AND DISPOSITIONS

CITY COUNCIL

CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

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June 4, 2024

Start: 1:19 p.m. Recess: 2:07 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 BROADWAY - COMMITTEE ROOM, 14TH

FLOOR

B E F O R E: Kamillah Hanks, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Justin L. Brannan Amanda Farías

Oswald Feliz

Christopher Marte

Sandy Nurse Yusef Salaam

OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS ATTENDING:

Alexa Avilés

AND DISPOSITIONS

APPEARANCES

Beth DeFalco, Deputy Commissioner for Public Affairs and Communications at the New York City Department of Environmental Protection

Eric Ilijevich, Director of Coastal Resiliency at the New York City Department of Design and Construction

Joseph Menzer, Vice President, Director of Operations at $\ensuremath{\text{NV}} 5$

Victoria Alexander, self

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: This is a microphone check for the Committee on Landmarks, Public Sitings and Dispositions. Today's date is June 4, 2024, located on the 14th Floor Room, recording done by Pedro Lugo.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Good afternoon, and welcome to the New York City Committee on Landmarks, Public Sitings and Disposition.

At this time, please place your phone on vibrate or silent mode.

If you want to submit testimony, send it to testimony@council.nyc.gov. Once again, that's testimony@council.nyc.gov.

At any time during this hearing, do not approach the desk.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: [GAVEL] Good afternoon and welcome to the meeting of the Subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Sitings and Dispositions. I am Council Member Kamillah Hanks, and I'm the Chair of the Subcommittee. I am joined today by my Colleagues, Council Member Brannan, Farías, Marte, Nurse, Salaam, and Avilés.

Before we begin today's agenda, I will remind everyone that this meeting is being held in a hybrid format. For members of the public who wish to testify remotely, we ask that you first register online, and you may do so now by visiting

www.council.nyc./landuse to sign up, and then sign into the Zoom, and remain signed in until you have

For anyone with us today in person wishing to testify, if you have not already done so, please see one of the Sergeants to fill out a speaker's card, and we will call your name at the appropriate time.

For anyone wishing to submit written testimony on the items being heard today, we ask that you please send it via email to landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. Include the land use number and/or project name in the subject line of your email. Video and audio testimony will not be accepted.

I will remind members of the public that this is a government proceeding, and that decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, members of

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testified.

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2 the public shall remain silent unless and until 3 called to testify.

The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify. No video recording or photography is allowed from the witness table.

Further, members of the public may not present audio or visual recordings as testimony, but may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant for inclusion in the hearing record.

Now I will open up the public hearing for LU 84 and 85, an application bought by multiple City agencies, NY Department of Transportation, Department of Design and Construction, Department of Citywide Administrative Services, and Department of Parks and Recreation, for the acquisition of real property and changes to the City map to facilitate the Red Hook Coastal Resiliency Project, a project aimed at reducing flood risk along Brooklyn's Red Hook waterfront in Council Member Avilés' and Hanif's District.

Protecting the climate against climate change is essential. This innovative project's flood protection system includes flood walls, deployable barriers, raised streets, and other infrastructure

DIRECTOR MENZER: Joseph Menzer.

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2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell
3 the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth
4 in your testimony before this Subcommittee and in

5 answer to all Council Member questions?

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: I do.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DEFALCO: I do.

DIRECTOR MENZER: I do.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you, applicant panelists. Please begin.

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: Hi, good afternoon,

Council Members and all. Thank you so much for your

time today. Again, my name is Eric Ilijevich. I'm

Director of Coastal Resiliency at the Department of

Design and Construction. Thank you for your time

today to look over the land use actions included in

the ULURP for the Red Hook Project, S-A-N-D-R-D-H-K.

I'll just go through the agenda, which is on the next

slide.

We're going to talk briefly about a very high-level project overview and schedule, talk about the existing conditions and how we hope to mitigate the flood risk, go through the design review, refresh folks on the environmental review, and then take a closer look at the land use actions in the ULURP, and

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then summarize and look at the next steps so the next 3 slide, please.

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This is for the project overview and schedule, and we can go right to the next slide, please. Thank you.

