto the playground. And the whole idea is to create an environment that instead of retraumatizing families over and over again, it allows them to relax. It allows them to let down their guard, it allows them to feel comfortable.

The last thing I want to talk about is the service provision and so, what we've done here and talking to everybody that does this work, what we've figured out is that, if you move service providers and you move social workers and case managers up near clients, people engage more and form relationships.

If you keep them behind closed doors that are locked, people tend to engage less. And so, what we've done is we've moved all of our service staff up into the residential area of the building and we think that's important because it will allow the people to do the work that they need to do, to search for housing to figure out what's going on in their lives in a more comfortable way. And not by coming down to a desk buzzing and going through three stores and waiting for an appointment.

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And the last thing I want to say about the shelter and something that's important to us as an organization is, we want it to be sustainable and healthy. We want it to be good for the community, we want it to be good for the world and we want it to be good for the environment.

We're proud that we won a \$1 million NYSERDA grant for the ecological features of this building.

We have mechanisms that create clean interior air that regulate the temperature. We have a solar array on the roof. We are using the highest-level materials to make sure that we are as efficient as possible.

So, the goal here with this shelter is to do it as best as we possibly can for our clients, for the community and for the earth. We're going to turn it over to David Cleghorn who is going to talk a little bit about the other important portion of this, which is the permanent housing.

DAVID CLEGHORN: Thanks Steve, good afternoon now, I guess. My name is David Cleghorn, I'm the Chief Housing Officer for HELP USA. I've been working on this project for a number of years with my colleagues at HELP.

As Steve went over the shelter, I wanted to spend a little time going over the permanent housing that this project would leverage by freeing up the underutilized land that currently is there.

So, in addition to the new shelter, the rebuild shelter, as others have said, we will be building two new buildings under the HPD ELLA term sheet which will be 255 affordable apartments for families and then one affordable housing building which will be an additional 71 apartments on that site.

So, by building up and utilizing the underutilized land, we're able to leverage 326 new affordable apartments for the neighborhood.

So, one of the things that HELP USA has always done on a permanent housing site is all of our housing is supportive housing in one way or another and that depends on the project and the financing sources but we always include some sort of social service component in our projects and when possible, we like to make those services available to the larger community as well and as Steve briefly mentioned, the shelter will have some service spaces that are going to be outward facing to the

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1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

neighborhoods, so will the affordable housing

3 buildings.

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But in specifically, we're going to have a list of services here that are on this slide that we're going to provide at a minimum which is going to be individualized case management, counseling, health and wellness services, economic empowerment services, substance abuse and mental health services, as well as youth programming, after school arts programs and other recreational activities for the children that are going to be growing up in the permanent housing.

So, if we take a look at the ground floor of the building, this is the street level. You can get a sense of the use of space on this block. The one corner in the upper right, which is not highlighted in any color is not part of the site. That's an apartment building that is owned by somebody else.

We're going to have retail on either end of the block, we intend to have that retail be priced either free or very low to encourage local businesses or nonprofits to take that space and utilize it and hopefully if there is enough demand, we can divide that space and make it for multiple users.

The daycare in the shelter and the community
training center in the shelter are both outward
facing will be available for people in the community
as well as shelter residence.

So, we take a look at our garden level, one of the things that's interesting about this site is when it was originally built, it has an interior courtyard now, but underneath that courtyard is whatever was buried in the ground back in 1987, urban fill. So, we plan to dig that area out, we'll go down a level which will allow light and air to get into what would normally be a cellar level, so that we can put community facility spaces, community rooms, offices, the daycare, and youth programs that will open up onto this courtyard to make that an asset.

I want to say that you can see in the blue building which is the supportive housing building that we're intending to create space for youth services. One of the things that we've learned in 30 plus years of doing permanent housing for families is that when people move in, they stay forever because it's permanent housing. When they move in with a young child, that child grows up there. So, our youth services need to grow and adapt as the children

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grow up and adapt. And we'll be looking for local partners and collaboration on using that space.

So, we take a real quick look at what we think the building will look like. This first view is looking, if you are standing on the corner of Blake and Sutter or looking up towards Sutter. The building in the forefront is one of the ELLA buildings along with the midblock and the shelters at the far end.

The next slide is looking the opposite direction to give you a sense of what the street level would look like with what we're referring to as maisonette units. So, these are apartments that on the ground floor, the doors open up onto the street with small yards. We're doing this as an homage to the row houses across the street. It also sets the building back further from the street, so it creates a more open and airy field and allows people a little bit of private outdoor space although we do intend to take care of the landscaping of it from our side of things.

And then the last rendering is the other side of the street which is Hinsdale Street. So, this is looking up the street from Blake and Hinsdale. 2 .

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Again, this is an ELLA building, the supportive housing building and then the shelter at the far end. If you look close enough, you can see some of the solar arrays, which we're really excited about that will be multiple buildings but they just come through on this particular rendering.

As we move inside into the courtyard, we mentioned that we dug out the courtyard to create more space, more usable space for residents and for activities. So, this is one of the views; really there is not going to be any particular programming here. It will be like a park. People can play, hangout, read books, just relax outside, be with their families and their friends.

The next view of the courtyard is looking the opposite direction. The one interesting feature here that I think is cool anyway is I mentioned that we have the one building that we don't own. So, rather than digging down below the foundation of that building where we would have to underpin that building for them, we're going to leave the courtyard elevation where it currently is which creates this interesting little hill at the far end of the courtyard, which if any of you have children, small

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 2 children especially, all you need is a hill sometimes

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and you can have hours of enjoyment. 3

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The next slide really talks about the sustainability. We want these projects as we build new buildings to be green and to carry a light footprint environmentally.

So, to that end, the ELLA buildings are expected to meet passive house criteria and the supportive housing building will be built to NYSERDA tier 2 standards and as Steve mentioned we recently were awarded a NYSERDA \$1 million building of excellence award for the shelter which allows us to do sustainability efforts at the shelter that we normally wouldn't be able to do in a non-apartment housing setting.

