CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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June 21, 2010 Start: 10:30 am Recess: 3:30 pm

HELD AT: Council Chambers

City Hall

B E F O R E:

MARK WEPRIN Chairperson

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Ward Dennis Chair of the Land Use Committee, CB 1 Co-chair of Neighbors Allied for Good Growth

Richard Heitler Chief Operating Officer Urban Homesteading Assistance Board

Marcus Masri

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Good morning, everyone, my name is Mark Weprin, I am the Chair of the Zoning and Franchises Subcommittee of the

5 Land Use Committee of the City Council, I'd like

6 to welcome everybody here this morning.

We'll have a long day ahead of us so we ask for some cooperation as we move forward, we have a lot of people wanting to testify and as we move forward we're sort of going to try to move it along as fast as possible. We would appreciate cooperation from the audience and try to limit any outbursts or anything like that during the course of our day.

And we're all here today is to hear people's opinion on the project. We are going to start with the applicants who are going to describe the project to us in detail. The members of the Subcommittee who are here, I'd like to welcome, on the left Council Member Jessica Lappin from Manhattan, Vincent Ignizio from Staten Island, next to him Leroy Comrie from Queens; to my left, Diana Reyna from Brooklyn, on the far right is Jimmy Vacca from the Bronx, and the gentleman in green, the well-dressed gentleman in

2 | green, Al Vann from Brooklyn.

I'd like to let the members of the panel know we are going to let the applicants, the entire panel of the applicants make their presentation and let them go through the entire presentation before we ask questions. They have requested that and I have said that would be okay, so I hope you'll work with me on that. So without further ado, we'd like to have the applicants start. Could everyone who speaks please identify themselves for the record and try to do it as quickly as possible without leaving anything out.

[Pause]

MICHAEL LAPPIN: How's that? Thank you, Chair Weprin, and thank you members of the Committee. It's a pleasure to be here, my name is Michael Lappin, I am president of the Community Preservation Corporation and CPC Resources.

For more than three decades, the

Community Preservation Corporation has been at the

forefront of preserving and developing the

affordable housing stock of our great city.

Started in 1974 by New York's major commercial and

savings banks, our original goal was to stem the

tidal wave of housing abandonment that struck New York during the 1970s. CPC, working with city and state government, focused on preserving the city's older housing stock by providing funds and expertise to upgrade deteriorated, but still occupied, properties to prevent their abandonment. When the city's economy bounced back in the early eighties, CPC was one of the driving forces in working with the various mayoral administrations in the effort to reclaim vacant buildings and transform them into sound, affordable housing.

Since our founding we have preserved or built almost 140,000 housing units throughout New York State--so a little bit in Jersey, a little bit in Connecticut--and this 140,000 units has included almost 90,000 in New York City, providing decent housing for almost a half a million residents--enough to house the entire population of Cleveland.

These numbers include over 10,000 units of housing we restored in Washington Heights and Inwood, over 7,000 units in Harlem, over 30,000 units throughout the Bronx, and almost 30,000 units in Brooklyn and Staten Island. And

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we also help stabilized thousands—this was in the early nineties—help stabilize thousands of moderate income co—op and condo units in Queens and around the city. Our goal then, as it is now, is to preserve not only the physical structures in our communities but to build strong neighborhoods where residents can be proud to live and raise their families.

In our latest initiative, we announced a billion dollar program to retrofit older apartment buildings to make them more energy efficient and help set a standard for others to follow. Perhaps our most remarkable achievement was the restoration of the 12,271 units in the Parkchester development in the northeast Bronx, the largest privately built housing complex in the country. Here CPCR, the development subsidiary of CPC, physically and financially restored one of the great landmarks of the city and used our own funds to subsidize the apartments of the disabled and low income seniors. After seven years of renovation which upgraded the plumbing and electrical systems and replaced over 70,000 windows, Parkchester is once again one of the most

attractive and affordable residential communities in the city.

At the new Domino, our challenge is very much the same: To revitalize a section of a community and ensure that long time residents can afford to stay in the neighborhood they have called home, sometimes for a generation. The Community Preservation Corporation is no stranger to Williamsburg, having invested over a quarter billion dollars there over the past two decades to create 2,000 low, moderate, and middle income apartments in partnership with community groups and property owners.

When we acquired the Domino Sugar site, we heard the urgent need for affordable housing, particularly among seniors and families fearing the loss of their apartments and of young people who had grown up in a close-knit families but cannot afford to stay in the neighborhood and raise their own families there. Our response was to develop a plan in consultation over six years with community leaders to have 30% of the units, or 660 units, at affordable levels, 200 of those units are planned to be affordable to low income

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seniors and families, some making as little as 30% of the median income, or about \$24,000 for a fourperson household.

Residents also said there was too little open space and community facilities in South Williamsburg. Our response in our plan is to develop four acres of open space along a quarter-mile waterfront and deed it over to the Park Department so it is available to the entire community. For the first time in 150 years, this portion of the Brooklyn waterfront will be open to the neighborhood.

We've also proposed building 145,000 feet of community space, with 100,000 feet set aside for a school if it is needed in the future as the community grows.

Preservationists urged us to retain Domino's main refinery building and Domino Sugar sign as a reminder of Brooklyn's industrial heritage. This was incorporated into the plan at an enormous additional cost.

Finally, our plan provides the opportunity for a mixed-use site by providing thousands of feet for commercial space and small

businesses to locate, and 125,000 feet to meet the retail needs of the residents.

All this work will create a vast number of jobs, it will employ an estimated 27,000 months of construction jobs, and over 1,000 permanent jobs. This plan has evolved after working almost six years with city and state governmental agencies, as well as local residents, community groups, clergy, and public officials. We expect this dialogue that we've had during the six years to continue and we hope to iron out as best as possible disagreements that remain as we conclude the entitlement process.

Our goal has always been to seek a balance between all these public goods in a way that is financially realistic. We look forward to celebrating the day when the Domino site once again assumes a place of prominence on New York's waterfront as a model for how development can support our city's growing population and evolving economy.

The Domino team will now present
the specific elements of our plan and I want to
just introduce my colleague, Susan Pollack, who is

the project leader for the development.

SUSAN POLLACK: Thank you, Mike.

Good morning, Chair Weprin, Council Members, thank
you very much for holding this hearing. My name
is Susan Pollack, I'm the project manager for the
Domino Sugar project, work at CPC Resources.

We are proud to describe all the elements that go into making the Domino Sugar project a landmark of the future to stand alongside the landmark of the past that we are carefully preserving. The evolution of this proposed plan over the past six years has resulted in a project that the whole city can be proud of, one truly without peer. It almost goes without saying that the new Domino is a landmark in its unwavering commitment to provide 660 units, 30% of the project's total, as permanently affordable. It was with that objective in mind that we were drawn to the site initially and it is the element that is closest to our mission.

But working closely with multiple representatives of the Williamsburg community we have crafted a balanced proposal that includes all the best things an urban environment can offer and

that is unprecedented in its scope. The complete package includes not just a significant amount of affordable housing, affordable to people across a broad spectrum of incomes, but also includes preservation, job training, community facility space, office space, retail space, four new streets leading to the water, a quarter-mile long esplanade, spectacular design, and over four acres of stunningly landscaped and programmed open space.

Let me take a few minutes to touch on some of the elements of our plan and later presenters will go into more detail on its individual features. The affordable housing includes 660 units, 30% of the total, with 100 units affordable to those at 30% of the area median income, another 100 units reserved for senior citizens, another 410 units affordable to those at 60% of the area median income, and 150 affordable homeownership units for families earning up to 130% of the area median income. All will be permanently affordable and 50% will be reserved for residents of Community Board 1.

We are preserving at enormous

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expense the three buildings that make up the refinery complex along with the iconic Domino Sugar sign. The refinery will be a dramatic centerpiece, preserving an important part of Brooklyn's storied industrial past, but it comes at a cost, and an extravagant cost at that. have proposed a design scheme that accommodates the various uses sensitively and achieves a striking architectural statement. The entire plan of the massing is based on three central objectives: A desire to introduce the continuation of the neighborhood grid onto our site by extending each of the east-west streets through the site to the waterfront; a commitment to retain the refinery complex; and a goal of maximizing the amount of land available for public open space.

The resulting massing creates at

Kent Avenue a contextual approach that meets the

scale of the neighboring community and the

refinery. Our taller modules, none of which

exceeds the as of right heights currently being

constructed under the 2005 Greenpoint-Williamsburg

height limits, are slender and tapered to glass so

as to offer lightness at their highest points. In
this way, bulk on the skyline is minimized and
light and air are maximized. The varying heights
of the modules and the changes in façade masonry

6 all serve to create a dynamic undulating vision.

been carefully placed so as to maximize the open space we can offer on the site. That open space totals over four acres, more than 40% of the waterfront site, and can be accessed via each of the streets leading to the water, streets that have been closed to the community for over 150 years. The open space has been designed to include playgrounds, gathering places of varying sizes and designs, and a large central lawn.

All this in addition to the esplanade, which has been sculpted to create a beautiful meandering quarter-mile path along the river. The open space will be turned over to the Department of Parks and Recreation as each phase is completed and its maintenance will be assured through payments by market rate owners into a general fund for its upkeep.

We are providing ground floor

retail at all building frontages to reanimate Kent

Avenue as it runs through the south side. We are

committing to a job training program for 500 local

residents to help strengthen the community's

economic base, and we are offering a noteworthy

amount of community facility space.

In order to gracefully accommodate all these urban goals, our plan consists of a series of zoning envelopes and specific design controls. These controls ensure that the beautiful design scheme and the expansive open space network as presented today will be built as you see them now. We have planned with an eye towards sustainability—excuse me—and community infrastructure.

In addition to committing to sustainable design elements for our buildings that will reduce energy and water usage, we are allocating spaces to car sharing programs and extensive bicycle parking. We have acknowledged the potential future need for a school and have reached agreement with the School Construction Authority to cite a P.S.I.S school in the refinery complex should the need arise. We are providing

an additional 46,000 square feet of yet to be programmed community facility space which we envision as a place for the arts and music and community gathering and recreation. We have recognized the community's need for a full-service supermarket with fresh produce and have committed the largest of that retail spaces to such a use and aim to complete that component in the project's first phase.

We continue to study the effects of our project's demand on traffic and transit as the project is developed in a phased manner over a 10-year period, and we have had a continuing dialogue with City Planning and New York City Transit on how best to address these issues as they may arise due to both neighborhood growth and the Domino project. We have always stated our willingness to accommodate a water taxi stop on the site as demand materializes, and we continue to explore the feasibility of a shuttle bus option.

With all this, I have yet to mention the project's inclusion of office space for a walk-to-work component, the rebuilding of the quarter-mile long wharf, the building of new

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viability.

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All this will be done with a modest FAR boost over adjacent rezonings, most of which, in any event, is dedicated to the aforementioned community facility and affordable housing programs, and the balance of which is needed to ensure the project's

I look forward to continuing to work with the local Council Member and other Council Members as we craft a plan that serves the needs of all of the community, and I turn this over to our esteemed architect, Rafael Vinoly. Thank you.

RAFAEL VINOLY: Good morning. My name is Rafael Vinoly and I am an architect working in the city for the last 32 years. For the last five I have been involved with this extraordinary project, which I think would revitalize an extraordinary resource in the waterfront which the city needs to upgrade.

The project is essentially, from an architectural design perspective, based on a very simple notion, although it was really crafted over a number of very detailed and elaborate series of

meetings with City Planning in order to generate a massing that essentially breaks the monotony of the simple slab building that characterizes developments in the area. An intention on that is really to create a much more articulate presence in the skyline, to contribute to public access, to generate open space that essentially gets turned back to the community.

The project essentially follows the grade of the city coming into fully accessible waterfront that will be described in more detail in a minute. But then the buildings that front those [off mic] are buildings that accommodate to different heights in that respect, Kent Avenue Street in a rather contextual fashion modulating the transition between different heights of the existent neighborhood and the rather large and sort of monumental presence of the refinery that works as the central piece of the composition.

The peak elements of the plan are meant to frame the importance of this building rather than absorb it into a continuous frontage.

It's basically trying to highlight the substantial sort of function of the refinery building turned

back into a community facility that basically organizes the rest of the massing.

perspective also to focus on the fact that the intent from the very beginning was to create a mixed-use community and a multiple income community. The introduction of affordable housing is treated, not as a separate type of architecture, but basically incorporated within the same system. So we're very proud of the fact that the result is a well-balanced result without actually having to withdraw or to postpone any of the urban design aspirations that the project and the site deserves.

Just to conclude, I think it is important to really look at one aspect of the project that Susan Pollack just mentioned before, the fact that it is within the zoning guidelines of Greenpoint-Williamsburg, but it really adds something more to it, which is a flexible code that allows design to occur in the future, this is a long-term project. But maintaining the basic approach of trying to reduce the impact of the slab typology of buildings into something which is

by far much more articulated, much more ductile in terms of dealing with the massive buildings of this size.

incorporated in design guidelines are thought out and designed precisely to absorb those future changes, and we are, as I said before, we're very proud of the fact that this is a breakthrough on how to, not only just legislate zoning uses and [off mic] but also the architectural result, which is so critical for the public perception of a building of a complex of this nature. Thank you very much.

NICHOLAS QUENNELL: Yeah, all right. Morning, my name is Nicholas Quennell, I'm a landscape architect at the firm of Quennell, Rothschild & Partners and we have been very excited, proud, and enthusiastic about the opportunity to work on this project which will become a spectacular new open space amenity for the city unlike any other in the Williamsburg Greenpoint, which as a community suffers from a lack of green open space, particularly on the waterfront.

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24 25 The plan locked in by a legally

binding agreement provides more than four acres of open space, all of which will be completely accessible to the public. More importantly, due to its design, it will feel completely open with no barriers to access visual or physical. Almost three acres of the entire four acres of open space will be donated to the Department of Parks. The waterfront park will be accessible physically and visually by four new westbound streets from Kent Avenue and upland areas, as well as from South 5th Street at the south end and connecting to Grand Ferry Park at the north. With all access points open to the public, new vistas, new corridors, a public comfort station, the park will in effect operate as one large waterfront park system.

The park promenade celebrates the spectacular location on the East River and provides physical spaces that encourage people to enjoy views north, south, and, of course, across the river to the west.

Unlike other new Williamsburg parks, Domino's waterfront provides a variety of experiences. In addition to its continuous 40

foot wide quarter-mile long esplanade, the park contains a three-quarter acre central lawn in front of the Domino refinery building sloping to the esplanade, richly diverse plantings, various types of seeding, a multiuse lawn which could contain a skating rink in the winter, shade structures, playgrounds, tot lots [phonetic], gathering spaces, a concession stand, and outdoor eating opportunities. And the plan for the park and its activities were all developed closely in collaboration with both the Parks Department and City Planning. Thank you.

ROBERT SILMAN: Good morning, I'm

Robert Silman, president of Robert Silman

Associates, structural engineers. Our firm

specializes in historic preservation and adaptive reuse.

And I'm here this morning to talk only about one part of this new Domino project and that is the red brick building that you can see pictured on the easel over there, the so-called refinery building. This is not really one building, but it's actually three buildings that are connected together and share common brick

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bearing walls. It was built in 1882 and this is a

time before the material steel was commonly used

in building construction, therefore, this building

is made out of brick arches in the floors and it's

got wrought iron for beams and girders and cast

7 iron for columns.

When we got to analyze this building, we found out it was far more complex and complicated than we had ever anticipated. a team of engineers in there three summers ago and we conducted a thorough site survey, we measured all of these slabs and beams and columns. went up to the archive of American Sugar Company, which has taken over Domino, and looked through all of their drawing files and were unable to find any original building drawings. However, we did find one recreation of an original drawing that had enough information that allowed us to make calculations about the capacity of the columns to support the load of an adaptive reuse that would be used for both housing and community resources.

We were absolutely stunned to find that the capacity of this building was far less than we had anticipated. You know, you go and you

see a big industrial building like this and you say it must be really strong to hold all the machinery that was in it. Well it turned out to be able to do that but just about able to do it and, in fact, although there are loads posted on every floor that tell you what the allowable load on the floor is, if you ever added them up and put them all together, the building would not be able to support them.

We, therefore, investigated several adaptive reuse alternatives. One was to leave the building as it was and see what we could get out of it, another was to take out the brick floors which are very heavy and replace them with much lighter thin concrete lightweight slabs, and a third alternative was to rip the entire guts out of the building, it's called a gut rehabilitation, leave the outside brick walls, and construct a new structure inside of it.

In reality, only one of these schemes was feasible and that was the last one, which is a gut rehab, leaving the exteriors so the building looks the same, but putting an entire new interior. And the reasons for that are as

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follows: The interior columns are very closely spaced, they're 11 feet on center each way, and those of you who have any notion of what a room layout is like know that you can't do much in an 11 foot spacing either in an apartment and certainly not in a community space such as a school for classrooms or any other kind of social space.

The floors between the three buildings in the refinery complex or not at the same level and that makes for accessibility problems. There are significant areas in the building where no floors exist at all, some of the machinery was multi-floored, we would have to then insert new framing and attaching to these cast iron columns is very, very difficult and very costly.

In some of the scenarios we were unable to add additional floors, and you can see from that picture that there are additional floors on this, it's part of the economic necessity of this in order to get enough housing units on the site to make it economically viable, and therefore, we felt that we had to replace the

columns. And then don't forget we know nothing about the foundations here, we never found drawings, we do not know what the building rests on, it's a waterfront building, it's likely that it might be on piles, it might not be on piles, we don't know the condition of the piles, it's much safer to install new foundations. And then based on cost estimates, and you'll hear in a minute from my colleague Frank Sciame, we found that it was probably the best alternative to do the rebuild scheme.

So in the end, what we will have is a wonderful addition to the historic resources of New York City, keeping this refinery building as part of the industrial heritage of New York that will be adaptively reused as housing and community space. Thank you.

FRANK SCIAME: Thank you, Chair and the Members of this Committee, I am Frank Sciame of Sciame Construction. We are the construction managers for the Domino Sugar refinery plant.

The Domino refinery plant, as Bob just mentioned, is really three separate buildings. The machinery needs to be carefully

removed through the roof and the machinery
actually braces the walls in the building. That
makes for a very intricate and costly demolition
operation. Shoring must be in place before the
demolition even begins. Again, this type of
demolition is very costly.

The challenge is a formidable one due to the buildings' condition. The floors and windows are unaligned, and as a result, especially given the huge depth of the existing buildings, it makes for real difficulty in aligning the floors so that the different buildings can communicate with each other.

And putting on a different hat for a minute, as former chair of the Landmarks

Conservancy and a current board member, I applaud

CPC for saving this great building, however, by standards of preservation, which I and my firm have a great deal of experience in, this is an extraordinarily complex building.

The building appears to be a loft, but it is not, it is an industrial building, not a manufacturing building, and in effect, the Domino Sugar refinery building is a plant surrounded by

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brick walls, it's a machine surrounded by brick walls. We pride ourselves at Sciame for building things cost effectively and we will, working with Bob Silman and this team, build it cost effectively, but there is no choice but this will be an expensive restoration, renovation project, it can't be avoided. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, lady and gentlemen, how are you, thank you for this presentation. What we'd like to do is we're going to have members who are up here, my Council Members ask questions first and then we have many speakers later on. But this is going to take a while, this is the nuts and bolts of why we're all here today. I know a lot of passion is in the audience, lot of people feeling very strongly whether you're a Domi no, Domi yes, Domi maybe, whatever you are, and so this is the important part. So I ask you please to bear with us, I know it's not comfortable, I see we have standing room only upstairs, but we want to get as much information out to the Council Members who are going to be making decisions on this, so we ask you to bear with us.

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What I'd like to do is start with
the member who represents the district, that would
be Council Member Steve Levin, who has questions
for this panel.

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Yes, and I'd like to please ask that there be no outbursts, applause, boos, hisses as we go along here 'cause that'll just slow us down. Thank you very much.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Well thank
you, Mr. Chairman. [Pause] Hello? [Pause]
Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So I have a prepared
statement to read on the outset here so if you'll
bear with me.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak today and for coming down on the application of CPCR, Community Preservation Corporation Resources, to rezone the site formerly occupied by the Domino Sugar refinery on the Williamsburg waterfront.

While I commend CPCR for their continued engagement with the Williamsburg community over the past several years, as well as their commitment to much-needed affordable housing

and open space and community facilities, I do

believe that the new Domino site as it is proposed

before us today simply imposes too much of a

burden on the existing infrastructure of our

Williamsburg neighborhood. And I'll speak to

several key issues that I believe need to be

8 addressed as this project moves forward.

Number one, the new Domino project is proposed to be 2.8 million square feet, the vast majority, 2.4 million, is due to be residential, that translates to 2,200 to 2,400 units for between 6,100 and 6,700 people on an 11-acre site on the Williamsburg waterfront. In my opinion as the Council Member who represents that area, we do not have the mass transportation, road infrastructure, basic civil service infrastructure, the school infrastructure to sustain this type of influx of residents.