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So, again, at a very high level, we're providing coastal flood risk reduction while maintaining the connection and access to the active waterfront, which we do with an entirely passive system at eight feet. We have some deployable measures, but if we don't even deploy those, we'll have protection up to eight feet. We increase that level of protection to 10 feet by including those roller gates and flip-up gates, which will address 99.9 percent of historic storms in the Red Hook area and, throughout the design process, we were able to include improvements to open space by adding improvements to the BWG, or the Brooklyn Waterfront Greenway.

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The next slide, we'll talk about the schedule and, just moving from top down, we are in the process of submitting our Public Design Commission project, and for their review and approval. We're at the final stage of ULURP, which

is, again, presenting to you all for your

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3 acknowledgement of the land use actions in our ULURP.

Other than a brief break for COVID in 2021, we have

5 met the community many times at the CBs as well as in

6 small group sessions, and we've also submitted the

7 environmental assessment.

Our next slide shows us a brief overview of, again, of how we... I'm sorry, this is the actual milestones of the community engagement that we've had throughout the life of the project, going all the way back to 2016 and 2018 in feasibility, all the way up until now in final design and ULURP. Okay. The next slide, please.

We'll remind folks again about the flood protection alignment, and the next slide shows how we do that. This is an image of the project area, and then just looking from top down, there's a faint black dotted line, which is the natural topography at an elevation 10 so we tie into that with two sections of flood protection, both at the Atlantic Basin section, which is at the top of the screen, as well as the Beard Street section at the bottom, and those blue lines are the composition of both flood walls, flood gates, and raised streets and sidewalks for

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both of those areas. Again, those separate components
are tying back to high ground at 10 feet, elevation

4 10 feet, which is that black dotted line. Let's take

5 a closer look at some of the actions, again, that are

6 specific to this application. The next slide.

This is the land use composition. This is a picture which shows a whole host of different land use uses in different colors throughout the area with the alignment of the flood protection, and so this land use composition includes an active industrial waterfront with inland residential areas. There is a strip of mixed-use space between these two areas, including one-story warehouses to six-story multifamily buildings consisting of light manufacturing, artist studios, restaurants, and a host of varying local businesses. Some of the larger standouts that you can see here are the Ikea, as well as the Red Hook houses, which is the largest NYCHA development in Brooklyn where there are 24 six-story buildings where about 70 percent of Red Hook's approximate 11,000 residents reside. Please also recognize that the vast majority of the waterfront is privately owned, except for only a few public waterfront access points, including the Valentino

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Pier and the waterfront esplanades at Ikea. This entire area is surrounded by navigable waters under a federal jurisdiction, and the handful of historic buildings, particularly along Beard Street, were originally designed and located to take advantage of their close proximity to a working waterfront and to facilitate all of the commerce and industry associated with that waterfront connection. This patchwork of ownership was the key driver for the final alignment of the flood protection system, and that is, again, indicated in the black line that you see here. The next slide, please.

This is an image showing the different areas in the Red Hook area. Medium to heavy manufacturing zones are mapped along the waterfront with an M2-1 district along the neighborhood's western shoreline and an M3-1 district along the southeastern shoreline. A light industrial M1-1 zone was mapped to serve as a buffer between the industrial waterfront and the residential core of the neighborhood. Low-to-medium-density residential zones with limited commercial overlays are located in the center of the neighborhood, and a local truck route

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wraps around the neighborhood on Van Brunt, Beard, and Bay Streets. The next slide.

We take a look at some of the policy that affects the area. This is an image, again, that shows the black line of the flood protection system as well as some of these specific zoning areas which I'll describe. The zoning has been consistent largely since 1961, but there have been some changes to note, including the following. In 1996, CB6 approved the 197-A plan for Red Hook, which is the area outlined in the pink dotted line. The plan has two goals, which are essentially to increase housing supply and preserve the growing neighborhood's industrial economy. This plan also included a number of proposals, including a mixed zoning study, increased public waterfront access, and truck route modifications. Following the 197-A plan, the Red Hook store's rezoning area was mapped as one of the City's first mixed-use districts in 2002 as well as the Ikea rezoning in 2004. Also established in 2006, the majority of the Red Hook project is located within the Southwest Brooklyn Industrials Business Zone, or IBZ, which is shown in purple, and the IBZ spans Red Hook's industrial waterfront and extends to Columbia

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Waterfront District to the north, and Sunset Park to the south.

