1	
2	PLANNING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
3	GENERAL HEARING
4	Tuesday, January 04, 2011
5	7: 00 p. m.
6	in
7	Second Floor Meeting Room, 344 Broadway
8	City Hall Annex McCusker Building Cambridge, Massachusetts
9	Lhank Dana al La Chailte
10	Hugh Russell, Chair Thomas Anninger, Vice Chair
11	William Tibbs, Member Pamela Winters, Member
12	Steven Winter, Member H. Theodore Cohen, Member
13	Charles Studen, Associate Member Ahmed Nur, Associate Member
14	
15	Susan Glazer, Acting Assistant City Manager for Community Development
16	Community Development Staff:
17	Li za Paden Les Barber
18	Roger Booth Stuart Dash
19	
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(Sitting Members: Hugh Russell, Thomas
3	Anninger, Pamel a Winters, Charles Studen,
4	Steven Winter, H. Theodore Cohen.)
5	HUGH RUSSELL: Good evening, this is
6	the meeting of the Cambridge Planning Board.
7	First item on our agenda is review of the
8	Board of Zoning Appeal cases for next week.
9	LIZA PADEN: There are a number of
10	cases on.
11	STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair, I had a
12	fewifl could.
13	I'd like to ask about 11 Linnean, case
14	No. 10040 and I think I'll preface this by
15	indicating that in a general sense, I don't
16	like taking side yards and property around
17	the houses to put cars on them, so I'd like
18	to know what that's all about and if we can
19	make a comment?
20	LI ZA PADEN: Okay. The No. 11
21	Linnean Street Board of Zoning Appeal cases

1 is second on the agenda. This application is 2 for a parking space at the corner of Linnean 3 Street and Humboldt Avenue. So it's a corner 4 lot. That gives it two front yards and two 5 side yards. And what is happening is the 6 Zoning line is along -- is near this property 7 line, and so where they want to put the 8 parking space, because they can't put it on 9 Linnean Street because of the change in the 10 grade in the front yard, they're asking for 11 permission to put it on the side yard. I'm 12 -- well, I'm sorry, the Humboldt side of the 13 property. 14 PAMELA WINTERS: Do you have a 15 little -- sorry. Take your time. 16 No, I've seen it. CHARLES STUDEN: 17 PAMELA WINTERS: Okay. HUGH RUSSELL: In the past where we 18 have these same kinds of facts we've tended 19 20 to leave this to the Board of Zoning Appeal 21 because I think the views of the abutters are

1	very important and the Zoning Board will be
2	hearing that.
3	STEVEN WINTER: I'm okay with that.
4	LIZA PADEN: Okay. Just so I can
5	keep all the pieces of paper in order. Thank
6	you.
7	PAMELA WINTERS: Sure.
8	LIZA PADEN: The next case I believe
9	you said was the 514 Franklin Street, which
10	is 10043.
11	STEVEN WINTER: Right. And my
12	question was, we indicate there is a
13	non-conforming building coming down and new
14	construction coming up in the same footprint.
15	And my question is: Is the new construction
16	the same height as the demolition?
17	LIZA PADEN: It's actually six
18	i nches shorter.
19	STEVEN WINTER: Okay. Then I don't
20	have any problems with it.
21	LIZA PADEN: The last case on this

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agenda, 64 Dudley Street. I just wanted to draw your attention to that. Unfortunately I don't have any further information on this. And I've spoken with the Board of Zoning Appeal staff and Inspectional Services and they have requested that the Applicant work on the information that was submitted. There seems to be a question to me on whether or not this property's been merged with the adjacent lot and, therefore, the subdivision to create these two units is in question. There's also a question on the front yards. I'll pass out two sets of drawings. Here's one, and here's the other.

STEVEN WINTER: Liza, what is the Variance that they're looking for?

LIZA PADEN: They're looking for -well, that's under discussion. The Variances
that they're looking for is from the
dimensional table and the side yard setback
in the Residence B, and they're also looking

1	for floor area, gross floor area. The lot is
2	5,010 square feet so they would be allowed
3	2,505 square feet, but they want I believe
4	it's 4,000 square feet. Yes, 4,008 square.
5	There's also a lot of discussion about
6	the existing building. There's a large
7	building at the interior corner of Cedar and
8	McLean Place.
9	PAMELA WINTERS: Yes.
10	LIZA PADEN: And that's a 19-unit
11	building. And by subdividing this parcel out
12	to create the separate parcel for the two new
13	buildings
14	PAMELA WINTERS: Right.
15	LIZA PADEN: I'm not clear that
16	that's going to be allowed.
17	So, I've talked to the BZA staff, and
18	they are trying to work it out with the
19	Applicant, and that's all the information I
20	have. There's a lot of questions.
21	PAMELA WINTERS: Well, I had a real

1 concern about that one, too.

LIZA PADEN: Usually in Residence B

-- this is a Special Permit from the Planning
Board on Section 5.53 where the Planning
Board would discuss the design in
relationship to having a building that's more
than 75 feet from the front lot line. But
this building is on McLean Place and Dudley
Street, so if they're making the
determination that McLean Place is a street,
then you have two front yards and no rear
yard.

CHARLES STUDEN: I also was curious about the statement that they're making I andscape -- heart scape and I andscape improvements to adjacent properties to benefit the subject property and neighbors. And that's in response I presume to objections that they've gotten from the neighbors? And what is that?