This development must be seen in the context of the 2005 Williamsburg Greenpoint rezoning in several ways. First, the total average FAR of the proposed waterfront site is 5.7, which exceeds the maximum FAR with inclusionary bonus of 4.7, which is allowed by the

2005 Williamsburg Greenpoint rezoning by about
21%. On the upland site, CPCR is asking for an
FAR of 6.0, which vastly exceeds the maximum FAR
allowed by an R6 zoning with an inclusionary
housing bonus of 2.75. Both the Community Board
and the Borough President have recommended
decreasing the upland density to 3.6, that's about
a 40% decrease from what CPCR is proposing.

In addition, 2005 Williamsburg

Greenpoint rezoning is allowed for the

construction of additional thousands of units

between the waterfront and upland sites, many of

which remain empty or are just beginning to fill

up now. There is clearly a cumulative effect on

the neighborhood to all of this development.

It is my opinion that the entire density of this project needs to be brought down significantly to where the total number of units not exceeds 1,600 while maintaining 40% of those units as affordable. I agree with the Community Board and the Borough President the density for the upland parts to be brought down significantly not to exceed 3.6 FAR.

In terms of transportation, one

must ask themselves how do 6,400 new people get to work and school every day. The development site is half a mile to the nearest subway line equidistant to the Marcy Avenue J-M-Z, which is woefully underserved and the Bedford Avenue L stop, which anyone here who lives in Williamsburg or even in Bushwick or East New York or Canarsie knows that that train is packed, it is jam-packed at Bedford Avenue L stop, there are 1,900 550 riders per day just at that one stop, it is the fourth busiest station in all of Brooklyn and the busiest single line stop in the borough. Even more astounding is actually the ridership at that stop only decreases by 9% on Saturdays.

In addition, the proposed population increase will put local bus lines at 300% capacity—300% capacity at morning rush hour. So there needs to be significant efforts to address and mitigate the overwhelming strain that 6,400 people approximately will put on our neighborhood's infrastructure. I believe that the applicant must provide a plan to mitigate the adverse impacts because, as the EIS stated, absent such mitigation measures, the proposed project

will result in--I'm sorry, "Absent such mitigation measures, the proposed project will result in an unmitigated significant adverse transit impact."

Options should include a shuttle bus provided by CPCR to the nearest subway lines or across the Williamsburg Bridge to Lower Manhattan and a ferry service to Manhattan. Also, I believe that there needs to be significant upgrades by the MTA in bus service on nearby lines and an upgrade to the J-M-Z line subway service.

Number three, CPCR has for some time now offered the community 660 units of affordable housing, or 30% of the total proposed project the new Domino site. While I commend CPCR for its willingness to offer this much-needed affordable housing, I believe that the overall density of the project can come down significantly while providing the same number of affordable units. Several blocks off the Domino site is Schaefer Landing, which in 2003 was rezoned for residential use and is in full context with the 2005 rezoning.

In addition, it is very important that affordability levels of the proposed

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affordable units accurately reflect the median

income of the surrounding community, which is

about \$35,000 for a family of four, and that unit

size reflect the needs of the local families with

two, three, or more children.

Finally, all affordable units must remain affordable in perpetuity.

CPCR has committed to approximately 140,000 square feet of community space, 100,000 of which will be located in the refinery building and 40,000 of which will be located in the final building on the north end of the waterfront site slated to be developed in 2020. It is my understanding that the 100,000 square feet in the refinery building may potentially be used for a public school, therefore, leaving only 40,000 square feet for other community uses. While I recognize that District 14 will very much need school space in the coming years, I am concerned that the community has to wait 10 years from now for any type of community space that is for their use other than a school. In any event, all community space should be locked in for community use and not used for residential or commercial or

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2 retail use.

I continue to have concerns on other aspects of the development, including the amount of open space created which will, with the increase of population brought by the project, result in a net decrease for the surrounding community in terms of acreage per capita, that's This is especially felt on the south the truth. side where there's a great lack of open space to begin with. The overall effect of the development on secondary displacement in the surrounding neighborhood, the overall effect of the development on vehicular traffic patterns in the surrounding neighborhood, and the overall effect on civic infrastructure, including police and fire services.

It is my belief that the new Domino plan has a great potential to bring much-needed affordable housing, community space, jobs, and open space to Williamsburg community. However, the project presented as it is today would, simply put, be so big, with so much density, and so many people that the negative impacts on the community would outweigh the benefits to the community.

2	It is important that we look at
3	this proposal in the context of the surrounding
4	neighborhoods of Williamsburg, North Side, and
5	South Side where we are facing the challenges of
6	an affordable housing crisis, gentrification, and
7	an already overburdened infrastructure. Real and
8	significant changes should be made and need to be
9	made for this proposal before it is approved so
10	that the benefits in surrounding community
11	outweigh the negative impacts that may result.
12	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Mr. Levin, you
13	want to ask questions now or you want them to
14	respond to your statement?
15	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I have some
16	questions, Mr. Chairman.
17	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Why don't we
18	let Mr. Levin ask his questions and you can
19	respond appropriately.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I want to
21	start by addressing the issue of density, 2005

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I want to start by addressing the issue of density, 2005 rezoning set a precedent on the waterfront that this proposal would vastly exceed in terms of density, in terms of FAR, in terms of buildable residential space. That precedent that was set in

deemed at the time to be sufficiently dense in order to meet the challenges posed by building on the waterfront and including affordable housing.

And I wonder why it is that CPC feels at its outset, regardless of pressures being put on by Landmarking, why CPC feels that it needs a 20% increase or more in terms of density from 2005, which I think the neighborhood was not happy with in terms of density then. Why now or why this, why should this be allowed, why does the precedent not stand?

SUSAN POLLACK: Thank you, Council Member, for the question. It's interesting to compare the Domino site to the Greenpoint-Williamsburg rezoning. You are correct that we are exceeding the residential density on Greenpoint-Williamsburg, but but only by about 150 or so thousand square feet, the balance of the additional FAR we're seeking on the site is being used for community facility space, 145,000 square feet of community facility space, we also have 100,000 square feet of office space, 125,000 square feet of retail space, and of course, I'll

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point out that we are providing 200,000 additional square footage for affordable housing than what

4 would be required under Greenpoint-Williamsburg.

And while it is true that the rezoning assumed that it was addressing the challenges on the waterfront, the challenges that this site faces, because it is very unique site, are different from those faced under the Greenpoint-Williamsburg. You can't take this project and look at it without paying attention to the refinery because the refinery is in fact one of the single biggest expenses that we are being asked to take on. As you know, there are no other sites along the waterfront that are preserving a structure, let alone a structure the size and complexity of the refinery, it adds an enormous amount to the cost. And yes, of course, FAR of market rate units would be used to address that.

Furthermore, our site is a long site, we have a quarter of a mile esplanade and we are required to completely demolish and rebuild the wharf associated with this site. No other site along the Williamsburg waterfront has the proportional wharf area that our site has.

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We are also providing, as you

mentioned, 145,000 square feet of community

4 facility space, which is at no cost to the city.

5 The offering of the school of 100,000 square feet

6 uses up a significant amount of FAR, it is

7 completely not revenue producing. The additional

8 45,000 square feet of community facility space is

9 also not revenue producing, it is something that

we think the community needs, we're happy to offer

11 it, but it does come at a cost.

So the FAR that we're asking for, again, I say that it is under 200,000 square feet of market rate revenue that we're asking for is being used to cover all these additional costs that this project is absorbing.

mentioned that in terms of the affordable housing, the square footage that we're providing is greater, but also the income levels that we're serving are lower, and any time you serve a lower income population, you have to provide additional cross subsidies from the market rate units to pay for that affordable housing and that is exactly what we're doing.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Ms. Pollack, a lot of those answers factor in kind of economic--outside the scope of a land use application. are here to look specifically at the zoning of this application and not to factor in voluntary costs that CPCR has incurred. I mean, and that's the protocol here. So what I'm saying is beyond that, aside from those issues, aside from preservation costs and other voluntary measures that you have taken, why should CPCR be allowed to

exceed a precedent-setting zoning?

SUSAN POLLACK: CPCR was not included—not CPCR, the Domino site was not included in the Greenpoint—Williamsburg rezoning because of the time that that rezoning was effected the Domino Sugar factory was still in operation. This site is a unique site and as a private application on a unique site, the Land Use Committee, much of City Planning had to address this, has to address it as its own proposition and, given everything that we are proposing on this site, it doesn't in many ways bear any resemblance to Greenpoint—Williamsburg in the sense that what we are offering far exceeds what

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	2	Greenpoint-Wil	liamsburg	developers	are	offerin
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All of those elements that go into this are actually an exercise I think in phenomenal planning because what we're producing is a community that serves its residents, that serves the community, that provides all sorts of civic

goods that no other application has provided.

And the developers in Greenpoint-Williamsburg have to follow a very set and rigid planning that was put through by the Planning Department, none of it is specific to their sites, they have no obligation to provide community facility, they have no obligation to do preservation, they're doing nothing other than a very standard residential development that fits into the general massing that the Planning Department approved. Whereas our site has been held very specifically to massing, to design, to guidelines about the open space, to a very elaborate planning program. The City Planning Commission, as you know, unanimously approved the project because it felt that from a land use perspective, what we are providing was exemplary.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:

I'll just

actually point to the Community Board, which in
its very first recommendation said the exact
opposite, which was that the Domino site should be
held to the same standard that apply to 2005. As
a representative of a community, I have a
responsibility to pay attention to what the local
residents are saying and that representation has
come forth, or in an official capacity has come
forth at the Community Board level. So the
Community Board itself, which those are the people
that have to live with the development, they have
recommended that this site come down to within the
density that was allowed under 2005. So while I
understand that City Planning may have prescribed
certain things, it's the folks that actually have
to live with the impact. Now I'm going to just
SUSAN POLLACK: [Interposing] Can I
respond to that?
COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Sure.

SUSAN POLLACK: The Community Board did in fact vote no with modifications on our project, it also voted no with modifications on Greenpoint-Williamsburg rezoning, I believe it has voted no on every development project that has

24 SUSAN POLLACK: No, we have not.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:

I'd just

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like to talk and pivot a little bit to what type of impact this will have on the neighborhood. The EIS did state that there would be a significant-without significant mitigations that -- and I'm paraphrasing--that there would be an unmitigated adverse impact on local transit. So the adjacent streets, you're looking at Kent Avenue that the site is--the site is between Kent and the water, that's a one-way street with a single lane, one single lane of through traffic; Wythe Avenue, one single lane, one-way street of through traffic going south; Berry and Bedford. If you were to drive on any of these streets, if you were to go around, you ride your bike, you walk on any of these streets, you would see, because I do when I go around, that at times, fairly frequently, they are at saturation. Those streets are at saturation in terms of cars driving down the street, someone double parks on Kent Avenue and the traffic backs up for a half a mile. How does CPCR plan to mitigate the traffic impacts?

[Off mic]

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Just for the record, so far Ms. Pollack's the only one who's

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 49
2	answered any questions, but if the time comes
3	where anyone speaks from now on, make sure to say
4	your name before you answer a question.
5	[Off mic]
6	SUSAN POLLACK: Yeah, I'm going to.
7	I'm going to turn this over to
8	[Pause]
9	LINH DO: Yes. Good morning,
10	Council Members, my name is Linh Do, I'm the
11	senior vice president, AKRF. My firm had prepared
12	the environmental impact statement and I'm here to
13	specifically address Councilman Levin's concern
14	about the traffic.
15	In particular, you had mentioned
16	that Kent Avenue is a one-way and, yes, we did
17	analyze Kent Avenue one-way, as well as Berry and
18	Bedford, and in fact, we analyze over 55
19	intersections, which is a significant endeavor. I
20	will note that when we have done the impact
21	statement, we did disclose the number of impacts
22	that would occur and that includes not just our
23	project, but the cumulative effects of other
24	Greenpoint-Williamsburgexcuse medevelopments,

as well as background growth. We did propose a

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set of mitigation measures, which was reviewed by
the City Department of Transportation and that
includes a number of things, including
reconfigurations of certain lanes, signal timings,
and the installation of new signals as well. So
those are all part of the proposal to mitigate and
at this point, based on our analysis, we have
addressed all of the impacts from a traffic
transportation standpoint.

[Off mic]

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Sorry, so then you would say that at this point because of those recommendations that CPCR has made to DOT, that if those were implemented that the statement that quote, absent such mitigation measures, that those mitigation measures would be sufficient to make—the proposed project would no longer have an unmitigated significant adverse traffic transit impact?

LINH DO: [Interposing] We had no unmitigated traffic impacts, we had proposed—we had identified and proposed mitigation measures that would address our traffic impacts on the local neighborhood, yes.

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 5
2	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So if
3	changing a couple signals would mitigate
4	effectively in your estimation that changing a
5	couple traffic signals and lane configuration
6	would make everything okay?
7	LINH DO: [Interposing] It is not
8	just changing a couple of signals, it's actually
9	the implementation of new signals, it's also
LO	changing certain configurations, yes.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay. I
L2	think we can agree to disagree or at least I have
L3	a difference of opinion on that, with all due
L4	respect.
15	LINH DO: Well then we agree to
L6	disagree, however, all the impacts are mitigated.
L7	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay. I
18	want to pivot then to public transportation. The
L9	EIS, I think, determined that there would be 2,500
20	new subway rides per day as a result of this
21	development, 2,500, is that correct?
22	SUSAN POLLACK: [Off mic] Want
23	numbers in
24	[background noise]
25	LINH DO: Yeah, [off mic] the

we walk faster.

25 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: And then you

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walk--right, well some folks can't walk faster.

SUSAN POLLACK: That's--

4 [Crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: My question is if we're looking long term here, right, if we're looking ahead and trying to figure out how to deal with these, 'cause this is what city planning is all about, right?

LINH DO: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Then have you in engaged with the city, have you engaged with the state, have you engaged with MTA on ways to mitigate--now once you get to the Bedford L-say you live on the north side of the site and you want to walk to the Bedford L train, or you work somewhere off of where you can get on a train and transfer from the L train, so once you get to that train at 8:30 in the morning, you then have to wait for two or three trains--I know people that take the train backwards towards Canarsie in order to just get on the train, this isn't just to get a seat, Straphangers Campaign, by the way, said that the L train is the line that you're least likely to get a seat on, right, but by the time it gets

to Bedford--I was down there the other morning, there is a line to get onto the train, people are packed in. So when you said it only adds five people per car all day long, I mean, some of those cars can't handle five more people, I mean, people are packed in. What measures have you taken, has CPCR taken with the city, with the state, with the MTA to figure that out? Because it's only going to get worse. The Edge is just starting to fill up now, Northside Piers is just starting to fill up now, a lot of upland sites are just starting to fill up now it's only going to get worse. What measures have we taken, what discussions have we had?

I would just like to say that there are no unmitigated traffic or transit impacts and that's an important thing to note, and the only transit impact identified was possible congestion at the near end of the Marcy Avenue station on the J-M-Z, which will be fully mitigated and we've worked with MTA, New York City Transit to work that out.

In terms of the crowding on the train lines, we believe that given the location of

our site and being equidistant from the L and the J-M-Z, and with the recent changes to the M line so that its route now follows the original line and then goes up into Midtown Manhattan, more people from the site will be using the JMZ than will be using the L That site is currently underserved, not over-served, there's capacity on those trains at every station.

In terms of the L train, people certainly do complain that it is overcrowded, much as they do about many subway lines in New York City. In terms of whether the trains can absorb additional ridership, I think New York City Transit has a history of monitoring ridership and increasing their service as is necessary and there is capacity on the L line to absorb additional trains, and we have started conversations with New York City Transit and those will continue.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: With all due respect, Ms. Pollack, the Bedford Avenue L station is the single--it's the fourth or fifth or sixth busiest single line stop in the city of New York and it's the busiest that is not a six line, and the six lines are all in Manhattan, those stops

are all in Midtown Manhattan where we have a lot of people that are going to and from work. In addition, we are building--MTA's major capital project right now is the 2nd Avenue subway line to mitigate that exact problem on the six line. So the Bedford Avenue L stop, according to MTA's ridership statistics, is the most crowded, congested single line stop in the city of New York that is not--and it's the only one that's not currently being addressed.

that our project is a 10 year project, it'll be phased in over 10 years, there are six parcels on the site, they'll not be developed all at one time. It's critical that all the infrastructure needs of each phase are addressed and I believe that the New York City Transit will take on the issue of addressing these additional riders as they grow with the increase in demographics and the community.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: We're going to pivot off of transportation for a moment. I want to talk to you very quickly about some of the affordable housing commitments made. I have a

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1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 5
2	several part question for this. The senior
3	housing that is supposed to be funded that has
4	been committed to by CPCR has been proposed to be
5	done through Section 8, is that correct?
6	SUSAN POLLACK: I'm sorry, I'm
7	switching answer, answerer.
8	[Pause]
9	KATHLEEN DUNN: Hi, my name is
10	Kathleen Dunn, I'm executive vice president at CPC
11	Resources. Your question was
12	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: The senior
13	housing that has been committed to by CPCR is
14	supposed to be funded through Section 8, is that
15	correct, that's the plan?
16	KATHLEEN DUNN: No, actually the
17	funding source for the project would be Section
18	202, although there's a hold right now on all
19	federal Section 202 funds. So we've actually
20	underwritten the project assuming that we would

underwritten the project assuming that we would use the low income housing tax credit along with city subsidies. If 202 again opens up then we would use 202 to develop it and Section 8 would support the 100 seniors to be able to afford to live there.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So that
commitment then, regardless of whether 202 or
Section 8 for that matter, regardless of whether
that's ever unfrozen because they're both frozen
right now

KATHLEEN DUNN: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: --there's a commitment from CPCR that that will exist no matter what happens with these federal programs? KATHLEEN DUNN: Correct, we have a commitment to provide 100 very low income senior units whether or not the 202 program is in existence. But even if that 202 program is in existence, 202 funds a maximum of about \$157,000 a unit for a one-bedroom unit, the cost at the Domino development far exceed that in hard cost. In fact, throughout New York City the hard cost to develop a senior project exceed what the federal government would provide, so there is likely to be a large cross subsidy in addition to the land from the developer in order to create those 100 units. Two-oh-two today will create at best a plain vanilla box, and even then there's a shortfall.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:

I want to

talk a little bit about secondary displacement, I think that the EIS did determine that there would be secondary displacement as a result of—that there would be units lost due to secondary displacement as a result of this development. On 2005 the city agreed to establish an anti—displacement fund, that fund is in its waning months. Does CPCR commit to contributing to that fund in order to mitigate any displacement caused by the Domino development?

LINH DO: I'm going to speak to the first matter which is the statement that the EIS had disclosed a significant adverse impact on secondary displacement, that is not the case with the Domino project. We had acknowledged that there may be some secondary displacement that that is happening in existing conditions and we in fact are actually offsetting that by the provision of all of the affordable housing programs on the site.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Right, I didn't say that there was going to be primary displacement, I didn't say you were going to be displacing people with the development of this

secondary displacement as was put in the Greenpoint-Williamsburg, I think we'd be happy to continue discussing that with you.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: That fund

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 62
2	that was set up was not to study it, the fund was
3	set up to address it.
4	SUSAN POLLACK: Fine, same thing,
5	we would be happy to continue discussing that with
6	you, I think it's a very valuable fund.
7	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: I'm glad to
8	see chivalry isn't dead [off mic].
9	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I would like
LO	to
11	SUSAN POLLACK: [Interposing] I
12	have to correct something I said, I apologize.
13	There are no primary or secondary displacement
L4	issues from our project, so that when I said it
L5	was minimal, in fact, non-existent would have been
L6	a better term.
L7	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I've read
L8	otherwise so maybe we can clarify that. I want to
L9	talk a little bit about open space, this project
20	has been lauded for the amount of open space that
21	it would create, four acres of publicly accessible
22	open space. In reality, the Domino project would
23	actually represent a decrease in five open space

ratios as it pertains to per capita. Number one

is the passive open space ratio for workers in the

24

time, for the record--

2	commercial study area; number twothis is from
3	the EISnumber two, the passive open space ratio
4	for the combined population of residents and
5	workers in the commercial study area; number
6	three, the active open space ratio in the
7	residential study area; number four, the passive
8	open space ratio per 1,000 residents in the
9	residential study area; number five, the total
10	open space ratio in the residential study area.
11	In a community that is starving for open space,
12	any decrease is concerning. Does CPCR admit that
13	even with the amount of open space that it is
14	presenting, that there will be a decrease per
15	capita in the surrounding neighborhood?
16	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: I just want to
17	remind you, if you could just state your name as
18	you answer questions quickly before you answer
19	them.
20	SUSAN POLLACK: Oh
21	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Again.
22	SUSAN POLLACK:each time I
23	okay. Susan Pollack.
24	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Yeah, each

[Crosstalk]

3	SUSAN POLLACK: [Interposing]
4	Coming back for more, okay. Thank you. I'm glad
5	to hear that the open space in our project has
6	been lauded because I think it well deserves the
7	laudatory comments thrown on it. We are providing
8	four acres of open space, if we had done
9	Greenpoint-Williamsburg rezoning, we would have
10	been required to do 20% open space; had we been
11	doing the residential density of Greenpoint-
12	Williamsburg, the open space ratio would have
13	dropped far further. What the open space ratio
14	does not account for is any of the private open
15	space being produced anywhere and what it does
16	account for is all the background growth that is
17	mythically spoken of in Williamsburg. So it takes
18	into account everything that might be developed
19	under Greenpoint-Williamsburg, it takes into
20	accountis it 32?
21	LINH DO Yes.
22	SUSAN POLLACK: Thirty-two
23	background projects that have not been built in
24	the community and that's what the per capita
25	ratios is based on. What I do know about our open

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:

They're not

Τ	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 6
2	getting, and a lot of those projects are not
3	getting
4	SUSAN POLLACK: [Interposing] Only
5	the green
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:rezoning
7	so
8	SUSAN POLLACK:only the green
9	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:we allow
10	them as of right.
11	SUSAN POLLACK: No, they were all
12	part of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg rezoning or
13	other rezonings that have already been affected.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So then you
15	do not then admit
16	SUSAN POLLACK: [Interposing] I
17	admit that by a
18	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:
19	[Interposing] According to the EIS, they
20	SUSAN POLLACK:I admit that by
21	the calculations that must be done according to
22	the CEQR Technical Manual, there is a statistical
23	fractional decrease in open space, but I do not
24	agree in any way that this represents a serious
25	decrease in open space for the enjoyment of the

over the years. Nothing would please us more than

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for the city to turn that over to park land and what we are doing is addressing the issue of the end of South 5th Street far and away beyond what we're required to do in order to create open space down to the southern end of the site so that if those DCAS sites are ever turned over as city parks, the connection will already exist.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Council Member
Levin, I just want to ask you if we could just
wrap up soon so we can get other people on the
panel, we could always come back to you later on.

just to clarify and this is because there is a-I've been somewhat lampooned in the daily news
editorials regarding this and there's been--it's
been stated there publicly now three times CPCR,
it says repeatedly that CPC, a not-for-profit
developer, is doing this. I just want to clarify
for the record, CPCR is a for-profit development
wing, is that correct?

