



CITY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD 10
215 West 125th Street, 4th Floor—New York, NY 10027
T: 212-749-3105 F: 212-662-4215

CICELY HARRIS
Chairperson

SHATIC MITCHELL
District Manager

Resolution
Manhattan Community Board 10
Disapproving Rezoning Application of Lenox Terrace with Conditions

WHEREAS, the owners of Lenox Terrace (hereafter known as Olnick) has made several land-use action applications to the New York City Department of City Planning seeking to rezone the Lenox Terrace block to accommodate five 28 story mixed use buildings— *in particular, a zoning map amendment from R7-2 and C1-4 zoning districts to a C6-2 zoning district; two special permits to waive bulk and parking requirements; and a zoning text amendment* - (hereafter known as the “project”); and

WHEREAS, the Lenox Terrace Rezoning proposal brought forth by the Olnick is massive, calling for the development of five *State Office Building* sized towers, covering most of a large rectangular zoning block that encompasses the equivalent of four streets (North and South) and two well distanced avenues (East and West) and will be situated on the block’s outer perimeters; and

WHEREAS, the project as now proposed by Olnick, would consist of approximately 1600 units, which 1200 of those would be market rate, and

WHEREAS, the public reviewing process known as ULURP to review Olnick’s application has begun and Community Board 10 is the first step of review in such process; and

WHEREAS, Community Board 10 has *approximately* 60 days to review the Olnick application and render an opinion on same, which such time began on August 26, 2019; and

WHEREAS, Community Board 10, through its Land Use Committee, held two public hearings on September 19, 2019 and October 17, 2019, respectively, affording Olnick the opportunity to present its rezoning plans to the board and the public, and affording the community at large the opportunity to review said applications and comment; and

WHEREAS, the Lenox Terrace Tenants Association known as LT-ACT, concerned residents and other community residents and organizations presented their positions and opinions in opposition to the Olnick applications; and

WHEREAS, other residents and union members, namely members of 32B-J, presented reasons in support of the Olnick application; and

WHEREAS, the Land Use Committee after hearing all of the views, including written submissions, for and against the project have deduced from such hearings the following concerns

Concerns

Threat of Losing an African American Plurality in CB 10

WHEREAS, Community Board 10 makes up a large part of City Council District 9 and its plurality is African American, giving Council District 9 also an African American Plurality; and¹

WHEREAS, Lenox Terrace is a huge housing development (approx. 1,700 units) within Community Board 10 with a tremendous cultural and political history, including home to several world renown people; and

WHEREAS, Community Board 10's citizen voting age plurality is also African American; and

WHEREAS, the African American population in the United States is a protected group under the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

WHEREAS, Community Board 10 (Central Harlem) and Council District 9 have enjoyed an African American plurality for over one hundred years and political power for the last four score years; and

WHEREAS, the community at large, expert opinions and other evidence have alleged or demonstrated that the rezoning as proposed by the Olnick plans could affect the African American plurality in such a way that within 10 years, Harlem will not be an African American plurality; and, in that

WHEREAS, it is further attested that this scale of redevelopment threatens a community that has also enjoyed an African American plurality by potentially terminating such plurality and its history, as the overwhelming majority of units will be *market rate* and, in that

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan African Methodist Church, located at 58 W. 135th St. – the second oldest African Methodist Episcopal congregation in Manhattan – which is in the footprint of the rezoning proposal – has sold its property to Empire Development Fund 4, LLC, and there is a strong likelihood that another massive residential tower will be built in the former church space. Even further, the possibility that the privately owned Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Center could be sold to a private developer and *that* space too could see one or two 28 story towers—culminating in potentially *eight* towers! – thereby, development on this block in totality could set a dangerous precedent for multifamily buildings in Harlem built in this era and accelerate the termination of the African America Plurality in the neighborhood forever; and

WHEREAS, such concerns are realistic because historically market rate apartments in Harlem are occupied mostly by non-African Americans, as historically African Americans have a higher unemployment rate due to discriminatory systems that have long been in place and African Americans historically have faced and still do, unequal employment practices precluding them from securing market rate apartments; and, in that

WHEREAS, there is *no* guarantee that the legacy of Lenox Terrace will be protected under the plurality of a non-African American group in the event that African Americans are no longer the majority thereby threatening our legacy in said place; and

CB 10's and City Council District 9's Prior History Regarding a Threat to its African American Plurality and Outcome

WHEREAS, in 2007 Community Board 10 responded to New York City's 125th Street Rezoning plan in its Resolution Disapproving of the 125th Street Rezoning which included the ground that its plurality and political power would be threatened by such rezoning, thereby making such zoning in part a violation of the Voting Rights Act (*infra*); and

WHEREAS, the New York City Council paid close attention to Community Board 10's concern in that regard and within the 125th Street Special District's zoning's area for the highest residential density, such development is discouraged by certain mechanisms that have been put in place under local law; and

WHEREAS, City Council District 9 residents successfully fought to strengthen the African American plurality in District 9 (as well as Community Board 10) when the City brought forth its City Council Redistricting plan in 2012-2013, making such plurality (59%) greater by 8%; and

WHEREAS, Community Board 10 and District 9 residents relied on the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended in 2006 known as the ***Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006***; and

