# **RESILIENT NEIGHBORHOODS:**

Broad Channel Resiliency Rezoning C 170256 ZMQ, N 170257 ZRQ

Hamilton Beach Resiliency Rezoning C 170255 ZMQ, N 170267 ZRQ



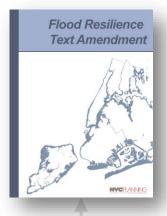




# **DCP Climate Resiliency Initiatives**



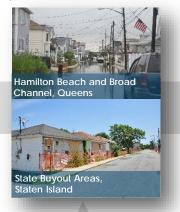
Flood Text (2013) initial, temporary regulations building off EO 230



**SRNR** (2015) provides additional zoning relief to expedite recovery



Local Rezonings (2017) in vulnerable areas of Queens and Staten Island



Flood Text II (2018) to be updated and made permanent





**Executive Order 230** (2012) mayoral override of zoning



**PFIRM + Freeboard** (2012) DOB requires most restrictive map; additional elevation



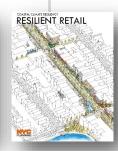
SIRR Report (2013) long-term, citywide resiliency framework



**Build it Back** (2015) lessons learned in rebuilding effort inform zoning changes



Neighborhood Studies (2014-17) will inform the text and local rezonings



Resilient Retail & Resilient Industry (2014-17) will inform the text



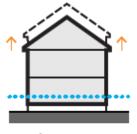
One New York (2015) moves from recovery to future resiliency



# 2013 Citywide Flood Resilience Text Amendment

\*Intended to be updated based on lessons learned, expires 1 year after adoption of PFIRMs.

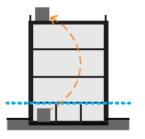
- Height: increases the height limit of all buildings in the floodplain by allowing height to be measured from the Design Flood Elevation (DFE), and in some cases, a higher reference point
- Floor area: allows discounting of floor space when lost in order to come into compliance with the latest building standards (raised entryways, mechanical space, floodproofed areas)
- Retrofitting older buildings: overrides typical zoning rules for non-complying and non-conforming buildings, giving them wide latitude to retrofit and rebuild.
- **Design standards:** requires elevated buildings to mitigate their impact on the streetscape



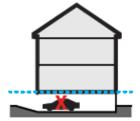
Height must recognize elevation requirements in flood zones



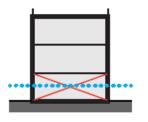
Access need for stairs/ramps requires imaginative solutions



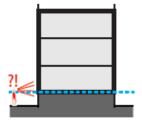
Mechanical Systems must allow relocation out of flood-prone areas



Parking may not be possible below ground



Ground Floor Use buildings may be allowed only limited use of ground floors



Streetscape limit negative effect of blank walls on streetscape



# 2015 Special Regulations for Neighborhood Recovery



\*Text is intended to be temporary, and expires in 2022.

### Special rules for select neighborhoods to accelerate recovery from Hurricane Sandy by:

- 1. Simplifying the process for documenting non-compliances for Sandy-damaged homes,
- 2. Remove disincentives for property owners to make resilient investments, by allowing additional habitable space to be elevated to comply with flood-resistant construction standards, and
- **3. Establishing a new zoning envelope**, so reconstructed homes are more accurately reflects the existing cottage-style neighborhood character.





# **Resilient Neighborhoods**

#### **Neighborhood Studies:**

- Planning initiative to identify neighborhood-specific strategies, including zoning and land use changes, to support the vitality and resiliency of communities in the floodplain and prepare them for future storms.
- Recommendations include local zoning changes, and zoning changes to be incorporated into the future citywide text.





