

Developmental Impact Fees

Comprehensive Residential Database

Fund for the City of New York- Community Planning Fellowship Program

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Abstract

This study identifies the growth of residential units in Lower Manhattan and measures the Developmental Impact fee from 2000 to 2016, and compares the growth of residential units in the neighborhood concerning New Constructions and Conversions to help Community Boards better serve their residents by improving infrastructure facilities.

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Introduction

Established as an advisory body with a formal role designated by the City Charter, Manhattan Community Board 01 is one of New York's 59 community boards. Manhattan Community Board 01, in making skillful recommendations to government agencies that have improved quality of life and delivery of services has helped to increase the value of our downtown Manhattan Community significantly. That success has put pressure on the provision of infrastructure facilities because of the growth of residential units, something our Board is firmly committed to retain and promote. This demographic trend established the infrastructure essential to our recent growth: good public schools, parks, and community services.

Once established, our area's residential population grew tremendously, adding tens of thousands of market-rate rentals and condominiums. This development has been supplemented with the creation of nearly 1,000 additional affordable housing units.

By identifying our neighborhood's transformation to an increasingly residential use, we not only aim to consider the potential benefit of an impact fee for the developments but also to provide readers with information on comprehensive residential growth inventory of our area.

This project was overseen by a group of Community Board 1 (CB1) staff who also reviewed the work with the research and writing.

We hope this report will be a resource not only for residents and developers but also to advocate for more balanced development.



Figure 1: Map Showing Manhattan CB 01

Background

Developmental Impact Fees. As the term explains Impact Fund is a fee required by local government to build, improve, or expand infrastructure and public facilities that will directly address the demands created by any new development. Facilities are determined from a comprehensive plan, master plan or capital improvement plan consistent with the zoning requirements and future needs of the community. Generally, payment of fees is typically required before completion of the development or issuance of a certificate of occupancy. However, Fees are calculated from the cost of the facility as well as nature and size of the infrastructure required. The rate of the fee is proportionately charged by per capita increase created by the new development.

Problem Statement. After September 2001, many buildings in Lower Manhattan converted from commercial to residential uses, drawing many new residents. Community District 01 was formerly a hub of financial and commercial activity. It is quickly transforming into a mixed-use district. From the year 2000, neighborhoods in Lower Manhattan have been witnessing intense residential growth. In result of this demographic change, there is need to provide more facilities to the neighborhood. This can be achieved by implementing the Developmental Impact Fees to the residential units (New Construction & Conversions) to meet the necessary infrastructure demand of the area.

Methodology

For this project, the main tasks were accomplished in three stages.

- A. Identify the growth of residential units in Community Board 01 since 2000.
- B. Creating comprehensive new residential units Inventory for 2000-2016.
- C. Apply database created with Impact Fund research.

Data Sources

The datasets primarily used are city open datasets, Non-profit organizations' datasets, and datasets from Emporis, the global provider of building data. As many datasets were employed in creating this comprehensive inventory, from multiple sources, all the data frames do not match, and this is something to be aware of.

Data for new residential units are from the Department of Buildings - NYC open Data - Pluto 17v1 and Emporis database. Data for conversions is from the Alliance for Downtown New York. Data for Alteration Type 1 Job type is from the Department of Buildings - NYC open Data - Pluto 17v1. Alteration Type 1 includes - Major alterations that will change use, Vertical Enlargements, adding outdoor seating, egress or occupancy.

Data for the new constructions in Community Board 01 is taken from the Department of Buildings NYC Pluto data 17v1 for the timeframe of 2000-2016. Emporis database is also helpful to identify the buildings that were constructed during the same timeframe. Although the NYC open data does not list conversions, they are listed under Alt-1 job type. All Conversions comes under Alteration Type 1 job type, but all alterations are not conversions. The data for this report was accessed through the Alliance for Downtown New York (ADNY) and Lower Manhattan 3D Interface (LM3D). However, ADNY does not include Tribeca in their boundary, and this missing data was retrieved from the Alt -1 Job type, which is an assumption.