LIZA PADEN: The improvements that

1 they're talking about are the heart scape and 2 the landscape is that the section of this 3 parcel, this parcel that's 5,000 square feet, 4 it's 30 feet wide and 167 feet long, has been 5 vacant and it's been asphalt. So they don't 6 go into detail, but my assumption is that 7 they're creating landscaped parking spaces on 8 the abutting lot which is for the 19-unit 9 building. And they're going to create a 10 trash enclosure/laundry facility. 11 PAMELA WINTERS: Okay. 12 LIZA PADEN: So, there's a lot of 13 questi ons here. 14 PAMELA WINTERS: Yes. 15 LIZA PADEN: I don't know if the 16 Planning Board wants to send a comment, like 17 the Application's confusing? 18 The only thing I had STEVEN WINTER: 19 to say is it's confusing. And the fact that 20 the BZA knows that when it shows up, that's 21 fine with me. And if the Board also wants to

1 say we thought there was a lack of 2 information on that, that's all right, too. 3 THOMAS ANNI NGER: That seems a 4 little condescending to me. I think they can 5 figure out if something is confusing. 6 PAMELA WINTERS: Well --7 HUGH RUSSELL: What's confusing is I 8 think not so much their intention but what 9 the legal effect of the subdivision which may 10 or may not be correct, where you draw the 11 line, what is the legal status of the 12 buildings that were left which would likely 13 be non-conforming. So it's those kinds of 14 You know, if you drew the questi ons. 15 subdivision line down the middle of the 16 driveway, then these new buildings might 17 comply and that might be fine except the 18 other buildings are probably not in 19 compliance now, you know, knowing what the 20 actual facts are about creation of this lot. 21 Ri ght. STEVEN WINTER: And we don't

1	have the
2	HUGH RUSSELL: We don't have that.
3	And that's really necessary to evaluate.
4	PAMELA WINTERS: Right.
5	I think it's okay to say that we have
6	some issues around it.
7	l also had a question about No. 10
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Maybe we should state
9	just one principle.
10	PAMELA WINTERS: Sorry.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: To the extent that
12	this appears to be adding significant
13	additional floor area about what is permitted
14	on these two lots, that doesn't seem to be
15	good pl anni ng to us.
16	LI ZA PADEN: Okay.
17	THOMAS ANNINGER: I don't know if
18	you can say that.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: I mean, there has to
20	be a huge FAR Variance. If they can
21	demonstrate that that's just where they drew

the line and the whole book lots together are basically improvements, you might look at it differently. I doubt if that's the case, but I don't know.

PAMELA WINTERS: I had a question about 10041.

LIZA PADEN: Yes.

PAMELA WINTERS: Did you see any issues around that, Liza?

actually has come to the Board for a conversion of a non-residential -- it was a mechanic's garage converting conversion to residential. And unfortunately the two applications never were built. So they went to the Board of Zoning Appeal to get a use variance. And this building is proposed to be converted into a dentist office with a living space in it. And during the work, they've discovered that they need some more relief. It's all interior and calculation

1	and things like that.
2	PAMELA WINTERS: Okay.
3	LI ZA PADEN: Okay?
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.
5	LIZA PADEN: And I would like to
6	report that I read the transcript for
7	November 16th and it reflects what the public
8	hearing was.
9	STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair, I move
10	that we accept Ms. Paden's recommendation
11	that the notes are in order, the minutes are
12	in order and we should ratify them.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Second?
14	CHARLES STUDEN: Second.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Di scussi on?
16	All those in favor?
17	(Show of hands.)
18	HUGH RUSSELL: All members voting in
19	favor.
20	(Russell, Anninger, Winters, Winter,
21	Cohen, Studen.)

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HUGH RUSSELL: Susan, would you like to give us the update?

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SUSAN GLAZER: Thank you, Hugh.

Our next meeting will be January 18th,

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and we have two public hearings that night.

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One, Lesley University will be presenting the

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building for the Art Institute of Boston on Mass. Ave. near Porter Square. And then we

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have an application to tear down the building

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on the Faces site and build new housing. So,

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after many years there's redevelopment

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proposed for that site. And then there is

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also a general business item for -- it was

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Planning Board Special Permit No. 231 for a

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commercial building on Bent Street. It has

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been, it was a three-building proposal. This

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is one of the buildings and Stansco Company

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has bought it and is converting it into -- or

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will be building it for its offices, but

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there are some changes to the site plan that

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they wanted to go over with the Board.

21 could j

On February 1st is the Planning Board's annual Town Gown night. That meeting will be held at the Central Square Senior Center.

And Lesley University, Harvard University and MIT will be presenting their annual updates of their activities as they pertain to development.

On February 15th, I think these are tentative, I don't know that we have all the plans in place at this point, there will be two public hearings. One of which pertains to an item that you'll be hearing tonight, which is the one on 5.28. There is a second Petition on that to not allow a conversion to multi-family in either Residence A or Residence B Districts.

So that's the schedule for the moment.

The hearings in March will take place on

March 1st and March 15th.

STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair, if I could just ask for a clarification. What

1 will the presentation on the Faces site be? 2 Are we reviewing -- is it a site review or 3 what's the --4 SUSAN GLAZER: No. It's a Special 5 Permit for multi-family housing. 6 STEVEN WINTER: Okay. 7 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. We're close to our starting time for the public hearing and 8 9 I think Susan wanted to give us some 10 background about other discussions that are 11 going on in the city about this subject. 12 why don't you get us started. 13 (Sitting Members: Hugh Russell, Thomas 14 Anninger, William Tibbs, Pamela Winters, 15 Steven Winter, H. Theodore Cohen, Charles Studen, Ahmed Nur.) 16 17 SUSAN GLAZER: The first hearing tonight is on Section 5.28 and this issue 18 19 came up with regard to the conversion of the 20 North Cambridge Catholic High School on 21 Norris Street which you heard last month I

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believe. Subsequent to that hearing the City Council asked the Community Development Department to draft some language that would clarify some of the issues that arose as a result of interpretation of 5.28. that, and the City Council sent it on then to -- through the regular rezoning process both to the Planning Board and the Ordinance Committee. Also, since that time the Mayor asked our staff to meet with a number of the abutters to go over some of the issues that the neighbors had. And briefly there were a wide range of issues, but I think to make it simple for the Planning Board, density was clearly one of them. What can you do? You know, should we be looking at the formula for how to determine the number of units that could be used in a converted building? One of the subsequent questions is can there -should there be a cap on the number of units or the amount of floor area that could be

allowed? Clearly parking was another issue. Whether we should require visitor spaces? How do you determine the number of parking spaces? Should it be by unit or by number of bedrooms? There was also a consideration perhaps to allow mixed use in these buildings given that some of the non-residential uses may, at least to the neighbors, appear less intrusive than residential use might be. But overall the neighbors were very clear that they wanted some provisions that both preserved and protected the character of the neighborhood.