SUSAN POLLACK: CPC Resources is the for-profit development subsidiary of CPC, which is a not-for-profit corporation. All the profits that go to CPC Resources are turned back

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 70
2	SUSAN POLLACK: That's correct.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:affordable
4	housing developer
5	SUSAN POLLACK: That's correct.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:they are a
7	for-profit housing developer, is that correct?
8	SUSAN POLLACK: That's correct, we
9	have a partner on the project and that is the
LO	Katan Group, we are the managing member and
11	managing partner, we have sole decision-making
12	authority, yes.
L3	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So then the
L4	characterization that's been in the press that
15	this project is being developed by a not-for-
L6	profit is specious at best.
L7	SUSAN POLLACK: I can't speak to
L8	the characterization in the press, I have nothing
L9	to do with what the press writes, but I think
20	their point was that because CPC Resources, as
21	I've said, is the subsidiary wholly owned of the
22	not-for-profit and the profit it earns goes back
22	not for profit and the profit it earns goes back
23	to the not-for-profit, that ultimately it is a

development of this project.

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coming day	ys significar	ntly addres	ss those	concerns,
because th	hat is the vo	oice that I	I am hear	ring from
the community that I represent.				

SUSAN POLLACK: I appreciate that,
I understand you're representing your community, I
really do look forward in the coming days to
engaging in a dialogue with you. Thank you very
much for all your questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you,

Council Member Levin. I'd like to turn now to

Council Member Diana Reyna who is a member of the

subcommittee, as well as representing the

neighboring district.

much, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to take a moment to thank our community for being present and vocal on this very important matter. I wanted to also just comment to my colleague that I look forward to working with him on two very important issues that he's raised here time and time again, the issue on transportation, as well as the open space factors.

These are issues since I was a

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child in Williamsburg that we have been dealing
with and in the course of time we have seen
improvements and it's a value to continue to have
these dialogues not just with a single rezoning,
but ongoing dialogue with the MTA, as well as the
Department of Transportation and Parks and
Recreation. At the moment there is an open space
project that I know our community and my
constituency have been working with Open Space
Alliance with and I hope that we can continue to
receive support from you, Council Member Steve
T.evin

Sugar is concerned and the issues of transportation, you've mentioned that the issues of transportation, you will continue, to as a private developer, a non-profit developer, to be able to see to it that as you produce the population necessary, that you will look and continue to look at how to address those issues working in collaborations with different agencies.

SUSAN POLLACK: Yes, we certainly hope to. We have a commitment to making the community a livable place both for people who move

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proceeds.

onto the new Domino site as well as existing
residents. As I've mentioned, the parcels will be
phased in over time and we expect to be monitoring
the use of the transportation system and any
impacts from the new population as the development

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And I just want to make note and for the record express to CPC the interest our community has to be consulted with as these decisions are being made. Part of the problem with the Department of Transportation in an early onset of transportation mitigation issues concerning bike lanes versus vehicular traffic created very unnecessary high tensions and, as you can see, part of your EIS study within a half a mile, more than 50% of my constituency are affected by this project. Now I can look at this one of two ways: does it affect us negatively or does it affect us positively, and I want to reference very important figures in relation to my assessment concerning this project.

[Off mic]

[Pause]

25 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And I don't

sure to state your name --

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I also just want to point out part of the support that as far as the map is concerned and the EIS study half mile area that was taken into consideration within my district, the area that it is affected most is within the 34th District, the issues of affordable housing and how it affects traditionally Latino community. In 2000, CB1 had 60,000 Latinos, in 2008, CB1 has 38,000 Latinos, rapidly declining, rapidly declining. Do you believe that the loss of 22,000 Latinos will be replaced if an opportunity can--or even worse, if an opportunity does not present itself for affordable housing, how does the affordable housing give an opportunity to the Latino community to continue to preserve its presence in Community Board 1?

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you run the course of what percentage have been set aside for Community Board 1, what the process will be to encourage participation of Community Board 1 residents?

SUSAN POLLACK: Susan Pollack.

Yes, we're aware of the issue of the diminishing population in the Latino community and we have worked with various Latino organizations within the community over the past number of years specifically in an effort to design our affordable housing program so that it meets the needs of that community, who has primarily been affected by increasing development in the area. I think, as you know, 50% of the units that we are providing the affordable housing units are reserved for Community Board 1, that is a stated fact. So 330 units will be able to be won in the lottery only by residents of Community Board 1, the other three 330 units will be available to residents of the city citywide, but Community Board 1 residents are certainly invited and will be encouraged to participate in those lotteries as well.

Over the years we've had many conversations with housing groups in the area to

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discuss how we will help people, not only be
notified of these lotteries when the time comes
for each parcel to be opened with its affordable
housing component, but also to be helped along in
the effort to improve their credit, improve their
paperwork trail so that when the lottery takes
place they will be the best candidates possible to
win at that lottery.

as the marketing of these units, what is your process as far as community preservation consultants?

SUSAN POLLACK: The process is exactly the process that the city, through its Housing Preservation and Development Department mandates. We don't control the process, it is a city mandated process and we will follow it to the letter of the law and the spirit of the law.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And part of the criticism with previous land use matters in CB1 was the lack of marketing perhaps in a very bilingual, dual language effort.

SUSAN POLLACK: Right, I think that's part of the concerns we've heard mentioned

again from the community as we've talked to people over the years and we will absolutely engage in a bilingual process so that, again, residents of the community who live there now and who will be impacted, we hope favorably by the project, will be able to participate.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And there was a--it's unfortunate because the generations to follow the immigrant families that have traditionally lived in the Southside of Williamsburg or perhaps even Greenpoint as well just don't find opportunities for their children or their grandchildren as young urban professionals and so your affordable homeownership or market rate, can you just share with us--

SUSAN POLLACK: [Interposing] Yeah, that's actually something that came as a surprise to us when we began talking to local community groups and affordable housing advocates in the community five years ago, affordable homeownership was not one of the components we had anticipated offering. We didn't recognize an issue that is really of extreme concern to people who have grown up in this community, and this probably is true in

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other neighborhoods of the city as well, and that is that for people who have grown up in this community whose entire family network is there, but who have succeeded in the American dream to the extent that their incomes surpass what would make them eligible for the normal affordable housing opportunities, but still do not earn enough to purchase market rate units in the area, we would need to devise an affordable home ownership program that met their income levels. And so we've set aside with community encouragement 150 units of the affordable housing program to be affordable homeownership and then we will model it after the New York City Partnership program, which seeks to offer their units affordable to families earning up to 130% AMI so that for those families who have surpassed perhaps what their parents had dreamed for them, they will still be able to stay in the community and raise their children there.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: I do look forward to seeing that possible, but at the moment I fear that development that is not inclusive will continue to exacerbate what I see occurring over

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right now nobody from us to the Department of Education and the School Construction Authority envisions that a school is necessary in the Domino site specifically for the reasons you mention. The overall utilization in the district is at about 50% or lower. The concern, however, is that as our development proceeds, along with all the other developments that have been proposed or dreamed of for the Williamsburg community, which include 32 projects that we analyzed, were all those projects to be built out in full, the local

components that have changed over the course of six years.

22 SUSAN POLLACK: Yes, absolutely 23 right.

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In addition COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: to that, I believe landmarking was not an

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original--

3 SUSAN POLLACK: No--

4 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: --piece--

5 SUSAN POLLACK: --definitely not,

no, we had intended to preserve at least one of the structures on the property, recognizing the importance of this site to Brooklyn's industrial heritage, but that structure was not the refinery site because the refinery is located on the largest of the parcels of the site. We had hoped to provide quite a number of new units, including a significant amount of affordable housing units on that site, but the voices of preservation sought the preservation of the refinery building, we agreed to work together with those voices and we came up with a plan that included the refinery, but it involved our, honestly, completely rechanging the architectural design and the full massing of the site of the project on the site.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And for the record, I know--I want to just, my final point, share with my colleagues as far as the commercial portion, I have been interested in dealing with what is right now a crisis of illegal hotels in my

district and as we speak of jobs, what is to be during construction and post-construction, that we are able to see the space and square footage that will best and most provide the maximum potential to create jobs, and local job hiring. And so I want to express, again, for the record, my interest in dealing with what is now a crisis in discussing further the potential of the use for the commercial space, and it's my understanding that that has also been reduced.

SUSAN POLLACK: Yes, at the City Planning Commission, the office component of the site was reduced in height on the three modules that were office related from 300 feet to 250 feet, from 240 to 160, and from 200 to 130, I believe, so that is a loss of height on the commercial component.

We do continue to believe that our project will offer, in addition to the construction jobs that will be offered, which we estimate to be about 350 jobs a year over the 10-year construction period, we think the project will bring over 1,000 permanent jobs to the community, and we have reached an agreement with

32BJ so that people working in the building in the building services trade will be able to become members of the 32BJ Union, although they don't need to be members of that union currently. We have great hopes that we will be able to encourage residents of the community to apply for the jobs in the building services trades in the buildings as they build them and they will then become members of the union.

We do understand the interest in the hotel, we studied it as an alternative in the EIS which will obviate the need for us to have to complete another full EIS should we be able to entertain one in the future. The market around hotel development right now is not strong but should the market change in the future, we would certainly consider putting a hotel into the project.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: I do
appreciate the ongoing dialogue concerning this
issue, making certain that we monitor what is now
to be a crisis to me due to the fact that the
potential of affordable housing are now a part of
a network for illegal hotels, so we're losing our

affo	ordable	housing	g units	upland	because	landlords
are	conspin	ring wit	h ille	gal hote	el use.	

4 SUSAN POLLACK: I see.

further exacerbating what is the greater

population of the area to be the premiere

preserved affordable housing stock, and in the

meantime this project in jeopardy will only

compound the situation. And so I want to thank

CPC for its ongoing dialogue, it's tremendous

amount of community outreach, and I wholeheartedly

believe that this project is reaching and meeting

the needs of our community, as long as it gets

built properly. Thank you very much.

SUSAN POLLACK: Thank you very much.

[Applause]

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you,
Council Member Reyna. Ladies and gentlemen, thank
you, I was almost going to compliment you all on
how good everybody's been, and I understand the
emotional aspect of this, but if we could try to
not to have the applauses or any other reactions.
But thank you, Council Member Reyna. Two other

little low, just the sound--

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Okay.

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[Pause]

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Mine is no 4 better actually.

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:

Anyway, I wanted to thank you because, as you mentioned when you started out this project, you weren't being faced with the designation and certainly not of the magnitude that we upheld in the Council, but I did believe it was important, as you did, to preserve this site as best as we can and to adaptively reuse it and that's what we're seeking to do.

So I very much like the look of it, I think it captures the history of the factory, but certainly adaptively reuses it in a positive way. And we had a lot of talk about the sign, and I love that sign, I think it's--and you know, I love that sign, I think it's a big part of when you think of the Domino site, you think of that sign, and it's really to me an important thing to preserve. And you know I felt strongly about that and you are keeping it and that means a lot to me and so I'm very grateful for that and I wanted to thank you.

And my only question was about the park space, you mentioned that it will be deeded over to the City's Parks Department. Who will maintain it, will there be a fund developed for maintenance?

SUSAN POLLACK: Susan Pollack.

Thank you very much for your comments about the refinery, I do remember your input and your enthusiasm about the project. We do think we've come up with a great plan for it and it really is the centerpiece of the site and I think it's a great thing to add to the borough and the neighborhood.

As far as the open space is concerned, it will be deeded over to the Department of Parks and Recreation and it will be maintained by a specially designated fund for that space that will be funded by the private owners, the market rate owners on the site. So the affordable housing units have no obligation to maintain the open space but all the market rate uses do.

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: And that will go into an escrow fund or how will it--

Τ	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 90
2	[Crosstalk]
3	SUSAN POLLACK: [Interposing] It
4	goes into a special fund that is operated by the
5	Open Space Alliance, who works with the New York
6	City Department of Parks and Recreation and,
7	again, the funds that are raised on the site are
8	specifically designated for the park land at
9	Domino and no other Brooklyn parks.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: And are
11	they raised once at the outset or they're
12	SUSAN POLLACK: [Interposing] No
13	COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:they're
14	paid into continually.
15	SUSAN POLLACK: Exactly, it's an
16	annual charge that is collected along with the
17	common charges for everybody on the site. So it's
18	collected monthly and based on an annual
19	maintenance dollar amount with an escrow on top of
20	that to cover additional costs as the development
21	proceeds.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: Thank you.
23	SUSAN POLLACK: Thank you.
24	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.
25	The chair of the Land Use Committee, Council

Member Comrie.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Thank you,

I know it's been an interesting morning for you,

I'm going to try to be succinct, my first

questions are going to deal with the impact of the shadows on the upland properties. Can you give us an estimate on what the impact of the shadows would be on the upland properties and the impacts of that and how is that mitigated or addressed by the City Planning Commission?

LINH DO: It's Linh Do speaking.

Our EIS identified sun-sensitive resources in the surrounding neighborhood and we studied the shadow impacts on those resources, such as Grand Ferry Park, and a number of other open spaces.

With respect to the shadows on Kent Avenue and the surrounding areas, in the morning the proposed building shadows would fall primarily on the west, so that's the East River, and really the shadows of our buildings wouldn't really reach across Kent Avenue until the late afternoon at any time of the year. And additionally, we would note that, while the buildings may be tall and would cast shadows on the surrounding areas, there are

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 92
2	parts that are upland where there are adjacent
3	buildings that already cast existing shadows as
4	well. So basically there is minimal effects on
5	Kent
6	[Crosstalk]
7	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:
8	[Interposing] And this was done based on modeling
9	or just thehow was this assessed, through
10	modeling?
11	LINH DO: Yes, we do 3D modeling,
12	putting in all of the buildings that are existing,
13	future, and our proposed project on top of that.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: And you
15	talked about traffic mitigation, was there
16	something to deal with the impact of opening up
17	Kent Avenue so that it would be available for more
18	traffic flow and getting rid of that ridiculous
19	bike lane that is blocking traffic now, has that
20	been part of your long-term planning, working with
21	DOT to talk about that?
22	SUSAN POLLACK: This is Susan
23	Pollack. No, we have not engaged in conversations
24	with getting rid of a bike lane, ridiculous or

otherwise.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: So what are

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you guys going to do to--

SUSAN POLLACK: [Interposing] I should have spoken earlier about the phasing, I apologize. The project as it stands now includes an upland lot which is across Kent Avenue and it includes five parcels along the water. We are intending on beginning with the upland parcel, we have always made a commitment to the community that on that parcel we will provide 50% of the units as affordable housing because we have a deep and abiding interest in bringing as many affordable housing units to the community as soon as possible. That site is significantly easier for us to begin development on because it does not require any demolition or wharf rebuilding or permitting from DEC and the Army Corps of Engineers, it is currently basically a vacant lot, it was used by Domino as a parking lot.

Interestingly, in this current
economic climate, affordable housing is easier to
build and finance than market rate housing,
particularly if you have engaged with the
Department of Housing, Preservation and
Development in a conversation about subsidies

available for the development and we have in fact done that. We are not expecting any subsidies beyond the standard subsidies that HPD provides for projects providing affordable housing at the income levels that we're providing and we believe that we'll be able to get that project off the ground because of CPCR's long track record in developing affordable housing projects.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: I have a lot of other questions, but I'm told we are limited on time, it's after 12 o'clock already, so I'll just make a couple of statements.

I hope that CPC Resources as part of its plan will make sure that there is more diversity in the training of young people in that area that want to be architects, that want to be city planners, that would like to have a seat at this table. I'm a little disappointed at the fact that they are not--I would hope that during the rest of the presentation today that there are people that are going to be coming that will talk about their desire to be a major part of this project at every level. And I hope that there is

2	some final negotiation to allow this project to
3	happen that CPC will commit to ensure that people
4	from the Williamsburg Greenpoint affected area and
5	throughout the entire city for that matter, a
6	major point and major part of the ability to be
7	part of city planning, to be future architects, to
8	be future designers, and to ensure that we can
9	have diversity throughout the entire project, not
10	just on the union end, which I think is
11	commendable, not just on the 32BJ end, which is a
12	standard now, but throughout the administration of
13	this entire project. Thank you. Thank you, Mr.
14	Chair.
15	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Great, thank

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Great, thank you very much. We also have one last question from Council Member Levin and then....

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I'll keep it short. I just want to for the record get this out there, 660 units of affordable housing, correct? How many units of luxury housing will there be in this project?

SUSAN POLLACK: There will be 1,540 units of market rate housing on the site.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you.

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much. I'd like to thank this panel, I understand you'll be sticking around to hear much of the testimony and we appreciate that as you do that today.

We now have with us, we're honored to have the chair of the Housing Committee of the New York State Assembly, who I know has to get to Albany so we are going to allow Assembly member Vito Lopez, who is here who represents in the assembly, not this district, but the neighboring district and I know he had some comments that he wanted to get on the record and then we'll get--so Assemblyman Lopez, if you'll come up to the front. I know you're a shy person and need to be invited up. We are delighted to have you here today, Assemblyman Lopez, you could just choose a seat at the table and then state your name for the record and the floor will be yours. [Pause] And if we could have some quiet please in the Chamber, it's just a little loud.

[Long pause]

VITO LOPEZ: Good morning. Nice to see you, Councilman Weprin. My name is Vito

Lopez, I am an Assemblyman and the chair of the New York State Housing Committee. I've dedicated my life to affordable housing and probably helped in one way or another to build 8 or 10,000 units of affordable housing, principally in North Brooklyn. And I'm proud to work with many of the people up in the City Council.

Today is an interesting day and your committee plays a valuable role. In Albany, we don't have as those particular committee structures and maybe we should copy from the City Council. I know that you're happy doing what you're doing and I know that you do a great job.

We're talking about here, we have a lot of people here asking about affordable housing and they want it. I think that they should get not 660, not 800, they should get 2,200 and 2,400. And no one should dispute that. There's somehow a game and a lot of deceit that's going on.

In the last two years there's been four or five projects that have brought in over 15,000 people--Schaefer site, Rose Plaza, Rose Gardens, The Edge--and when people quote statistics of 60,000 to 38,000 Hispanics, as you

bring in these developments you're not addressing the needs of the Latinos that live there, you are not, you're addressing the needs, as was stated at the end, you're bringing in three or four times the amount of people that are high-end individuals, these people don't live and don't come from Williamsburg, we're accommodating luxury development.

This has caused Williamsburg to have one of the fastest growing number of homeless people. This is not the typical homeless population that we're talking about, not the people that are unemployed, we have pensioners and senior citizens that are systematically being displaced by the massive gentrification.

Williamsburg is the hottest
neighborhood--there's enormous profit here and
what we really need to do is realize that there
are \$400 million worth of profit on this project.
So what we should do is make this project and
develop it with 800 affordable housing units, cut
back on the profit margin, build it not as high,
build it as high as the other developments--The
Edge is 30 stories, Schaefer is 26 stories, those

particular projects and Rose Plaza is 29 stories, we're going over to 40.

attempt to have a dialogue with CPC--and was correct, CPC, the profit-making company; CPC, the conglomerate of banks; CPC, who's in partners with a luxury developer, all right, CPC, that has probably more lobbyists and more consultants in this room than I know people in this room. And that's great and it's America and things like that could happen, but there's a motivation behind it.