The next slide just sort of outlines some of our community outreach. These projects take a lot of hands and take a lot of collaboration. So, the dates are listed here for when we met preliminarily and informally with the community board and the borough president and City Planning and the council member.

And finally, we feel like the project has a lot of benefits. It helps the city address the homelessness crisis by really replacing an aging

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 90 shelter with a modern trauma facility. We create 326 permanent affordable housing units and while it's not on here, because it's not 100 percent permanent yet, but of that 326 units, approximately 120 of those will be set aside for formally homeless. So, that's

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Improving the urban design and the pedestrian experience on the block, bringing retail and community facility space to the area and creating

jobs for local residents and MWBE businesses.

directly into permanent housing for 120 households.

So, at that, we will stop here and take any questions that you have but thank you very much for allowing us to go through the presentation.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Great, thank you. Just a few questions before I turn it over to Council Member Barron.

On the affordability, can we just go back to that? What are the levels of affordability for each of the proposed buildings within the development?

LACEY TAUBER: Sure, so I can answer that. There is one building that's going to be supportive housing through our supportive housing loan program. And so, requirements for that are that 60 percent of the units be set aside for the formally homeless who have

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2 been identified as being a need of the specific

3 | supportive services that they'll offer and then 40

4 percent of the units will be affordable up to 60

5 percent of AMI. So, that's for the supportive

6 housing building which is 70 affordable units and one

7 super unit.

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And then, there will be two buildings that will be financed through our ELLA term sheet. The extremely low-income affordability. So, those buildings are pretty far out from closing, so right now, we're just giving a range. We're committed to having 50 percent of the units at or below 50 percent of AMI and that's inclusive of a set aside of 30 percent for the formally homeless and then 50 percent of the units from 60 to 100 percent of AMI.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Got it, okay. What are the bedroom mixes at each of these levels of affordability?

LACEY TAUBER: I don't think we have that level of specificity right now, but I can tell you the supportive buildings will be studios and then the ELLA's will have a range of studios one, two, and three-bedroom apartments.

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Actually, the affordable units in the supportive will also have a range of units. The supportive units are studios and then the affordable have also a range of one, two and three.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Okay, on the commercial space, what tenants use have you considered for the proposed ground floor commercial space?

particular. We've decided to have for the process that we're in now, to have it as a commercial space rather than a community facility space, so that we have more flexibility with the end user. But we intend to work with some of our partners in the local community to find users for that space that would be hopefully, more along the lines of nonprofits or other groups that need that kind of space rather than — well, we'd be prevented from any sort of retail that wasn't a benefit to the community under our use agreements with the city.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: The one that deals with the MWBE's, local hires and prevailing wage, can you describe your plan for the MWBE and the locally based contractors and subcontractors that would participate in this development?

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STEPHEN MOTT: Sure, so, I'll start with the second part first. With the development site on the general contractors side, we're intending to work with [INAUDIBLE 2:49:00] Construction and they have a local hiring plan that they work with local community groups to source local participation for those jobs and job training programs.

On the building development side or on the operations side, I'm not sure, we don't have a final number of staffing yet, but with 24-hour day security, property management staff, the shelter staff will be upwards of you know, well over 100 people and we expect most of those jobs will come from the local area.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: So, you can't describe your plan for local hiring now you are saying? STEPHEN MOTT: On the general contracting side? CHAIRPERSON MOYA:

Yes.

STEPHEN MOTT: Well, it's not a final plan yet with the general contractor but it's typical with They would with housing authorities, local organizations, do workshops on site, accept applications on site, seek out local participation and job training opportunities.

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CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Is there a commitment to good jobs for the future property service and maintenance workers at the completed development?

STEPHEN MOTT: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you very much. I'm going to turn it over now to Council Member Barron.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you Mr. Chair. I just want to say this is very, very important topic for me, which is why for those of my associates who may be watching, I'm here on Black Solidarity Day. Because I would not be at work on Black Solidarity Day, but this is such an important project, that I felt I had to be here to share with the audience my position on this issue and to have you respond to pertinent questions.

I certainly commend the Chair for his questions and hope that you can become more specific in terms of what kinds of jobs and what's the hiring plan going to be moving forward.

Do you know how many shelters; you've been in the shelter business; do you know how many shelters are in east New York?

LACEY TAUBER: We have DHS here actually with us.

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MATT BORDEN: And Community Board 5, so just for folks, my name is Matt Borden; I work for the Department of Social Services. And within Community Board 5, as folks also know, in 2017 we launched the Turn the Tide plan which was a borough-based approach to figuring out homelessness and in Community Board 5 which 515 Blake is located, we actually have right now there are 2,600 individuals from Community Board 5 within our shelter system.

Right now, we actually only have shelter beds within Community Board 5 for about 2,200 folks including 500 hotels.

So, at the end of the plan, we actually look at a deficit of 914 beds. And to your question, within Community Board 5, there are about 13 DHS sites.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Right. Do you think that that complies with the fair share, a requirement that the city has?

MATT BORDEN: All sites that DHS opens follows the same fair share mandate and we publish whenever we open a site.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: But if they are not equitably distributed at this point, doesn't that mean that we should have fewer if in fact, the fair

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES share program is not equitably distributed now? Doesn't that mean that in order to get back to that fairness that we should have fewer?

MATT BORDEN: So, when the city is looking at actually figuring out how we could actually have an equitable plan regarding homelessness, it was sort of based in two components.

The first component was, make sure that we open up sites in every single community board across the city, which we're doing an impossible.

The second component to this plan of course, has been how can we create shelters where people are already coming from, so we actually don't further disrupt their lives. There are too many folks who are living in the Bronx and having being sheltered in Brooklyn and their children are unfortunately in some cases going to school up to two hours just to get to school.

So, from our position, we actually really think creating shelters where people are homeless and where their families are and where their businesses are and where their religious communities are is actually a really compassionate way to think about how to create a system.

Do you know what the cost is for families in shelter at this point?

MATT BORDEN: Well, on average for a family with children within shelter, it's probably, I don't want to give you a wrong number. I want to say it's around a hundred and - I don't want to give you a wrong number. So, I think on a rough estimate it's I want to say around \$3,000 a month, but I actually don't want to give you any -

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: \$3,000 a month. apartment cost on average what would you say an average apartment for?