So those were the larger issues that we have been discussing with the neighbors.

Clearly there's no resolution on it because we do have the rezoning process, and this is the first of those hearings.

HUGH RUSSELL: So, I will open the hearing. The proposal to modify section 5.28.2 conversion of non-residential

structures to residential use. 1 2 Les, are you going to present this to 3 us? 4 LES BARBER: I am. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 6 LES BARBER: I am. 7 The changes are fairly modest, but they 8 obvi ously have some considerable 9 The first issue raised was the si gni fi cance. 10 ambiguity about, and in some people's view, 11 the absolute prohibition for conversion of 12 these buildings to multi-family use, and 13 specifically the Residence B district because 14 that was the district applying to Norris 15 But by extension also the Residence Street. 16 A-1 and A-2 districts. So, the first set of 17 changes is to make clear by adding footnotes 18 in the table of use regulations and by some 19 additional language in 5.28.2 that the

conversion can be for the normal set of

residential uses and including multi-family

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use.

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And then the second change was to the mechanism by which the total number of units allowed in such conversion is determined. Currently as you know, the number of units are determined by the floor area in the building as opposed to the normal Zoning District mechanism, which is the area per unit -- of area of lot per unit which determines the number of dwelling units. as it has been operating over the past ten years, that number has been a single number for every district in the city, which is one unit per 900 square feet of building area. And the 40 Norris Street site, because it is such a large building, indicated perhaps the potential flaw in that uniformity of provi si on. And we introduced reflecting the City Council's order two additional square In all of the C districts the footages. number 900 remains the same. In the

Residence B district the number was increased to 1600 square feet. And then the A district the number was increased to 2500 square feet. So those are the principal changes.

The documents that we sent out to you which might help you think about the issue are first an analysis of the dwelling unit size that is permitted in most of our residential districts, which is an interplay between the FAR allowed in the district and the lot area per dwelling unit allowed in the district. And the chart indicates that that varies considerably from 900 square feet average size unit to 3,000 square feet in the Residence A-1 District.

In the Residence B District it's somewhat hard to determine because it's related to the size of the lot, because the lot area per dwelling unit is changed as the lot gets bigger. And then obviously in 5.28.2 the number essentially is 900 square

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feet.

And then just as an illustration of choosing any one of those numbers of the 1600 square feet -- foot number that appears in the proposed Amendment, we applied that to the 40 Norris Street building both as to the square footage that's indicated in the Assessor records and the square footage that is proposed in the application. And you can see how the average size of the unit produces a wide range of potential dwelling units in the building.

And then Liza prepared a detailed list of conversion of permits we've issued with the various dimensional characteristics.

We have a map that HUGH RUSSELL: shows where they're at.

Oh, okay, that's right, LES BARBER: yes.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Are there any questions by members of the Board to Les?

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H. THEODORE COHEN: Les, where did the 1600 and 2500 square foot numbers come from?

LES BARBER: The 1600 square foot number was suggested, at least in the discussions at the City Council, I don't remember whether it actually appeared directly in the count -- in the order that was transmitted to us. And the 2500 number was just my interpolation of the -- sort of the in between the A-1 and the A-2 average unit size. The numbers are not -- there's no magic in the numbers specifically, and that's why I provided that chart of what's currently in the Ordinance over a wide range of districts to give you a sense of, if you were struggling to find an appropriate number and a rationale for it, it might be of assistance in doing that.

H. THEODORE COHEN: I just have one other question.

In the proposed new 5.28.27 I'm not
quite sure I'm understanding the second
clause where the Residence B use is not
generally allowed in the district as required
where the use is permitted.
LES BARBER: There was an issue at
least initially in the current Ordinance,
because in the Residence B District it
appeared that multi-family use was not
allowed and, therefore, that use in the B
District didn't have a parking number
associated with it. It's essentially one
parking space per unit everywhere. But where
a multi-family is allowed, which is in most
other districts, it's always one space per
dwelling unit.
H. THEODORE COHEN: And that's
uni form throughout the city
LES BARBER: Yes.
H. THEODORE COHEN: wherever it's
allowed?

1 LES BARBER: Yes, it's uniform 2 actually for all housing. Wherever it 3 occurs. 4 H. THEODORE COHEN: Thanks. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Charl es. 6 Les, thank you for CHARLES STUDEN: 7 preparing this two-page graphic. I'm having 8 a little bit of trouble, though, 9 understanding it completely. And I'm 10 wondering if you could explain to me on page 11 one, the average dwelling unit size in 12 selected residential zoning district. You 13 have one section is highlighted in yellow, 14 bright yellow, and the other is a more 15 orangey color. Residence B new, what is 16 that? What are the numbers you're giving me 17 there? Or us? 18 LES BARBER: Both Residence C-1 and 19 Residence B have been recently changed within 20 the past 10 years with regard to the number

of dwelling units allowed in those districts.

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So C-1 old and Residence B old were provisions that applied probably into the mid-nineties. I can't quite remember when the changes were made. C-1 new, and Residence B new are the new provisions. And in Residence B the complication is that beyond the first two units, the lot area per dwelling unit drops dramatically as does the floor area ratio. So you can't do -- the calculation has to be based on the actual size of the lot as opposed to the simple calculation of floor area times lot area per dwelling unit. So I just applied the Residence B provisions currently in effect to a specific lot, which was 40 Norris Street.