Let's take a look at the next slide, which shows the flood risk to the area. A majority of the neighborhood shown here in the blue-green is the 1 percent annual chance flood hazard area, or the 100-year flood plain, and that means that every year there's a 1 percent chance of a 100-year flood in this area, and just one thing to note, that this area has an elevation generally from about 4 to 8 feet, and a reminder that that's what our system protects to just passively. The area in orange are the 0.2 percent, or the 500-year flood plain, which has a much lower risk of flooding due to the natural topography of the area with an elevation at around 10 feet and, again, that's the reminder of when we deploy our gates, we get to that level of 10 feet.

The next slide shows the actual flood protection components as part of our design review.

Next slide, please. Thank you.

This dark blue line is the alignment of the concrete flood wall. It's very hard to see here, but there's a dark blue line there. The yellow and orange markers are the locations of the flip-up gates

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and roller gates, respectively. The light blue markers include areas of the street and sidewalk reconstruction, which again are some street raising or some regrading, and the purple areas are independent flood protection components around critical areas outside of the public right-of-way, and those are mainly protection of electrical power substations or mechanical equipment. That again is the overview of the actual components of the system. The next slide, please.

This is a close-up of what those elements actually look like. The flood wall on the left is again steel-reinforced concrete. That formwork that you see there, you may be able to start recognizing throughout the city, most notably on the Eastside Coastal Resiliency Project, which a large component of that project is already complete so that formwork again was decided upon based on that previous design decision for recognizability around the city, and then the center is the roller gate, which again is in its deployed position, but mostly these gates will be stored in their open and locked position unless exercised, maintained, or again deployed during an actual coastal flood event, and then the flip-up

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gates on the right, which are stored in their locked and down position, allowing access and mobility on top of those and then, again, flipped up, deployed by our agency partner, which will be the DEP Bureau of Coastal Resilience, either for an exercise or for an actual coastal flood event, and those are hydraulically deployed or manual. Next slide, please.

Just to remind folks, the next slide is a brief overview of the environmental review and the land use actions so the next slide talks about the environmental assessment, specifically. We have completed and we met all of the requirements at the federal, state, and local, the NEPA, the SEQRA with an S, and CEQR with a C level. The lead agencies throughout that process were NEPA for FEMA as well as for the state and local, the Mayor's Office, and we can go to the next slide, please.

We'll take a closer look at specifically what brings us here today, which are the land use actions in the ULURP so this is an image which shows the project area. It shows the alignment and then, again, the actual land use actions that are included in our ULURP, which includes changes to the City map as well as acquisitions. I think that it was

mentioned that the acquisition is an acquisition of real property, but we are seeking acquisitions through easements only. We are not actually acquiring any property through this process and, again, the line of protection is the blue line that you see here.

The next slide is specific to the changes in the City map. This is changes in legal street grades. We're going to be mapping Sullivan Street west of Ferris Street as well as mapping new parklands to enlarge Todd Triangle so those are the specific changes to the City map.

Then the next slide talks about the acquisitions. Again, this is acquisitions to facilitate easements on 20 private lots. Even though there are 20 private lots, the separate lots may have a similar owner. I believe our list of owners is limited to six, even though there are 20 individual lots. Again, we just want to remind folks that all of the flood protection system elements are located within City-owned right of way, and the City only needs to seek an interest by way of easements, not real property transfer in order to operate, maintain and inspect those elements, and this easement is

roughly 15 feet out from the center line of the

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3 alignment, and we can reassure everyone that all

existing structures, businesses, or homes subject to

these easements are proposed to remain intact.

The next slide is a little bit more of a close up in detail to the specific land use actions and the particular parcels of land. I don't want to get into the actual details or specific of each one of these, but we can if there are any specific questions to those. Again, this is an outline of the map, the flood protection as well as the land use actions related to each property owner. Yellow is the mapping actions, and the magenta is for the acquisitions or easements. One thing to note here is there has been a recent announcement about the Port Authority property here in relation to EDC now managing this for a master plan so we found out about that on the day we were presenting at EDC so, just to reassure folks that we are in communication with EDC as they continue through the planning of that section so we're looking forward to working with them on that.