MATT BORDEN: I don't know.

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COUNCIL MEMEBR BARRON: Okay, it's not for most families \$3,000 a month.

2 MATT BORDEN: So, that's a really great question 3 and that's something that I hear a lot.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: But I'm simply saying that the city is not fulfilling its obligation. It would be cheaper in the long wrong, we talked about, someone talked about the trade offs between long term and short term, to build affordable housing and maintain it in a way that's decent.

MATT BORDEN: So, I totally hear that, and I think one reason I'm so excited about this project, so excited, is not only are we getting a shelter that's going to be the jewel of our system, but we're creating more than 324 affordable housing units with more than 37 percent going to formally homeless families.

I don't in my job, and some days are easier than others, there are not many times when I can do a project and talking about giving homeless families, that many homeless families permanent, affordable housing. It's something that's desperately needed.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: And my proposal is, make it all permanent housing for everyone.

MATT BORDEN: I totally appreciate that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: And I hear your numbers that you are talking about, that's great but I say make it all affordable.

MATT BORDEN: It is so frustrating because we are going to need shelter beds. 120 families last night showed up at Path in need of a temporary place to be. We are going to be as a city, we are always going to need to have shelter.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: I understand.

MATT BORDEN: And the question is, how can we create and actually be more thoughtful and I think that you're totally right. I think previous administrations, there was not that same kind of thought that went into it and now, we're trying to move forward into a situation which you can create these kinds of models. Which I think are amazing, this is a piece of property that we're able to provide shelter, good shelter and at the same time, provide amazing affordable housing opportunities for people.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: How much does HELP USA get for the housing that they provide now at HELP One?

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1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 100 2 MATT BORDEN: I don't have the answer to that 3 question. I'm happy to turn it over to HELP. 4 DAVID CLEGHORN: I'm sorry, what was your question? 5 COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: How much does HELP USA 6 7 get from HELP One in my district at east New York? 8 DAVID CLEGHORN: How much do we personally get? COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Yes, how much, what's 9 your revenue? It's a difficult question, how much do 10 11 you get? 12 DAVID CLEGHORN: What's the contract for the 13 shelter? 14 COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Yes. 15 DAVID CLEGHORN: I don't have that in front of 16 me, I can get that to you if that's helpful. I can 17 tell you that the contract pays mostly for the 18 maintenance of the building and the staff that staffs that building. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: So, I'm sure you get some 20 profit. I'm sure it doesn't all go to the people who 21 2.2 are working there. So, I would like to know Mr. 23 Cleghorn, if you can ask for that.

at the shelter.

this point?

because it's displacing or not providing an

want.

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2 CHARLES BARRON: Well, I want to thank all of you for coming out and showing your interest because we should always be interested in what's coming into our

5 community.

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But I also want to caution you not to be manipulated. Don't let no one manipulate you by talking about how beneficial this is going to be for our community.

So, what HPD and others do, they bring you in, they give you this flowery presentation on how they are going to create jobs. On how it's going to be affordable housing for everyone. And then they talked about the millions of dollars that they put into my beloved east New York.

They don't tell you about the millions of dollars they made out of our beloved community and they don't let you know that when you're talking about just going by their numbers, always listen out for the AMI, the Area Median Income.

It's an insult when people come to our community and say they're building affordable housing and you ask them, well, what is the neighborhood AMI? And they don't even know. So, how are you going to build

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2 affordable housing in a neighborhood you don't even

3 know what our income is.

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How about \$36,000 for a family of three. So, when they come in talking about, we have a range of income. If you hear the word AMI, area median income, 50 percent and below is what we can afford. That's 36,000 people making \$25,000; that's what the Councilwoman and I always try to do for our community and if you notice, east New York is one of the few communities that's not gentrified. And they are trying to do it with these housing plans that inch their way toward it.

So, for these units, over about 60 percent of these units are going to be at 50 percent of the AMI and up. So, if you have units at 80 percent of the AMI, those are people making \$76,000. If it's 100 percent of the AMI, it's \$96,000. If it's 70 percent of the AMI, it's \$65,000. Most of us don't make that kind of money. We don't make that kind of money. And there's a lot of money, as the Councilwoman pointed out, in building shelters.

So, what's the new homes for Black people and Brown people in New York City? Jails and shelters.

Jails and shelters, everybody else gets decent homes.

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 We get jails and shelters and oh, they're going to

3 beautify your shelter. They are going to make your

4 | shelter pretty. This is going to be the state-of-

5 the-art shelter. A shelter is a shelter is a shelter

6 and if you're going to build all of these units, the

7 Mayor is talking about 200,000 units, for the next

ten years.

If you just do 40, 50 percent of those units for the homeless, you could almost wipe out homelessness because that would be 60, 70, 80,000 people in a permanent home. We cannot allow these developers and they're saying not for profit. Not for profit doesn't mean your not making any money. You know what not for profit does? It puts all the money back into the operating of the business and they put it into salaries.

So, that way they never show profit. It's always money being put back into the corporation. That's why they are not for profit making a whole lot of money.

So, I just wanted to come and keep it real. You know, we always keep it real to you all, no matter how many people try to bus you and tell you to come. You know, something nice is coming to your

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neighborhood. We are not letting you; we are intelligent people in east New York and we're not going to let anybody bring us in here and sell us on a bill of goods that's not good for us.

So, if you're building all these units, look, 250 of these units are for residential units and with this range of affordability. Which half of it is not affordable to us, more than half is not affordable to us. And over 270 of the units is for their new shelter and special housing units, supportive housing units.

We always support that, even again, sometimes people in my community get upset because I say no, you know, but for the grace of God, anyone of us could be homeless or we could be in need of special housing. So, we have allowed especially special housing. We've never supported shelters because you heard when the Councilwoman asked them, they said 13, 14, but you know, that's not a lot. Yeah, look at Manhattan. Look at some other place. Look in the white community, how many shelters they have.