CHARLES STUDEN: I see.

And then the other question that I have because I wasn't sitting on the Planning
Board at the time these other Special Permits that are summarized on this piece of paper we were given or granted, but at the time

Section 5.28.2 was used in granting those permits. And in one case there was a Residence B project, Rindge St. John's, and I guess what I'm struggling with is that this Board is granting a Special Permit where don't we have the flexibility to determine the number of units and all of these considerations that we're talking about within the existing language that's in the Zoning right now? And in other words, that's -- that happened in the past, but somehow now we're having trouble with it and why is that?

always interpreted in applying these regulations since the adoption in 2001. And the introductory material in the city-wide rezoning petition, which this section was a part of, indicated that this provision applied everywhere in the city. In the particular instance of 40 Norris Street there are a group of people who have reviewed the

1	regulations and were not convinced that
2	Residence B Zoning would allow conversion to
3	multi-family use. And I mean, it's not a
4	frivolous or out of left field interpretation
5	of the Ordi nance. There clearly are
6	undesi rable ambi gui ti es. And the proposal
7	here is that while that might have been our
8	interpretation in the past, we don't have to
9	carry the ambiguities forward, and we can be
10	quite explicit about the intent of the
11	regulation as it was adopted.
12	CHARLES STUDEN: Fine, that's
13	helpful. And the fact is that there is a
14	precedent for having done this in the past?
15	LES BARBER: Right.
16	CHARLES STUDEN: Yes.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Any other
18	questions from members of the Board?
19	(No Response.)
20	HUGH RUSSELL: Then we'll proceed to
21	public testimony. My usual soft voice is

even more stressed tonight.

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So, when we call you to come forward, would you please come forward to the microphone, give your name and address, spell your last name, and also please speak for no more than three minutes. Pam will give you signals as to when the three-minute time period is nearing its limit.

The first person on the list is Charles
Teague. And the second is Kevin Crane.
Mr. Teague.

CHARLES TEAGUE: Hi. I'm Charles

Teague, T-e-a-g-u-e, 23 Edmunds Street. I'm

going to pass out some other handouts from

today from Les Barber which is some proposed

extensions to what you have before you which

could be implemented because they're making

things less restricted.

So in this sheet is -- the extension is waiving all parking dimensional, all parking requirements, including the size of the

parking spaces, the width of the alleys. And these were prepared by CDD. And there's also an extension which slightly alluded to of having mixed use. So the use -- so 5.28 of being a way to expedite housing in Cambridge, and that's was this fundamental thing where you could waiver so many things so that we could get housing is now, now is extended to other uses which seems really sort of weird.

But my -- but what really -- my major concern is this city-wide issue, and we have the attorneys from Cottage Park who oppose the Fox Petition right here. It's a city-wide thing. It's happening, and it's happening very, very rapidly. Now, on Cottage Park you said, wait, we have to slow down, we have to study this. And I think this has to be done here. It's Mayor Maher's had -- has been graciously hosting many meetings with the Norris Street people, but one, one street cannot decide city-wide

1 We've got a ton of input supplied --Zoni ng. 2 and CDD has been showing up and doing -- and 3 having a -- spending a lot a lot of time, but 4 it's only one street that's giving any input 5 So, you know, I'm just -- there's a 6 series of -- this is bigger than it looks. 7 This is, this is legitimately up-zoning And St. John's -- St. 8 Residence A and B. 9 John's had a Variance attached to it, so it 10 did actually go through the Variance process. 11 There were conditions attached to the 12 Variances extended negotiations with the 13 neighborhood, and before any permits or 14 Variances were filed. And so things --15 everything happened as one would expect with 16 a Variance but by the way there was a Special 17 Permit as well. So, you know, it's a funny 18 case to use as a precedent. So -- but my 19 thing -- but my whole thing here is -- this 20 is, this really needs a lot of input from a 21 lot of community groups. CDD does these

1 wonderful presentations for Looking at North 2 Mass. Ave. who has had like four meetings 3 over a year or maybe five. I mean, the 4 public process like that is really valuable. 5 I think this is important, it should be 6 Looked at. 7 Thank you. 8 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 9 Pam just pointed out that Councillor 10 Davis is here. And we ordinarily ask the 11 Councillors if they'd like to speak out of 12 turn because I know they have many calls on 13 their time. 14 COUNCILLOR DAVIS: Thank you for 15 asking, no, thank you. 16 HUGH RUSSELL: So next is Kevin 17 And after Kevin, Paul Ayers. Crane. 18 ATTORNEY KEVIN CRANE: Mr. Chairman, 19 Members of the Board, my name is Kevin Crane. 20 I reside at 27 Norris Street in Cambridge. 21 hope that you have all received my letter of

November 28th relative to the Zoning Petition

Amendments that are before you tonight. In

the interest of saving the trees, my

neighbors and I decided that I would write

the letter and people would approve of it.

And I think you've also probably received a

number of people who signed off on approving

the content of the letter.

Norris Street project have met with the Mayor and the CDD staff twice in the last couple of weeks regarding these issues on 5.28. We've had some very positive discussions, and the most recent one was this morning. And there are a lot of new issues that were put on the table, and I think they're going to be subject to probably further discussion between the Council, the Planning Board and the CDD staff.

As to the three particular issues which this Zoning Petition addresses, the first one

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is the issue of whether multi-family dwelling use would be permitted on 5.28 in Residence A I'm glad to hear that Les Barber and B. doesn't think I'm out in left field, at least I'm probably in the infield anyway hopefully. And although it's termed as an ambiguity or a clarification, it is a significant policy matter to extend the multi-family dwelling use to Resident A and Resident B. And I'm going to let the cards fall where they may on that particular issue. If that was the intent of the policymakers back when this was adopted and you want to adopt it again -clarify it, let's say, so be it.