The collected data was then mapped to identify the residential growth in Community Board 01. Also, the comprehensive list of residential units with new construction and conversions was created for a 16-year time frame.

After gathering the data, the data was used to calculate the approximate impact fee for the developments that took place after 9/11. Based on the existing cities like San Francisco (SFO) and Phoenix (PHX) impact fee was calculated. However, the Phoenix model has different parameters to calculate the fees. It should be noted that the figures obtained through the Phoenix

model are assumptions because of the parameters. However, SFO model suits best to understand the scenario.

Findings

As part of the initial stage of this research, the obtained comprehensive inventory of residential units includes new construction and alterations, which has conversions in it.



Figure 2: CB 01- Residential units inventory (2000-2016)

From comparing the above figures, it can be noticed that Manhattan Community District 01 has tremendous growth of residential units. Also conversions are higher when compared to new construction.

Upon further examination it can be seen that Manhattan Community District 01 stands second in the overall job types on top 10 community districts (2016) with 394 New Building permits and 343 A1 Permits. Whereas CD 407 in Queens stands first.

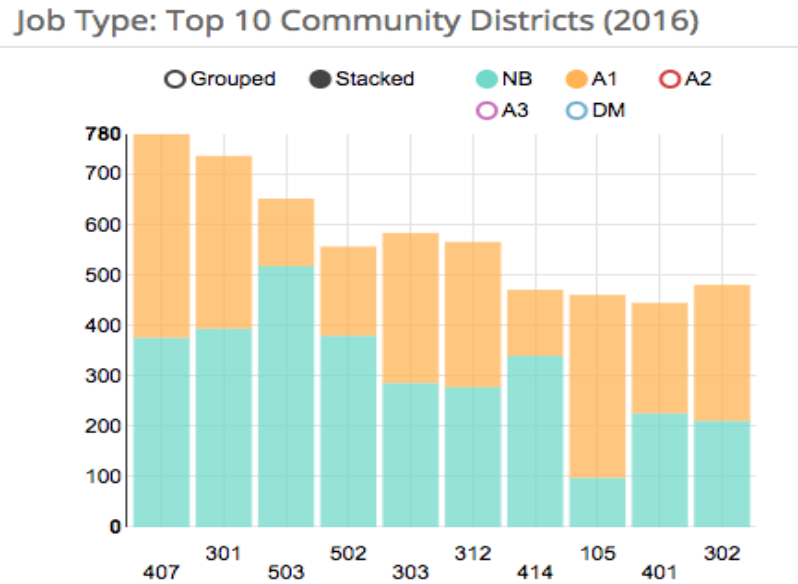


Figure 3: Top 10 Job Types (2016). Source: NYC Construction Dashboard

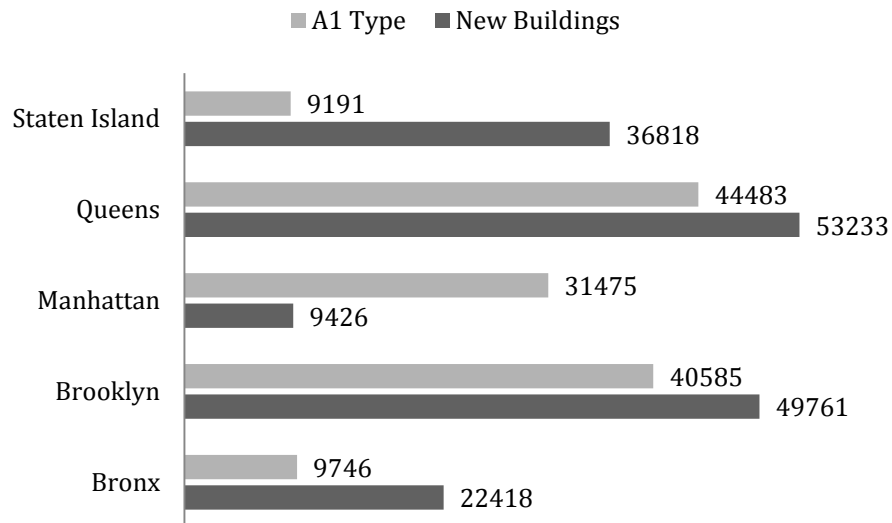


Figure 4: Job type per Borough (2000 - 2016). Source: NYC Construction Dashboard

Upon further examination into the Top 20 Development projects (Q4 2016) in the City, 100A Rodman's Neck Path in the Bronx was the most significant development project during this period with an estimated cost of \$740 million. 1 Wall Street in Manhattan Community District 01, Financial Sub-district was the second largest with an estimated cost of \$444 Million. 1 Wall Street comes under A1- job type (conversions) making it most massive project in the Borough.

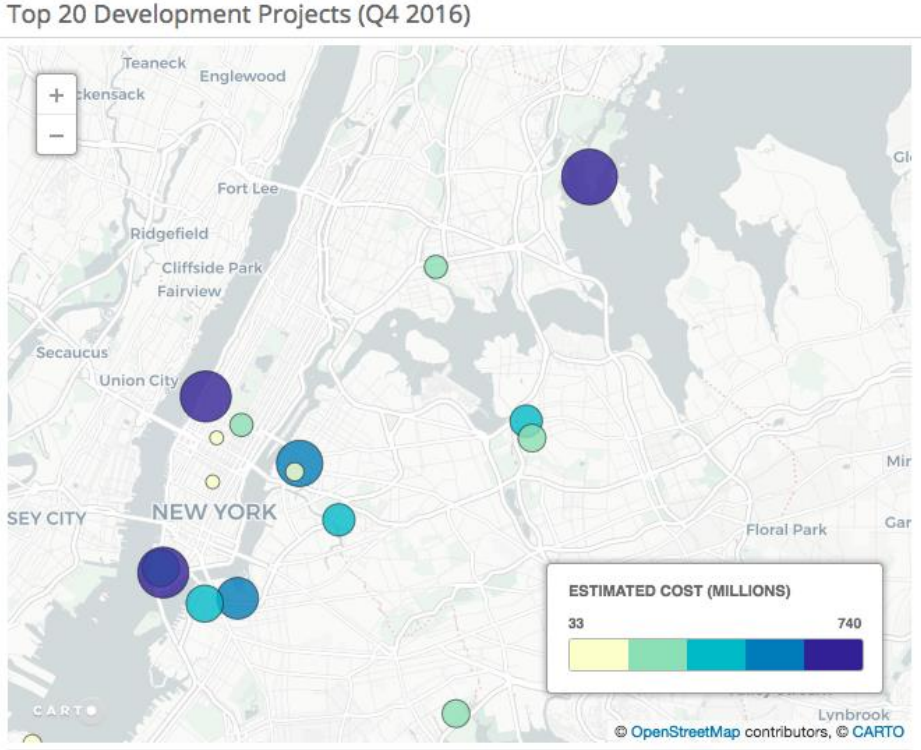


Figure 5: Map showing the Development Projects. Source: NYC Construction Dashboard

With such massive increase in the growth of residential units, we can predict the growth of population. The following section attempts to outline the approximate fee for the development projects that took place post 9/11 by applying this database to the fee obtained from the precedents of Impact fund.

Developmental Impact Fee

Manhattan Community Board 01 – (2000 - 2016)