Look at what's happening in the communities that I represent: systematic changes and displacement of people. There are people here crying out for affordable housing and at the end of the day, with 50% community preference, maybe 300 of them will go into a lottery and hope and pray that some of them will get it, and I hope that more of them get it. And if I had the ability, I would it kill the whole project and build 2,000 units of affordable housing, all right, and that's what needs to be done.

[Applause]

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Okay, if we

could please try to limit those outbursts, we're
now even, so let's stop there.

VITO LOPEZ: The question before your Committee is—and I know that you take it seriously—is to move on this project responsibly, not to meet the agenda of somebody that wants to make an enormous profit. Every member of the City Council—and I know it because it's in the State Assembly, not all of us, but we all have the results of gentrification and the massive movement of new people into our communities. We cannot aid and abet that, we cannot give support for that under the guise that there will be a certain number of units.

Williamsburg is at a turning point.

If we allow this project and the next one or two projects to come as Rose Plaza was allowed, what will happen is, without major changes, you will create a Gold Coast, a Gold Coast. And I remember when everyone said, Vito, the answer to Schaefer, we're going to have a ferry that goes to Manhattan, it doesn't work, there's no ferry there after three months.

There needs to be--this developer

makes enough profit and other developments that gone through the City Council before your tenure has mandated that transportation be provided. A bus or buses should be there taking people three miles over the Williamsburg Bridge and leave them at 14th Street and then pick them up and take them back. Why? Because we have the B39 bus that we don't know what's going to happen to, we have M train thinking about cutting back services.

Whoever did this study should get on the train line, should get on the subway, you should get on that subway. You have to wait two cars to get on the subway. Most people in Williamsburg go backwards, they go to the end of the line to get on it.

We're going to add 7,000 people and they're not going to fly to Manhattan, they're going to use the subway and it's 15 blocks.

Someone said 15 minute walk in the rain, in the snow, it's a half an hour. If you're elderly you'll never get there. And this altruistic group of people that really has to look at its profit margin, I pray and hope that you look at that issue. It's too big, and it has to be brought

subsidies and then maybe we can bring it from 660 to 800 to 1,000 units of affordable housing. So the people that live there--

[Applause]

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yet compromised, not an inch, they have not

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developments, and you could set a precedent here,

at the height of 28, I have some reservations

about that, but then that would be consistent with

Rose Plaza, Schaefer, and The Edge. Why do we

have to do more?

Now I know the answer to that question: 'cause the higher you go, the more profit you make, the height is where the money is. But I don't know if it's my obligation or yours to add profit to a developer, all right? And a developer that's representative of the banking industry. I just don't think that right now that's what I would do. I would fight for the poor people and the working-class people, increase the number of affordable housing units, bring the development down, and make sure transportation is provided.

Just imagine on a rainy day or snowy day, nobody will leave the Williamsburg community, other on that proposed ferry line, all right, that will be going nowhere. It is absurd, and please do me a favor, look at this closely and fight for the working person, fight for the people that gave up a day to be here and are dreaming

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panel up in a few seconds. I just want to remind you of your options here today, we do have a lot of people who are testifying in favor and opposed to this project. We also have a number of people who have done something, they've come, they are not testifying, they've either submitted testimony or merely have filled out a card to have their name read out loud for the record that they are opposed--this group is opposed to the project, we do that for in favor of the project. And I know you're all very busy people and this is going to drag on a long time and it's already gone longer than you may have anticipated, so you're always welcome to come when your name is called, and everyone's name will be called, to say I don't need to testify, either your point may have been made already or anything else.

Not that I'm trying to encourage such behavior, but in order to show you how committed I am to this, I'm going to read the names quickly of the people who have agreed not to testify, but wanted to have their names read into the record.

In opposition, this pile happens to

everyone. Our job here is to listen to the community, listen to anyone who has an opinion on this, and try to make an informed decision, so if you can try to keep it short.

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So with that in mind, the two-

C. VIRGINIA FIELDS: Thank you, wow, you got more powerful since I've been here.

Let me say that during my tenure as a member of this very esteemed body I had the privilege and the pleasure to serve as a member of the Land Use

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Committee and to chair the Subcommittee on

Permits, Disposition, and Concession. And

certainly as president of the borough of

Manhattan, among my many duties and

responsibilities was that of land use. So I know

the many challenges that you face and the issues

that must be addressed in a process such as this.

But there were two lessons that I learned that I'd just like to speak to briefly.

One is to make sure that one understands the impact of a proposed project, not only in terms of the residents, businesses, but also the city. And second to know about the development team, know something about the track record as it relates to commitment.

And I would say certainly the first panel made the case in terms of value; value as far as affordable housing; value for access to open space, the waterfront, that in over 150 years residents in the community have not had access to at least four acres of the waterfront, which would be made available through this project; value in terms of preserving the historic part of the refinery building. I think all of those factors

must be taken into consideration, and certainly the jobs. Jobs not only for the construction, but the permanent jobs, and that leads to the second point.

This is a company, a developer that has made clear its commitment, not only in terms of going through this process, but afterwards, because so often we would see developers make commitments and once the job starts, the community members do not get the jobs, they do not get the construction jobs, they do not get the permanent jobs. But I am well aware of history and the track record and the commitment of this company not only here in New York City, but in other parts of the country where I know of their work.

So when we look at the value and we look at the track record, I would encourage this Committee certainly to do due diligence, do your work, but ultimately I hope that you will support this project because of the value it brings to the city, to the people, and for improving the quality of life. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, Ms.

25 | Fields--

we not been able to do that, the museum wasn't

about the character of an institution, look at

forward with its project.

going to exist, it wasn't going to be able to move

So if there's something to be said

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their track record. Our continued viability as a construction project was made possible by CPC and CPCR.

I also wear a couple other hats, I sit on a couple school boards, I also sit on the Board of the National Recreation Foundation where I've been for well over a decade.

This project has so many things going for it, so many things that the community has requested, and they have seen their request made realized in this project. It not only has art and art spaces, space for a school once that becomes necessary, a supermarket, it includes historic preservation, it has 30% affordable housing, and it has open spaces.

A comment about open spaces. If you want to provide useful outlets for our children, for our seniors—I'll wrap up in two seconds—not all open space is created equally and one of the reasons why this community space will remain in perpetuity, open space as parkland, is because it will be subsidized in perpetuity by the market rate housing, decreasing that decreases the subsidy for it. And open space that becomes

I'm going to read a brief
statement. As an advocate for sustainable
development, affordable housing, open space, and
local jobs, I support the revitalization of the
underutilized waterfront area in the Southside

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community.

next 10 years.

As presented, CPC proposes a sustainable design plan to develop housing, a quarter-mile public waterfront esplanade, and thousands feet of retail, commercial, and community space on its 11.2 acre site within the

While I remain troubled by the city's limited zoning policy and its failure to develop a Comprehensive Traffic Study Plan prior to and join the rezoning process of Williamsburg and Greenpoint, CPC is making a concerted effort to expand upon the city's adopted Zoning and Inclusionary Housing program, it offers a great mix of views from residential to recreational, light industrial, commercial, and community space.

CPC has been transparent and inclusive with its proposed plan and process, it has engaged the public on issues relating to the project's demand on community resources. In fact, because of the community's desire to preserve the refinery building and the famous Domino Sugar sign, it will add \$50 million to the project for the preservation of both; \$50 million of funding that probably could have contributed to less

2 density and more affordable housing.

CPC cannot correct the rezoning flaws. The structure flaws that led to the current shortage of affordable housing, transportation issues, and public safety in the area cannot be addressed solely by an individual project or through a piecemeal approach. encompass public policy at all levels of government.

Today, in Community Board 1, we are losing affordable housing, much of it due to a failed housing reform plan. We need to get government to instate rent reform and repeal the vacancy decontrol.

I know my time is up, but I want to say that through this rezoning process we have also lost a firehouse company in Community Board 1, we have not had a comprehensive study although the community, Community Board 1, has been requesting transportation studies since 2002 in anticipation of the 2005 rezoning. So we do need to take government to a higher level at ensuring that these plans are properly assessed so that we can have better urban planning. But we cannot

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 118
2	hold any one developer responsible for the
3	rezoning flaws that we are faced with today. So
4	this is a great project
5	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.
6	EVELYN CRUZ:and the
7	Congresswoman supports it.
8	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you very
9	much.
10	[Off mic]
11	CAROL LAMBERG: Oh, I know, this is
12	on? Okay, yeah, I'm good. I'm Carol Lamberg,
13	Executive Director of Settlement Housing Fund
14	which exists to create economically and ethnically
15	diverse affordable housing.
16	Sure, I'd love to see 3,000 units
17	any time, but 660 units of affordable housing,
18	just it would be tragic to lose an opportunity to
19	create something like that when the need is so
20	great, and the park and the things they're doing.
21	I do 50 units here, 80 units there,
22	and it takes just so much money to squeeze out
23	these 60, 80 units everyplace, so 660 is something
24	that just shouldn't be given away lightly.
25	T worked in housingokaymany.

many decades, more than I like to admit, and I've seen other projects where nobody would compromise and a large amount of housing got lost because somebody wants something better, and then the site stays vacant another 20 years, and finally, it becomes all luxury. And that's the kind of risk that you would take for losing this kind of housing.

Similarly, I've been on record as saying we can do better than the 80/20s we do all over Manhattan where we rent up buildings and you get 100 units and 25,000 applications.

So CPC deserves a lot of applause just for having even the 70/30 and you'd need whatever it takes to get affordable housing these days. So it would be tragic to lose the affordable housing. I look forward to the groundbreaking.

JERILYN PERINE: Hi, my name is

Jerilyn Perine, and I'm the Executive Director of
the Citizens Housing and Planning Council. I
served in city government between 1978 and 2004,
including 18 years at the Department of Housing
Preservation and Development where I built housing

for the homeless, helped to preserve the city's interim stock, which was abandoned by the private sector in the seventies and eighties, and finally as Commissioner, where I was the author of Mayor Bloomberg's original New Housing Marketplace Plan.

I'd like to emphasize three reasons for my support of this project. First, with its long-term scale and focus, it requires an experienced team. CPC's commitment to the city's ongoing need for affordable housing has been well established since 1978 when the private sector and their investment in our neighborhoods all but disappeared.

Second, the transformation of our derelict industrial landscape must continue to be a priority for zoning and land use decisions.

Areas that met the needs of our old industrial economy are now critical to meet the needs for housing and jobs in the 21st century.

Redeveloping this site will help to continue that effort.

The third reason to support it is the inclusion of 660 affordable units, which is extraordinarily rare for a single project. It

exceeds the requirements of both the current
Williamsburg rezoning and the newly revised 421A
tax exemption programs, and it reaches lower
household incomes.

The city is projecting our population will increase by a million people over the next two decades. How will we make room for them? Surely a project that comes before you with a significant commitment to housing affordability, the opportunity to expand open space on our waterfront, the inclusion of space for new retail and community facilities such as a new school should be encouraged and improved. Thank you.

DONALD ELLIOT: My name is Donald Elliott, I speak as a private citizen today, although I have served as Chairman of the Planning Commission during Mayor Lindsay's tenure, and I've been involved in city affairs, as well as a resident of Brooklyn Heights for 40 years.

The issue I wish to speak to today is the quality of CPC as the ultimate developer of this site. This is a complicated, very important, very exciting project, but its ultimate success is going to depend on the ability and tenacity of the

developer. And CPC, I was around at the beginning and have watched the work and worked with them from time to time, and they have a brilliant track record, they are thoughtful, competent organization and they give the real chance that this project is going to be produced as it is proposed.

So I rise to urge you to approve this project, it has gone through all of the preliminary procedures which are necessary and it is one that we are all going to be very proud of.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: I want to thank this distinguished panel. Is there any questions comments for this panel? Mr. Levin has a comment or question.

Question, very simple question, yes or no question for each of you. The Community Board's number one recommendation and something that I've heard as the representative of the area from neighbors and neighboring residents time and time again is that the density and the height of the development is too much for—as proposed, too much for the neighborhood to bear. And what I'm asking is if

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in fact that height and density could be brought down and the affordable housing maintained, if in fact that is the case, would you support a reduction in height and density, if in fact that were the case, that the project remains viable, the number of affordable units remain the same, and the height and density is brought down, would you support something like that? Yes or no.

ELSIE MCCABE THOMPSON: It's not a simple yes or no. To reduce the number of the total number of units, which means reducing the number of market rate units, then you start putting at risk things like the open spaces which are subsidized by the market rate units. Reduce them, unless you reduce the entire project as a whole, the ratio counts, 80/20 is usually the standard, here it's 70/30. And if you want to maintain open spaces, if you want to maintain all the public uses, the public facilities, the art spaces, the supermarket, the school, what gives? I would say if you want a yes or I don't see it. no, no. I mean, I think you need it all. I would support the project--

[Crosstalk]

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1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 124
2	ELSIE MCCABE THOMPSON:sorry,
3	wrong answer, I would support it only as is.
4	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And that was
5	Elsie McCabe Thompson. And in the future, if
6	anyone
7	ELSIE MCCABE THOMPSON: Yes
8	[Crosstalk]
9	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN:does speak
10	'cause this is going to get transcribed later into
11	print so we won't be able to distinguish voices,
12	so we want to know who it is who's speaking when
13	that happens in the future.
14	EVELYN CRUZ: I too agree, it's not
15	a yes or no answer, of course
16	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: [Interposing]
17	And you are?
18	EVELYN CRUZ: My name is Evelyn
19	Cruz
20	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, Ms.
21	Cruz.
22	EVELYN CRUZ:my name is Evelyn
23	Cruz. Yeah, I do agree, it's not a yes or no
24	answer. I mean, we will love to see 800 units,
25	Steve, we will love toI mean, Councilman, we

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idea.

is.

3	JERILYN PERINE: I'm Jerilyn
4	Perine. Are people's concerns legitimate? Of
5	course they are, but, you know, every individual
6	person doesn't get to make every decision about
7	their neighborhood and there are citywide
8	concerns. So you would require a massive infusion
9	of public funds that I don't think is feasible.
10	And as the person who actually initiated the
11	Schaefer project, it had that kind of massive
12	public subsidy. The City of New York pay for all
13	the demolition, City of New York paid for all the
14	initial environmental review, the City of New York
15	did all of the initial land use review and
16	approvals, put it through a rezoning process, and
17	only then, that was even before the actual
18	subsidies for the affordable units, that was just
19	to make the site buildable.
20	So I don't think in this climate
21	there's an opportunity for the City to commit a
22	massive, massive infusion of public funds, and in

ELSIE MCCABE THOMPSON: If I can

fact attracting private money is a pretty good

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add since I've already went over my allotment--

3 CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And--

4 ELSIE MCCABE THOMPSON: --Elsie

McCabe Thompson, sorry. Bear in mind there's a huge need for affordable housing in the city, no one disputes that and anyone who does is mistaken, but one project can't bear all of it or a disproportionate share. If one bears too much, then you lose the retail mix that comes with an economic -- that comes with economic diversity. You don't end up with the nice supermarket where many times fruits and vegetables are a better quality and equal to lower price; you end up with, you know, a--well I don't want to call it shlaw [phonetic], but you end up without the quality of services that low income communities need and should be able to command but often don't because the government subsidies aren't there anymore. know Vito and I adore him, I have a lot of respect for him, but he said, well I'm going to work to get more public subsidy from Albany--from where? I mean Albany doesn't have money to balance its own budget. It's a great idea.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:

Ms. McCabe

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Thompson, nobody's asking for this development to
bear the burdens of everybody else, we're asking
for every development that comes in front of the
Land Use Committee for a rezoning, and that's why
three months ago when Rose Plaza came, they did
30% and they did it within the zoning framework of
2005 and that's a fact, with all due respect.

DONALD ELLIOT: Donald Elliot. I
don't believe there's any chance that you're going
to get the massive subsidies that would be
necessary to change the mix of this project. If
CPC came back with a smaller project that it
supported, I would support it.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you very much. Before I get to the next question--wait one second--I want to acknowledge that Council Member Dan Garodnick has joined us, a member of the subcommittee and now I'd like to call on Council Member Reyna, who has a question.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Thank you so much. I just wanted to focus very narrow point that the affordability is in perpetuity affordable units, without the market rate that too would be

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in jeopardy. And as a former Commissioner,

Commissioner Perine, you'll always be a

commissioner in my eyes, as far as your expertise

having served the City of New York, these types of

project on the waterfront are viable concerning

their height in relation to the in perpetuity

affordable units existing.

JERILYN PERINE: Well right, because the only government subsidized permanently affordable program that exists in the United States of America is public housing and a new unit of public housing has not been built since 1981. So to be able to get permanent affordability is an extraordinary commitment, it's definitely the wave of the future of how on the City side how HPD is trying to structure subsidies going forward, certainly this is a big piece of it. But it doesn't come out of thin air and you do need the market rate to help address that burden. And the height, I mean, again, I'm kind of with Carol on the height issue, I mean our old industrial waterfront is the place to put big tall buildings.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: I appreciate your expertise and continue to serve our great

list, we're always happy to add you.

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2	Now again would each of the members
3	of this panel and they speak please state your
4	name. And I remind you if we do get to a question
5	and answer part, if you speak, please state your

name before you answer your question.

7 gentleman will start.

PETER BASSETT: Hello, my name is

Peter Bassett and I appreciate the time to speak.

This project that the Community

Preservation Corporation proposes is going to

overwhelm our resources in the neighborhood.

Community preservation is a very interesting name,

the Webster dictionary defines the word

preservation as a verb that means to maintain

something in its original or existing state. I

look at this model right here, I don't see

preservation.

It's simple math, 2,200 new apartments, 6,000 new residents, 2,500 more peak time subway riders. Ever been trying to get on the L train at 9 o'clock in the morning? That's self-preservation.

The traffic congestion and noise caused by years of construction on this project

irresponsible.

will make Williamsburg an unbearable place to
live. Height issues, density issues,
transportation issues. The representatives from
the Community Preservation Corporation are very
good at putting a spin on the fact that in every
sense of the word this project is grossly

In the beginning of this Committee meeting we heard some of the structural engineers and the historical preservation people talking about the difficulties that it's going to be, but I don't know, whenever I buy a used car I look under the hood before I buy the car. Basically, they bought the Domino Sugar factory with the specific intent to rezone it and they stand to make a tremendous amount of money doing so at the expense of the community. This is a wolf painted to look like a sheep. A community is built over time, it's not manufactured. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: I appreciate that. And if we could try to keep within the time limits, I realize two minutes is a short period of time, but I appreciate your cutting it short and if you put all the good stuff up front, thank you.

stands.

DAVID BRODY: Hello, my name is

David Brody, I've been a resident of the Southside

Williamsburg for over 20 years, I was born and raised in Brooklyn. I'm just going to read this.

Promises of affordable housing sound great and I'm all for affordable housing, which is why I'm against this project as it

How much affordable housing has been or ever will be built at Atlantic Yards? In fact, if CPCR gets its wish list to build an upper Eastside scaled megaproject in a low density neighborhood of longtime residents, housing will become less and less affordable. The working and middle-class neighbors of the proposed project will find their jobs gone, their apartments demolished, and gentrification victorious on a scale beyond anyone but a Wall Street hedge fund manager's worst nightmare.

CPCR is playing a shell game, the same shell game perfected by the Atlantic Yards developers. They promise so-called affordable housing, do backroom deals with groups that have no connection with the neighborhood to run

political cover, and expect lawmakers to roll over. Atlantic Yards succeeded by this cynical strategy, achieving the theft of private property and public amenity known as eminent domain. They got everything they wanted with no obligation to honor their promises and, indeed, they did not honor those promises—surprise, surprise.

A neighborhood's quality of life belongs to everyone who lives there and to the city around it. To give those amenities away with ever spiraling out of control rezoning is exactly equivalent to seizure of property by eminent domain. The theft of what belongs to everyone for the profit of a few is what we are talking about today, that is, the theft of our legally zoned rights to quality of life, air and light, and reasonable density. Understand this, CPCR is trying to steal things that belong to the residents of the neighborhood and the city at large for their own profit.

Zone limits on height and density are in place to protect our neighborhood's very existence. The city has no right to give these amenities away to a for-profit entity, even one

almost, from what I understand, larger than the

Empire State building, will block so much of the

tunnels, especially around the Grand Ferry Park

sunlight in huge areas and create shear wind

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and all the surrounding neighborhoods, which is where I live. The shadow and wind effects will therefore give a negative aspects on the plantings and the people around the neighborhood.

Also something which I don't think has been mentioned is 100 feet away from CPCR's north walls is the NYPA power plants and it took local residents to point out that its stack is only 100 feet high and that CPCR has planned a 100 foot tower there. So therefore, all the occupants that are at 100 feet or above would receive heated emissions containing sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides, and other pollutants through their open windows and that can't be good for anybody.

None of this is good and it's not good city planning. This project is 21% over zoning guidelines and this project should be rethought and redesigned and brought to a human scale, somewhere where we could all like to live. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, Ms. Mitchell. Next speaker, Ms. Vieira.