The other two issues, though, as far as the parking goes, I do think that -- and, you know, presently we've got a clarification on the Ordinance. I would say this is more of a clarification, that we definitely have one per dwelling unit on 5.28. I would suggest that the Planning Board consider adopting a

Residence A and maybe just throughout on Section 5.28 given their increase in density that the parking be guided by the number of bedrooms involved. That there be some criteria inserted rather than just have the number of dwelling units dictate the number of parking spaces. If you don't include the bedrooms, you end up having a four-bedroom unit and a two-bedroom unit having the same requirement of one parking space.

The third and final issue, which I think is the most important one here, is the issue of density. And, you know, the proposal is to adjust it from 900 in Residence C to 1600 in B and 2500 in Residence A. The problem with just doing it -- just leaving it at that, is the specter of the number of dwelling units would get decreased, but the bedrooms would increase. And that's one issue that we have faced with

1 40 Norris Street. So I would ask that -- I 2 really want to address density, and I do it 3 in my letter as far as adopting a cap, a 4 density cap as to 5.28. And I would suggest, 5 I suggest in my letter, and it's not written 6 in stone either, that it be two times the 7 existing density that's in the underlying 8 di stri ct. 9 Thank you for your consideration. 10 PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you. 11 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 12 Paul Ayers. And after Paul, Sue Hall. 13 Good evening, PAUL AYERS: 14 Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board. My name 15 is Paul Ayers. I'm a direct abutter of 40 16 Norris Street at Two Drummond Place, 17 That's A-y-e-r-s. I was one of apartment 1. 18 the people who signed the petition for the 19 letter that Kevin Crane had submitted. 20 As a member of community, I'm doing my 21 best to follow the development of proposed

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I do understand what's in front of changes. us today is a city-wide impact. I'll try to My understanding, having talk to that. meeting some of the City Council, I view this as a placeholder petition, and as we go through this Rezoning process through the Planning Board and Ordinance Committee, things can get fleshed out and have appropriate verbiage and language put into the document of 5.28. Kevin talked about the clarification or modification, so I'll leave it at that and can talk somewhat to the density issue.

Just to use some of the documents that is were maybe provided this evening to help everyone use it, I understand very much the document with the yellow and the orange on it, I think to use as an illustration may be the cap that we feel that is missing in this development. Let's just use as examples of 36,000 and 48,000 where it sort of maybe

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misses the bedroom or the area being developed is if the lot were empty, the current Zoning allows half of the lot size. Say the lot size is 26,000, give or take, that's what it is at Norris Street, that would mean that new buildings would be at Would we basically feel an 13, 000. appropriate development would be at double 13,000, so that's 26,000 square feet. really if I look at the language that was put in the proposal by Liz, really what I feel at this point in time is that there's just a cap that's missing in terms of making something scaled to be appropriate. Right now if Norris Street was 50,000 square feet, but the floors were 50,000, the language as dropped would be 50,000 divided by 1600. What we're saying is there needs to be some mechanism protection for a cap to deem it appropriate under 5.28. If it's above that, maybe it should be kicked off to a different process.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Sue Hall. And after Sue, Young Kim.

SUE HALL: Good evening. My name is Sue Hall and I live at 23 Norris Street. I'm also one of the signatories to Kevin Crane's letter. I'd like to thank the Planning Board for giving us this opportunity to speak on the matter of amending Section 5.28 of the Zoning Ordinance.

As others have said already I also believe that the approach of adjusting the number of square feet that the GFA is divided by to arrive at number of dwelling units does not really address the density issue. Since you could potentially end up with fewer larger units but more bedrooms, i.e., a project that could end up being more dense in the ways that matter to residents, and then could also require fewer parking places. We believe instead that a cap on the allowed GFA

In the 5.28 Special Permit is a better way to look at density. And, you know, why do we need a number in here? Well, just as the dimensional requirements in Table 5-1 of Section 5.31 of the Zoning Ordinance does, we are attempting to quantify density and try to look at what would be reasonable in terms of maintaining the character of the neighborhood.

I passed out this picture last time, and I'm not going to dwell on it again, but this was showing the ratio of granite or proposed FAR to FAR as of right in the 5.28 cases that have been done over the past ten years, and almost every single one of these 5.28 Special Permit projects came in with an FAR less than two times that allowed as of right, including all of the large projects except for Blessed Sacrament where large is less than 25,000 square feet.

So to me it's obvious that these --

most of these projects were perfect examples of when, you know, when a 5.28 Special Permit would be, would be a good idea. But when you get up above two or two-and-a-half times GFA, that perhaps a Variance should be required.

Even with the huge push for affordable housing in the city, if you're building a project from scratch, and you provide affordable housing as part of your project, you can increase your allowed FAR by 30 percent. I.E. by a factor of 1.3. So that's not two-and-a-half, that's not two, only 1.3 because again, you know, there's an attempt to maintain the character of the neighborhood in terms of the density.

We're not saying we don't want the property at 40 Norris Street developed. We certainly think that at the 5.28 Special Permit process there should be some leeway in the density requirements, but not necessarily to the point where you can fill up the entire

building no matter how big, with residential units. So one question might be well, what then can you do with these large buildings?

If -- even if you go to twice or two-and-a-half times the GFA, the building is still not filled up. And I would say there are two options, you know.

One might be to fill up the rest of the building with non-residential use. So allow a mixed use in the building. So the sort of non-residential use that might have a different sort of impact on the neighborhood, but not necessarily increase the evening residential density.

And the other option is there's always the option of the Variance. And if it's a good project and the BZA and the neighbors agree that it's a good project that they want in their neighborhood, then it will go ahead. And that's, you know, as I understand it, when your project is at great variance with

the Zoning Code and the neighborhood, then a Variance should be required.

And I would respectfully request that the Planning Board seriously consider the idea of a cap on the ratio of GFA allowed under 5.28 Special Permits to GFA allowed as of right.