WHEREAS, such Act's purpose in part is to guarantee the right of protected groups (i.e., African American) to be able to cast meaningful votes [Section 2]; and

WHEREAS, Congress has found that the reasons for such concerns by the African American group (*supra*) are justified; and

WHEREAS, Congress has declared in part through such Act that any practice or procedure that affects voting that has the purpose of or will have the effect of diminishing or diluting the ability of any citizens in a protected class (i.e., African American) to elect their preferred candidates of choice denies or abridges the right to vote [Section 5]; and

WHEREAS, the African American population in CB 10 and Council District 9 is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single – member district; such group is politically cohesive; and the majority votes sufficiently as a bloc; and

WHEREAS, because of the above, African Americans living in CB 10, Council District 9, Senate District 30, Assembly District 70, enjoy African American representation in government, which is by their choice and they have demonstrated that they want to continue voting for people in their group; and

WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court in 2013 in a matter known as ***Shelby County v Eric Holder*** upheld Section 5, which means a district's plurality could sustain its political power and reject any rezoning or redistricting that threatens such political power; and

Tenants' Rights: Overall Maintenance, Repairs and Capital Improvements

WHEREAS, according to LT-ACT, Olnick has a poor record of stewardship to Lenox Terrace residents ranging from poor service, negligent maintenance and repair, and insufficient staffing on the premises which compromises resident's safety. Further evidence provided by the Committee is that the Olnick organization has failed to maintain the apartments and common areas of the complex. This negligence has created conditions which have resulted in significant health hazards. Tenants have identified mold, lead contamination in the water pipesⁱⁱ, and friable asbestos from cracked asbestos in the vinyl tile flooring. It is reported that many residents are living in "deplorable conditions" or as the testimony suggests, at the least conditions that are not bargained for. In this recent turn of events, no legal plan and/or agreement has been put in place to rectify the outstanding maintenance repairs or the desperately needed capital improvements required as a "Tenant Right." or one that outlines tenant's obligations for personal and collective upkeep. Tenants have reached out to CB10 to vote "No" to the proposed resolution without conditions to "*put an end to the "crippling" landlord-tenant relationship where residents feel like hostages*"; and

Pending Litigation, Affordable Housing, Impact of Market Rate Units

WHEREAS, according to LT ACT, there are claims currently pending or litigated against the applicant. Claims filed and damages sought and recovered need to be better understood. The Land Use committee heard testimony which was later supported by written submission, and Olnick has not disputed such testimony or written submission, that it receives J51 tax credits and has unlawfully (attempted to) deregulate apartments at the Lenox Terrace properties while still receiving such tax credits and that it is involved in a civil dispute regarding the matterⁱⁱⁱ; and, in that

WHEREAS, this pending lawsuit, the outstanding maintenance concerns and alleged displacement of 700 residents has resulted in high levels of mistrust of Olnick among residents and the community at large questioning Olnick's overall integrity for any project moving forward; and

WHEREAS, the Olnick organization has not presented an income targeted housing plan that is more attractive than 60% of the AMI (see MIH Attachment), *supra*; and

WHEREAS, to date, the Olnick Organization has not presented an income targeted housing plan that is satisfactory to CB 10 or the Community-at-large. Community Board 10 has submitted their Mandatory Inclusionary Housing resolution to the owner (Appendix A); the Olnick plan does not meet our Resolution standards and expectations; and

WHEREAS, it has been historically demonstrated that major developments that consist of mainly market rate units increase rents, property values and taxes in the catchment areas where such developments are located. The Lenox Terrace block is surrounded by many properties owned by senior African Americans with limited income, thereby putting such property owners at risk of higher property taxes and precluding African Americans the option of living in a neighborhood that we historically enjoy; and

Physical Context/Neighborhood Character

WHEREAS, Olnick has requested a Special Permit for large scale general development (ZR 74-743) that will provide height and set back relief. The five 28 story towers in the Olnick plan will almost reach as high as the Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Harlem State Office Building and be positioned on the street line rather than set back with open space in the forefront if approved. Such height proposed is generally allowed in areas that can provide considerable set back and open space in the forefront, near parks or on hills, etc., The Olnick plan is way out of the contextual landscape of the area; and, in that

WHEREAS, it has been testified by residents that this form of dense redevelopment threatens a neighborhood community that has enjoyed light and air and moderate density; and, in that

WHEREAS, even the [Victoria Theater Project] which is a towering 26 story building on W, 125th Street – a project under the control of the Empire State Development Corp - has honored the spirit of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and, the 125th Street Special District, whereby it has a 100 feet set back and its housing model is targeted at 50/30/20, which housing income bands are Open, Moderate and Low, respectively. Further, the Victoria building is shorter than the buildings in the Olnick plan; and

Historic Preservation/Resources (Historic and Cultural) and Shadows/Over Shadowing

WHEREAS, according to the CEQR, the Landmark Preservation Council determined that the Lenox Terrace complex appears to be National Register eligible. To date, Olnick has inadequately addressed the historic, architectural and cultural significance of the Lenox Terrace complex. For example, in the existing site plans it is suggested that a six story podium be erected in front of the classic driveway in front of 470 Lenox Avenue. The driveways of Lenox Terrace were a unique feature of the complex during the postwar period; other Harlem buildings built during this period did not have them. The driveways gave the complex a cache; the driveways coupled with a *fully suited* doorman was a feature that attracted upwardly mobile African Americans to live at Lenox Terrace as both they and their guests arriving to the residence could be dropped off in front of the *full service* building; it was *this* element of service and convenience at that time that was only to be experienced in downtown Manhattan; and, in that