MARIA VIEIRA: Hi, my name is Maria Vieira [phonetic] and I'm a resident of Schaefer,

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a development on the Kent Avenue waterfront just four blocks away from the Domino site.

As a resident of the area directly impacted by this project I urge the Committee to vote no on the Domino project proposal unless the height is reduced substantially and there is a remedy on the negative infrastructure impacts.

We all want affordable housing, I'm a beneficiary of this opportunity, however, I'm against the height and density proposed by this plan as it will negatively impact the residents and businesses in the surrounding area. Parking that is already scarce will be virtually nonexistent with an added 2,200 families on those Traffic is already a problem during rush hours with trucks and school buses that back up the streets as they use Kent Avenue as a conduit from the BOE to Greenpoint and other parts of Williamsburg. More people, more cars, more traffic. DOT's solutions to the existing problems have been a bust. If this proposal is approved, what other chaos awaits us?

Transit is already difficult with trains that are crowded and slow. As the volume

of riders increases, so will the delays and overcrowding with more and more individuals using a mass transit system that has no alleviating plan of action in sight. In general, the infrastructure of the community will be even more burdened if a project of this size is developed.

As a resident of Schaefer, I am definitely not against affordable housing, but this proposal is too big and too tall. We will all suffer as a result of this primarily luxury development. Please consider the voices of the people who live there, as I do, and vote no.

Thanks for your time and this opportunity.

TOM PRITCHARD: My name is Tom

Pritchard, I'm a resident of Southside

Williamsburg, and also on the Board of the Open

Space Alliance.

My real concern is about open space and we all know that the south side of Williamsburg is the most egregiously served area for open space--I think we have two tiny, little parks, one which has a baseball field in it. There is an opportunity here and it's something that Ms. Reyna brought up and several other people

have brought up before and that is that the
Williamsburg Bridge Park possibility just south of
the bridge could add significantly to the open
space that is provided by this whole development.
And I think that this has been on the table for
now three or four years, it has gotten favorable
response, and this is the time to consider this
one piece of land which is owned by the city, it's
the only park that we can possibly have there,
everything else is owned by private developers.
So this is a chance to really makeif this
project is going to go through, and it will go
through in some form or another, is to address
that open space issue and create a park that will
help serve Southside Williamsburg. Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Well I want to
thank this panel for sharing your opinions, it's
very important to us. I understand as much fun as
this is, you probably have other things you could

coming down. Thank you very much.

HELEN MITCHELL: Thank you.

Thank you. DAVID BRODY:

have been doing today and we do appreciate you

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: The next panel

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new Domino, and I do not have access in the Southside, where I was born and raised, and I do not have access to the waterfront and this development, this project will actually provide a stunning view of the Williamsburg Bridge that has been neglected for over 100 years, we haven't been able to access it. And we have to go actually to the north side of the community in order to view the waterfront. And I think that the stunning views that it's going to provide is an important factor in this because right now as it currently stands the new Domino is a dilapidated structure, it's a remnant of the old industrial era. actually would like to have seen for the stories not be preserved, the actual refinery because that possibly could have lead to lower costs and maybe even more affordable housing.

But as it stands now, CPC has put together an incredible project and, you know what, they've met with the community for over four years and seen what we wanted out of this development.

So we wanted affordable housing, 660 units; community facility space, 100,000 square feet they're offering; we wanted open space;

support of the plan proposed by CPC Resources for

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the reuse of the Domino site. We believe that the plan offers the best for the community in terms of affordability, preservation, and open space. We also know from first-hand experience that CPC Resources is deeply committed to responsible community development and to creating high quality, affordable housing.

As a social service provider, Catholic Charities has been part of the Williamsburg community for over 100 years. community-based services include head start, child care, residential services for developmentally disabled, senior luncheon programs, family housing, supportive housing for the formerly homeless, and for persons with HIV/AIDS, case management, and counseling for families. Through these programs and in working together with local parishes we see families, seniors, and individuals who struggle every day to make ends meet. struggles have been dramatically amplified by the pressure placed on these families by landlords seeking to raise rents. The plan for affordable housing presented by CPC Resources for Domino demonstrates a true sensitivity and responsiveness

to the needs of low and middle-income residents of Williamsburg. It is also a unique opportunity to help address the affordable housing crisis. Your support is essential to the realization of this plan. Thank you.

[Off mic]

LUIS GARDEN ACOSTA: My name is
Luis Garden Acosta, I am Founder and President of
El Puente, good afternoon.

I am here proud to represent the 2,000 members of El Puente, headquartered, like the new Domino, in the Southside of Williamsburg. I am here also as a neighbor who will have to deal with a 40-story building just two short blocks away. Those of us who have lived for a long time in the Southside would never have believed that my community, once known as the killing fields, would become just three decades later the playground of poisonous profiteers who would leave despair and broken neighbors in its wake.

We support the new Domino, not because we are in love with Manhattan-like buildings, but because we believe in Brooklyn. As an integrated community of classes and colors,

because the new Domino respects the community's right to access our waterfront, to enjoy what will become the Southside's largest green open space, because we acknowledge the respectful recess design that doesn't interfere with the integrity of our upland community, and because 660 affordable units represents the largest affordable housing project in the modern history of the Southside. Simply put, the new Domino is the last best hope to mirror a community that greeted my father from the Dominican Republic, my mother and aunts from Puerto Rico. The last best hope for an open community that is a bridge and El Puente for all.

RIC BELL: My name is Ric Bell, I'm an architect and Executive Director of the American Institute of Architects New York Chapter, thank you for the opportunity to testify here today.

On behalf of the AIA and its nearly 5,000 architect and affiliate members based here in Manhattan, although I'm a Brooklynite originally, it is my pleasure to testify in support of the current application. We urge the

And lastly, affordable housing, as has been said repeatedly, is urgently needed in this neighborhood and citywide.

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We note that the new buildings are designed to allow the massing to match the scale of the relatively low rise existing neighborhood along Kent Avenue while stepping up to slender

towers on the waterfront. The use of glass at the upper levels of the towers helps the buildings blend into the streetscape by accentuating the masonry below. Varying the façades and heights of the buildings breaks up the bulk of each block and reflects the neighborhood character.

We echo some of the concerns previously expressed by others that public transit needs much more concerted attention and study, but in conclusion, we strongly urge the Committee to approve these applications for this important and necessary project. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

Mr. Levin has a question. Again, when you answer the question, please state your name.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I'm just going to repeat the question that I asked the previous panel. If in fact this development can maintain the same number of affordable units while decreasing the height and density, that's been a concern that I have heard repeatedly from community residents throughout the Southside, Northside, waterfront, upland, first off in Community Board officially. My question is do

affordability and I think they're responsible

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 149
2	developers. So I would be prone to support their
3	abilities to dialogue with you about the issues of
4	density and height.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you,
6	Mr. Tynan.
7	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: You don't all
8	have to feel obligated to answer, just
9	LUIS GARDEN ACOSTA: Yeah, sure.
10	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN:but if you'd
11	like
12	LUIS GARDEN ACOSTA: I'd be happy
13	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: If we could
14	keep it short, there are two yes or no questions.
15	LUIS GARDEN ACOSTA: Yeah, I'd be
16	happy to answer. If the project, if your plan can
17	provide the same 660 affordable permanently
18	affordable units, the same open space, the same
19	commercial office space, in fact, the same aspects
20	of the plan, we would have to be crazy not to want
21	lower buildings. Absolutely. But you know, where
22	have you been? We've been waiting for such a
23	plan. From day one when CPCR announced its plan,
24	we've been saying, the community's been saying, if
25	anybody's got a better plan that can be given and

Τ	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 15
2	supported by neutral urban planners, then why not?
3	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Mr. Acosta,
4	I'm not the applicant.
5	LUIS GARDEN ACOSTA: But the fact
6	is that hasn't happened, and will not happen.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay. Fair
8	enough, but just to reiterate, if in fact all
9	those things were possible while decreasing the
10	height and the density, you would be in favor.
11	LUIS GARDEN ACOSTA: If we can have
12	the same community space, again, the same open
13	space
14	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: All that
15	stuff.
16	LUIS GARDEN ACOSTA:the same
17	commercial space
18	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Yeah.
19	LUIS GARDEN ACOSTA:the same 660
20	permanent affordable housing, if you've got a plan
21	that can guarantee that and we have people like
22	CPC who we trust for all these years in New York
23	City, then we'd be open to looking at it.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Sure, okay,
25	great itle CDC could maybe do it themselves

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2 okay, go ahead.

3 RIC BELL: If I might, while I said 4 I'm an architect, I also run the Center for 5 Architecture in Greenwich Village which exhibited this project and it gave us a lot of time to study 6 7 its parameters. I would maintain, along with 8 Jerilyn Perine, that there's no better place than along the waterfront to build tall buildings. 9 Τf 10 tall buildings allow for more housing, and more affordable housing in particular, it's much, much 11 12 better to build those taller buildings along the waterfront and in an industrial waterfront than 13 they would be, say, in the middle of a block five 14 15 blocks in, in the middle of a residential neighborhood. 16

Yes, there are a lot of people living in very close proximity; yes, transit's an issue, but this is the place to build tall buildings, maximize the amount of affordable housing, and it seems to me that there is no, but if everything were the same, things are not the same, you can't be that hypothetical about it, not in the real world.

ESTEBAN DURAN: Chair Weprin, I

Τ	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 15
2	just want to apologize for calling you Chair
3	Avella
4	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Yeah.
5	ESTEBAN DURAN:but Tony's a good
6	guy too, so sorry about that.
7	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: I was going to
8	let that go, but now that you mention it again.
9	ESTEBAN DURAN: Okay, thank you.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you
11	all very much.
12	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Mr. Duran, I
13	understand you went to our Savior Elementary
14	School along with Council Member Reyna, if you
15	have any stories you want to share later on, you
16	can please send them to my office.
17	ESTEBAN DURAN: That's a Catholic
18	school, I have tons of stories, I'll definitely
19	will tell you some.
20	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: I would
21	appreciate that, if you do that, I'll forgive the
22	Avella line. All right, okay, the next panel is
23	going to be in opposition. I'd like to call on
24	Amy Cleary, Laura Treciokas, Nancy Rozelle,
25	Kristin Schaefer and John Hauser if they are

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2	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: [Interposing]
3	I apologize, Assemblyman Lentol actually was here
4	earlier today, he couldn't stay 'cause he was
5	going to Albany. He's one of my favorite people
6	in the whole world, so I apologize for not giving
7	him the proper acknowledgment for all the great
8	work he does on the community.

AMY CLEARY: Well thank you for that, I will be sure to pass it along. I'll be reading a statement.

For your consideration, I respectfully submit the following comments which are based on my own deep reflection and study of the project, as well as the countless concerned letters, e-mails, and phone calls I received from the community.

We all want affordable housing built in the community. I join you in that desire and will continue to work for it, however, I believe that as we work to accomplish that realization, we must do so in a way that fits our neighborhood's character and well-being.

I believe that this project is simply too high and too dense for our community to

absorb, even if parts of that are intended to fund the honorable goals of historical preservation. I do not believe it fits the character of our community, nor can this community's infrastructure and services absorb the additional 5,000 plus new residents that will live in a project of this size. I believe that the MTA's public transportation system; other types of transit, including bike, vehicle, and pedestrian traffic; the education system; emergency medical, fire, and police services; social services; sunlight; open space; and a character of the neighborhood would be completely overwhelmed by this plan.

While I am thrilled by the affordable housing, nothing has convinced me that this kind of density and height is necessary to pay for it and/or the historical preservation.

This kind of project also needs complete transparency before I would begin to consider otherwise. We do not want to create neighborhoodwide overcrowding and tension, rather, I look for a project that addresses our community's needs within the context of its current character, infrastructure, services, and open space, and does

space by 6%, and if you don't see what's wrong

with that, I invite you to stop by McCarren Park, the largest park in our community, on any weekend or weeknight and see how tightly packed it gets, this is a park that is literally being loved to death.

Here is another invitation to help you understand our plight: Come ride the L train during rush hour and you'll understand what it means to be a human sardine. Now we're being asked to absorb an additional 2,500 riders during rush hour once this development is realized, and our only two local bus lines won't be much help.

Please understand that I am absolutely in favor of affordable housing for our community, but I ask that the City Council, if they do approve this massive development, that you consider some changes. First, the rezoning of the site should be limited to the height density outlined in the-excuse me--in the 2005 Williamsburg-Greenpoint waterfront rezoning.

Second, to offset the overall decline in open space this development will create, the city should deliver on its promise to increase park spaces in our community, like the

little open space we do have, namely Grand Ferry

riders who place upon the already beyond-capacity,

Park; and the strain that 2,500 new rush-hour

L and J-M-Z trains.

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I would also add to those reasons, the sheer recklessness of it all. Reckless because CPCR has no clear transportation plan in place and no independent, unbiased studies have been done to assess the real mayhem that 6,000 new residents will create in that regard.

Note the musical chairs that ensued when CPCR was questioned further on this subject. It may be their hope and wish that the MTA will address the inevitable overcrowding, but that's not enough, the MTA is not here to accommodate the hopes and wishes of for-profit developers.

Reckless because CPCR has no track record with a project of this scope, not by a long shot. Reckless because CPCR is asking for enormous concessions that flout the 2005 zoning without a compelling reason, and that sets a dangerous precedent for more reckless overdevelopment in Williamsburg. Reckless because a for-profit developer with a nebulous for the people-sounding name, one that isn't even exactly sure if its partner, Isaac Katan, is for-profit or not-for-profit, is asking us to trust them. To restate for the record what Councilman Levin

clarified, CPC, Community Preservation

Corporation, does affordable housing and CPC

Resources, the developer on this project, is a separate for-profit entity.

Reckless because nobody's forcing

CPCR to show their numbers and prove that this

overwhelming height and density is even necessary

to offset 660 units of affordable housing, 660

units is just a carrot they're dangling. Please

do not recklessly push this project through, vote

no. Thank you.

is Kristin Schaefer, I'm a homeowner in the
Williamsburg area. I can be short, I have a very
simple request, please look at this model that
they've brought in, that in so many way clearly
doesn't fit. For the developer to proudly bring
it in shows that they are out of touch with the
neighborhood they want to change. Please consider
the neighborhood on the other side of these tower
walls.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: That was very brief. I want to thank the panel for coming.

As Councilman Weprin had to go and be considered

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 161
2	present at another meeting, he'll be back shortly.
3	What was the last speaker's name, I'm sorry?
4	KRISTIN SCHAEFER: My name is
5	Kristin Schaefer.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: And you
7	live where?
8	KRISTIN SCHAEFER: I live in
9	Williamsburg, I'm a homeowner.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Thank you.
11	Thank you panel.
12	The next panel that is coming
13	forward in favor is Cosimo Cavallaro, excuse me if
14	I mangled your last name; Roland Lewis; Juan
15	Sebastian Arias; Sylvia Solano; and Rob Solano.
16	Are they all here?
17	[Off mic]
18	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: I don't see
19	anybody.
20	[Pause]
21	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Okay, just
22	let them know to come out this way.
23	[Off mic]
24	[Pause]
25	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:Can start,

sir.

COSIMO CAVALLARO: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Cosimo Cavallaro. I live and work and own a building at the corner of South 4 and Kent, and I'd like to let you know that you've been hearing a lot of lies about the opposition.

There isn't this traffic.

Yesterday, I invited 12 people over to my house and I increased the density by 20%. But what I do have is a lot of junkies at night hitting up heroin, urinating in my doorways, and illegal parking and prostitutes making business. So the Domino Sugar factory as it stands is attracting the worst kind of behavior in my neighborhood.

For the people who oppose the height, I'd like to ask them if we can build higher and get more affordable housing, would they do that? Secondly, I'd like to ask Mr. Levin how can he fit more water by shrinking the glass? How is that possible? To fit more water in the glass by shrinking the glass? I'm for making taller buildings and have more affordable housing, that's my point of view. Thank you.

The only reason why the people that live there don't want to be there is because they can't afford to, they will love to stay, they will love to eat the Thai food, they will love to go to the parks, they will love to do everything that everyone has a right to do, and the only thing that's preventing them to do that is to afford it.

And affordable housing has been our answer, our main answer to keeping these families there. Everyone that lives in Southside, I will find hard pressed to say that any low or moderate income family that continues to live in Southside is most likely living in some type of affordable housing building, either being Krause, Mitchell Lama's, housing projects. They are there as if it was Noah's Ark and they were in the boat as a tidal wave comes, and the tidal wave will continue to a dome, and it has been there and Noah's Ark and the boat is there. And this is what we need to continue to build is more arks.

And the issue that there is this imaginary wave that's coming again, that is going to remove more, if you're going to tell me you're going to get rid of Mitchell Lama's, you're going

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 166
2	this afternoon.
3	Enterprise is a national innovator
4	in creating affordable homes and revitalizing
5	communities. I appreciate the opportunity to be
6	able to speak to you today in support of the
7	Domino development.
8	For 25 years Enterprise has
9	pioneered neighborhood solutions through public-
LO	private partnerships with financial
11	[Crosstalk]
12	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:
13	[Interposing] I'm sorry, I'm going to ask you to
L4	not be repetitive, and if there's something that
L5	you want to say specific or that's unique to the
L6	project, but to give us background on Enterprise
L7	is not germane to the project at hand.
L8	JUAN SEBASTIAN ARIAS: All right.
L9	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Not that
20	I'm diminishing the good work of Enterprise, but
21	we just got to move a little faster.
22	JUAN SEBASTIAN ARIAS: No, I
23	understand. So Enterprise commends CPC's
24	commitment to transform the former Domino
25	manufacturing gite into a mived-uge development

with 660 units of affordable housing. Rarely is there an opportunity to develop this quantity of affordable housing units in one development on prime waterfront real estate in New York City.

Moreover, at a time when New York families are increasingly cutting their budgets back, the need and demand for decent affordable housing are at their greatest. The proposed Domino site development addresses these community needs directly with this commitment to affordable housing.

A stable affordable home creates the opportunity for a family to transition to financial security and to redirect scarce resources to education, healthcare, and other necessities. In neighborhoods that experience rapid market transformation, the ability to maintain significant affordable housing for low income residents is usually very difficult. Fortunately, the new Domino development directly addresses the needs of local residents by setting half of all affordable units exclusively for low income residents in Community Board 1 of Brooklyn.

With a total of 660 units, this

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 168
2	development is a remarkable opportunity to make a
3	positive impact in a neighborhood that has had a
4	significant lack of affordable housing options in
5	recent years.
6	Furthermore, the new development
7	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Thank you.
8	JUAN SEBASTIAN ARIAS: Okay, thank
9	you very much.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Next. Is
11	Roland Lewis here? Did he get back from the
12	restroom?
13	YANA KAPAVA: I'm here to represent
14	Roland Lewis, my name is Yana Kapava and I'm here
15	representing Roland Lewis who is the president of
16	the
17	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:
18	[Interposing] Well then is Sylvia Solano here?
19	Did I
20	JUAN SEBASTIAN ARIAS:
21	[Interposing] Yeah, that was the one that was in
22	she was in the restroom, yes.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Did she
24	come back yet? All right.
25	TIINM SERNSTINM ARTAS. I don't see

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 169
2	her, so
3	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:
4	Technically, did you sign in yourself, ma'am?
5	YANA KAPAVA: I was told that I was
6	available
7	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:
8	[Interposing] No, we're not allowing
9	substitutions, so are you in favor of the project,
10	is he in favor of the project, yes or no?
11	YANA KAPAVA: Yes.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Thank you.
13	Next panel. Marie Bueno Wallin from Community
14	Board 1, these people are in opposition, Heather
15	Roslund, Andres from Senator Dilan's office.
16	[Off mic]
17	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Ledesma,
18	Janice Steffen Cole, and Brandon Cole.
19	[Pause]
20	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: [Off mic]
21	outside.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: And, again,
23	if you're not saying anything brand new, I'm going
24	to cut you off because we still have another 50
25	speakers to go, it's nothing personal but we're

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 170
2	pressed for time.
3	[Off mic]
4	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: So if
5	you're not saying anything new or unique
6	HEATHER ROSLUND: You need a copy
7	of what?
8	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: And I'm
9	going to be listening. Ma'am?
LO	HEATHER ROSLUND: Sorry, thanks.
11	Is this on? Okay. Ready? Good morning, my name
12	is Heather Roslund. I am a resident and business
13	owner in Williamsburg, I'm a member of Community
L4	Board 1 and have recently been appointed chair of
15	the Land Use Committee.
L6	The other day I was reading an Op-
L7	Ed piece in the June/July issue of the
18	Williamsburg-Greenpoint News and Art submitted by
19	one William Harvey regarding the creation of a
20	North Brooklyn creative economy zone. He cites
21	many of the wildly successful enterprises founded
22	in Williamsburg, such as Brooklyn Brewery,
23	Brooklyn Industries, and Galapagos. Near the end
24	of the statement he cites these innovative
25	huginegges and gultural activities are shown to be

engines of growth and upward valuation essential to healthy local economies.