Thank you very much for your time.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

Young Kim and then Dan Benko.

YOUNG KIM: Good evening, Chairman Russell and Members of Planning Board. My name is Young Kim, K-i-m, and I reside at 17 Norris Street and I like to take this opportunity to wish you all very happy and healthy and prosperous new year.

My neighbors and I have been researching the Special Permit provisions about 5.28.2 to convert non-residential structures to multi-family dwelling units as they relate to the conversion of the former

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North Cambridge Catholic High School. doing so, I highlighted to show comments of the 5.28.2 when it's applied to a large, fully functional and structurally sound I mean, it has been in use until bui I di ng. last school year, and it's not one of those old rundown derelict warehouse types. especially in the middle of a very less dense And I like to thank everybody involved zone. from Mayor to the City Council to CDD and, you, the Planning Board members to recognize that the 40 Norris Street project just didn't And that we have gone through a lot of fit. research, and although it is -- I understand that this Zoning Amendment is not just for 40 Norris Street project. It applies to it, but it has city-wide implication. And what we would like -- at least what I'd like to see is that nobody in the future, no neighborhood would have to repeat the same kind of research that we had to do from scratch not

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knowing where to go, what to look, and going through all the statistics and all the Zoning Laws and by amending the section to alleviate a lot of these problems.

So, I fully agree with Attorney Kevin Crane's comments as he pointed out as well as Sue's analysis. And the one thing that I --I have submitted my comment also, but the ultimate goal in granting or denying a Special Permit should be whether the project for the protection of the fabric of its neighborhood, as Mr. Winter pointed out in December 7th hearing, and I have pointed out some of the measures that could be added, but one thing that I liked that I did not add, that I'd like to plead with you is that as part of the application, the developer should submit impact study. After all, the developer is the guest of the neighborhood and they have to prove that they can coexist with the current neighborhood without

1 disturbing the current character of the 2 neighborhood. So that's one point that I 3 would really like to stress -- request that 4 to be included. 5 Thank you very much. 6 Thank you. PAMELA WINTERS: 7 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 8 Dan Benko. And after Dan, Robert 9 Martell. 10 I'm Dan Benko. DAN BENKO: Llive 11 at 13 Norris Street. And I sent in my own 12 letter regarding what's important to me, but 13 very boring, the topic of parking. 14 I have a concern that from all the 15 engineering studies that it looks like we're 16 not providing enough. I understand that 17 Cambridge has an average of 0.9 cars per 18 residence or per dwelling unit, but our 19 neighborhood seems to have 1.4. And the 20 engineering standards are at 1.6. So we're 21 being -- that part's being ignored. We're on

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the -- so it seems like the parking should be adjusted for the neighborhood, but because there's this dispute, and because we don't want to encourage car use, perhaps one thing you can do is do a two-stage approval.

You might approve a smaller number of units, like 20. And if that works out, if that does not impact the neighborhood, if that doesn't throw on extra cars on the street, then certainly I'm open to consider adding five more units or ten more units, if the city is right and we don't use cars. if the city is wrong, well, then you've got disaster. You've really screwed up the neighborhood if you overload the streets. You know, we just had a snowstorm and that shows you how much fun it is to park in the parking -- loading the street makes it difficult to bicycle and it makes it difficult there. I've said this in the letter so I won't waste your time here.

Just I want to point out that all the surrounding cities have used numbers that I inked to bedrooms to get some idea of how many cars and how many occupants are going to be. And if you don't use this, you just let the units grow in size, there's a danger there.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

Robert march tell and after Robert David Bass.

ROBERT MARTELL: Hello, my name is
Robert Martell and I live in Brookline. I'm
the manager of a large woodwork artists'
building of 155 units, and I've held that
position for 23 years. I was recently
provided a tour of the former North Cambridge
Catholic High building by the developer. And
if there's anyone here who hasn't had the
opportunity to tour the building, they should
avail themselves of Doctor Rizkallah's

hospitality and enthusiasm of this site.

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It seems to me both that both the developer, neighbors and the City of Cambridge might be missing an excellent opportunity. NCC, and those of us who grew up in Cambridge, always called it, provides a most unique opportunity for development that could help meet the need of an important segment of the city and of our society, and The City of Cambridge and that is artists. its citizens have always been a friend of the arts and artists. NCC presents an opportunity for affordable housing for artists in a live/work environment. And I can tell you from my experience fielding questions from artists in search of live/work space, that there is demand for this type of space. Ask the Cambridge Arts Council. offers a significant opportunity to house artists. I believe that Moe Rizkallah is ready, willing and able to work with the

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neighbors, the city and the Cambridge Arts
Council to create and provide a mix which
includes affordable artist space.

For example, basement space is most suitable for fitting for ceramic and glass blowing artists to work. It's not, in my opinion, very suitable for live space. By no means would all the space as a matter of necessity have to be dedicated to live space. If some of the space could be dedicated to simply work space, then as a matter of course and a matter of management, the impact of the use on the property of the neighbors could be The magnificent high ceilings of mi ni mi zed. the third floor are exactly the sort of space much cherished by artists and represent an aesthetic which is very much in demand, not only by our artists for live/work, but by a wide range of potential residents for live/work. It would be a missed opportunity for a beautiful, habitable and useful space

if the great ceilings of the upper floor are enclosed or open and unused future use.

I would say that it would be wise to make no recommendation or take any action tonight that would do anything to inhibit a closer look at and further consideration of a wonderful opportunity. The opportunity so is here to work with developer to do something that is difficult and would require detailed and negotiating and compromising, and that could satisfy the neighbors. The opportunity is here to address the artists' communities real need for appropriate space, and this is an opportunity that has the potential to be a lasting example of smart development and a source of pride for the City of Cambridge.

Thank you very much.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

David Bass, and after that Charlie Marquardt.

DAVID BASS: Hi, David Bass,

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B-a-s-s. Thank you very much for allowing me this opportunity to speak.