Residential Database - New Construction

Address	ResArea	UnitsRes	Built	*SF Impact fee	*PHX Impact fee
15 CLIFF STREET	142,626	156	2000	1526098.2	339284.4
124 HUDSON STREET	68,033	27	2000	727953.1	58722.3
5 HARRISON STREET	10,656	5	2000	114019.2	10874.5
333 STREET GREENWICH	6,800	1	2000	72760	2174.9
111 WORTH STREET	354,721	331	2001	3795514.7	719891.9
71 MURRAY STREET	46,332	11	2001	495752.4	23923.9
19 BEACH STREET	17,968	6	2001	192257.6	13049.4
20 RIVER TERRACE	334,939	293	2002	3583847.3	637245.7
10 LIBERTY STREET	384,802	287	2002	4117381.4	624196.3
58 THOMAS STREET	11,223	6	2002	120086.1	13049.4
2 GOLD STREET	598,366	650	2003	6402516.2	1413685
99 JOHN STREET	348,252	438	2003	3726296.4	952606.2
10 LITTLE WEST STREET	229,060	115	2003	2450942	250113.5
48 LAIGHT STREET	13,147	9	2003	140672.9	19574.1
325 NORTH END AVENUE	356,483	274	2004	3814368.1	595922.6
211 NORTH END AVENUE	276,141	253	2004	2954708.7	550249.7
92 LAIGHT STREET	141,850	65	2004	1517795	141368.5
7 HUBERT STREET	106,462	34	2004	1139143.4	73946.6
213 FRONT STREET	36,000	29	2004	385200	63072.1
24 PECK SLIP	11,961	9	2004	127982.7	19574.1
114 HUDSON STREET	10,865	5	2004	116255.5	10874.5
343 BROADWAY	344,250	358	2005	3683475	778614.2
15 WILLIAM STREET	325,062	320	2005	3478163.4	695968
200 CHAMBERS STREET	312,051	253	2005	3338945.7	550249.7
51 WALKER STREET	26,213	15	2005	280479.1	32623.5
217 WEST BROADWAY	23,781	7	2005	254456.7	15224.3
88 LAIGHT STREET	13,112	7	2005	140298.4	15224.3
138 READE STREET	12,526	5	2005	134028.2	10874.5
12 BARCLAY Street	500,000	396	2006	5350000	861260.4
89 MURRAY Street	561,827	382	2006	6011548.9	830811.8
70 BATTERY PLACE	337,470	245	2006	3610929	532850.5
1 RIVER TERRACE	409,834	243	2006	4385223.8	528500.7
30 LITTLE WEST STREET	342,007	233	2006	3659474.9	506751.7

78 LAIGHT Street	20,298	7	2006	217188.6	15224.3
16 WARREN Street	11,734	6	2006	125553.8	13049.4
450 WASHINGTON STREET	271,442	283	2007	2904429.4	615496.7
123 WASHINGTON Street	169,352	223	2007	1812066.4	485002.7
211 PEARL STREET	198,500	189	2007	2123950	411056.1
50 FRANKLIN Street	70,889	72	2007	758512.3	156592.8
475 GREENWICH STREET	35,580	20	2007	380706	43498
85 WEST BROADWAY	15,060	15	2007	161142	32623.5
408 GREENWICH Street	14,967	4	2007	160146.9	8699.6
200 NORTH END AVENUE	297,625	280	2008	3184587.5	608972
300 NORTH END AVENUE	199,078	191	2008	2130134.6	415405.9
176 WEST BROADWAY	42,842	16	2008	458409.4	34798.4
240 WEST BROADWAY	21,741	6	2008	232628.7	13049.4
276 WATER	10,722	3	2008	114725.4	6524.7
40 GOLD Street	48,435	56	2009	518254.5	121794.4
77 READE Street	45,528	27	2009	487149.6	58722.3
471 WASHINGTON Street	26,595	9	2009	284566.5	19574.1
281 BROADWAY	94,260	83	2010	1008582	180516.7
254 FRONT	27,615	40	2010	295480.5	86996
137 FRANKLIN STREET	12,127	3	2011	129758.9	6524.7
84 WHITE STREET	43,300	33	2012	463310	71771.7
113 NASSAU Street	147,499	168	2012	1578239.3	365383.2
19 PARK PLACE	44,750	29	2013	478825	63072.1
290 WEST STREET	32,690	13	2013	349783	28273.7
71 READE STREET	34,187	18	2013	365800.9	39148.2
11 NORTH MOORE STREET	57,604	18	2013	616362.8	39148.2
246 FRONT STREET	9,734	6	2015	104153.8	13049.4
403 GREENWICH STREET	13,887	4	2015	148590.9	8699.6
56 FULTON STREET	95,677	120	2015	1023743.9	260988
22 THAMES STREET	438,837	439	2016	4695555.9	954781.1
114 FULTON STREET	341,434	483	2016	3653343.8	1050476.7
161 MAIDEN LANE	166,636	80	2016	1783005.2	173992
264 WEST STREET	190,478	47	2016	2038114.6	102220.3
111 MURRAY STREET	400,318	157	2016	4283402.6	341459.3