Oh, but they want to be nice to us. See, they want to be nice to us with shelters and jails. They are going to build them close to our homes, so we can

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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109 have convenient. Well, how about giving us an affordable apartment or affordable home close to our homes. We don't need jails closer to our homes. don't need shelters close to our homes especially when you can afford to put every one of those 200 people; look how negligent they are. 200 people take them all out and put them in those new houses that you build. We'll support that, we will support this project today if they could have gotten up here and said to you, you know what we heard from the local elected official, we heard from some of the board people.

You know what we're going to do, we're going to build instead of a new shelter, we're going to build another housing unit and put them in that. We will support this tonight but don't come here trying to manipulate us, bringing you here. We'll they are not going to separate us. We're going to stay united because we won't be fooled by no fancy you know, visions of something. We're not going to be fooled. We want this housing. We want it 100 percent but it's going to be on our terms. It's going to benefit our community and don't let them tell you about jobs and all of these services.

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2 Let me tell you about some of the history of HELP

3 Homes USA, whoever.

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CHAIRPERSON MOYA: I'm sorry, we're on a clock.

5 I just want to make sure.

CHARLES BARRON: Okay, I'll finish in two minutes.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Okay, thank you.

CHARLES BARRON: This is governor Cuomo's sisters. She is the Chair of the Board. Mr. Cuomo's and they say like you are doing you a favor. They started off with shelters, you know why? Because there is money in shelters. You heard it, \$3,000 a month; if they can pay \$3,000 a month, then they can do \$1,400 a month, \$1,500, \$2,000 a month for a permanent apartment, for a permanent apartment. to respect to the Chair and the time, I'm going to end it there. I have a lot more to say, we'll have some meetings in our community because remember they were the builders of Genesis Homes. You all remember Genesis Homes. I had to demonstrate to get Mark Alpine[SP?] who was the then Executive Director to do supportive services to fix up Genesis Homes every time they had repair problems; they don't want to do that.

with you.

Blake to HELP USA.

2 KIRK GOODRICH: Good everyone everybody, my name
3 is Kirk Goodrich; I'm a partner at Monadnock
4 Development and I'm here today to speak in support of
5 the rezoning and disposition of the property at 515

The first thing I want to say is I have the upmost respect for Council Member Barron and the Assemblymen. It's because of their support and leadership that a lot of the work we've done in Spring Creek, where the east Brooklyn congregations happen. It would not have happened without your leadership and vision. We know when we work in Bronxville and east New York that we're working with informed, in visionary leaders and we got to come correct, I get that. But there is a very specific reason I'm here today. I work for Monadnock but that's not the reason I'm here today. Our construction company is building the building, that's not the reason I'm here today.

I'm here today because I have family members who have been in the homeless system for decades now and I acknowledge what you said Council Member that east New York and Brownsville are saturated with shelters.

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live in east New York and Brownsville.

We need to make sure that we address those things. The problem with this project that you've described is that it replaces a shelter with a shelter in affordable housing and I get that.

The difficulty in removing shelters, is that once you remove them, it's hard to replace them anywhere in the city and you have people who as a result of that end up living in hotels in the middle of nowhere in poor conditions, far away from schools.

What I support is the co-location of a shelter and affordable housing and reasonable people can disagree and I totally get your point. But I'm here today to just support folks in shelter and that population in need. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you. So, folks, we don't like allow everybody to clap; you can wave your hand in the air and that shows that you are supporting the folks that are here today. So, thank you.

You can state your name and you can begin.

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RENEE FUELLER: Good afternoon, I am Renee

Fueller; I'm the Executive Director of HELP Homebase

One in the Bronx and I'm here to support this program

because HELP can bring a variety of services to the

community with the construction of these buildings.

HELP USA believes that the best way to fight homelessness is to prevent it from happening at all and as a result, we operate a large portfolio of homelessness prevention and after care programs. The HELP USA homeless prevention and aftercare network continues to perform very outstanding work to assist the city's most vulnerable populations.

Our programs are extremely successful, and we have about a 94 percent success rate at keeping people in their homes, so they do not have to go to shelter or return to shelter.

The HELP USA homeless prevention and aftercare network is an amazing conglomerate of six very successful prevention rapid rehousing and after care programs. Our network also includes special programs that help veterans and their families because no one who has served this country should ever have to worry about finding a place to sleep at night.

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HELP USA opened one of the first and original homebased programs in New York City in 2004. Now, in 2019, HELP USA operates three homebased programs in four locations in the Bronx. We have been extremely successful with appropriately targeting and providing assistance to low income families and individuals who have been identified to be at high risk for entering and re-entering the New York City shelter system.

We're funded by the New York City human resources administration and the outstanding prevention and after care work that HELP USA Homebased programs have done, have ensured that Bronx residents achieve and maintain housing stability by having access to rent assistance vouchers, being connected to community, city and legal service resources and have a familiar place to turn to should they ever need assistance.

We also have a new beginnings program that is designed to assist young heads of households in the Bronx ages 18-24 and HELP USA also honors veterans to help them to not be homeless.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you, thank you so much for your testimony. Thank you.

IESHA WHITAKER: Hi, good afternoon. My name is

Iesha Whitaker and I am Program Director at Genesis

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Homes which is located in east New York Brooklyn.

And I am here to support the rezoning of 515 Blake

Avenue.

As a Program Director, I have seen clients that came from homelessness and they have now been able to restructure their lives. They have been able to find employment. They have been able to get linked with services that they need; mental health services, employment services, case management services. Our case managers and clinician works with our families to provide advocacy and support through many trials that the clients had to come through facing homelessness.

Our families have all been able to remain in the housing units that they have. No one has had to go back to shelter since entering the programs, and we work very closely with community organizations and the property management team to ensure that the clients do not have to face eviction. And we're just there; we advocate with the clients and a lot of the clients coming from the shelter, they need that support in order to maintain their housing.

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A lot of the clients have never lived on their own, so they can't just get an affordable apartment, they need the support.