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I, too, am a signatory of Kevin's letter. I was also here a few weeks ago to speak about 20 -- about 40 Norris Street. I live at 23 Norris Street. That's across the street from the school building. And the proposal that we had at that last meeting was outrageous. And the Board recognized it as being outrageous, and wisely did not approve But that proposal did adhere to the it. letter of Section 5.28 in many of the ways that made it so outrageous. And certainly these rules, 5.28 have resulted in a number of successful projects over the last ten But when these rules allow what was years. proposed for 40 Norris Street, there's something wrong with the rules. What I have seen proposed, I don't believe would address what's wrong with the rules. What I have seen proposed by Kevin Crane capping the FAR

And I

1 at twice what the FAR would be allowed 2 otherwise for the Zoning might address it 3 better. I think it would, but whatever we 4 do, please, let's think this through 5 carefully because the rules do need to be 6 changed. And Let's make sure we don't have 7 to come back and change them again any time 8 soon. 9 Thank you very much. 10 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 11 Charlie. And after that Richard 12 Fanni ng. 13 CHARLES MARQUARDT: Thank you. 14 Charlie Marquardt, 10 Rogers Street. Almost 15 as far away from Norris Street as you can 16 get. And I want to sort of point that out, 17 that we're sitting here and we're talking 18 about a single building for a single 19 development for a city-wide rezoning. 20 want to make sure that we have two issues 21 here:

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We have a problem with the Norris Street development. Listening to Mr. Kim in particular I think it was on December 7th talking about the impact to the neighborhood with the number of cars, number of people, number of units. That is was phenomenal. That's the type of work that should be done on a lot of our reviews. But also the issue what could this do to the rest of the city? I'm thinking about last spring when Les Barber and others brought forward institutional uses in the future, and had a whole list of what could happen around the Had all these other buildings, what ci ty. could happen to this Brattle Street Lot. What could happen to this other lot. We're not talking about that today. We're talking about a single building on a single neighborhood that needs to be addressed. think a lot of that addressing was started last time, but we're still focused on only

one issue. We have issues in the school department where they're looking at reuse of their buildings. Could we bide making a change on this quickly, all of a sudden have another issue in another neighborhood with a potentially reusable school building?

And we start talking about parking, and we're hearing 1-to-1 or 1-to-0.6-1. I want to caution everybody that the city is using 0.2 by .06 to 1 in many neighborhoods. The Parking Department and Traffic Department has made the move to have us go lower than 1-to-1. So I want to us all to be very careful when we start talking about parking and asking for more, but the direction of the city has been to approve less.

And finally let's again, not do what I would call the monumental reverse spot zoning of the world here. We're going to do Zoning for the whole city to absolve one problem.

Let's step back and do Zoning for the city as

1 Zoning for the city. We had the opportunity 2 last spring when we were looking at 3 institutional uses, which I think is this 4 whole section here and it sort of died. Now 5 it's back because of, again, a single 6 development that needs to be addressed, but 7 let's not address it by putting unintended 8 consequences across the rest of the city that 9 we have to keep coming back here to keep 10 rezone based on this one zoning for one 11 bui I di ng. 12 Thank you. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 14 Richard Fanning. And after Richard 15 Fanning, Rudy Belliardi. 16 RICHARD FANNING: My name is Richard 17 Fanning. I live at 21 Cornelius Way in 18 Cambridge. I'd like to look at a sort of a, 19 broader area here and I would ask this to be distributed among you. 20 21 What I'm suggesting is that you

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consider the purpose of the Zoning (inaudible) of the City of Cambridge, and one of its purposes, among its purposes is to prevent overcrowding of land to avoid undue concentration of population to encourage the most rational use of land throughout the Specifically with respect to the ci ty. purpose of undue concentration of population, with respect to the proposed -- for the densities that are the result of the assigned areas for structures in the city to avoid undue concentrations, right now the most populous area of the city, Residence C-1 should not be denser through the proposed modification as it would be at this time. Ιn other words, if you had a 40,000 square foot structure and you were in Residential Area C-1, you would be able to have 44 units built. In B-1 you would be able to have 25 And if you were in the preferred A-1 uni ts. district, you'd only have 16 units. Now,

that doesn't seem fair to me. To me this appears to be discriminatory. And I would suggest that if you're going to come up with a number that it should be one number, and as high as you might want to make it, but it shouldn't just select a dense area of the city to become more dense to the betterment of someone where it's less dense.

I think you people are in receipt of a letter that I wrote to the City Council and to members of the Planning Board that referred to the concentration of housing in my area and other areas of the city, a small area that indicated under the Community Preservation Act just how much concentration of low and moderate income housing that we had played disproportionate to where we live in the city. And we ask you to, you know, consider this.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

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RUDY BELLIARDI: Rudy Belliardi,
B-e-l-l-i-a-r-d-i. Wellington-Harrington.

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I'm far from Norris Street.

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6 using density to increase this. It just

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doesn't make much sense. I do, I do agree

It seems that this current Petition is

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with some of these speakers before. We, we

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are typically in the C, C-1 Zone,

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C-something, and we have entire blocks, we

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don't have driveways at all. So this is

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never considered when people are sizing

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units. It means that all the cars are on the

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street. The cars are not on the site. We

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have blocks with no driveway whatsoever. The

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only thing is that we have a lot of big

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buildings. It doesn't seem making any sense

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that we have to field these buildings with

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residential. These buildings they were made

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for something else. They would never have

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been made the way they are so close to the

1 other houses if they were made residential. 2 And it's -- they were very low beauty. 3 are very low beauty, some of them. 4 people are not there during the day, they 5 don't park now. They are away in the 6 evening, there is no noise, no light, no 7 There is no traffic. nothi ng. We have the 8 very same issues with density like everybody 9 And it seems that 900 for C-1, that el se. 10 for C doesn't make any sense, just to fill the building, just to fill radical space, 11 12 this building was not made for residential. 13 That's something that should be considered. 14 And they are really disrupting the neighbors, 15 especially ours. We are probably the largest 16 number of largest building in Eastern 17 Cambridge than you are in Cambridge. 18 Thank you. 19 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 20 Next is Minka van Benzkam. After her 21 Heather Hoffman.