Then the next section is for the Beard Street. That was Atlantic and Atlantic Basin, and now

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this is the Beard Street for the next slide which,

again, is a similar fashion outline about the coastal

flood protection system as well as the particular

property owners in relation to those land use actions

and, again, if you have specific questions, we can

tackle that.

To bring it all together in the next slide, this is again our summary and next steps. As I mentioned, we are in the final stages of the final P, S, and E, the Plan, Specs, and Estimate, review of the coastal flood protection, which again is passive at eight feet and active at 10 feet. This is again the final milestone with you all to seek your review of the land use actions in the project. If all goes well, which we hope it does, we're going to hope to plan for procurement by the end of this year and begin groundbreaking next year, early 2025, and have a three-year construction duration for that.

Then the next slide is just again a brief overview of those steps. The top one is again some of the design-related items and, of course, the bottom one is the ULURP and, again, which brings us all to you here today.

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We have some contact information on the next slide. If you have any information, our contact information is there. We have a project-specific website and we look forward to answering your questions now. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much. I have a few questions but, before that, I just want to recognize Council Member Feliz has joined us.

Before I put it off to Council Member

Avilés, I just have two questions, one of which you answered already. This is truly an exciting project, and you answered the question regarding the Port

Authority property around the Atlantic Basin, so thank you for that.

My question is, how are flood protection projects like this in Red Hook coordinated with regional efforts like the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Harbor Study?

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: We do have folks from DEP here today, which we may open that up to them, but this is an exciting time for all of us who do this type of work in coastal resiliency because of that new announcement of that Bureau at DEP. If you haven't had a chance to engage with Laurian Farrell

and team, I hope you get a chance soon because we are
excited that they are now on board and they have
direct lines of communication with those entities. I
don't know if we want to speak specifically about

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those particular touch points, but...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DEFALCO: Hi,

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everybody. I'm Beth DeFalco with DEP. Unfortunately,

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I think Laurian had to leave. Our new...

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Are you on?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DEFALCO: Laurian is

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12 our new Deputy Commissioner for Coastal Resiliency,

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and she'll be able to tell you that and, if you do

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get a chance to meet with her afterward, that would

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be great. These will all incorporate and are taken

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taking a big portion of a lot of the other coastal

into account together. Of course, Army Corps is

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resiliency projects, but these were also, and DDC

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can, I think, back me up, they were designed together

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so East Side Coastal Resiliency as well as Red Hook

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1 | Coastal Resiliency were designed together and we

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will, in the new Bureau of Coastal Resiliency, will

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be taking operations over once they're complete so

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that we can work in tandem with NYCEM, Mayor's

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Office, everybody else on when those are actually deployed and not deployed.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you so much.

Could the design be modified in the future if higher level of flood protection is needed?

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: Since I mentioned that we are tying back to existing topography at 10 feet, that does present some challenges. If we want to add to that, we would have to build upon that existing topography to get higher so there are some challenges to adaptability, but it's not saying that we can't. It's just that to be so specific about the East Side Coastal Resiliency Project, we do have that adaptability built into that so we were able to include foundations that could support an additional two feet as needed but since, again, the dial for resiliency, you can turn it up as high as you want, but again, that's going to add walls, it's going to add complexity, it's going to add costs, it's going to add further penetration into the neighborhood so that's where we landed where we did on the sweet spot of 10 feet but, again, it doesn't preclude any adaptability. It's just that that's where the project landed after many years of design consideration.

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CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you. That

concludes my questions. Being from a coastal district

of Staten Island, I hope this project will set an

example to all of our coastal districts around New

York City so bravo. This is great. Council Member

Avilés.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you, Chair, and thank you all for being here today. Thank you for the eight years of work that has been put into this from the moment of feasibility to, and we're still not done.

I guess I'd like to run through a couple of questions. Can you, again, for the record explain the rationale around not including locations like Food Bazaar and other small businesses around the perimeter?