I begin with this for three reasons, one, today and throughout the past months there have been many alternative ideas for this site and, while some may be more viable than others, they're all presented in the spirit of that which has historically made this community an amazingly vibrant place.

Two, it resounds with the same essence that created the Williamsburg 197A plan, a plan that provided a blueprint for the community we want: A mixed-use, mixed income neighborhood where residents and manufacturers live, work, create, and thrive together.

Three, it reflects the community's position during the 2005 rezoning. And here's a quote from CB1's 30-page response to DCP, "It is a concern that only focuses on this rezoning proposal but exposes an overarching problem that is slowly creeping into many communities throughout New York City, namely, that communities are being disproportionately reorganized rather than equitably revitalized."

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We embrace strategies for development that sustain our community and complement its existing qualities. We abhor the wholesale transformation of Williamsburg into a medium density residential neighborhood uniform in building height and bulk.

We have stated our vision and our position time and time again, only to fall on deaf ears. Before considering any further private rezonings or proposals we need to take stock of where we are. The city needs to examine the devastation caused by rampant overdevelopment, recognize that we are already overburdened with construction, and acknowledge that the 2005 rezoning has not provided us the opportunities to grow into the place we had envisioned. This development is not synonymous with the core values of this community. It is time to once again take a comprehensive view of our future, it is time to go back to the drawing board. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Thank you. Next speaker.

JANICE STEFFEN COLE: I'm Janice Steffen Cole, good afternoon. CPCR's new Domino

is too high and too dense Williamsburg illequipped for 40-story towers, overcrowding, and
the few affordable units promised with enough
strings attached to build a second Williamsburg
Bridge, which we may need.

Does CPCR even have the money?

Repeatedly asked to show its finances to explain why such height and density are necessary, the answer is always the same: No books, and affordable housing is the excuse, even though thousands more will be displaced as the cost of living soars with the arrival of new luxury condos.

I'll try to clarify. CPCR's loans are held by Pacific Coast Capital Partners or PCCP, LLC, a private equity firm which focuses on purchasing distressed debt backed by real estate assets and which purchased Lehman Brothers' real estate portfolio a.k.a. Lehman Brothers Real Estate Mezzanine Partners LP in December 2009, renamed PMRP 1 or PCCP Mezzanines Recovery Partners 1 LP which holds the Domino loans, a.k.a. Domino Development Williamsburg, New York listed incorrectly as multifamily.

legally binding.

It appears the rezoning must be in
place precisely as CPCR demands to secure
financing and/or to flip the property with maximum
profitability. This may explain their refusal to
compromise with the community on density, height,
and infrastructure to open their books to public
scrutiny while the majority of our community
distrusts affordable housing plans which are not

Community Board 1 voted no, the
Borough President applied conditions, our City
Councilman Steven Levin is smeared in editorials
for speaking for the majority for common sense,
genuine affordable housing, and contextual upland
development. I believe the City Council will
agree and will send CPCR a message, Williamsburg
is not up for grabs. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Thank you. Next person.

ANDRES LEDESMA: Thank you. Acting Chair Comrie, Council Members Levin and Reyna, my name is Andres Ledesma, I'm representing State Senator Martin Malave Dilan. I've been asked to read these brief comments, I'm going to breeze

2 through them as quickly as possible.

First off, the height and density of this development should be scaled down significantly. Building towers of this magnitude in areas of our city that have never had a residential development needs to be planned carefully.

As chair of the Transportation

Committee of the New York State Senate, I am well
aware of the need to have infrastructure needs,
public transportation, roads, bridges, traffic
flows become a critical component of any
development. This comprehensive view of
development is why the ULURP process was created
in the first place. Due to this, it is my view
that the development as proposed by CPCR would
overburden existing infrastructure in the
Williamsburg community.

As a former member of this very same subcommittee of the City Council, I know firsthand that every ULURP project not only has a local impact, but a regional one as well. The MTA is already looking to reduce service on the J, M, and Z lines. The proposed development would add

new units.

thousands of new passengers to the nearest subway station on Marcy and Broadway. This is why both Borough President Marty Markowitz and Community Board 1 have recommended downsizing this development. It is also worth examining if the current market is willing to withstand this many

On education, it is unclear to me, if any analysis has been done or a thorough analysis has been done by the DOE on the impact thousands of new apartments would have on local schools. Will there be an amended five-year capital plan to take into account the new students entering Williamsburg public schools? Are locally zoned schools in Williamsburg able to handle the new students stemming from this and other proposed developments along the Williamsburg waterfront?

On affordability, I trust that the below market rate units of this development would continue to remain affordable in perpetuity and the composition of units deemed affordable reflect local community needs and that the rent reflects a local median income of about \$35,000 per year.

Thank you, Council Member Levin,

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 177
2	and thank you
3	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Thank you.
4	ANDRE LEDESMA:members of this
5	committee, thanks.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Thank you.
7	MALE VOICE: Thank you.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Is Ms.
9	Marino Bueno Wallin here?
10	MALE VOICE: No.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: No?
12	[Pause] This in districtokay, all right, go on,
13	Mr. Cole.
14	BRANDON COLE: Thank you. My name
15	is Brandon Cole and I've lived on Williamsburg
16	Southside since 1984. I expressed strong
17	opposition to CPCR at Community Board 1 meetings,
18	I spoke against CPCR before the Borough President,
19	I spoke against CPCR at the City Planning
20	Commission, and I am here to speak against CPCR
21	again today. I will be brief, I promise you, I
22	will be brief because I stand here as a
23	representative of the 33rd District and I stand
24	here to show my strong support for our Councilman,
25	Steve Levin.

2	I've learned something from this
3	land use review processbe brief. My question
4	respectfully to this Council is what has CPCR
5	learned? Has CPCR learn that transparency and
6	financial transactions is critical? No, CPCR
7	refuses to open its books. Has CPCR learned their
8	development is too high and too dense? No, CPCR
9	wants greater density. Has CPCR learned that the
10	Southside's infrastructure is overburdened and
11	further development needs to be directly connected
12	to infrastructure improvement? No, CPCR talks
13	vaguely about water taxis. Has CPCR learned that
14	unregulated, arrogant developers create serious
15	problems for our city as happened with Peter
16	Cooper Village and the Riverton Houses? No, CPCR,
17	like these other developers, says it knows better;
18	CPCR says it knows better than the residents most
19	directly affected by its development; CPCR says it
20	knows better than Community Board 1; CPCR says it
21	knows better than the Brooklyn Borough President;
22	it knows better than City Councilman Steve Levin,
23	State Assemblyman Vito Lopez, and State
24	Assemblyman Joe Lentol. CPCR says it just knows
25	better. It is time for CPCR to be told by City

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Council you do not know better, you will not do
what you please on the historical Brooklyn
waterfront, you will work with the residents of
Williamsburg Southside through their Community
Board and you will listen to their elected
representatives.

It is time for CPCR to be told by City Council, you will submit to governance and work with the elected representatives or your request for zoning changes and special permits will be denied.

I have one more sentence. I urge this Council to tell CPCR now make a deal, there's more important issues before the City Council than your Domino development. Serious objections have been raised about your proposed development, figure out how to solve these problems and make a deal. I thank the Council for its kind attention.

I just want to thank the panel and thank the chair of the Land Use Committee for the Community Board for your service, thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:

Thank you.

Next panel--we've been rejoined by Council Member Weprin--and this panel's in favor,

Metro IAF, and you have a copy of a letter that my

Colleagues, Father Mariana Cisco, Father Edward Mason, and Jaclyn Melendez, members of the EBC in Brooklyn, a sister organization, wrote. And they were going to speak, but they had to leave, as well as about 50 other of our leaders who had to go to work, pick up some children, and Father say a mass.

Metro IAF is a network of groups of non-partisan, religious, and nonreligious community organizations throughout the five boroughs. We support this project for two reasons. First, the Williamsburg Bushwick community, like my lower Manhattan community, need affordable housing, more open space, and new jobs. This project provides all three.

Second, we have worked with the Community Preservation Corporation for over 30 years, we have developed thousands of units of affordable housing with them, and we know that they provide the best possible and most affordable developments. For example, the Nehemiah Housing, which has transformed the East New York where I live and Brownsville and South Bronx areas to name a few. We know they work well with community and

they are great partners and they will be great partners for the Williamsburg Bushwick community as well. Thank you.

[Off mic]

HARRY BROWN: Good afternoon,

Chairman Weprin and other Members of the

Committee. My name is Harry Brown and I've worked

for the Postal Service for 39 years and retired,

I'm a retired postmaster from Hartsdale, New York.

I lived in Parkchester for 35 years and I've been

on the board there for 33 years.

In 1995, CPC Resources, Mr. Michael Lappin, came to visit us and presented a plan to renovate Parkchester. We used to have 60 water breaks or pipe breaks a day, the fuses in the apartment were 15 amps, but he came there, presented the plan, we accepted it, we had a battle with the community just like what's happening here now and we accepted it. And it cost us \$90 million to renovate the buildings and put in all new plumbing, electrical wiring, and what happened was that they got us into a program from [off mic] to get us a grant for \$4.5 million for energy conservation and we did our lighting

2 for our development.

I'm saying all this to say that they have a good track record, we trusted them, they took care of our seniors, no one was displaced, and our commercial area, which we have a Macy's there that was going to leave, they stayed, and we have right now we have 15 national chain stores in our areas, so we're quite pleased with what happened in our area.

When they come in and they offer you a plan to do whatever they're going to do for you, you've got to take that in consideration of what else is there for you. No one came to our neighborhood to do for us. And we came there with different other plans and what have you, but they were there and the only one that came and performed, and right now we're very satisfied with what we have.

I say this to you all because the simple reason that with the affordable housing, the open spaces, the preservation of your neighborhoods, and the additional benefits, better take it now because you don't know what the future's going to hold. And right now, as far as

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how things are going, I heard here today that you're not going to get any other plans, money into your neighborhood. So that's all I have to say.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

NADJA ALVARADO: Good afternoon, my name is Nadja Alvarado, and I'm here representing the Housing Partnership Development Corporation.

I don't want to seem repetitive, I don't really have anything new to say, but I'd like to let you know that we're the arm that will be working with CPC in securing subsidies for the public and partners and linking them with lenders and community groups and for-profit and nonprofit developers. The housing partnership programs work to address the need for affordable living. Our homes are primarily available for the first-time homebuyers earning between 80% and 130% of area median income, which is approximately 56,000 to 92,000 for a family of four.

I'd also just like to mention, I did have something prepared, but we do have HUD certified counselors on board. Once you go through the lottery process and you have chosen

I believe that besides the creation

of a big number of jobs, besides the new parking

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the project.

space that will be available to accommodate the new commerce, and also the preservation of the beautiful and historical Domino factory, the two more appealing reasons to me and the reason why I support the new project are the following: first one is green open space. I believe the four acres of green open space will facilitate the unity and the enjoyment of green open space that is much needed in the community, especially in the Southside, not really on the Northside. said unity because gentrification is winning the battle in our community, and the displacement, of course, that so many hard-working families like me.

and the new green open space is going to make a major change, positive change in the community. I believe that parks and green open space are important in the development of democracy and how important they are to unite the whole people, because now people, regardless of color, regardless of social class, will be united and be part of the new green open space.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 187
2	MARILUS LOPEZ: And of course
3	affordable housing, I'm a recipient of affordable
4	housing as well, I believe that
5	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Right.
6	MARILUS LOPEZ:the 660 will be a
7	major difference
8	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.
9	MARILUS LOPEZ:because so many
10	people cannot afford it.
11	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you very
12	much.
13	MARILUS LOPEZ: Thank you.
14	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: This
15	gentleman, last.
16	RAMON PEGUERO: Good afternoon, my
17	name is Ramon Peguero, the Executive Director of
18	Southside United HDFC, better known as Los Sures,
19	I am here in support of the Domino development.
20	For the past 38 years, Los Sures
21	has been at the forefront in the fight to ensure
22	that those less fortunate and with less access
23	have a voice. We have been developing the
24	Williamsburg long before Williamsburg became the
25	sought after community that it has become. It is

refreshing to find a developer that is willing to partner with our community, listen to our concerns and our needs, and then follow through with their promises.

The Domino development plan offers more than four acres of park and open space--in a community like ours with a high asthma rate, that is welcome news. Over 1,000 on-site jobs will be created and 660 affordable units will be created.

With mandatory 50% going to

Community Board 1 residents and Los Sures is

committed to ensuring that the other 50%, the

marketing of that 50%, we're going to do outreach

and we're going to do organizing in our community

to ensure that we get the other 50%.

Seniors and the working poor are the most vulnerable to be displaced. The Domino plan gives them hope and an opportunity to stay in the community. While some will argue that there needs to be more affordable housing in this plan, to be honest, if it was up to me, every development will be 100% affordable, but that is not reality. The 30% of affordable units offered by the Domino plan is similar to that of other

overall density and height that we're looking at

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 192
2	understand
3	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:
4	[Interposing] Mr. Peguero, yes or no.
5	RAMON PEGUERO: Yes, I will answer
6	your question. It is my understanding that, based
7	on the history of transparency that CPC has shown
8	our community, that the affordable housing number
9	that we have is directly correlated to the density
10	that it needs to be created. So therefore, I
11	don't think
12	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:
13	[Interposing] And do you have, Mr. Peguero
14	RAMON PEGUERO: [Interposing] I
15	don't think, based on the history of CPC and what
16	they have done throughout New York City, I don't
17	see how this density could be reduced and continue
18	to give us what has been promised.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Have you
20	been given proof on that? I mean have you seen
21	anything in writing that proves that?
22	RAMON PEGUERO: I think that the
23	only thing that I have that proves that to me is
24	the
25	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Their

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 193
2	history.
3	RAMON PEGUERO:immaculate
4	history that CPC has.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So you take
6	their word for it.
7	RAMON PEGUERO: That's correct.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay, thank
9	you.
10	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Ms. Reyna has
11	a question as well.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Mr. Peguero-
13	_
14	RAMON PEGUERO: Yes.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA:in the
16	last rezoning there was an RFPlet me just point
17	out which rezoning, the 2005 Greenpoint-
18	Williamsburg rezoning had a point of agreement and
19	identified city-owned land, is that not correct?
20	RAMON PEGUERO: I believe so, yes,
21	correct.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And in the
23	terms that have been applicable to city-owned land
24	identified in that point of agreement, has any of
25	the land been developed?

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 194
2	RAMON PEGUERO: Not to my
3	knowledge.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Has it been
5	disposed of?
6	RAMON PEGUERO: I believe that we
7	had the position of land in the south fourth and
8	Bedford.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Is there any
10	other from the dozen that had been identified?
11	RAMON PEGUERO: I don't have the
12	answer right now, but I could get you the
13	information.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And is the
15	development of what is considered to be your role
16	in the Southside United Housing Corporation as a
17	nonprofit developer, have you engaged or have had
18	the opportunity to develop land in the last 10
19	years?
20	RAMON PEGUERO: Yes.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Where?
22	RAMON PEGUERO: We have developed
23	in the Southside in South 3rd, we develop 66 units
24	of affordable senior housing; we also in South 2nd
25	we developed 25 units of affordable housing in

that there is a demand for affordable housing, and

you would be happy to develop on city public owned

land, but it's my understanding that there is an

engineering to select for-profit developers over

not-for-profit, is that not true for Community

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include the next guest and she had to leave and

she's here briefly, so if we can have Kathryn

Wylde, the director of the New York City

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And so we are familiar with the neighborhood and of the importance of this large waterfront site for the future of the development.

Greenpoint Manufacturing and Design Center.

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So I think there is an overall

still vital and vibrant to this day, and probably

decades into the future, is that the have integrated within that neighborhood in a very successful fashion. My question to you is this, with an 11 acre site, with 2,400 units, 6,500 people, do you think that that will have an adverse effect on the infrastructure of the neighborhood, which is precisely what the partnership homes avoided? Do you think that 6,500 people going to work every day either taking their car or taking the train on the Bedford L train where it's all overcrowded, do you foresee that there could be—do you agree with the EIS that there could be, absent mitigation, that there would be significant adverse impacts?

is a huge difference between the kind of infill development that we did at the Partnership and waterfront development of long-derelict industrial sites. And I think these large-scale waterfront developments inevitably are going to be of a higher density in order to be practical, and particularly in this case because you have a historic building that you essentially have to build within and around. You have an added cost

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:

close. My question is, would you -- I mean, this is

Pretty

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little farther than that.

2	20% bigger than well 2005 in terms of density
3	would allow, that's a fact, the 2005 rezoning.
4	Would you be supportive of a plan that provided
5	the same benefits, the same positive thingsthe
6	660, four acres of open space, the community
7	facilitieswould you be supportive of a plan that
8	had those components but reducedI've heard time
9	and time again from my constituents and from the
10	Community Board that they want to see lower
11	density, lower heights, would you be supportive of
12	a plan that was able to accomplish all those
13	things?

KATHRYN WYLDE: I think that I support this plan, and I think that the scale of the project is appropriate to the site, that you have to, in using our precious waterfront sites, build to a certain density, that's the way to maximize value, not just for the developer of the site, but for the surrounding neighborhood.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: But no other developer is getting this type of density on the waterfront, no other developer is getting this type of density.

25 KATHRYN WYLDE: So what?

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN:

Ms. Reyna has

2 a question as well.

much, Mr. Chair. I will be brief. Ms. Wylde, I just wanted to get some clarification, is it not true that the two-family Partnership homes surrounding what is considered to be a model that is referencing home ownership, city-owned land, financed for a specific tailored density to provide an affordable homeownership opportunity?

Partnership maximized or sought to maximize the density in various sites that we build, so we also, with Los Sures on the other side of the neighborhood, did three-family, three-story and four-story co-op apartments, we did 16-story apartments on Central Park West, I mean we've done Frederick Douglass Circle. We've really built to maximize the density in the neighborhoods that we were in, but when it was infill new construction on lots that were only appropriate for two and three-family homes, that's what we did.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Correct, and as far as that time period, was Domino Sugar active or inactive?

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very much.

question? the delay. [Off mic] I'd now like to call a panel in opposition: Stephanie Eisenberg, Susan Silverman, Mary Habstritt, Stephania Giabarto, and it looks like Arzine Dodd, and we may add a couple if.... [Off mic] Okay, okay, and we may add a

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 206
2	couple them to that panel.
3	STEPHANIE EISENBERG: We can talk
4	[Crosstalk]
5	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: How many
6	people left? No. [Pause] Okay. All right, I'm
7	going to add a few more names then, they can come
8	up also in opposition, Greg Stone, is he here?
9	Tonya Martin?
10	STEPHANIE EISENBERG: She left.
11	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And Bob
12	Beswick. I understand it's very difficult to
13	spend the whole day here so we will read every
14	name that has been put in asking to speak,
15	including people who could not be here or had to
16	leave who chose not to speak, like Andrea Corsin,
17	who is here on behalf of Marta Hernandez and Maya
18	Corsin and that was in opposition, and then of
19	course people in favor, Michael Stanley andwell
20	Marilese Devani, who also was in favor.
21	[Off mic]
22	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: All right, I'm
23	going to try to find some more company for you,
24	hold on a second. Steven Frankel in opposition,
25	Alice Schechter.

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 207
2	STEPHANIE EISENBERG: She had to
3	leave.
4	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: She had to
5	leave; Michael Galbay?
6	STEPHANIE EISENBERG: Left.
7	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Well I want to
8	read their name anyway, though they're all here in
9	opposition. Anotte Sity.
10	STEPHANIE EISENBERG: They left.
11	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Lynn Vance.
12	STEPHANIE EISENBERG: Lunch hour is
13	only an hour.
14	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Yeah, I
15	understand. Lynn Vance, Carol Palecki, any of
16	them? Any of them here? Ethan Pettit, Paul
17	Wigemont, James Tremarko. [Pause] All right, you
18	want to just do these three now and
19	FEMALE VOICE: And I can see if we
20	can get a couple more.
21	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: All right, let
22	me just see if oneLinda Nagaoka, Emily
23	Gallagher, or Amily Monsigni, all right, let's
24	start with this as our new reorganized panel. I,
25	again understand neonle not being able to stay

it's a long day, but we will take all comments that we receive and the amount of people who came into consideration. Thank you, so if you could start, I remember you from Community Board 1, I was there, and love to--just state your name for the record and we'll move down the line, thank you.

STEPHANIE EISENBERG: It's

Stephanie Eisenberg, and I am opposed for this

project. I'd also like to correct a few--what do
I do?

MALE VOICE: Excuse me.

inconsistencies and people who have spoken up for the project. I continually hear the word amaze, it's an amazing project, we're amazed. I'm amazed it got this far, I am amazed that they have managed to create the scenario where a for-profit organization can couch this as a not-for-profit deal when it's actually a Wall Street deal, there's a tremendous amount of money in here, there has been absolutely no transparency, no financial transparency, no plans, they have no plans, no financing. We don't believe they're

going to build it, we believe that they're trying to get the largest envelope possible so they can flip it.

The fact is that the simplest questions—-CPC has said we listen, we listen, we listen, but they don't answer. The simplest questions they have denied access to. For example, they did it an investment map and I had asked Susan Pollack, please, may I have the addresses, I'd like to see where you've invested 230 some odd million dollars, okay, and they said that's proprietary, we can't give you that, but trust us we've done it.