WHEREAS, the CB 10 community desires that any proposed development must protect and celebrate the Lenox Terrace architectural relics of the period; in the proposed site plan, the new buildings built at the proposed height would put *the* Lenox Terrace as originally built, at risk. The plans will overshadow the distinguished architectural gem *the* Lenox Terrace is known for; and

WHEREAS, our New York City society at large wants more than photographs, statues or written information on historic places, hence we have a NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission and New York State Registry of Historic Sites that support the physical brick and mortar that any proposed plan should adhere to; and

WHEREAS, the proposed rezoning and the development of five *State Office Building* sized towers will dwarf and overshadow the original Historic Lenox Terrace buildings character; and in that

WHEREAS, the Olnick plan will diminish the visibility of such buildings and potentially create an “*out of sight out of mind*” effect. To date, Olnick has not adequately addressed either the negative impacts and how they would mitigate such impacts; and, in that

WHEREAS, it is believed that the new buildings will cast major shadows on the old buildings and deprive tenants in the old buildings adequate sunlight; and

Public Health: Existing Conditions, Vulnerable Populations and Air Quality

WHEREAS, it is well documented in the Community District 10 profile that there is a high rate of asthma among young children and adults in Harlem, a condition that has plagued the Harlem community for decades. In addition, Harlem residents suffer from other conditions that impact health and quality of life such as cardiovascular disease, depression and stress. Even diseases like diabetes has been associated with higher rates of stress and pollution^{iv} and

WHEREAS, for the area covered by CB10, New York's own Environmental Health agency reports high levels of very fine (PM 2.5) airborne contaminants and ozone derived from vehicle emissions. Fine particulates (PM10) derived from construction and other types of activities are also elevated in Central Harlem. These particles are small enough to lodge in the lungs and cause short and long term lung damage^v (Appendix B)

WHEREAS, while there has been some discussion to date around air quality testing pre, during and post construction, there is no discussion concerning air quality post construction and the impact it will have on residents living in the older buildings which will be enclosed and surrounded by larger buildings. It is reasonably believed that 7-10 years of construction as anticipated in the Olnick plan, will have a serious negative impact *at a minimum* on people who suffer from asthma and other related respiratory diseases; and

Overall Socio Economic Conditions

WHEREAS, a project that will increase overall density of approximately 4000 persons (not including the church development) is going to have a socio economic effect on the complex and the public systems (MTA, local schools, recreation areas and existing businesses). While the changes have been acknowledged, the research and plans to date have not been adequate. This project is *more than* a private developer led rezoning. The level of transformational change anticipated as a result of this project requires a plethora of community stakeholders, urban planners, policy analysts, residents and business leaders to both understand the magnitude of the project, and the various components impacted in order to 1) develop effective solutions/recommendations to ensure balanced growth and scale, and 2) manage the change. Ultimately, what Olnick is proposing in this resolution is creating a "mini city". To date, there has not been enough collective dialogue with institutional and public partners *at the same table* who can mitigate risk and support the public systems that will be affected.

Summation

It is important to point out that while the Olnick organization is a private developer that in fact owns the land in question, it is fair to acknowledge that the landlord has also been the agitator for the existing state of affairs with tenants. It is the hope of the tenants and community at large, that the developer acknowledge the above referenced concerns shared and the implications for any rezoning. Further, according to LT ACT (from the accounts of the pending litigation whereby Lenox Terrace has been charged with illegally deregulating rent stabilized apartments), there is a strong implication that the owners of Lenox Terrace are the *key driver of displacement and destabilization in Harlem*. This unspoken reality leaves residents of Lenox Terrace vulnerable. In addition to the threat of CB 10's African American plurality, the basic tenant protections that residents seek from any landlord are being compromised through negligence and a lack of transparency. To date, Olnick has not addressed these concerns nor disputed any of the aforementioned claims nor demonstrated an organizational/project capacity to address *our* need for balanced growth. A major development such as the one proposed, will no doubt *tip the scale* from a demographic standpoint. In sum, one tenant referred to the proposed development as "dynamite" as it will have explosive effects. It is the hope of the residents and community at large that all these factors be seriously considered by the developer in this process.

The Olnick organization is currently in negotiation with Lenox Terrace residents regarding a "Tenants-Benefits Agreement." In the absence of a final draft of such agreement, Community Board 10 has drafted *conditions* to be included in such agreement and that such agreement must be finalized to the satisfaction of the current residents and, that the Manhattan Borough President's Office, Department of City Planning and City Council must consider any absence of such legal document as CB 10 has. To date there is no tenants-benefits agreement of any kind but one should include a series of *comprehensive* solutions with respect to process as well as benefits to tenants that compensate for all inconveniences caused as a result of such project. A solution and a benefit would include Olnick being a *responsible* affordable housing partner.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

Community Board 10 **DISAPPROVES** of the Olnick Rezoning Plan presented because of, but not limited to, the concerns set forth above and failing to dispute or refute well documented claims, and now sets forth in this Resolution, the following conditions:

- That Community Board 10 rejects the application which calls for a C-6 Rezoning as not consistent with the present and future needs of the community it affects; and
- That a permanently binding Tenant's Benefit Agreement (TBA) that addresses immediate and long term concerns of existing and future tenants be in place before any zoning application be approved; and
- That Olnick agrees to a process for completing a binding and *inclusive* Community Benefits Agreement (CBA) to be in place before any zoning application is approved.