34 PARK ROW
Total

58,112
10,424,353

31
8647

2016

621798.4
111540577.1

67421.9
18806360.3

***SF Impact Fee Rate = \$10.70/Sft** for Residential Development

Source: NYC PLUTO 17v1.1

***PHX Impact Fee Rate = \$3,346/ EDU**(Equivalent Demand
Unit)
(Multi Family = 0.65 EDU per dwelling unit)

Developmental Impact Fee

Manhattan Community Board 01 – (2000 - 2016)

Residential Database - Conversions

Address	UnitsRes	ResArea	*SF Impact fee	*PHX Impact Fee
20 EXCHANGE PLACE	350	724299	7749999.3	761215
90 WEST STREET	410	357001	3819910.7	891709
124 CHAMBERS STREET	5	10359	110841.3	10874.5
54 WARREN STREET	4	14500	155150	8699.6
60 WARREN STREET	5	25260	270282	10874.5
38 WARREN STREET	24	50165	536765.5	52197.6
158 CHAMBERS STREET	5	7026	75178.2	10874.5
74 WARREN STREET	17	33830	361981	36973.3
92 WARREN STREET	12	26445	282961.5	26098.8
100 BARCLAY STREET	157	561,157	6004379.9	341459.3
18 MURRAY STREET	5	5686	60840.2	10874.5
41 WARREN STREET	6	13414	143529.8	13049.4
47 MURRAY STREET	4	7206	77104.2	8699.6
53 MURRAY STREET	6	15318	163902.6	13049.4
17 PARK PLACE	8	15522	166085.4	17399.2
50 MURRAY STREET	389	538520	5762164	846036.1
49 WARREN STREET	10	18120	193884	21749
53 PARK PLACE	114	130100	1392070	247938.6
55 MURRAY STREET	4	16805	179813.5	8699.6
33 RECTOR STREET	13	27750	296925	28273.7
88 GREENWICH STREET	452	315941	3380568.7	983054.8
120 GREENWICH STREET	103	67009	716996.3	224014.7
75 WEST STREET	206	250471	2680039.7	448029.4
82 WASHINGTON STREET	397	324514	3472299.8	863435.3
12 JOHN STREET	16	28798	308138.6	34798.4
138 FULTON STREET	4	8732	93432.4	8699.6
20 JOHN STREET	3	3960	42372	6524.7
87 NASSAU STREET	21	46495	497496.5	45672.9
71 NASSAU STREET	52	53262	569903.4	113094.8
15 BROAD STREET	372	557882	5969337.4	809062.8
37 WALL STREET	290	371214	3971989.8	630721
53 NASSAU STREET	3	2400	25680	6524.7
55 WALL STREET	107	107133	1146323.1	232714.3
10 LIBERTY PLACE	4	4065	43495.5	8699.6
16 MAIDEN LANE	5	3420	36594	10874.5
2 CHASE MANHATTAN PLAZA	409	428409	4583976.3	889534.1
15 STONE STREET	3	5461	58432.7	6524.7
40 BROAD STREET	167	154437	1652475.9	363208.3
32 WATER STREET	4	9807	104934.9	8699.6
15 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET	7	4760	50932	15224.3
54 STONE STREET	5	19230	205761	10874.5
2 WATER STREET	97	126420	1352694	210965.3
19 WEST STREET	138	168748	1805603.6	300136.2
1 WEST STREET	490	446382	4776287.4	1065701
50 PINE STREET	20	28972	310000.4	43498
54 PINE STREET	4	6719	71893.3	8699.6