So I spent night after night looking, I went through 660 pages of ACRIS, I can tell you every nickel they put into this community--less than 2% are for affordable. And some people who should have spoken, I think rightfully should give a disclaimer. Los Sures got a \$2.7 million mortgage from CPC, they are both a lender and a developer.

They have done basically in our community hundreds upon hundreds of market rate condominium, that is where, who they have lent

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 210
2	money to, no affordability withless than 2%
3	affordability.
4	That's for one thing, so they have
5	not been forthcoming. They may say they're
6	listening
7	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: [Interposing]
8	You're going to have to wrap up.
9	STEPHANIE EISENBERG:but they're
10	not, this is not the highest and best use for this
11	project. There are alternative plans that will
12	knock your socks off and involve affordable
13	housing.
14	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.
15	Don't get too offended by people's language using
16	amazement, someone actually called Vito Lopez
17	adorable before, so you can
18	[Crosstalk]
19	STEPHANIE EISENBERG: [Interposing]
20	Well I didn't do that.
21	MARY HABSTRITT: Good afternoon, my
22	name is Mary Habstritt, I am past president of the
23	Society for Industrial Archaeology and that's the
24	organization I'm representing.
25	In an interview last year, Barack

Obama compared manufacturing jobs to those at Wal-Mart and said I do think that there is a culture of making things in a factory that appeals to people and that I understand. Whenever I'd walk into a factory during the campaign and would see these big turbans things that you know you'd say well, this is neat stuff in a way that you wouldn't when you walk into a retail store. The Society for Industrial Archaeology studies, interprets, and seeks to preserve the neat stuff that embodies our industrial heritage.

A key site for us that is of national, state, city, and neighborhood importance is the former Domino Sugar refinery complex in Williamsburg, once the center of sugar making in this country.

And since you've got copies of my statement, I want to follow up on some things you heard this morning. Six years ago, just after the plant closed, it was in fairly recent memory, when I first contacted CPCR about preservation and doing a historic documentation project they told me that the density needed for a residential project would not allow anything to be saved.

Preserving the three processing buildings, which
CPCR refers to as the refinery, was not voluntary,
as they admitted this morning, it was a
concession. Preservationists were also forced to
make significant concessions, the entire site with
over 20 structures is eligible for the National
Register, but the Landmarks Preservation
Commission would only hold hearings on the three
processing buildings so we continue to ask for
more. We want the history to be not only
respected, but celebrated; we want the world's
largest sugar refinery to still be imposing,
rather than dwarfed by 40-story towers; we ask for
a better, more creative plan; we ask that you take
the chance to not only make history, but to save
it. Thank you.

everyone, my name is Ethan Pettit, I moved to
Williamsburg in 1984, I lived there for 10 years,
I now live in Park Slope, I have a business in
East Williamsburg, in the East Williamsburg
industrial valley, East Williamsburg/Bushwick.

I just want to reiterate what Stephanie has said which is that this really is

not the best use for this project, for this site.

We have not been looking at the best use or the best ideas. For one thing, we've been looking at very narrow, a very narrow set of definitions about this site. In other words, the whole subject is being framed around real estate, around luxury condominiums, and also around the politics of housing. I am a signatory to a letter that asks that this site—that the City Council send this project back and expand their own vision on what is possible at this site.

Now Councilman Levin earlier talked about density on the L train, I lived in Williamsburg for 10 years from 1984 to '91--from '84 to early nineties, I don't think I ever sat on the L train in those years and did not have a seat.

One of the ways that we can address density and transportation issues in Williamsburg and North Williamsburg is by moving the jobs there. Why is it that we all still have to pile onto the subway and go into the city every day? That's an antiquated and inefficient way to work. East Williamsburg is already a designated

in that valley.

One of the things that business development does and you have good jobs, high-tech jobs, green jobs coming into the neighborhood, you could stabilize communities, stabilize local communities so the people who have been there for generations can remain there and actually get good jobs, and get good training. Where are they going to be trained? Where are they going to be trained for those jobs and where are those jobs and those businesses going to be developed? We are proposing, Domino University, and I'll be--

interested in commercial and business development

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

ETHAN PETTIT: --submitting this to the Council, and thank you for your time and, again, we're asking that you send this plan back and ask for a really a bigger and better vision.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you very much, and we will take that testimony. Yes.

EMILY GALLAGHER: See how far this mic cable can go. [Off mic] All right, hello, my name is [pause]. Hello? There we go. Hi, my

name is Emily [pause]. Well at least you heard my name, okay. I'm the co-chair for Neighbors Allied for Good Growth, a social and economic justice group in North Brooklyn. And since other people have spoken on the density and the transportation issues, I'm going to talk a little bit about the jobs that Domino is offering.

So the Southside has long been sustained by its waterfront, but the jobs created by Domino will be different than the jobs that once sustained the community in the Southside.

Industrial jobs provided sustainable, unionized, steady, and sometimes lifelong employment which you could rise up without a college degree, which is very expensive and earn a really decent living.

The jobs that Domino is going to create are mostly retail and service positions which pay remarkably less than the industrial jobs that were once located near the site and in the site. Retail and service workers are often not offered benefits, of course, they'll have to soon and also they also are frequently un-unionized and if they are chain stores which have been really creeping into our community lately, they will be

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you can or even less if you'd like. So we'll start over here and we'll work our way down.

[Pause] Go ahead.

[Pause]

MARGARET WALSH: My name is

Margaret Walsh, I am the President of the

Parkchester South Condominium. I am here to

support the Community Preservation Corporation as

the developer of the Domino site.

I worked for 10 years with CPC in the renovation of Parkchester South condominium. They were wonderful to work with, I sat across the table from these people negotiating the loan that paid for the renovation and also many of the details of the physical renovation itself. Myself and the other members of my committee felt that we had gotten a fair deal from them, that they were good, reasonable to work with and that I would have no hesitation about recommending them as a developer of any other site in this city or in this country. They chose experienced contractors to work, they were solicitous of the residents of Parkchester as the renovations proceeded and remember that over 12,000 apartments we had to put

in something like 65,000 windows and miles and miles of electricity, of electric wires, probably miles of plumbing for our domestic water system.

These jobs were done in two
separate occasions, one day for the windows and
then sometimes two or three years later for the
rest of the work which involved more than a week
of dislocation for many of these residents, but
they always sent in somebody to help do the dirty
work and clean up and move the furniture. So that
as I look--

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

MARGARET WALSH: --at this Domino project, and this is the first time I've actually seen a model of it and gotten many details of it, I have to say that as the Romans said, Carpe diem, seize the opportunity for this or this site will be vacant for years.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

We'll have to work on your Latin though, no, I'm

[off mic].

JASON ESPINAL: Good afternoon, my name is Jason Espinal, and I'm here to speak on behalf of Reverend Monsignor Anthony Hernandez,

pastor of Transfiguration in Williamsburg.

He writes, Dear Council Members, the parish of Transfiguration has been a fixture in the Williamsburg community since its founding in 1874. Throughout its years, its members have witnessed many changes in the neighborhood. Our parish has a rich and well-known history of being welcoming to newcomers, many of whom arrived from Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Central America and of providing strong advocacy on multiple issues which have ranged from the rights of immigrants to the need for dignified and affordable housing.

It is in this light that I, the current pastor of this great community, submit for your consideration this written testimony concerning the proposed new Domino development.

The recent gentrification of Williamsburg, coupled with changes in the real estate market, has caused great displacement of longtime residents of the area, many of whom are Latino. They find it increasingly difficult to remain in the neighborhood where they lay down roots and struggle to raise their families. This is a cause

of great concern for me because it directly affects the members of my parish community who simply want the chance to stay in the neighborhood that is so much a part of their lives, history, and identity. It is because of this that I strongly support the affordable housing component of the proposed new Domino project, which seeks to provide 660 units of affordable housing, half of which would be made available to local residents.

While the need for the affordable housing is great and the proposal to address this need by the CPC is certainly laudable, I can appreciate and echo the concerns raised by Council Member Steve Levin and Assemblyman Vito Lopez concerning the project's height and density and the potential adverse effect it will have on the infrastructure and transportation as this would also affect the members of my community. It is my sincere hope that these issues can be addressed in a reasonable and conciliatory manner without any diminishment to the proposed 660 units of affordable housing. Respectfully, Monsignor Anthony Hernandez.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you very

much. Mr. Abraham.

ISAAC ABRAHAM: Good afternoon, Mr.

Chairman and other Members of the City Council,
and I'm here representing Bedford Gardens Tenants

Association, Roberto Clemente Plaza Tenants

Association, and Schaefer affordable all multiethnic for the last 35 years, except for Schaffer

doing it the last three years. As a resident
close to Domino for the last 58 years, and
representing some block associations, some
merchants association with the problem.

Just last month, I stood in front of this Committee and asked you to support the development called Rose Plaza on the River, 20% affordable housing was allocated, it was with good negotiations and a lot of pressure and digesting the entire plan, the developer was comfortable to add 10% and it went up to 30% of affordable housing. The entire City Council voted in favor 47 to 1, which was absolutely great news and for that I have the opportunity now to thank you.

Here we are today to discuss

Domino. It's not only a sugar plant, but with the developer has now committed 30%, which totals

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about 660 units. If you combine the last two 2 3

major projects that went in front of this board--Broadway Triangle and Rose Plaza--combined together, they don't give you 660 affordable units, although when Broadway Triangle came on the

7 agenda, 800 affordable units was thrown on paper,

8 but when I testified before this Committee, then

HPD said less than 400, so it wasn't even close. 9

> We all know that if Noah's Ark was going to be built today, there would be great opposition from just about every city agency and every elected . Some of those elected officials who spoke today that couldn't be found 25 years that we lost all the jobs. I just ask you to please vote in favor of this development, don't turn Domino into Sweet'N Low, and don't throw this plan into the East River at the expense of the needy families that are in need of affordable housing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, Mr. Abraham, and thank you for being brief, even though we forgot to turn on the clock.

I don't know, maybe ISAAC ABRAHAM: I had more seconds.

One reason I support New Domino is because I have come to trust the applicant CPC to put words into action. Back in October 2006, I

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was there when Churches United endorsed a set of goals for the Domino project and CPC told us they would do everything in their power to achieve those goals. We wanted to see at least 30% affordability, homes for families with incomes at very low AMI, senior housing and affordable homeownership. We also wanted significant public open space and jobs programs that targeted community members. And today I'm able to say with satisfaction that this project delivers on each and every one of those goals, and that's why we support this project. Thank you.

> CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

Hello, my name is AURA DAWSON: Aura Dawson, I am a former resident of south side of Williamsburg. I would just like to express how important this affordable housing project is to me.

I have grown up in Williamsburg, but due to high rent and circumstances I had to leave twice from the neighborhood, just recently this past month. So I just feel that this is a very important project and that I am not the only one who feels this way and I just feel like I am

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 226
2	representing my community by speaking out.
3	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you very
4	much. Mr. Levin.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I don't have
6	a question, I just have a very quick rejoinder to
7	Ms. Walsh's invocation of carpe diem, I would add
8	another Latin phrase, Caveat Emptor, which means
9	let the buyer beware. Thank you very much.
10	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, Mr.
11	Levin. Any Latin from you? No, okay. All right,
12	well thank you very much, panel, we appreciate the
13	time.
14	I now call a panel in opposition.
15	The following names: Del Tigge, Ryan Kuonen, Ryan
16	here? Okay. Esther Giogrande, Steven Zacks,
17	David Raina [phonetic]spelled differently, don't
18	worryDonna Coretski, Donna left, good. Yeah?
19	Okay.
20	[Off mic]
21	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: I don't know,
22	how many we got?
23	[Off mic]
24	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: We're going to
25	try to add a couple more, Ryan, give me a second.

add to a lot of the problems--increased

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gentrification, overcrowded parks and trains, saturation of public streets--problems that will not be the developer's responsibility, but will rest on the shoulders of an already stressed community.

CPC's proposal is 20% bigger than the limits of the 2005 rezoning. The reality is that the 2005 rezoning hit the maximum levels of occupancy that our neighborhood can take. clear that this level of development maxed out our neighborhood's infrastructure and we cannot allow for higher density levels, all in the name of profit. Affordable housing is being used to justify the scale and the development and generate neighborhood support.

NAG is a member of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg anti-displacement collaborative and has been working hard for the last two years to combat the massive displacement in our community due to the 2005 rezoning. Thousands of people from CB1 have requested affordable housing. group, by far the smallest of the groups in the collaborative, has over 2,500 people on our list of qualified affordable housing applicants ranging

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2 State your name.

DAVID RAINA: My name is David Raina, sorry, and we are a property owners, as RK Group, we own the property on the northwest corner diagonally from the big building there, and we own another building in the neighborhood, both business buildings. And we really feel that already the density of the neighborhood is stressing. New Yorkers always think bigger is better, bigger is better, but I don't really think this is true and I ask myself how does this benefit me as a neighborhood resident, and I don't see what this does to benefit me except for the affordable housing, which I agree is necessary. I live in Greenpoint, I see the Polish families having problems as they get pushed out.

And so I think people here are making a deal with the devil a little bit because I think the affordable housing could exist without having these giant towers that block the view.

And if you imagine yourself in that display there, you are about an eighth of an inch tall, and if you're an eighth of an inch tall and you're standing on the far side of the display, it's

still blotting out the skyline. It does not need to be this tall to function in the neighborhood and to give us a lot of these benefits that it's, you know.... I don't know if they're like asking for the moon and they'll compromise later, but as I see it, it's an issue.

And then the other issue is I went to a Community Board once when the MTA was there and I said, are you going to put another station on the L train, which goes right under the East River where the other high-rises are, and they said not at this time, we have no plans to do that. I don't think this project should be allowed to go forward until we have commitments from transportation, the various forms of transportation in New York. We need written commitment that they are going to plan things that come together as the buildings grow. That's my point, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, Mr. Raina. Sir?

STEVEN ZACKS: My name is Steven Zacks, I'm speaking on behalf of a community of designers and architects, I'm a neighborhood

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resident. We submitted a statement, a letter asking for a new vision of development on the Williamsburg waterfront.

The core idea of the letter is asking for an image, a bigger idea. This is perfectly okay, but bland. It's an underutilization of an important part of the New York industrial heritage and it's sort of been cobbled together in this bland collection of interests that really ends up not having any significance. So the proposal is to take a site like that, it's talking not just about this site but about the idea that there are places like this that are special in New York, like the high-line, an elevated rail line that was transformed into a park with \$150 million of investment, 100 million, I think, from the City, and 50 million of private donations, which created an attraction that produced billions of dollars of value-added investment in the neighborhood around it. This is a site like that in Williamsburg that could potentially be reimagined in a totally different way.

So I guess I'm out of time, but

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put into guarantees that were signed and not just promises. I think we've learned a lot from 2005 rezoning and anything that's said has to be put in writing with clear timetables and ways to make sure, but if a compromise can be broke where we still got 660 units and a reduction of density, yes, we would support it.

I would just say STEVEN ZACKS: that my concern is not the scale of the development, I think that it could be as high as possible actually, but I think that it should have a vision, I think it should be a great place, I think it should be designed better, and I think the process by which it's been designed has neglected the site, the potential of the site. think that it should be part of an overall rethinking of the whole area called the Broadway Triangle that incorporates a new subway stop for the J train to alleviate pressure on the L and that increases service on that entire line for the underserved communities that extend all the way into Queens.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

Mr. Levin, I think that was two yeses and a no.

Council, as well as to other decision-making

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bodies in this planning approval process, that the
grassroots support for the new Domino was solid
throughout the Southside. So on a Sunday in
February this year we circulated petitions at
three of our local churches, which they're all
located directly to the Southside Transfiguration,
St. Peter and Paul, which is only two blocks away
from the current Domino, and Epiphany Church. We
collected 722 names of persons forwarding and
eager to sign our petitions, providing us with
their names and addresses. We know the signatures
here represent thousands more families like them
that wish they could, but didn't for whatever
reasons.

In closing, I will turn over copies of the petition to your secretary—which is that box that's not ticking, I promise. And just to sum up, my three seconds, as Brooklynite, I mean, it'll be nice to be able to allow Manhattan to have a better view of Brooklyn than we have of Manhattan.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you, duly noted, thank you.

DAVID LOPEZ: Thank you. Good

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afternoon, my name is David Lopez, I have been living in Williamsburg, no more than six linear blocks away from the Domino site for over a half a century. I've been active to the point where in the early 1970s I joined with a not-for-profit youth group [off mic] to turn what was literally a junkyard and at times toxic into what then was known as the Grand Street Waterfront Park, in conjunction with the Department of Sanitation and the Parks Council. Thereafter, we began to have events at the waterfront to introduce the waterfront to the community for the first time in a long--over a century. And we were bringing thousands of people to the waterfront, not only from all of Williamsburg, but from throughout the city, we made very dynamic festivals.

During that time, you have to remember that Williamsburg wasn't a desirable place, we had two months in a row where we were the homicide capital of the country. Yet we were able to host events with thousands of people without incident, we were able to make truces in between gangs, and I recall very vividly because I had the luck, sometimes I would call it the

blessing, that in 1980, along with the Parks

Council, I took a summer job where I had 14 gang

youths to do horticulture work in that same

waterfront park. Right now it's known as the

waterfront, the Berry Waterfront Park, it's right

there next to the Domino site. So I've been

living here all my life, I also swam in the river

when it wasn't as clean as it is now, and it's not

that clean either.

And I'm also the chairperson of the Southside United Housing Development Fund Corp.,
Los Sures, and I'm also the president of 153 South
4th Street HDFC in which we live.

I stand here before you in support of the Domino Sugar facility. In the ideal world we would be talking 40%, which is what we originally started when we went out to do. The Domino Sugar site has met us on the 30%, importantly 100 units of senior housing—let's face it were important. There are some of our young are at a point where they can afford to buy some of these apartments as long as below—market, and they want to stay here and some of them don't want to rent, there are a few apartments for that.

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We've discussed the open space
aspect and we've talked about the employment
aspects, I'm not going to add to that, we already
know, we've been hearing that all morning. So I

stand here before you in total support.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you very much. Go ahead, thanks.

MARY RIVERA: Council Members,
thank you for this opportunity to speak. As you
see, I'm a little nervous, but I get my [off mic]
there. My name is Mary Rivera, a longtime
resident of Williamsburg for over 35 years and I
have worked for the community for over 20 years.

As part of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg rezoning that took place 2005, the City became committed to a two-year program to aid tenants in Community Board 1. In 2008, the program became fully operational. Many non-for profit organizations participated in the program, including Churches United Corp.

For two years on a daily basis I conducted many interviews and received numerous phone calls and still do from the local residents dealing with their serious housing issues.

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Unfortunately, earlier this year this program
ended. A summary report of the program was
prepared by North Brooklyn Development
Corporation, one of the groups we collaborated
with. It indicated that the collaboration of
nonprofit groups fielded over 5,300 inquiries
about tenant legal matters and an astounding
11,700 other advisory issues from low income
tenants in Community Board 1.

It's disappointing that, due to no affordable housing in our community, we have no choice but to offer applications outside the community when available. Six hundred and sixty affordable units from Domino can become the homes of these families that have to be driven out of Community Board 1. I have no doubt that every income eligible person will put in their application.

I hope that you support the new

Domino project for affordable housing for the sake

of thousands of people that want to stay in

Community Board 1, and as a Latina I say to you

gracias for your time. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: And di nada,

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 242
2	gracias. Diana Reyna would have a question.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Thank you,
4	Mr. Chair. I just want to ask as Williamsburg
5	residents more importantly in the Southside, what
6	train do you take when you are trying to travel?
7	DAVID LOPEZ: Well, I mean, most of
8	the time I took the J train, the M train, and then
9	at other times I'll take the L train. But growing
10	up it was the J and the M
11	[Crosstalk]
12	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And do you
13	suggest that there is a solution to the
14	transportation problem that you have yet to see in
15	the past century, obviously, you haven't been
16	around for a century
17	DAVID LOPEZ: [Interposing] Yeah,
18	half a century, I did say half a century
19	[Crosstalk]
20	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Half a
21	century.
22	DAVID LOPEZ:that we know of.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And so
24	within that century
25	DAVID LOPEZ: Half, half.

COUNCIL	MEMBER	REYNA:	have	you
				4

seen--half--the improvements of transportation?

DAVID LOPEZ: I've seen

improvements in transportation, I think we could still work on that, I mean we're going to have to work on that anyway. This is not the only project that's going to be developed in the waterfront, let's face it, there's going to be many projects in the waterfront and we all are going to have to stay together and be vigilant to make sure that we maximize the benefit and the sustainability. All right, so the work is not completed here, we will continue to do the work and that means we're going to have to continue to work with transportation.

as the waiting list for--as chairman of the board for Southside United, do you by any chance know how many people are on a waiting list for affordable housing?

DAVID LOPEZ: I set policy on the board, our administrator was here, but there are thousands on our waiting lists. I don't know, I can't give you the five or four or six, but there are thousands.