So, the services are much needed for the client and I have witnessed a lot of transitions with clients. I've seen them grow to the point where they don't need the support as much as they used to, but they still come up for the extra boost when they are going out for a job interview or when they are going out just to try something new.

But without the supportive housing services that were in place, a lot of our families would have had to face homelessness again. And that's something that we are trying not to do is we don't want people to be homeless. So, you know, I'm all in support of supportive services and the rezoning.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you.

CHARLYN MCMULLEN: Charlyn Hi, my name is Charlyn McMullen; I'm the Director of Youth Family and Educational Services at Genesis Homes.

Under my program, I have an after-school program, a summer camp, a scholarship program, a college program and a mentoring program.

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Under the afterschool program, we serve children between the ages of 5-13 living in HELP ONE, our shelter, Genesis Homes, Genesis Neighborhood Plaza One and two, and the surrounding community.

We serve 65-80 children daily throughout the school year. The program operates Monday through Friday from 3 to 7 p.m. and during holiday camp hours from 8 to 5 p.m.

We help the children with homework help, recreational activities such as street soccer, arts and craft, board games, and most recently we have partnered with the [INAUDIBLE 3:29:53] refoundation to introduce them to our participant.

The summer camp operates for six weeks between July and August and we serve between 80-85 children, same age range of 5-13. The program runs Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. The children are able to go on trips and they're able to engage in recreational and educational activities.

The scholarship program we offer to our residents living in Genesis Homes, GMPI and GMP2. This is where we give our families the ability to attend a private school for free. We currently partner with Trey Whitfield and Bishop Loughlin. Currently we

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have three students enrolled in Bishop Loughlin and
we have one enrolled in Trey Whitfield.

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We have graduated four from Bishop Loughlin and two from Trey Whitfield. Our college program help our young adults navigate the financial aid and the college process. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Were you about to wrap up, if you are, I can give you a couple of seconds.

CHARLYN MCMULLEN: Yes, I was, okay. So, we basically help our families navigate the college and financial aid process. We currently have students in SUNY Buffalo, Alfred, Plattsburgh and Morrisville and one of our success stories, the first gentleman who when through that program graduated on the dean's list and was hired by Geico.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Okay, thank you. Thank you for your testimony.

HELEN BLEY: Good afternoon, my name is Helen
Bley and I'm actually a client at Genesis Homes with
their supportive help.

I am here as a witness because I came in in 2015,
I got extremely ill causing me to lose my job, a
domino effect, lost my home and I had a daughter. We
went from shelter to shelter to shelter and then

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finally I learned about the support staff help at

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HELP USA.

So, once I got into this program, support, there should be a bigger word for how much they have really supported me. I came in very ill not knowing what I was going to do. They helped me with social services to apply for disability. They helped me with permanent housing, they helped me to pretty much start my life all over again.

When I finally got in there, I didn't know how I was going to get furniture or anything; they helped me with that. Basically, anything I needed help with, they were there. They constantly reminded me to tell me, whatever you need, we're here to help you and they really have helped me in more ways than one.

Two years ago, my daughter ended up passing away and I don't have any family here and if it wasn't for the support that they have given me from their hearts, I don't know what I — I probably would not even be sitting here today. It's been two years and they have been my main source of help. Now, I'm getting back on my feet again. I was close to getting back on my feet again, but now, I'm really moving forward and it's because of the support that

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I've received from them. So, I'm here as a witness
that the Supportive Housing really does help. Thank
you.

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CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you for your testimony. Thank you for being here.

Thank you for the panel. The next panelist is Bruce Jacobs.

BRUCE JACOBS: Once again, good afternoon. Bruce Jacobs; Coalition of Rockaways, supporter of medical and religious freedom, U.S. Navy veteran and 9-1-1 first responder.

If they gave up on the shelter, as long as the name shelter is in there, no go. Why don't they just build supportive housing? It just doesn't make sense. The money that they build supportive housing, that would be the answers to everything. My veteran friends don't even want to go to a shelter. They will not walk in a shelter. They say they'll sleep in a street or they will go to prison before they will go to a shelter.

I don't care how fancy the building is, until they get rid of the name shelter, in my neighborhood of color Far Rockaway and the neighborhood east New York or any neighborhood shelter is not the answer.

The money goes into — the reason these guys don't want to give up on the shelter because that's where the money comes. The money goes to salaries, the money goes to this but hardly anything goes to the people in there. The money goes to the salaries.

Why don't they just build supportive housing?

They come with a big fancy thing, oh, yeah, yeah,

yeah, fancy lawyers, fancy stuff. Everybody that's

speaking is a worker. They are making big salaries.

I'd like to see real clients, show me the veterans

that are in your organization.

The Peninsula site in Rockaway was originally bought by Genesis and then there was all kinds of problems.

So, you say you are not connected. I'm not against supportive housing, that sounds good but shelter, I don't want it in any neighborhood especially in my neighborhood of color. Any neighborhood really, but I live in a neighborhood of color. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you. Thank you for your testimony today. The next panel is Genesis Morgan, Laura Mascuch, Crystal Lewis, Carlos Teroza[SP?] and Catherine Trapani.

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If you can state your name, you can begin.

JENISE MORGAN: Okay, wonderful, thank you. Good afternoon and thank you for allowing me to be here. Good afternoon sir Council Member and to the Chairperson. My name is Jenise Morgan; I am the Senior Project and Business Manager for Brownsville Community Development Corporation.

We do business as BMS Family Health and Wellness Centers. We actually operate two standalone medical facilities within the HELP USA Genesis Homes

Division. We have one standalone medical facility which is located at 360 [INAUDIBLE 3:40:36] Avenue and it's been there since 2005 and we also operate a standalone dental facility at 330 Hinsdale Street, which has been there since 2013.

Our partnership with HELP USA has been instrumental in ensuring that vulnerable residents of east New York and Brownsville have access to quality medical and oral healthcare services. Additionally, BMS and HEATH USA collaborates on an annual health fair which helps us to ensure that resources are available to the vulnerable residents of east New York and Brownsville.

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In that partnership, we address the social determinants of health and we believe that this project can be beneficial to the community. Thank you.