# **Resilient Neighborhoods**



### **Community Advisory Committee:**

 Appointed by Councilmember Eric Ulrich and included representatives from Community Boards and Civic Associations

### **Public Outreach Summary:**

- 5 Community Advisory Committee Meetings
- 4 Community Board Meeting Presentations
- 4 Civic Association Meeting Presentations

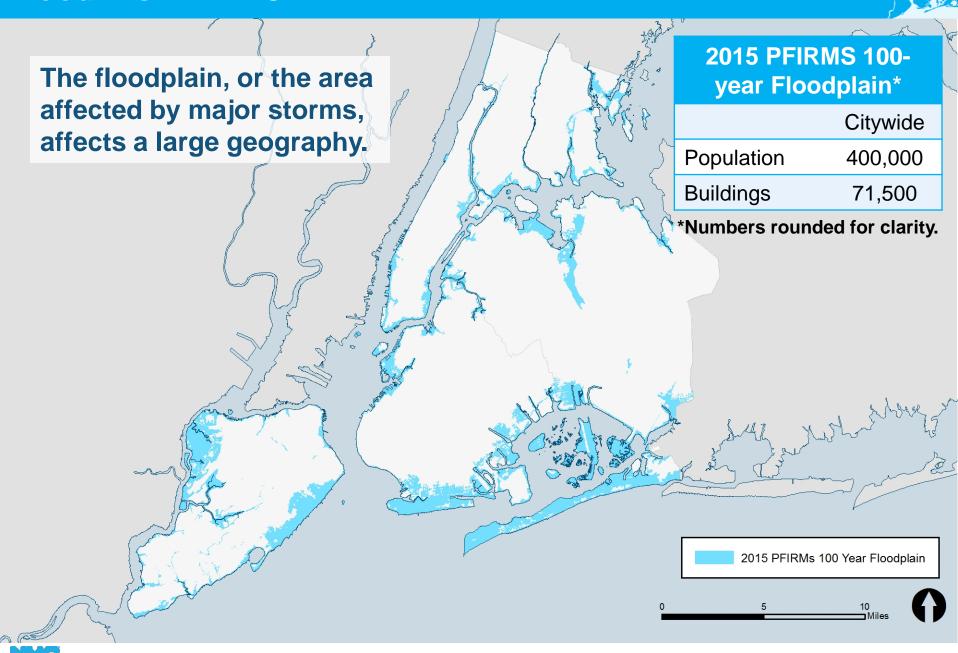


#### **Recommendations:**

- Reflect neighborhood character in Old Howard Beach through a future rezoning
- Update zoning to make it easier for property owners to make resiliency investments to their buildings
- Advance coordinated infrastructure and coastal protection strategies
- Enact targeted zoning changes to reflect the unique character and long-term vulnerability of Hamilton Beach and Broad Channel

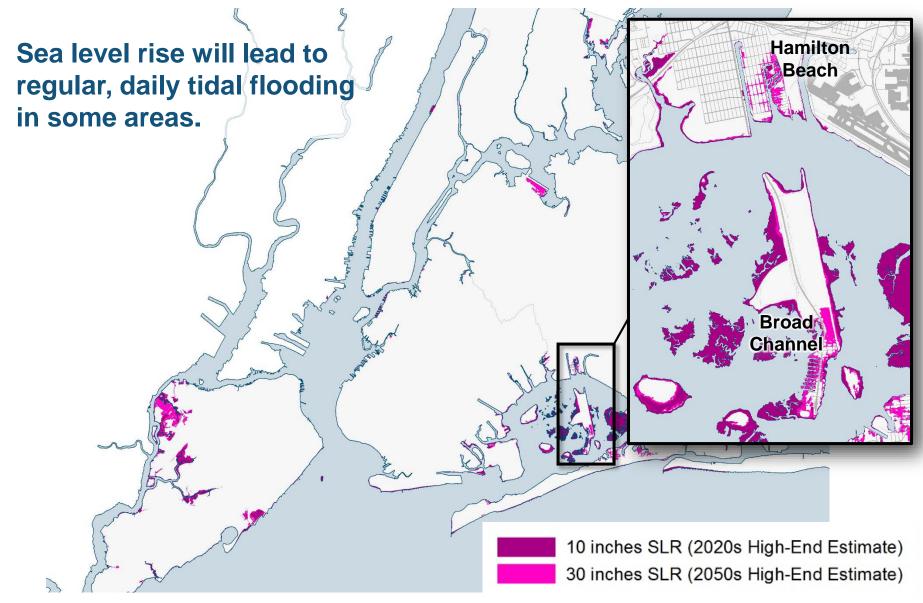


### Flood Risk in NYC



# **Risks from Sea Level Rise**







# Approach to future zoning + land use strategies



Where flood risk is exceptional, including where sea level rise will lead to future daily tidal flooding.

Where risk from extreme events can be managed through infrastructure and context can support growth.