84 WILLIAM STREET	112	104084	1113698.8	243588.8
90 WILLIAM STREET	113	112074	1199191.8	245763.7
56 PINE STREET	90	58565	626645.5	195741
70 PINE STREET	664	941696	10076147.2	1444133.6
67 WALL STREET	220	264403	2829112.1	478478
63 WALL STREET	476	378531	4050281.7	1035252.4
75 WALL STREET	349	316775	3389492.5	759040.1
1 WALL STREET COURT	126	82073	878181.1	274037.4
180 WATER STREET	565	400950	4290165	1228818.5
101 WALL STREET	51	70250	751675	110919.9
110 WALL STREET	205	230017	2461181.9	445854.5
10 HANOVER SQUARE	493	467404	5001222.8	1072225.7
95 WALL STREET	507	443500	4745450	1102674.3
102 FULTON STREET	14	22614	241969.8	30448.6
120 FULTON STREET	4	3826	40938.2	8699.6
120 NASSAU STREET	4	4543	48610.1	8699.6
136 WILLIAM STREET	10	10000	107000	21749
47 ANN STREET	12	21010	224807	26098.8
55 ANN STREET	3	3000	32100	6524.7
80 NASSAU STREET	11	25495	272796.5	23923.9
111 FULTON STREET	163	152715	1634050.5	354508.7
13 PARK ROW	210	190284	2036038.8	456729
119 FULTON STREET	19	24735	264664.5	41323.1
39 JOHN STREET	10	14800	158360	21749
90 NASSAU STREET	7	11060	118342	15224.3
135 WILLIAM STREET	30	56738	607096.6	65247
105 NASSAU STREET	9	20883	223448.1	19574.1
87 JOHN STREET	160	147400	1577180	347984
59 JOHN STREET	73	89994	962935.8	158767.7
45 JOHN STREET	84	75285	805549.5	182691.6
26 CLIFF STREET	3	6400	68480	6524.7
116 JOHN STREET	418	330558	3536970.6	909108.2
214 FRONT STREET	96	14941	159868.7	208790.4
277 WATER STREET	5	6480	69336	10874.5
45 PECK SLIP	1	2620	28034	2174.9
45 BEEKMAN STREET	8	8818	94352.6	17399.2
8 WARREN STREET	14	33365	357005.5	30448.6
100 CHAMBERS STREET	4	6436	68865.2	8699.6
144 NASSAU STREET	130	141716	1516361.2	282737
16 WARREN STREET	6	11734	125553.8	13049.4
19 MURRAY STREET	3	8540	91378	6524.7
19 WARREN STREET	8	14979	160275.3	17399.2
20 WARREN STREET	4	9040	96728	8699.6
88 CHAMBERS STREET	4	7015	75060.5	8699.6
9 MURRAY STREET	27	60719	649693.3	58722.3
90 CHAMBERS STREET	5	8000	85600	10874.5
92 CHAMBERS STREET	4	7762	83053.4	8699.6

270 BROADWAY	87	206281	2207206.7	189216.3
100 MAIDEN LANE	336	267552	2862806.4	730766.4
Total	10884	12040784	128836388.8	23671611.6

***SF Impact Fee Rate = \$10.70/Sft** for Residential
Development

Source: ADNY & NYC PLUTO 17v1.1

***PHX Impact Fee Rate = \$3,346/ EDU**(Equivalent
Demand Unit)
(Multi Family = 0.65 EDU per dwelling unit)

Conclusions

Though this comprehensive data of Community Board 01 does not include all conversions in Tribeca area, but they include A1- Job type. This database, as a tool, also points toward what other data could be collected and tracked to undertake such a study and also highlights the missing data.

In conclusion, this residential database can be a powerful tool in practicing advocacy and to lobby the different city agencies and officials by providing the numbers and the data to improve service delivery to improve the infrastructure facilities of residents. However, this data as a tool needs to be used in context and needs to be regularly updated as more data becomes available.

New Construction In Manhattan Community District 01 (2000-2016)

New Construction 2000-2016



Alterations & Conversions In Manhattan Community District 01
(2000-2016)

Manhattan CB 01 - Alterations and Conversions (2000-2016)