Community Board 10 will only reconsider a rezoning plan if the current one is withdrawn and a new one is certified with the following conditions and CEQR boilerplate assessments in the areas below

Zoning Requirements

- The building heights cannot exceed 195 feet, with appropriate set-backs and the commercial zoning remain C1-4; and

Tenant Protection: Outstanding Repairs, Exposures, Capital Improvements

- That Olnick agrees to present an acceptable plan, approved jointly by the tenant's association of Lenox Terrace and CB 10, one that is legally binding on how it intends to resolve the outstanding maintenance conditions within the complex and the conditions of the apartments – all of which have now posed a health hazard that must be remedied (Appendix B); and
- CB 10 is requesting a review of any remediation and inspection reports as proof the work has been completed/addressed before *any* other approval or negotiations of any other aspect of the proposed rezoning can occur; and

CB 10 Mandatory Inclusionary Housing/Affordable Housing, Regulatory Agreements and Oversight

- That Olnick agrees that the income bands must be set at 50/30/20 of the AMI – open market, moderate income, low income, respectively; and
- That Olnick agrees that the income bands in this housing model must be permanent; and
- That Olnick agrees that poor credit history or having no credit at all cannot be used to disallow an applicant for housing in the new buildings if that is the only reason used to disallow such applicant. And under no circumstances will a person's landlord/tenant litigation history with a landlord be used as a reason to disapprove an applicant, unless such landlord prevailed on an action for non-payment of rent; and
- That Olnick agrees to partner with NYC HPD/HDC to explore *all* affordability programs and options and that NYC HPD will oversee the implementation of affordability programs and provides said oversight and report to CB 10 on how many units are transferred to CB 10 residents and well as the levels of affordability devised for the project; and
- That Olnick agrees that CB 10 residents will have a 50% preference on all the moderate and low income units; and
- That Olnick agrees to commit to a legally binding agreement to maintain all of the current units under the rent stabilized law; and

MWBEs and Workforce Development Commitment

- That Olnick agrees that MWBE targets will be established (30% and/or >) and approved by CB 10 and employment preferences will be given to community residents; and
- Construction jobs must be provided to union workers with a diverse workforce and that hire locally. Any exceptions must be negotiated in an ironclad agreement between CB 10 and Olnick. Such ironclad agreement shall be written into law; and

Density Plan, Movement, Navigation and Safety

- That Olnick agrees that a well-conceived density plan approved by CB10 Public Safety committee and the LTDC; one that examines cumulative traffic impact and considers both pedestrian and vehicular traffic issues as identified by community stakeholders (not an EIS report) and acknowledges overall safety, school zones and peak traffic area days and times (e.g., 135th and 5th Avenue intersection); and

Health and Population

- That Olnick agrees to a well-conceived plan that is approved by CB 10, through its Health and Human Services committee and considers the high resident senior citizen population (65%) as well as the Harlem population afflicted with high rates of respiratory diseases including asthma. A plan must consider the effects of construction on the health and well-being of residents and those populations at risk (Appendix C) ;
 - one that implements routine (e.g., monthly) indoor and outdoor air quality testing before, during and after construction
 - one that requires a health proxy taken of all residents with existing respiratory illness pre construction and
 - one that offers relocation allowance for residents who cannot physically endure and providing HEPA air purifiers/ breathing devices based upon medical claims, and

Historic Preservation, Arts and Culture and Shadows

- That Olnick agrees to a well conceived plan that is approved by CB 10's Historic Preservation and Arts and Culture committees, Save Harlem Now and other local preservation/arts organizations as well as support of an application submission to NYS and Federal Registry of Historic Sites and offers rent concessions to residents who are inconvenienced by shadows and whose views are compromised as a result and that open space is protected; and

Building Staffing Composition

- That Olnick agrees that building staffing ratios will be addressed and employees dispersed based upon the residents needs and the overall needs of "the Facility"; and

Security Plan

- That Olnick agrees that a detailed security plan will be outlined to ensure the safety of residents, business owners and staff. This plan will be approved by CB 10 Public Safety committee, tenants, affected and surrounding institutional partners and leaders of the 32 Precinct; and

Parking

- That Olnick agrees that a well-conceived parking plan detailing accessibility and outlining options and payments for both existing residents and new residents. This plan will be approved by the LTDC and will address the allocation of spaces, transferability of spaces, reduced parking fees for rent stabilized tenants; and

Retail

- That Olnick agrees that a detailed plan for the retail corridor will be developed; one that is approved by LTDC and CB 10 Economic committee; a plan that includes: uses, type (local vs. destination), rent concessions for small business, incorporates existing street vendors, a coop share for local small businesses; and

Environmental Impact, Transportation & Community Impact/Engagement

- That Olnick agrees to a detailed plan approved by the CB 10 Transportation Committee, MTA and LTDC that addresses the following:
 - Plans to mitigate transportation impacts at the 135th Street Subway station and the Intersection at the 135th Street and 5th Avenue; and
- That Olnick agrees to a true community engagement process that includes Lenox Terrace residents as well as the broader Harlem community, a process that includes (but not limited to) charettes, visioning and focus groups; and
 - Plans to include neighboring institutions surrounding Lenox Terrace in the planning of services and the planning of construction and inconveniences caused; and

Construction

- That Olnick agrees to a construction impact assessment as this is an infil project that affects existing residences and open space. The assessment will evaluate the duration and severity of the disruption or inconvenience to all impacted including noise and vibration analyses; and
- That Olnick agrees to monthly/quarterly meetings with both the LTDC and CB 10 respectively on the evolution of construction plans, report findings, progress and timelines.