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: Yeah, again, there were some challenges because of, well, there's several, so first would be the land ownership, and those are specifically privately owned parcels of land that touch on the federally managed navigable waters so putting or sowing that line of flood protection just within that brief or small space is very challenging and, if you talk about real property

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acquisition, it could increase costs and complexity so that's one of the reasons. Plus, if you also think about how these buildings were originally designed or their intent or thought was to, again, be located close to that waterfront commerce to provide access, to provide ease of facilitating that industry and commerce so those buildings were designed basically at grade in order to facilitate that so they are somewhat left at that elevation because of that original intent so that, again, presents a challenge to putting that line of flood protection next to those buildings where everything is located so close to the grade so those, again, are some of the challenges that, again, were considered by this team. We did think about going further out in all different directions of this, but that's where we landed, again, because of those design criteria for the benefit/cost analysis, for the actual level of protection, and that's where we landed on the alignment that we did.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: In terms of the data that was used, I think a common piece of feedback we've heard from residents was the data doesn't reflect the current reality, right, it's old

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data and we know the new reality is a lot more water.

We are contending with both water from the sky, water

from the ocean, water from underground, so could you

respond a little bit to the data that was used and

how you address the gap of the data and the current

7 situation?

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: Sure. So, again, we hear all of the concerns about the different sources of the water, like you mentioned, coming from the coastline, also coming from the sky but, again, I just want to remind folks that the Red Hook Coastal Resilience Project, again, addresses that issue from the coastal storm surge, and the data that we used, again, was historic data and we also included the New York Panel on Climate Change projections for sea level rise, which is where we landed on the level of protection that we did and this 10 feet, considering that data, manages 99.9 percent of those historic coastal storms so that's where we landed on the alignment that we did.

I don't know if anyone else wants to discuss about any further details about the data.

DIRECTOR MENZER: Sure. I can just add that the data goes through the year 2020 so it's not

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historic data and it's not that far off from the current timeframe, and so it takes into account almost 95 years of data from 2000 to 2020.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Great, and I guess it's something we'll continue to closely monitor as conditions evolve, because they certainly will.

One of the serious concerns of the Red
Hook community has been, again, related to this where
the water is coming from, is the groundwater and how
stormwater is managed, and the concerns around what
is the actual plan for Red Hook around how to deal
with the water that would be inside of these
floodgates, the stormwater, the groundwater, so could
you maybe, DEP, talk about some of the current plans
and then the long-term plans, which obviously will be
an ongoing conversation about how we are going to
also address those issues for the water within the
barriers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DEFALCO: Sure,

Councilwoman. I know that you and I have talked about this plenty, and certainly for those of you who don't know, I'm a proud member of the Red Hook community and live right in the middle of what would be a bathtub effect, or that people have talked about a

1 bathtub effect. One of the hard parts to remember is 2 that we've got different types of flooding. When 3 4 there's water coming in your house, you don't necessarily care. You just want to get rid of the water. But understanding the type of flooding helps 6 7 us understand what the solution is, so this is a coastal protection. This is going to protect us 8 against storm surge, like we saw with Hurricane Sandy and, given that we've had an awful hurricane season 10 11 predicted this year, it's something I'm particularly 12 concerned with, what the future looks like and how 13 fast this project can get done and start protecting people from that storm surge, that high tide. In 14 15 addition, we also have projects that we are working 16 on for stormwater or rain from the sky and how that 17 is going to affect Red Hook. We've got a 50-million-18 dollar project, the Columbia Street project, that 19 will add and upsize the sewers between 20 to 25 20 percent. That will certainly be a benefit to the 21 community. That starts in 2027, and then we also have 2.2 a lot of different, and DDC can certainly talk about 2.3 this as well, that there is drainage built in and pumps built in inside of the coastal protected area, 24

inside of the walls, to help drain. Now some of those

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can't be activated until your tide goes down, which I

tell my neighbors. We had a high tide incident in

January so tide came up, came in about a block or

5 two. We can't do anything until the tide goes down

7 that's because the pumps started working exactly as

but, within two hours, that street was bone dry, and

8 they were supposed to so we've built in that

9 infrastructure to complement all of the actual walls

10 and other flood protection measures.