### Flood risk and local planning considerations

#### Limit

Zoning and other tools should limit exposure to damage and disruption by limiting the density future development.

### **Accommodate**

Adjust zoning to allow buildings to retrofit, by providing flexibility and removing obstacles to resiliency investments.

### **Encourage**

Encourage construction of new development built to a higher standard of flood protection.



# **Broad Channel – Existing Zoning and Land Use**





#### **R3-2**

- Allows all residential building types
- 0.6 FAR (includes 0.1 attic allowance)
- 40' min. lot width (D); 18' min. lot width (SD, A)
- 5' min. side yard width (D)
- 1 parking space required per unit
- 1.0 FAR for community facilities

### C1-2 Overlays

- Permits local commercial uses
- Parking requirements vary by use, but typically one offstreet parking space is required for every 300 sq ft of commercial floor area

# **Broad Channel – Sea Level Rise Projections**





**Broad Channel: 2050s Sea Level Rise Projections** 

### **226 Buildings**

MHHW + 11" (25<sup>th</sup> percentile projection)

### 368 Buildings

MHHW + 21" (75<sup>th</sup> percentile projection)

### 744 Buildings

MHHW + 30" (90th percentile projection)





# **Broad Channel – Proposed Rezoning**



- Establishing a new Special
  Coastal Risk District to limit
  development to single-family
  residences, and also prohibit
  community facilities with
  sleeping accommodations
- Rezoning from R3-2 to R3A, to limit new development to detached houses and reflect the area's lot width conditions
- Rezoning from R3-2 to C3A on Broad Channel's south-eastern shore to bring existing marinas into zoning conformance
- Rezoning from a C1-2 to C1-3
  overlay in Broad Channel's
  commercial node to help
  reduce the off-street parking
  requirement

# Hamilton Beach – Existing Zoning and Land Use







#### **R3-1**

- Allows one- and two-family detached and semi-detached residences allowed
- 0.6 FAR (includes 0.1 attic allowance)
- 40' min. lot width (D); 18' min. lot width (SD)
- 5' min. side yard width (D)
- 1 parking space required per unit
- 1.0 FAR for community facilities

### C1-2 Overlays

- Permits local commercial uses
- Parking requirements vary by use, but typically one offstreet parking space is required for every 300 sq. ft. of commercial floor area



# **Hamilton Beach – Sea Level Rise Projections**





# Hamilton Beach: 2050s Sea Level Rise Projections

### 65 Buildings

MHHW + 11" (25<sup>th</sup> percentile projection)

### 178 Buildings

MHHW + 21" (75<sup>th</sup> percentile projection)

#### 310 Buildings

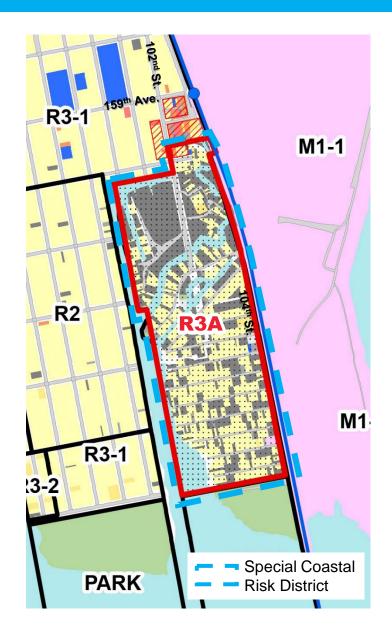
MHHW + 30" (90th percentile projection)





# **Hamilton Beach – Proposed Rezoning**





- Establishing a new Special
  Coastal Risk District to limit
  development to two-family
  residences to lots at least 40
  feet wide, and also prohibit
  community facilities with
  sleeping accommodations
- Rezoning from R3-1 to R3A, to limit new development to detached houses and reflect the area's lot width conditions
- Rezoning from a C1-2 to C1-3
  overlay in Coleman Square to
  help reduce the off-street
  parking requirement



# **ULURP Overview**



- Broad Channel and Hamilton Beach Resiliency Rezonings were certified as complete by the Department of City Planning on February 21, 2017
- Community Boards 10 and 14 recommended approval
- Queens Borough President recommended approval
- City Planning Commission adopted a resolution to approve the applications