Resident Services Office/Center

That Olnick agrees that any rezoning and/or as of right development plan they undertake, will include (and Olnick to fund) a resident services office, one that serves tenants 24/7 pre, during and post construction with real time information. The role and its various functions of this office will be negotiated and approved by Community Board 10 and the tenants. The office will negotiate tenant abatements, concessions, and relocations. The office will administer the Lenox Terrace Development Committee (herein as referenced above as the "LTDC") and organize routine meetings with the tenants and the developer concerning construction progress and updates. The office will also manage the newly established resident's council, governing body comprised of various sub committees (Appendix D)

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the aforementioned/conditions run with the land and must be part of any law enacted declaring any consideration of rezoning.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Manhattan Community Board 10 voted to disapprove the rezoning application of Lenox Terrace with conditions with a vote of 20 in favor, 15 opposed and 1 abstention at the November 6, 2019 General Board Meeting.

Appendices

- A. Community Board 10 Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) Zoning Resolution No. MIH2016
- B. 10 West 135th Street: Important Notice Regarding Possible Lead Contamination
- C. CB10 Health and Human Services Committee: Lenox Terrace Association of Concerned Tenants Opposes Plan to Bring OVERSCALE Development to Central Harlem
- D. Lenox Terrace Resident's Council: Suggested Sub- Committees

ⁱ Manhattan Community Board 10 2014 District Needs Statement, "African Americans make up approximately 63% of Community Board 10's population, followed by Hispanic at 22%, White at 10% and Asian at 2%."

ⁱⁱ DEP Notice of Lead addressed to a Lenox Terrace tenant regarding the DEP's finding that there is lead in the Lenox Terrace property's plumbing system. October 2, 2019

ⁱⁱⁱ In **Downing v. First Lenox Associates, LLC**, Index No. 100725/2010 (the "Lenox Terrace Class Action"), Lenox Terrace tenants filed a class action lawsuit against the owners of Lenox Terrace in 2010. The Lenox Terrace tenants are alleging that the owners of Lenox Terrace improperly treated apartments as being unregulated under applicable rent stabilized laws even though it was receiving "J-51" tax benefits. The Board takes Notice of such alleged impropriety pursuant to *Roberts v Tishman Speyer Props., L.P.*, 2009 NY Slip Op 480 [13 NY3d 270] October 22, 2009 [Court of Appeals] holding that 100% of units in a development under the J51 program must be Rent Stabilized.

According to publicly available documents that were filed July 31, 2019, the owners of Lenox Terrace recently agreed to pay \$2,989,000 in a preliminary (i.e., not final) settlement agreement in the Lenox Terrace Class Action.

^{iv} LT-ACT (2019) The Lenox Terrace Association of Concerned Tenants OPPOSES Plan to Bring OVERSCALE Development to Central Harlem

^v LT-ACT (2019) The Lenox Terrace Association of Concerned Tenants OPPOSES Plan to Bring OVERSCALE Development to Central Harlem



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T: 212-749-3105 F: 212-662-4215

HENRIETTA LYLE
Chairperson

ANDREW LASSALLE
District Manager

Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) Zoning Resolution
No. MIH 2016

WHEREAS, the City Council on Tuesday, March 22, 2016 voted overwhelmingly to approve Mayor Bill de Blasio's mandatory inclusionary housing program (MIH) which will apply to any new buildings in Up-zoned neighborhoods and any new spot rezoning; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to MIH, the City Planning Commission and ultimately the City Council would apply one or both of the following two requirements to each Mandatory Inclusionary Housing area: 1) 25% of residential floor area must be for affordable housing units for residents with incomes averaging 60% AMI (\$46,620 per year for a family of three) and 10% of housing to be affordable at 40% AMI (\$31,080 per year for a family of three); or 2) 30% of residential floor area must be for affordable housing units for residents with incomes averaging 80% AMI (\$62,150 per year for a family of three); and

WHEREAS, in addition to one or both of the options, the City Council and the City Planning Commission could decide to apply one or both of the Deep Affordability Option and/or the Workforce Option; and

WHEREAS, the Deep Affordability Option provides that 1) 20% of the total residential floor area must be for housing units for residents with incomes averaging 40% AMI (\$31,080 per year for a household of three); and 2) No direct subsidies could be used for these units except where needed to support more affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, the Workforce Option provides that 1) 30% of the total residential floor area must be for housing units for residents with incomes averaging 115% AMI (\$89,355 per year for a household of three); 2) No units could go to residents with incomes above 135% AMI (\$104,895/year for a household of 3); 3) No direct subsidies could be used for these affordable housing units; and 4) The Workforce Option would not apply to Manhattan Community Districts 1-8, which cover south of 96th Street on the east side and south of 110th Street on the west side; and