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: Yeah, and I'll just add to that, that the specific project actually improves some of the drainage issues in the area by some of those grade changes that are incorporated in the project so the street raising and the grade changes actually improve the drainage.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Great. In terms of the maintenance of the infrastructure, who will be in charge of the flood protection system, everything from making sure it's operational to sweeping up all the garbage that we know is going to be surrounding the infrastructure?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DEFALCO: That's going to be the new Bureau of Coastal Resiliency and, given that we've got Eastside Coastal Resiliency coming

DISPOSITIONS 1 online before this project will come online, we will 2 3 already, by the time this is fully up, have that 4 process down so we've got a team that's going to literally be dedicated to the maintenance of all of 5 these flood gates, both the roller gates, flip-up 6 7 gates, everything else, and that also includes trash 8 and making sure there's not anything that would block it, and so it'll be both for Eastside Coastal Resiliency and then also Red Hook. 10 11 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Great. Thank you. 12 Was there any green infrastructure incorporated into 13 the new design of Todd Triangle or any other part of 14 the design? 15 16

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DEFALCO: I'll let you talk about that.

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DIRECTOR MENZER: Not specifically into Todd Triangle. There are aspects of that area which are green, but there is green infrastructure along some of the project streets as part of this project, along Beard and along Ferris Street.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Can you give me a couple of examples?

DIRECTOR MENZER: Exact locations?

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah, maybe not.

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DIRECTOR MENZER: No, not exact locations.

I apologize.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: That's okay.

DIRECTOR MENZER: But we can share the design plans at some point, and it is part of the project.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Okay. We'll be able to highlight it for community members. In terms of the, if the flood protection system is certified by FEMA, does it change the flood insurance rate map, or FIRM?

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: It does not.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: It does not.

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: It's for a 10-year storm. The FEMA flood insurance rate maps are based on the 100-year flood plane.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Okay. Great. In terms of, were any trees disturbed during the process, or will be disturbed, and/or will you be planting more trees? If so, how much and where?

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: Yeah, we do obviously recognize the importance of trees in our urban environment. They sequester CO2, they help with stormwater runoff, they help with infiltration, and

2	they provide shade, which again helps with the heat
3	island effect, so we don't like to remove trees at
4	all but, if we do, we do have a robust tree
5	restitution, or Parks Department has a robust
6	requirement that we do an analysis, we do a tree
7	inventory, and if we remove any, we assess a value
8	for each of those so we have to replace in the
9	project area where we can and, if we cannot do that
10	within the project limits, this dollar value gets
11	provided to the Parks Department to locate those new
12	trees, either in that specific area, or in the
13	borough, or in the city based on that review. The
14	Parks Department has been along for the ride. They
15	have recognized that they have over 150 species that
16	they can choose from but, for coastal areas, they
17	limit that to about 49, I believe, which are based on
18	their ability to be resilient to saltwater
19	inundation, other items so, again, we do have to
20	remove some trees. We are replacing them. We're
21	replacing more than we're removing and, if we're not
22	able to reach, I don't believe we're able to reach
23	that same restitution value, we will be funding Parks
24	to relocate trees or to add new trees in the area.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Will you be able to tell us specifically where, I guess, as we're further down the line, exactly where those are going

to be placed?

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: Absolutely. We have a tree planting plan within our project specifically, we can share specifically, and then as we work with the Parks Department, we can absolutely ask them what they plan to do with that balance of trees that we're not able to incorporate in our project. We'll definitely provide that information.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Sure. Yes, the Red Hill community is absolutely... Trees are so critical, given that we lost 500 trees for the resiliency project at the NYCHA campus, and it is hot, hot. It's really problematic.

Can you note where all the traffic calming infrastructure will be placed, in particular, the raised intersections, so I know we talked about probably two raised, is that what it's called, the raised speed bumps? I call them speed bumps. Is that what they are?

DIRECTOR MENZER: We're raising two intersections.

DIRECTOR MENZER: The intersections are at

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Can you tell us

why those two intersections were chosen to be raised?

Conover and Reed, and then at Conover and Van Brunt.

DIRECTOR MENZER: So, specifically, the one at Conover and Reed allows us to carry the 10-foot protection without any deployable features across the roadway using the raised crosswalk or the raised intersection, in that location it's a raised crosswalk, and connects two walls by raising the intersection and, in doing that, by not providing a barrier of any sort even during a flood event, that street will always be open and in use for vehicles to be able to traverse during an actual storm event.