CYNTHIA STEWART: Hi, my name is actually Cynthia Stewart and I'm here on behalf of Laura Mascuch who is the Executive Director of the Supportive Housing Network of New York.

The network is a membership organization that represents 200 groups, nonprofit groups across the state that collectively run 52,000 units of supportive housing statewide and supportive housing is affordable housing matched with support services for the most vulnerable homeless families and individuals.

While Supportive Housing is a relatively small part of this project, I'd like to speak about both HELP USA and Supportive Housing.

HELP USA is one of our longstanding members with three decades of experience across the breadth of housing and services for the most vulnerable.

Their Genesis neighborhood plaza which is in east New York, was deeply innovative and in fact, was the first of its kind. It provided housing and services

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to both homeless veterans as well as low income families and individuals.

As the Council knows, Supportive Housing was pioneered in New York City in the early 80's in response to widespread homelessness. It's a commonsense approach that offers households quality affordable apartments, matched with onsite support to help tenants stay housed and healthy.

As a result of the model's success, it's now the primary response to homelessness among the most vulnerable. As a result of the model success also, in ending tenants homelessness, the Mayor and Governor recently committed to two separate initiatives that together will create 35,000 units of additional supportive housing across New York State over the next 15 years.

And in fact, HELP One supportive housing is funded through the Mayor's initiative NYC 1515. Part of the reason for these investments is supportive housing's reputation is both the good neighbor and an engine of economic development.

Finally, there is no question as to the need for this housing with more than 60,000 homeless New Yorkers in the city shelters each night and thousands

of more sleeping on our streets and subways. If the

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3 Council seeks to help these individuals and families

4 into stable lives in the community, we recommend that

5 you support this groundbreaking project. Thank you.

6 CRYSTAL LEWIS: Good afternoon, my name is
7 Chrystal Lewis; I am the Program Director for one of

8 HELP USA's newer supportive housing program sites in

9 the Bronx. The program is HELP Woodycrest; it's a

10 | 48-unit studio apartment building contracted by the

11 New York City Department of Health and Mental

income towards the rent.

12 Hygiene.

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29 of the units are designated to the formally chronically homeless population with a documented disability which could be mental, medical and many of them have a cooccurring substance abuse history as well. The other 19 are designated to the senior population. All of the tenants receive a subsidy through NYCHA, and they pay 30 percent of their

The supportive housing program was specifically in place to help the formally, chronically homeless population transition into permanency. For many of the tenants, this is their first apartment that they have ever had. So, the reaction when we first showed

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them the units are amazing. A lot of them break into

tears because they are so thankful because they have

never had housing like this before.

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CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you.

services or medical services.

The building is new, it was built in 2017 and the first residents moved in in 2018 in January. They have never had amenities like this before. There is a community room for them. They have access to TV, they can go in there to eat, they have a gym on site. We have a part-time nurse who assists them with connecting them to medical services within the community. We have two master's level case managers that also provide counseling services. There is 24-hour security, the property manager is on site and the staff help the tenants resolve any issues when it comes to rental arrears. Any services that they need

And the staff are just supporting the tenants so that they maintain their housing and many of them have started to have the conversations about moving on. They have transitioned well and are now thinking about furthering into a less support service community.

in the community to connect them with mental health

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CATHERINE TRAPANI: Good afternoon, my name is

Catherine Trapani and I'm the Executive Director of

Homeless Services United.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: I'm sorry, could you speak a little closer to the mic. Thank you.

CATHERINE TRAPANI: Alright, is that better?

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Yeah.

CATHERINE TRAPANI: Okay, HSU is a coalition approximately 50 nonprofit agencies serving homeless and at-risk adults and families in New York City. We provide advocacy, information and training to member agencies to expand their capacity to deliver high quality services. HSU advocates for the expansion of affordable housing and prevention services and for immediate access to safe, decent, emergency and transitional housing outreach and drop in services for homeless New Yorkers.

I'm here today to speak in support of HELP USA's Blake Avenue project. HELP was a founding member of HSU when we first incorporated in 1996 and has remained active in our organization supporting innovation and a commitment to quality services citywide ever since. They have a long track record of providing high quality services and have proven

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 129 commitment to supporting and uplifting low income New Yorkers across the city with high quality eviction prevention, shelter, housing and other services.

When I first learned about this project, I was immediately impressed by what it could do for the community and for the people who will call it home. When one considers our most urgent public policy goals, improving the quality of shelters, increasing access to deeply affordable housing and providing supportive housing and services to those who need the most, this project fits the brief to a tee.

The project would provide housing for people that is truly affordable for low wage workers, have a robust set aside for people exiting homeless shelters that is even higher than many on this council would like to require. A supportive housing facility enriched with services to ensure formally homeless people with service needs can successfully live independently and would reimagine the exiting shelter facility for families to improve its design to better serve homeless families and position them for success.

The project will accomplish all of this while also being incredibly thoughtful about design to

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ensure that the families and individuals that will live and work in this space will feel safe and comfortable while making sure the project is well integrated into the fabric of the community, both beautiful and welcoming.

We were so confident in the projects design, I'll just wrap up, that we chose to feature it in our annual symposium last year when it was in the earlier stages because we hope that more nonprofits will follow HELP's lead by providing integrated shelter and affordable housing facilities for more New Yorkers. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you.

CARLOS TEROZA: My name is Carlos Teroza[SP?]; I want to take my hat off to the Councilwoman and the Councilman over here because I am in accordance with the shelter situation as far as that's concerned.

I live in GMP2; I'm a veteran, air force veteran at that and they have given me the opportunity to have me as a resident okay, even though it's through Section 8 and when I moved in there back in 2012, I was paralyzed. Okay, I could not walk.

Through numerous operations that I had through the VA in Manhattan branch; I've been able to regain

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my legs again, not a 100 percent but I'm working on it. And HELP USA has given me this chance to live here. I've been living in this residence now for nine years and I'm very happy that I was able to get off the streets. Okay, and very happy to have a place I could call my own.