WHEREAS, MIH allows for: a) Permanent affordability; b) that MIH requirements would kick in above 10 units; c) that a "Fee in Lieu" option is available for buildings between 11-25 units; d) that a BSA waiver is available for projects that can show financial hardship; and e) that Off-site options available for the affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, Manhattan Community Board 10 has repeatedly heard from residents of the District of their concerns and fears that the high and escalating cost of housing is forcing long standing Residents to move from the District or into over-crowded or rent-burdened living conditions and that the supply of rental housing has been shrinking, especially for extremely low and very low income families due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to a robust housing market in Community Board 10, rising costs of construction, rising land prices, land-use restrictions and conversions of units to market rate condominium and cooperative housing; and

WHEREAS, according to a 2015 NYU Furman Center study on housing affordability based on Community Board districts, Central Harlem's severely rent-burdened households represent 38.8% of CB 10 households, has an unemployment rate of 13%; median household income of \$40,615, poverty rate of 29.2%, with a household income distribution (2015 dollars) as follows: 30% less than \$20,000; 21% less than \$40,000; 16% less than \$60,000; 17% less than \$100,000; and 4% less than \$250,000 for CB 10's 132,027 residents (2014 estimate).

WHEREAS, estimates are that for every 100 low-income households (which earn less than 50 percent of the area median income (AMI) Nationwide and in Community Board 10, there are only 30 homes that are affordable and available to those households.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

- 1) That Manhattan Community Board 10's Land Use Committee will welcome any ULURP Applicant seeking Community Board 10 approval of its application if that project provides 50% of residential floor area to be for affordable housing units for residents with incomes averaging 80% AMI for Harlem (\$62,150 per year for a household of three); and
- 2) That Manhattan Community Board 10's Land Use Committee will welcome any ULURP Applicant seeking Community Board 10 approval of its application under any of the four MIH options if that project provides 10% to 20% of residential floor area to be for affordable housing units for residents with incomes averaging between 40% to 60% AMI; and
- 3) That Manhattan Community Board 10's Land Use Committee will highly recommend any ULURP Applicant seeking Community Board 10 approval of its application that seeks to utilize the "Fee in Lieu Option" if the Applicant demonstrates that the fee proposed be dedicated to physical, social and/or historic preservation efforts within Community Board 10; and
- 4) That Manhattan Community Board 10's Land Use Committee will welcome any ULURP Applicant seeking Community Board 10 approval of its application that seeks to utilize the "Offsite Development Option" if the Applicant demonstrates that the offsite development proposed is to be located within Community Board 10 and constructed contemporaneously with the primary development project; and
- 5) That Manhattan Community Board 10's Land Use Committee will welcome any ULURP Applicant seeking Community Board 10 approval of its application for homeownership

housing if that application provides 20% to 25% of its units for moderate and middle income Residents within Community Board 10; and

- 6) That the Mayor of the City of New York, the City Council and all Administrative Agencies having oversight of the application of MIH require an Impact Study be prepared prior to approval of the Application that reviews the impacts on schools, traffic, and parking with respect to any development project proposed within Community Board 10 and that a public presentation is made prior to ULURP certification by the Department of City Planning; and
- 7) That the Mayor of the City of New York, the City Council and all Administrative Agencies having oversight of the application of MIH work with the US Department of Housing and Urban Development to make appropriate adjustments in the AMI for Central Harlem to more accurately reflect real household incomes within Community Board 10; and
- 8) That the New York City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development monitor and enforce compliance with Section 3 of the US Housing Act of 1936 requiring employment and training opportunities particularly construction jobs, property management jobs and all jobs tied to the development being approved for Residents and Businesses within Community Board 10; and
- 9) That Manhattan Community Board 10's Land Use Committee will welcome any ULURP Applicant seeking Community Board 10 approval of its application that seeks to set aside 5 to 10% of its units for homeless or those individuals receiving homeless assistance within CB10; and
- 10) That Manhattan Community Board 10's Land Use Committee will welcome any ULURP Applicant seeking Community Board 10 approval of its application that seeks to require that there are homeownership opportunities for the working class in Harlem for first-time homebuyers with units reflecting 2 bedrooms based on salaries started at incomes ranging from \$65,000 (80% AMI for a household of three) to \$110,000 (130% AMI for a household of three); and
- 11) That Manhattan Community Board 10's Land Use Committee will welcome any ULURP Applicant seeking Community Board 10 approval of its application that mitigates displacement and provides a mechanism that quantitatively monitors the real access of Central Harlem lower-income and long-term Residents, particularly Seniors, to the new affordable housing proposed within Manhattan CB10

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Manhattan Community Board 10 partner and collaboratively work with the Real Estate Development Industry, Community Stakeholders and our Elected Officials to advance the goals articulated in this Resolution.

Important Notice Regarding Possible Lead Contamination

Kaloma Cardwell
Chair, Ten West Tenants Association; Tenant
10 West 135th Street
New York, NY 10037

October 8, 2019

Dear Lenox Terrace Resident:

Yesterday, on October 7, 2019, a tenant in our building notified me of **potential lead contamination** involving their unit's running water. The tenant lives in a "D" unit and has sent additional water samples to the City for additional testing.