At Reed and Van Brunt, the intersections, again, were raised to allow the cars to traverse the intersection but also raised so the sliding gate has a flush foundation to slide on and connect the two retaining walls, and the same similar thing happens at a raised crosswalk at Beard and Van Brunt, and that raised crosswalk is across Van Brunt and for the same reason, to allow the sliding gate a flush

foundation to slide across and make the connection between two retaining walls, the flood walls.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Got it. Thank you for that.

Are you at all concerned, given the amount of last-mile facilities we have, giant tractor trailers that will be traversing those raised intersections, is there a maintenance plan for making sure that they stay raised?

DIRECTOR MENZER: None of those intersections are on the actual truck route, with the exception of, I guess, the one-way or the dead-end street that is Van Brunt, so that one section of roadway that is dead-end that goes down to the Food Bazaar, there are going to be heavy vehicles, trucks that will use that route, but the major truck route comes down Van Brunt and then turns onto Beard so none of the other raised features are on the truck route.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Okay. You know, trucks don't follow the truck route, right? I'm just saying.

Lastly, I guess, we talked about potential opportunities for engaging Red Hook artists

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and youth in any part of community improvements related to the resiliency projects. Do you foresee any of those possibilities and, if so, when, maybe?

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: You mean specific to the flood protection components themselves?

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yes.

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: So because of their actual function as flood protection, we want to enable our operating agency to be able to access them to do the inspection, to see if there are any cracks or any potential failure points to those so that limits our ability to actually affix or paint or do anything to those specific elements. Regarding public art, we've been considering that throughout the life of all of our projects, especially East Side Coast Resiliency, because those walls are a little bit taller but, again, we're limited to actually doing murals because of that inspection requirement. We also at some point considered making them green or growing or living walls or actually climbing walls, actually doing but, again, unfortunately, they have a specific and very important function and with that function becomes a specific requirement for inspection so we're limited to actual public art on

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thing.

these actual elements but, throughout the life of
construction, we did have an engagement with schoolage youngsters to actually propose drawings for the
actual construction fencing so we'll be looking for
opportunities like that throughout the life of Red
Hook construction, so we'll be likely doing the same

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Great. Wherever we can get opportunities to engage, not only in learning about what the apparatus is and the science and engineering that goes into it, but certainly making them beautiful. Thank you.

I guess lastly, for residents who are concerned and really can't imagine like how this actually operationalizes, can you walk us through like, storm is coming. What next?

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: Yeah, absolutely. For all of these coastal resiliency projects, we have an operations and maintenance plan, and part of that is an appendix called the ERP, the Emergency Response Plan, which has a specific countdown to deployment based on emergency management essentially giving out the signals for their coastal activation playbook, and that starts sometimes as early as 128 hours but

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likely at 96 hours ahead of zero hour, which is maximum sustained winds at 39 miles per hour, so we will be working to finalize that work plan with our operating agency, DEP Bureau of Coastal Resilience.

They'll have that plan in hand, and they'll be at the emergency operations center at Emergency Management, and they'll be counting down the clock and, when that specific schedule says deploy this gate at this intersection, DEP will have that plan in hand and will actually be ready to go by actually deploying these measures for not only for Red Hook, but for all of the coastal resiliency projects.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Great. Lastly,
we'd love a commitment from DEP and any other agency
that is involved here to make sure that we have
enough community engagement and awareness building
around what the expectations are and just
preparedness in general so that we're all not running
around crazy, although community members are always
prepared and figure out how to respond accordingly,
but it would be great to do a good amount of
awareness building around how we protect ourselves.
If whoever is supposed to be deployed cannot get

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there, this community is going to have to figure out how to support itself and manage its own apparatus.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DEFALCO: I think that the community will actually see us out there quite a bit, especially as not only maintaining, but doing those drills, and it'll be a great opportunity and an educational opportunity to talk to people about what we're doing, how we're doing it, why you've got to use, in some cases, machines, in other cases it's purely manual, and it's intended to be that way for a lot of different reasons, but then also there will be a long lead-up, when we're looking at a storm of this size that comes into the city, we don't find out about it 48 hours in advance. We usually have a pretty good idea and then you spend days and days and days on calls so, yes, certainly both transparency and notification of the community would be a large part of that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Great. Thank you so much, and I know we have several years to go still yet with the building and just want to reaffirm the importance of communicating with the community and ensuring that things are transparent and, if things go sideways, that we do our best to be transparent