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 244
2	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: I
3	appreciate, thank you.
4	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Mr. Levin with
5	a question.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Just had a
7	very quick comment. Mr. Lopez, you mentioned in a
8	perfect world we would be
9	[Crosstalk]
LO	DAVID LOPEZ: [Interposing] For
11	forty, we'd be going for forty.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: We'd be
L3	going for forty
L 4	[Crosstalk]
L5	DAVID LOPEZ: We work together on
L6	that.
L7	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I think our
18	role collectively as a community and here on the
L9	Council and those of us in government, but more
20	importantly, those of us throughout the community,
21	is to ask for and demand a more perfect world, so
22	that's what we're trying to do here.
23	DAVID LOPEZ: I don't take that
24	away. No, no, I agree. And what I'm saying with
25	the Domino Sugar project when I look and I look

at so far what's been developed, I think that this project has at least--you have 30% of housing going to affordable and not only that it ensures better than any other project that you have at least a certain diversity. Now we're talking about off-site, we're talking about on-site diversity both racially, ethnically, and economically, right? So of all the projects, Domino Sugar so far is the best. Can we do better? Let's work together and let's do better on the next projects.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you all very much.

DAVID LOPEZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: The following people took time out of their day in opposition to this plan, and I will call names, if they are still here, they should come to the front and join the panel. Bick Sly, Roy Lethin, well I missed that, Seth Elmer, Carlos Velez, Barbara Stern, Irene Castro, June Rodriguez, Maria Nieves, Stephanie Martinez, and Rafael Carabalo. Did I get any takers on that? Again, if I called your name, come to the front. If not, those people

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 246
2	were in opposition to the proposal. Edwin
3	Figueroa, Louisa Caldwell, Daniel Rosenbaum,
4	Philip DePaolo, Sherry Cavin Morris, we have one
5	taker, I think. I'm going to keep reading.
6	Catarina Cruz Rami, Julia Wore, Laura Ling, Eileen
7	Ruse, Richard Mazur. I'll take a shot at this,
8	Bretwell.
9	[Off mic]
10	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Arthur
11	Bretwell, you guys know. We got two of them, I'll
12	call a few more names, if you don't mind. Saren
13	Morey, Joann Eisenberg, Ann Carroll.
14	[Off mic]
15	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Roy Lethin,
16	didn't I call that earlier, no. Doris Deither, I
17	got three, four, all right. Let's take a break
18	and I got four left, all right, I'll read these
19	names, maybe there's only one, Estelle Hafferting,
20	okay, sorry, you got two extras.
21	FEMALE VOICE: Thank you.
22	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Bring them up.
23	Is Jeffrey Wilson here?
24	[Off mic]
25	MALE VOICE: Yeah, okay.

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 247
2	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: See, we're
3	going to havecome on up, come on up, we'll find
4	room for you, and Aidan McEver. Boy, all the end
5	ones, come on up, we'll make into a big, big
6	group.
7	Oh, and we're joined by Sara
8	Gonzalez, Council Member Sara Gonzalez, Brooklyn,
9	also from Brooklyn.
10	DORIS DEITHER: I recognize her.
11	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: So this whole
12	pile I read?
13	FEMALE VOICE: That's it, yeah.
14	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: All right, so
15	let's see how we organize this, all right. We'll
16	start with you.
17	DORIS DEITHER: Okay.
18	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you for
19	being here and waiting.
20	DORIS DEITHER: Is it on?
21	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: It is.
22	DORIS DEITHER: Oh, okay.
23	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: All right.
24	DORIS DEITHER: Yeah, this is
25	actually a speech that I gave to the City Planning

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Commission and I brought a copy for you, several copies. I was asked by people from the affected area to look at the proposals by the Domino Sugar developers and comment on them.

It seems that the developers are essentially asking that all of the zoning resolutions for their area be eliminated so that they will have a zone-free canvas to work with. The number of changes, permits, authorizations, and exceptions to the zoning are almost unbelievable. I went through their listings and found the following: Three map changes, change in regulations for general large-scale development, text changes for three sections in the appendix of the inclusionary housing, six special permits, and additional special permit for users on the same floor, exceeding the parking regulations, authorization for visual corridor regulations and permitted obstructions in visual corridors, phased waterfront development, certification recompliance with public access and visual corridor regulations, and certification redivision of waterfront parcel.

In addition, it appears they will

also be requesting coastal zone consistency determination, approvals for upgrades and repairs to the waterfront platform and bulkhead from both the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the New York State Pollution Discharge Elimination System's permit. This is a formidable list of permits, but what do they mean and I go into a great deal of detail about exactly what each one of these means.

In addition to the various changes above, the proposal also is planning for transfer of development rights from one parcel to another. As you are aware, transfers of this type may increase the size of the development by shifting bulk from one site to another inappropriately.

In the appeals by the developer he states that this building is not out of character with the adjoining areas. However, even he says that most of the surrounding area consists of two to six story buildings, buildings range from 60 to 150 feet.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: [Interposing]

Ms. Deither, we're going to have to cut you off

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 250
2	soon, so if you want to give us a copy of that,
3	we'll be glad to add
4	DORIS DEITHER: [Interposing] Yes,
5	I had a copy for you.
6	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN:add it to
7	the record.
8	DORIS DEITHER: Also there's been a
9	lot of talk about affordable housing, and I pulled
10	out figures on five different affordable housing
11	projects and they ran anywhere from \$502 for a
12	studio up to \$2,392 for a two-bedroom apartment,
13	these are all considered coming under the
14	affordable house regulations, and I have the sites
15	listed on here and there's
16	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Super.
17	DORIS DEITHER:a number of
18	other
19	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.
20	DORIS DEITHER:things that I
21	picked up from their statement themselves and I've
22	underlined them and put down usually the page
23	numbers that they appeared on.
24	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Terrific,
25	please get us a copy of that.

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 251
2	DORIS DEITHER: I have copies for
3	you.
4	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Oh, even
5	better, okay. And, Ms. Deither, could you just
6	state your name for the record?
7	[Off mic]
8	MALE VOICE: Doris.
9	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Doris?
LO	MALE VOICE: Doris.
11	DORIS DEITHER: Oh, Doris Deither,
L2	I am a zoning consultant.
L3	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you for
L4	being here.
15	PHILIP DEPAOLO: Good afternoon, my
L6	name is Philip DePaolo, I am President of the New
L7	York Community Council. Thank you for this
18	opportunity to provide testimony today.
19	The New York Community Council is a
20	citywide volunteer organization that works for
21	more just, equitable, and sustainable city for all
22	New Yorkers by helping communities to plan and
23	realize their future. I also have called
24	Williamsburg my home since 1979.
25	The new Domino Sugar proposal

includes 600 units of claimed affordable housing for families with incomes of \$23,000 up to \$99,000. The current area median income for Brooklyn Community Board 1 is \$35,300. Using the envisioning development toolkit, we found that only 100 units are affordable to a majority of residents living in Brooklyn Community Board 1. Even the 310 units of housing at \$46,080 are out of reach to over 60% of residents in Brooklyn Community Board 1. The 150 for sale units for families earning \$99,840 would be offered at 130% of AMI.

CPCR Katan wants precious taxpayer dollars to pay for the units, but they do not want to offer the units under the levels of inclusionary zoning that begin at 80% of AMI and cap at 125,000% of AMI. The 100 units reserved for seniors making up to 50% of AMI is out of reach to most low-income seniors facing displacement.

The DEIS also stated that all alternative plans would substantially fail to meet the project's principal goal of providing a substantial amount of affordable housing, but how

that.

do we know this? CPCR Katan has never shown how much things cost, what subsidies they want to receive, and what kind of profit return they expect. A report prepared by HPD showed CPCR Katan could net a profit between 382 and \$447 million out of a return of 42 to 50% if they build to scale.

I have a lot more here, but I'll just read mine, I'll submit this for the record.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: I appreciate

PHILIP DEPAOLO: Sorry. Last week, architect planner and educator, Alexander Garvin, who calls himself pro-development and is proud of his work steering the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation and serving as managing director of New York City 2012 Olympics made an interesting comment regarding planning at a forum called Conversations on New York. He stated there is no consistent relationship between what can be built around various subway stations. If you look at large proposed developments, if you don't have space or infrastructure to support the increase in density, you shouldn't be increasing it. And I'll

we had no money, was like a Six Flags adventure,

and one of the few places I couldn't get through
to was Domino Sugar because their security was too
good, and it was too busy.

But then we abandoned the waterfront for 30 years, we always hear about people warehousing properties for windfall profits. These properties could have been bought for a song because they were M3 zoned and nobody ever warehoused them for affordable housing. Now affordable housing, the densities that are proposed are too high. I've lived in 3, 4, 5-story Greenpoint-Williamsburg all my life, for some reason everybody—we had affordable housing and everybody could afford to live in very contextual and normal lifestyles.

I don't understand the words city planning, because there is none, because the city didn't plan any infrastructure, they didn't plan any transportation, they never planned for what to do with the waterfront, other than city planning as an economic development tool. It's all for stimulating economic development.

We are forced as affordable housing advocates--and I am one of the biggest--to be

almost in opposition because you have to settle for what I consider a poor quality of life issue, which is higher density, no infrastructure, and in the end we may be forced to live like rats in a pack. You can't get on the L train at 11:30 at night, forget about 9 o'clock in the morning. And that's pretty much why I'm in opposition, but if you fix it, it could work.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

ANN CARROLL: My name is Ann Carroll, I'm opposed to the Domino project because it's simply too big. CPCR's proposal seeks density allowances that surpass by over 20% the limits set by the 2005 Williamsburg-Greenpoint waterfront rezoning.

Those familiar with the struggle know that the 2005 rezoning was an unhappy compromise for the community and allowed for a far greater level of density than recommended in Community Board 1s 197A plan. The development allowed under the rezoning reach—the 2005 rezoning reaches the limit of what the neighborhood can sustain, both in terms of services like transportation and quality-of-life

concerns, such as access to open spaces. CPCR should not be allowed to surpass the density levels set forth in 2005. As proposed, the project will overstretch the community's resources and set a bad precedent for future developments.

Like many of those testifying today, I am very concerned about the maintenance and creation of affordable housing in the Williamsburg and Greenpoint neighborhoods where I've lived for 10 years. It is regrettable that the developers are using this issue to divide the community, all of whom are concerned with the need for affordable housing.

Of the proposed 660 units of affordable housing included in the current plan, only half of them are reserved for local Williamsburg and Greenpoint residents. Thousands of people from the neighborhoods of Community Board 1 have requested affordable housing. The creation of 330 units is not enough to have any real impact on the needs of the community and the developers have not addressed the impacts of secondary displacements, a problem inherent in such large projects that, by their nature, change

to visit my uncles and grandfather and saw the

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sky, the orange flame of the sky where Domino was alive and working, so there's a little sentiment here, but there's also some professional and adult developed interests over time.

In city planning, I'm a professional social worker and I bring together some of the things I've learned in walking from Fort Greene near the Navy yard where I would walk with my father to visit our relatives in Williamsburg. And I would say that I've heard a lot of language, I've heard about derelict, I've heard about blight. I would have us consider the immensity of density, okay, and that height and the blocking of light is blight. And I would like to know where the affordable housing is are people going to be living in shadow of those congested buildings? I see congestion that's giving me a headache just looking at it, so I'm hoping we can learn.

I'm now in Manhattan, but I love to go to Brooklyn where my family still lives and there's open skies, I think Brooklyn knows something that we don't know in Manhattan, and I hope we don't think we have to emulate Manhattan

and create a wall of buildings that becomes a view from Manhattan, let Brooklyn be Brooklyn, and let us learn from the mistakes of the past.

So I hope you will really consider,
I care about taking care of the needs of people
and quote unquote affordable housing, that's the
field I'm in, I'm in social work, but let's do
this right. We have the chance to think and do it
right and not just look on paper and get excited
about a design. Let's face the reality of what
this means, you've heard plenty today. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.

ESTELLE HAFFERLING: Welcome.

am a 15-year-old resident of Greenpoint and I've been living there my whole life. I take the L train every day and when I'm going to school--I go to Bronx Science--and it's impossible to get on when I'm going to school, I'm late once a week from overcrowding.

So I think that adding a 24% increase to the population level of Greenpoint-Williamsburg is not a smart idea because of the fact we don't have enough access to transportation

to get to where we need to go and it would be impossible to get on anything, get into the city at all because of this.

And then also the open space problems is because, I mean, look at that, you have, what, 50 feet of open space in between the towers and the waterfront. I hear a lot of talk about how, like, yeah, they had parades there before, but that's not going to happen when you have massive buildings in the way of the actual waterfront. So I mean, like, yeah, it's sentimental value of the waterfront, but that's not actually what you're getting with this plan.

And then also they say a lot of affordable housing, yes, but as we've heard just now, that affordable housing isn't actually affordable to the residents of Williamsburg, and not only that, there isn't enough of it that's reserved for the residents of Williamsburg and Greenpoint. And so when you have a proposition that's going to give you less open space per person and less affordable housing for the actual members of Greenpoint and Williamsburg and gives you less access to the waterfront, I don't see how

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5th Street on Kent Avenue. I'm here to speak on behalf of the members of my community and myself in regards to North Williamsburg, Domino Sugar refinery redevelopment.

Where I live at there's also other development that is being built there. There's developments being built on North 6th Street and Kent Avenue, there's developments being built on Berry Street, North 2nd Street. And the thing is that I believe that this project here with how big the density that it is already, the community will be overcrowded.

We have the L train and we have the J train. The M train's getting ready to get cut, they're cutting everything. MTA just cut and there's not going to be nowhere for nobody to get to work. I ride the L train, the L train is so crowded I have to wait three trains to go by before I can get on and that's on a good day.

What I'm proposing is that before we start building high-rises where nobody can't see the city anyway, why don't we start thinking first about transportation and how can we improve the transportation prior before we start a big

people like single parents that have different

kinds of hours that they can work because Pathmark

and ShopRite they have four-hour shifts and that

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sure they're all here. So, Mr. Dennis, we did call your name earlier, I understand you're a person of some repute, so I'm happy to have you here today.

WARD DENNIS: Thank you very much.

[Pause] On? Okay. Thank you very much for allowing me to come up, I don't know if I'm a person of some repute, but I'm a person of somebody with a meeting in the middle of the afternoon.

I am Ward Dennis, I'm the chair of the Land Use Committee of CB 1 and co-chair of Neighbors Allied for Good Growth. I live a block away from the Domino site.

You have the Board's full resolution before you and I'm happy to answer any questions you might have on that. I think I can sum up the Board's position fairly succinctly to say that the project is too big as is, it's too big when judged by its impact on per capita open space, local transportation, and on our overcrowded transit system. It's also too big when considered alongside every other waterfront development in Greenpoint and Williamsburg.

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I think, rather than go over that which I think a lot of people have, I'd like to just very quickly in less than two minutes maybe just talk about the opportunity that we have here to expand the open space by going to the DCAS site to the south of the Domino property underneath the Williamsburg Bridge and south of there. Reducing the density of the project will obviously mitigate some of the impacts and it will put Domino on an equal footing with other developments, public and private, on the waterfront. But in addition to reducing the overall density of the project to an equitable level, going to that DCAS site will greatly mitigate a lot of the issues that are going on here, particularly with regards to open space.

By creating a Williamsburg Bridge Park and adding this park land to the Southside and working with the city and the developer Domino to ensure that it is fully funded, the Council will not only make this a better project, it will also make a real commitment to the future of this neighborhood.

And I would just close by saying

perspective, setting aside financial circumstances, is there a reason why this project should be allowed to be 20% bigger than all the other projects on the waterfront?

WARD DENNIS: Speaking for myself, it's very problematic and it's an issue that the Community Board has dealt with on other projects. We've had at least two other developers come through proposing and, in essence, more affordable housing for much greater density, they're always divisive issues. The board has voted against one and has not supported the other, although I don't think we've had a vote on it.

So to the extent that it creates a precedent and opens us up for more projects of this type, it's a huge problem because it takes away any--whether or not you agree with the 2005 rezoning and the Community Board thought that we could've gone further in some places and should have held back in others--that should be our ceiling now, and if you make that the floor and everybody is coming in, you don't have a land use process, you have a development process.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So it would

be your opinion having dealt with lots of rezoning applications and, let's face it, this is kind of the hotbed, as I'm finding out, of land use applications in the City of New York for one of them in terms of large-scale development along the Williamsburg-Greenpoint waterfront. Do you think that by--that the approval of a project that has this type of increase in density renders the precedent of 2005 moot?

WARD DENNIS: I think that was a big concern of the Community Board, that the density of the project was unsustainable in our community. I mean, face it, even if they develop this to the 2005 levels of density, we would still have huge, unmitigated adverse impacts, so why are we making this that much more worse.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: And would you expect that there would be developers in the future that would come to the Land Use Committee of the Community Board and say well you let Domino do it?

WARD DENNIS: I mean, I think developers are always going to come forward with proposals and creative ideas for development, but

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2	I think it will make it much more likely, yes.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you.
4	WARD DENNIS: Thank you.
5	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Well thank you
6	very much.
7	[Crosstalk]
8	WARD DENNIS: Thank you very much,
9	I appreciate you're
10	[Crosstalk]
11	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Thank you.
12	WARD DENNIS:me come back.
13	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: My pleasure.
14	We now have a list of people in favor, I'm not
15	sure who's here or not, so I'll just keep calling
16	the names and if your name is called, please come
17	to the front. Maria Ureyna, Isobel Rosario, Maria
18	Aguilar, Oreo Moya, Marantopan Montaro it looks
19	like, Maria Topia, Ishmael Rosario, Henry Montaro,
20	Cecilia Pearson, Penya Angela.
21	FEMALE VOICE: Give me a minute and
22	keep going.
23	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Maria Espinal,
24	Gloria Rivera, Delora Marque, Israel Asavaro,
25	Ramon, this look like Ramon Ramone, Ramon Ramar,

1	COMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 272
2	Juyana Rodriguez, Rosario Asaman, Victoria Santos,
3	Robinson Roman, this one I can't read either,
4	Martin Velasquez, Marino Santos, Richard Heitler.
5	FEMALE VOICE: Yes.
6	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: We got one, is
7	that it? Okay, sit with me, all right come on up.
8	Nicolaso Sosa, Barcalides Matos, Richard Bell,
9	David Haberer, Judith Tracktenberg, Irene
10	Rootchik, Daniel Masri, Joel Masri, Carm or Joel
11	Masri, I don't know, Carmi Bee, Zach Corb, Travis
12	Hayes, Nayes, an N, an R, I'm not sure, Nayes,
13	Rayes, Inyana Kupava, I'm giving everybody a Latin
14	accent no matter what their name is.
15	FEMALE VOICE: Anna Velasquez?
16	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Anna Velasquez
17	maybe we think? Anna Velasquez and
18	[Off mic]
19	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN:and anyone
20	else who didn'tanyone else here who's speaking
21	in favor that didn't get called. Did you fill out
22	a card already?
23	[Off mic]
24	CHAIRPERSON WEPRIN: Was that a no?
25	Did you fill out a card?

name for the record, you can say if you've swam in

the river and start your testimony.

3 [Pause]

RICHARD HEITLER: Hi, my name is
Richard Heitler, I'm the Chief Operating Officer
of Urban Homesteading Assistance Board, and I am
here to express UHAB's strong support for the new
Domino Sugar refinery, new Domino project. And I
have submitted written testimony and in view of
the hour, I will not repeat a lot of other things
that you've heard before.

We are, however, particularly pleased that the number of affordable units that the project makes possible. We are impressed that in a cross-subsidy kind of situation every 2 1/2 market rate apartment buys you a subsidized affordable unit. We're pleased that they have reached down to income levels at 30 and 50% of AMI, and we are pleased that there is a set aside of home ownership units, something near and dear to our hearts.

We also feel that this is an example of excellence in design and planning. The fact that the affordable units will be disbursed throughout the project is an example of a good way

the waterfront like in other cities, like that are

competing with each other to who has the better

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view in the fronts and it's the beauty in our city if you see the high [off mic] great for going as much as possible in other countries and between each city and look in Chicago and all over, we see that when people come again we see the waterfront it's building current with the beautiful projects as high and I don't see that's a problem, and I'm a big [off mic] of high density projects.

But otherwise for the affordability [off mic] that make a good process [off mic] a lot of average and I am aware and which kind of there is a lot of affordability for different kinds of people and with different kinds of income and I'm very impressed about [off mic].

I think it's a good project and I think it's as people said, it's a big project, but it's a big project to fail. It's nothing that should not pass [off mic] and I think in history we see that America was built in the early nineties when the [off mic] skyscrapers build up and they [off mic] was any concerns about overcrowding people and they quadrupled the population of the [off mic] in the early 1990. So and I think in 1920 and the history was—the

recess to try to digest, we heard a lot of

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information here today, a lot of people in favor, a lot of people in opposition with a lot of 4 different opinions and we're going to try to put those all together and discuss this project as we move forward. So we are going to recess this 7 meeting to a later date to be determined later on. And I thank you all for coming and, those of you who are still here, for spending the day with us here today, thank you all very much.

I, Tammy Wittman, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.