Unfortunately, I don't have much information beyond the official notice that the tenant received from the City. I have decided to share the attached letter, which is the official notice that the tenant received from the City. Please read both sides of the attached letter.

If you have questions or concerns, please contact management at 212-862-6380 or email Victoria Hair at vhair@lenoxapts.com.

Please also note that on October 7, 2019, I provided notice (via email) to Ms. Hair of the potential lead contamination in our building's plumbing system. In addition to sharing the attached letter with Ms. Hair, I also asked Ms. Hair the following questions:

1. How and when will management inform other tenants at 10 West that the building's plumbing is a potential lead source?
2. How and when will management conduct its own lead tests to assess and test the building's plumbing system?
3. How and when will management use independent agencies or companies to conduct lead tests to assess and test the building's plumbing system?
4. How and when will management follow the steps in questions 1-3 (i.e., inform tenants and run tests) with the other Lenox Terrace buildings?

If and when I hear back from Ms. Hair or management, I will share whatever new information I receive. Please reach out to me or your floor captain if you think we can be helpful, and we'll do our best to answer your questions with the limited information we have.

Sincerely,

Kaloma Cardwell (TWTAPresident@gmail.com)

PLEASE NOTE: The information in (and attached to) this letter is for informational purposes only and not for the purpose of providing legal advice. If you feel it is necessary, you should contact your attorney to obtain advice with respect to any particular issue or problem.



Environmental
Protection

Vincent Sapienza, P.E.
Commissioner

Paul V. Rush, P.E.
Deputy Commissioner
Bureau of Water Supply
prush@dep.nyc.gov

59-17 Junction Boulevard
Flushing, NY 11373

Lead Unit
Tel: (718) 595-5364
Fax: (718) 595-5355
DEPLLeadUnit@dep.nyc.gov

October 02, 2019

[REDACTED]
10 WEST 135 STREET, [REDACTED]
NEW YORK, NY 10037

Site ID: [REDACTED]
Kit ID: [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for taking part in NYC's Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Free Residential Lead Testing Program. DEP's laboratory tested your samples to find out how much lead was in the water.

What Are My Results?

Lead Results in parts per billion (ppb)
(1st Bottle) First draw sample measured 22 ppb
(2nd Bottle) 1-2 minute flush sample measured 0 ppb

What Does This Mean?

The level of lead in your drinking water sample(s) indicates a lead source in your property's plumbing system.

What Is My Next Step?

DEP is sending you another test kit with three bottles because the level of lead was 15 ppb or above. Retest your water using the 3-bottle kit to verify your first results and to determine if running your water longer reduces the amount of lead.

What Should I Do?

DEP recommends you take the following steps when using tap water for drinking or cooking to reduce lead exposure:

- **Before use run your water for 30 seconds or more**, especially when water has been sitting in the pipes overnight or for several hours. Run the water until it becomes as cold as it will get, and then for another 15 seconds.
- **Always use cold water** for cooking, drinking, or preparing infant formula. Hot tap water is more likely to contain lead and other metals.
- **Every month remove and clean the faucet screen (also called an aerator)**, where small particles can get trapped.
- **Hire a licensed plumber to identify and replace plumbing fixtures and/or service line that contain lead.**
- **Consider using a home water filter device certified to remove lead.** Particularly if you are pregnant or there are children living in your home, and/or if your water's lead values do not decrease after running the water. Check out www.nsf.org/info/leadfiltrationguide for a list of certified treatment devices.

Sincerely,

Carla Glaser
Section Chief, Distribution Science and Planning
Bureau of Water Supply/Water Quality

More Information on Next Page

More Information

Where Does Lead Come From?

Lead can get into the water when it is in contact with lead service lines/pipes, lead solder, faucets, fittings, and valves. The most common cause for the presence of lead is corrosion, a reaction between the water and the lead pipes or solder. This is a greater concern when the water has not been used for several hours. To reduce corrosion, DEP applies treatment to the water. DEP is confident that the treatment reduces lead levels at the tap, but we cannot be sure that treatment alone will always lower the lead levels in all buildings throughout NYC if lead pipes or solder are present.

Who May Be At Risk?

Lead in drinking water can be harmful, especially to young children and pregnant women. NYC's water is healthy and safe to drink. It has no lead when it is delivered from our upstate reservoir system but the possible presence of lead in your interior plumbing may pose a risk. Not every home will have the same risk because each building's plumbing may be different in material and age.

Who Can I Contact?

For health-related questions:

- Call NYC Health Department -- Healthy Homes at (646) 632-6023
- Visit www.nyc.gov/health - Healthy Homes, Lead Poisoning Prevention
- Contact your health care provider, if you need a blood test for you or your child

For questions about lead in drinking water:

- Call DEP Lead Unit at (718) 595-5364 or
- Email DEPLeadUnit@dep.nyc.gov
- Visit www.nyc.gov/dep/leadindrinkingwater

Lenox Terrace Association of Concerned Tenants OPPOSES Plan to Bring OVERSCALE Development to Central Harlem

The Lenox Terrace Association of Concerned Tenants (LT-ACT) which represents the residents of the Lenox Terrace apartment complex in Central Harlem, *strongly opposes* Olnick's proposed development plan as it currently stands. The plan is being put forth by the Olnick Organization, the landlords of Lenox Terrace. The LT-ACT is asking the Community Board 10 to vote "NO" to Olnick's request to the city to rezone the property from residential to a Commercial Zoning District C6-2 designation. This Commercial designation for the Lenox Terrace lot is larger than the Bronx Terminal Market!