DISPOSITIONS 1 about those things and the implications and how we 2 3 4

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kind of move forward together. Obviously, there's a ton of skepticism given the changing dynamics and just generally when City builds stuff, it's like residents are really nervous about it and a constant ask for consistent and ongoing communication across City agencies, which sometimes actually looks pretty good and then sometimes is appallingly not occurring, so thank you for your work on this and we'll continue to be in touch and thank you, Chair, for the time.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: You're very welcome. Thank you all so much. There's no other Colleagues that wish to testify or have questions.

With that, thank you. This panel is now excused.

DIRECTOR ILIJEVICH: Thank you very much. CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Counsel, are there any members of the public who wish to testify on this item?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I don't have anybody in person who signed up to speak. If you are interested, you need to fill out a card, and I also don't have anyone online who's indicated that they're interested in speaking. If you're online and

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interested in speaking, you need to raise your hand or otherwise let the Zoom host know.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: If there are any remote public participants who wish to testify? COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I think we do have some.

> We'll move to online comments right now. CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Okay, thank you.

Members of the public will be given two minutes to speak. Please do not begin until the Sergeant-at-Arms has started the clock. We will now hear from the first panel.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: This is Victoria Alexander.

VICTORIA ALEXANDER: Thank you. My name is Victoria Alexander. I'm a resident of Red Hook. I've also been a member of Resilient Red Hook for over a decade since Hurricane Sandy and was part of the New York Rising program. We still have several concerns, and we've been trying to engage with DCC and DEP about the issues that we still have not feel like there's clarity on how this will actually look for our neighborhood besides there being huge walls everywhere, which is a large concern. I think I want

1 to thank everybody for their time also and appreciate 2 3 it so we feel like there should be a comprehensive 4 analysis of our current infrastructure. We have been asking for a sewer study for over 10 years for this 5 neighborhood, a comprehensive sewer study. We've 6 7 asked about two projects, the HWK700A and 700B that have been delayed over 20 years. Those are upgrades 8 to our sewer system that still have not happened. Also understanding the last mile warehouse 10 11 implications that are happening in this neighborhood 12 and how those will impact this project and work 13 together to resolve some of the negative benefits that we're having. We have not seen a detailed 14 15 cost/benefit analysis and risk analysis of this 16 project to know that the funds that are being used 17 are the best way to spend these funds to protect the 18 neighborhood. One of the biggest issues that we've 19 had that we continue to ask for and don't seem to get 20 an answer that seems reasonable is that why we cannot preserve Red Hooks' cobblestone streets as a crucial 21 2.2 neighborhood characteristic and part of our heritage. 2.3 We've lost so much of it because of Amazon and other

projects that have just torn it up. The answers from

the DDC were that it wasn't cost effective, that

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would cause tripping problems. They don't want to 2 3 maintain it basically and don't think there's funds 4 to maintain it, but that's not a reason to destroy our historic culture and unique character of this neighborhood and ends up being one of the reasons 6 7 that people come to this neighborhood. We're concerned about the CSO pollution and the flood wall 8 design and installation stop check valves that will mitigate creating the bathtub effect that we have not 10 11 heard answers where we feel that those... 12

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: We're going to ask you to wrap up. Do you have any more? Yes?

VICTORIA ALEXANDER: I have a long list of our issues so I will submit them online.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thank you for submitting that testimony. I appreciate that. Thank you.

Council Member, do you have any questions?

If there are any remote public participants who also wish to testify and not have done so, please press the raise hand button now. If you are here with us in person, please see the Sergeant-at-Arms to fill out a speaker card.

With there being no other members of the public who wish to testify regarding Land Use 84 and 85, Red Hook Coastal Resiliency Project, the public hearing is now closed and the items are laid over.

That concludes today's business, and I would like to thank the members of the public, my Colleagues, Subcommittee Counsel, Land Use Staff, Sergeant-at-Arms for your participation today. This meeting is hereby adjourned. [GAVEL]

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



Date July 4, 2024