Thank you very much everybody, have a good evening.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you. Thank you for your testimony today. I will be calling up the next panel. Henry Love, Ted Houghton, Keona Johnson, Shakeeya Davis, Gina Park.

Alright, just state your name and we can begin.

TED HOUGHTON: Hi, my name is Ted Houghton; I'm

the President of Gateway Housing. We're a nonprofit that helps other nonprofits in government to develop

better shelters.

I'm a housing guy. I agree with the Assemblyman, I often do, a shelter is a shelter is a shelter. The solution to homelessness is permanent housing. I've spent a lifetime moving the city's homeless response towards permanent housing. That's why I support his project.

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for homeless people.

The city and HELP USA could have just taken this and put a new coat of paint on an old shelter. They could have just built another shelter. Instead, they are using this as an opportunity to build 326 units of affordable housing. Much of it deeply affordable

It also creates a state of the art shelter and the fact is while a shelter is a shelter is a shelter, some shelters are better than others and if we don't build shelters like this one, we're going to end up putting more families in hotels far from where they live, far from their communities, far from their networks of support.

We need this shelter. It's unfortunate but high cost cities like New York City are always going to have housing emergencies. We're always going to need some sort of shelter system. Let's make it smaller by getting out of the hotels, but we need a decent place for people to live.

This project creates shelter, it creates housing and it creates programs and retail services for the community. That's why I support it. I hope everybody here in this room will. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you.

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HENRY LOVE: Good afternoon, my name is Henry
Love; I'm the Program Coordinator for the Tenants
Matters Program at Gateway Housing.

A shelter intervention program laser focused on school attendance and attuned to addressing the current barriers families face in getting their students to schools as well as the PHD involvement in psychology at the graduate centers of the University of New York.

Because attendance matters is tailored to the circumstances of New York City's shelter program, attendance matters presents the possibility of significantly altering trajectories of the city's most vulnerable children.

Currently Gateway is piloting the Attendance

Matters program in six different family shelters

across the city. Two of which are operated by HELP

USA in the Bronx.

Over the past year of the pilot, I have had the opportunity to work closely with leadership at several HELP family shelters in the Bronx as well as HELP One. The Attendance Matters pilot aims to shift the paradigm of shelter care and support away from

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 134 purely focusing on the head of household and to the entire family, but specially school aged children.

The Attendance Matter teams I help Crotona Oneand Two-family shelter have been enthusiastic participants in the Gateway Housing program. Over the past year and a half of the pilot, I've been incredibly impressed by the supportive and family focus approach from each of the HELP shelters I have worked and visited in. But also, from leadership of the most senior of levels.

The Social Service teams that I have worked with extensively have gone above and beyond and aiding clinical support but also logistical and social support for all the clients in the respective sites.

At the beginning of this school year for example, HELP Social Workers went out of their way to personally escort school aged children in the most challenged families. They made sure the children were not only properly registered but also had the proper services they needed from school.

The Social Service teams at the Bronx sites, know every resident in the respected sites on a first name basis, including the children.

I have visited a pleather of shelters and each time I have walked into a HELP site; I have immediately encountered a warm, welcoming, and humanizing environment.

This is an incredibly important point as often events that have led a family into shelters stay can be extremely traumatizing and often dehumanizing.

It is with that I am very much in support of the redevelopment plan of HELP One.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you.

KEONA JOHNSON: Hi, good afternoon, my name is
Keona Johnson; I am a resident at HELP One and
previously I was residing in a hotel dwelling before
I was transferred there with my family and we didn't
have services how HELP One had offered at first.

So, it was very difficult coping with the changes, learning how to manage with my mental health, being compliant with the HRA demands.

Finding ways to physically and financially support my family was very challenging. Seeking the support wasn't so bad because HELP One was able to offer us mental health counseling with the hospital which is on site.

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We also have client care coordinators who by the way, are available the majority of the time during multiple days in the week. We do have case managers and they are very comfortable to be around. They know us on first name basis as well. The staff at HELP USA also assist us whenever we need anything whether it's for a job placement services, HRA issues, family planning, informational services, the food banks, donation of clothes, toys, school supplies for adults and children. We even face problems as a family. I've learned for myself that speaking up and letting our voice be heard; with HELP One, they actually sit there, and they listen, and they allow us to go ahead and allow our voice to be reached to the right people.

We have our freedom, we have a little privacy, we have our own keys to open our own doors when we enter the premises and because of the services they offer, they actually helped my family get into supportive housing due to some mental situations I am dealing with.

We will be moving out in a couple weeks hopefully and I'm very happy because this facility actually put me on the right path, on the right route to getting

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to where I need to be along with the family, and I am
so grateful for them.

So, thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you.

SHAKEEYA DAVIS: Hi, good afternoon to the City Council. My name is Shakeeya Davis; I am a single mother of three and I'm very honored and blessed to stand in front of you all today.

I would like to thank HELP USA staff, Mr. King and Ms. Siaz[SP?] for their guidance and assistance on helping me to be on my way to self-sufficiency.

I would like to start off and say we all have a story to tell and here is a brief story of my past, present and future.

Before I came to HELP USA shelter, I was living in upstate New York for three years where I was suffering from pain and injuries and anxiety, insomnia, fibromyalgia, which made me stagnant and depressed.

So, I started to pray more and change to my state of mind and stay positive and didn't let my situation consume me because I knew it was very temporary. So, I decided to move back to New York City where my children went into the shelter, this is where I met

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Mr. King and Ms. Siaz who I see both as my guardian,

and mentors.

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Mr. King introduced me to HELP works program in which I did graduate from. Started training and completed my internship in culinary arts. A profession I started to love and see myself accelerating and elevating in it.

In closing, I would also like to thank the City
Council for your time, patience, and all you do for
the City of New York. I commend you. Thank you and
God bless you all.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you for your testimony today.

GINA PARK: Good morning, I'm Gina Park; I'm a Social Worker and the Executive Director of the HELP One homeless family shelter located at 515 Blake.

As you are all well aware family homelessness is a big problem in our city. In fact, 38,000 of the almost 60,000 people living in shelters in New York City are living there as a family unit and over 21,000 are children.