CB10's Health & Human Services Committee has the vital task of working to preserve and enhance the health and well-being of Harlemites. We detail below the reasons we strongly believe that Olnick's proposed Commercial Rezoning would, if implemented, irreparably and negatively impact the very areas this committee is charged to protect.

The City's own compiled data, of which this committee is well aware, paints a picture of a community already unduly burdened with factors that negatively impact health and quality of life. This is true for Central Harlem and adjacent communities of color. The rates of childhood asthma and other respiratory diseases in general, cardiovascular disease, depression, and stress are significantly higher in our neighborhood. Even a disease like diabetes has been associated with higher levels of stress and pollution.

For the area covered by CB10, New York's own Environmental Health agency reports high levels of 'very fine' (PM2.5) airborne contaminants and ozone derived from vehicle emissions. 'Fine' particulates (PM10) derived from construction and other types of activities are also elevated in Central Harlem. These particles are small enough to lodge in the lungs and cause short and long term lung damage. According to the agency's report:

East and Central Harlem show the highest concentration of PM2.5 in all of Manhattan at 1.75 – 2.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. While most of the PM2.5 pollution derives from traffic (Harlem River Drive and local streets), the effects on an already highly impacted area from construction dust cannot be underestimated.

- *Childhood (children 5-17) asthma emergency room visits from 2016 data: 565.4/10,000 vs. 261 for Manhattan overall. This is 2 times worse!*
- *Adult asthma emergency room visits from 2016 data: 269.4/10,000 vs 95.6. This is 3 times worse!*

Air pollution contributes to:

- 1 in 20 deaths
- 1 in 17 asthma-related emergency room visits
- 1 in 31 hospitalizations for the treatment of respiratory and cardiac illnesses

The consequences of the mega-project being proposed by Olnick:

1. Will last for a minimum of 7 years but may take longer if there are any construction delays.
2. Will increase particulates that have been associated with increased rates of respiratory diseases. Olnick's response of 'close the windows' will not be sufficient. During the summer months, who will pay for air conditioning with closed windows?
 - a. There are large numbers of elderly, retired and disabled residents, for whom the additional air pollution would be a health threat.
 - b. The proposed mitigation strategies described by Olnick in the DEIS will not suffice to bring the extra contaminants down to a safe level as they are already NOT safe.
3. Will increase congestion and air pollution
 - a. Not only during construction but even beyond that, the increased population will mean additional traffic, whether private vehicles, car hail services, etc.
 - b. The large retail stores will increase congestion not only during daily operations but also during restocking activities. There will be additional trucks idling their diesel engines adding more particulates and soot to our already taxed environment.
4. Will increased noise pollution during and after construction. There are large numbers of elderly, retired and disabled residents, for which a decade of loud construction noise would be a health threat. Current noise pollution is already intolerable for most Lenox Terrace residents, as well as for residents in neighboring buildings and schools in the surrounding area. These sources of noise pollution include:
 - a. Traffic heading to and from the 135th Street (Madison Avenue) bridge.
 - b. Ambulances (siren noise) to and from Harlem Hospital throughout a 24-hour period.
 - c. Fire truck siren noise from fire station on 133rd Street throughout a 24-hour period.
5. Will increase the density of the population in a three block square area. Doubling the population in such a small area will lead to overtaxing of the infrastructure, such as Harlem Hospital and the subway platform on 135th street.
 - a. Increase density will lead to increased stress. Increased stress is associated with increased mental illness (depression, anger, etc.) and metabolic diseases such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes.
 - b. This will overtax healthcare facilities in the area.

For these and other reasons we respectfully ask the CB10 members and in particular those assigned to the HHS committee to vote a resounding "NO" on this disproportionately large and hugely negative impactful rezoning proposal.

Respectfully yours,

LT-ACT

LENOX TERRACE RESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Suggested Sub- Committees

- Senior Services (On Site and Surrounding Community)
- Youth Services
- Family Services
- Historic Preservation (legacy and race)
- Arts and Culture (new development marketing, interior design, historic preservation)
- Safety (On-site and Public)
- Quality of Life (Common Space, Recreation and Community Building)
- Construction (MWBE, Employment, Interns, Process/Progress)
- Technology (in the built environment and technology centers for residents on site)
- Traffic and Transportation (135th Street Corridor, Density at 135th train platform, New entrance to accommodate growing demographic)
- Housing Affordability (new buildings, old buildings, rent concessions during construction, MIH)
- Health (administer health proxies before construction) , Air quality during construction
- Economic Development/Retail (new/old retail tenants, displacement of street vendors on Lenox, cooperative share among street vendors in new space)
- Lenox Terrace Farmers Market/Harlem Grown
- Physical Development and Contextual Zoning
- Legal
- Parking
- Building, Grounds and Security
- Inter-generationality – succession plans for children, priority given former Harlemites and former LT residents and local community residents