In New York City, family shelters are societies answer to a problem which on it's face is simple.

Many families can't afford the rent. Each families

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homelessness, however, is a multifaceted problem marked by current challenges and past traumas.

There are hurtles stopping families from achieving their potential in employment and savings and raising their children. At HELP USA, we talk about these challenges, get our clients to recognize their strengths and help them make decisions that will facilitate their return to permanent housing and their ability to go on with their lives.

We can't change the housing market or the employment market for our families, but we can reshape the way that our clients interact with those systems.

HELP USA provides family shelters where this work can happen. At 515, we have been providing this kind of service for over 30 years in a building that was built to last 15 years.

When HELP One opened in the late 1980's, the prevailing view was that family homelessness was a passing phenomenon. This of course, has proved untrue, discourage of family homelessness has persisted. And the families that we serve have become even more vulnerable in the face of increasingly tighter housing markets.

One of the major problems I struggle with as the Executive Director of HELP One is that my building is no longer up to task of providing the services that our families need at the level of dignity and respect that they require. To put it simply, the building has outlived its usefulness.

A list of top line items that are in need of capital repairs include the following: Boilers are in need of replacement, the entire roofing system must be replaced, the heating elements in the residential units need to be replaced and windows throughout the building must be upgraded to reduce cold air infiltration in the winter.

Even more critically, the site does not have the spaces that are needed to serve clients in the manner that they require. There is almost no space for confidential meetings between families and staff.

Social workers posted to our site by the current administration do not have appropriate offices. We don't have a dedicated family intake room where we can meet with the new families who have just arrived at our site, nor do we have group rooms where staff and volunteers can work with their residents.

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The parents that we serve HELP One deserve the environment that will facilitate their flourishing as parents. They need a space where their children can run and play safely.

As a shelter director, the building that we do or work in is a tool that allows us to do our job and I am here today to ask for your support and your approval for a new and vastly improved family shelter at 515 Blake Avenue. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Great, thank you all for your testimony today. I'm going to call the next panel.

Bill Wilkins, Adam Huron, Chiana Rosalis[SP?], Daisy Sedu[SP?], Ubeli Deraro[SP?]. Did you fill out one of these slips. Okay, and are you Maria Jene? Okay, and you are going to be reading their testimony or are you testifying. Which one are you —

Okay, understood. So, we can begin, just state your name for the record and you can start.

BILL WILKINS: Good afternoon, it's Bill Wilkins. Dialog and communication brings resolution, so I employ HELP to have additional conversations with my Councilwoman and also Assemblyman.

My name is Bill Wilkins; I am the Director of Economic Development for the local development

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES corporation of east New York; growing businesses, changing lives, strengthening communities. We've been doing this work predominantly in the east Brooklyn community for the last 40 years with the first industrial bid in New York City, the first in place industrial park, the first empire zone, the first woman's business center and one of the first EAP centers.

By virtue of being the Director of Economic Development in Housing, it gives me a unique insight to provide my perspective today.

With the Manhattanization of Brooklyn finally reaching the shores of east New York, we've been plagued with rampant poaching and speculation by outsider. However, today that is not the case. We have a community-based organization that has and remains committed to the community of east New York by providing the necessary programs, services and housing, we are most desperately in need of. else has the answers to the questions that plague our community than those community-based organizations that have their boots on the ground and have been fighting in the trenches every day in an underserved community.

The transformation of east New York has to benefit the residents, the business, and also the CBO's that are indigenous to east New York.

Secondly, we have the opportunity to do a twostep and that is to recycle dollars with our
industrial firms in the building trade by securing,
by virtually securing contracts on this project and
also hire locally, and then also employees will be
able to spend money locally. This will have a micro
economic stimulus plan. I without hesitation or
reservation support the development of this project.
Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you.

ADAM HURON: Good afternoon, I'm Adam Huron; I'm the Vice President for Family Transitional Housing with HELP USA.

I just wanted to start by saying that shelter is about, and shelter services are about a connection between people. Between our staff and the residents, between the residents themselves. And those connections are really facilitated by the environment in which we provide for that to happen.

As you heard earlier, the environment that we have is not really up to the task that we want to do,

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and we expect better results with a better
environment. And I wanted to talk a little bit and
to provide a letter that was provided to us by a
former client at HELP ONE. And just read a brief
portion of that letter, so that you can see how those
interactions can really lead to results for
individuals.

In December of 2017, I entered into HELP One
Family Shelter with my wife and at the time, three
children. As an undocumented family, I had a hard
time finding work to support my family and was told
by the shelter staff because of my Alien status, I
may have challenges moving my family out of shelter.

In April 2018, I was able to obtain employment as a taxi driver in Brooklyn and began saving money. On December 26, 2018, my wife and I welcomed a new addition into our family, my youngest son.

In February 2019, I met my case manager, Ms.

Williams and she inspired me not to give up and
provided me with new information on an exit strategy
on how to move out of shelter.

I began working with Ms. Williams on the exit strategy using SOTA. MS. Williams escorted me and my family to HRA to open a PA case under my youngest

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 145 son, so that me and my wife would be able to feed my family and qualify for the SOTA program.

After my wife and I would be able to feed my family and qualify — excuse me, after providing an employment letter, Ms. Williams assisted with setting up a meeting.

After my family identified an apartment, I signed a lease with the assistance of the AED and was able to transition my family and nothing went wrong. It went well.

Case Manager Williams went out into the field and navigated for me and my family for the case to remain open, for us to be able to move out of shelter. I am happy to say, all went well and me and my family now reside in a three-bedroom apartment in New Jersey.

CHAIRPERSON MOYA: Thank you. Thank you both for your testimony today. Thank you.

Are there any other members of the public who which to testify? Seeing none, I now close the public hearing on this application, but before we adjourn today, I just want to reiterate that all public hearings on today's calendar are closed. This concludes today meeting.

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## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES I would like to thank the members of the public, my colleagues, of course the Council and Land Use Staff for the great work that they do. This meeting is hereby adjourned. [GAVEL]

## ${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

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



Date April 1, 2018