1 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I don't have 2 anything to add. 3 HUGH RUSSELL: 0kay. Thank you. 4 Heather. And after Heather, Mark 5 Jaqui th. 6 HEATHER HOFFMAN: Hello, my name is 7 Heather Hoffman. I live at 213 Hurley Street 8 in East Cambridge. It's been interesting to 9 me listening to what people have said, those 10 of us from East Cambridge -- some of us have 11 been apologizing for not living near Norris 12 Street, and yet as many have pointed out, 13 this is a city-wide Zoning change. 14 long as we live in Cambridge, what we think 15 should matter on this. This proposal 16 exemplifies one of the things that I find 17 terribly, terribly wrong about how we do Zoning in Cambridge. A developer wants to do 18 19 something, so we race to change the Zoning 20 Ordinance. Instead of planning, which is 21

what we ought to be doing, this is the

Planning Board, you ought to be planning.

You ought to be thinking ahead about what you want this city to look like, and what we the citizens, your fellow citizens since all of you live in Cambridge also, think this city should look like. We should not be reacting to developers. It makes for bad Zoning, and it encourages more bad Zoning because the next developer says, Well, they did it for so and so, so they'll do it for me.

We are going to end up killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. We are making our city unlivable. My friends from Wellington-Harrington talked about the discriminatory nature of this, and I've been thinking about what some of the City Councillors, especially Tim Toomey, have said about the unequal distribution of affordable housing in Cambridge, which is one of the things that drives this density, density, density, especially in the already dense

areas of the city. And what we have here is 1 2 pitting the already dense parts of the city 3 that permit multi-family dwellings, against 4 the parts of the city that if this measure 5 passes, are essentially going to be up-zoned 6 without telling them, because they thought 7 the Zoning Ordinance says no multi-families. 8 And yet, if you have a big building in your 9 neighborhood, guess what, can you have 10 multi-families. This is absolutely the wrong 11 way to go about this. We need to stop, sit 12 down and think about what we want this city 13 to be instead of reacting once again. 14 Thank you. 15 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: 16 Mark Jaquith. And after Mark, George 17 McCray. MARK JAQUITH: 18 Good evening. Mark 19 with a K, Jaquith, J-a-q-u-i-t-h, 213 Hurley 20 Street. I would just like to point out a 21 couple of the possibly unforeseen

1	consequences in which might come out of this.
2	Take Mannington High School, they could come
3	request 60 apartments in an already very
4	congested area.
5	No. 2, the Armenian Church at 141
6	Brattle Street, ten condos in their back
7	building in an area of expensive, exclusive
8	single-family homes. May not go over all
9	that well.
10	And to my own area, we have the high
11	ri se courthouse, 509 uni ts.
12	Thank you.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
14	George McCray. And after George, Mark
15	Chase.
16	GEORGE McCRAY: Chairman Russell
17	my voice is gone Planning Board and my
18	neighbors. I'd like first of all my name
19	is George McCray and I'm at 2301 Mass.
20	Avenue. I'm very much involved with the
21	Norris Street issue, 40 Norris Street.

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I hear something developing here that It seems that neighbor -- the disturbed me. neighborhoods of Cambridge want to fight one another with regards to one neighborhood trying to get its issues met. For it not to be that way, I will tell you I would like to first of all to compliment the Community Development Department, its staff, the Mayor, and all of those who have been working with And I will assure you City Councillors US. as well, that they were very clear with us that in looking at changes in the Ordinance, they're looking at it from the city point of view, the wide city point of view, and not just 40 Norris Street. It happens that 40 Norris Street has been doing, excuse the expression, a hell of a lot of work with regards to research and that's what you hear We recognize that the Ordinance and the Zoning is not going to be changed specifically for Norris Street. Therefore,

we're sitting down with the city, call it the City Council, call it the Mayor, call it the staff of the Community Development, and even you here, with the recognition that what you do for us is first done for the city. And the question is how can that be (inaudible) for us. It's not unique to Norris Street, but Norris Street is a concern and we've done our homework. We should not be jeopardized because of that.

I think the neighbors who are suggesting that all of this be done for Norris Street should work with us and talk about how your issues can be met. That's the way it should be done. You shouldn't get up in front of this Board and fight one another. We should fight together in order to get the changes made.

I'm getting upset because I've seen
this over the years, neighborhood fights one
another and no one gets what is needed. This

1 is a city-wide Petition we're talking about 2 and that's what we're supporting. 3 signatory on Kevin's letter. And everything 4 that Norris Street group has spoken about I 5 support. I also support some of the concerns of 6 7 the other neighborhoods and I'm not prepared 8 to fight them here. If we want to work as a 9 city, as citizens of the city, we should work 10 together in this committee and out of this 11 committee. 12 Thank you very much. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 14 Mark Chase. After Mark, Ruth Silman. 15 Happy new year. MARK CHASE: Hi . 16 My name is Mark Chase, M-a-r-k C-h-a-s-e, and 17 I live at 13 Belmont Street in Somerville. 18 I'm an urban planner and a transportation 19 planner and I do parking management, and 20 sometimes get into Zoning as part of my 21 trade. I also am a lecturer at Tufts, and on

the Board -- or an advisor for liveable streets. I'm actually representing Moe Rizkallah as a parking person to help him reduce demand on the site, so, and I was little premature, and I know we're not talking about 40 Norris, we're talking about 5.28. But obviously 5.28 has a lot to do with 40 Norris Street so I thought I would take a moment to talk about some of the work that I've done elsewhere in under three minutes.

I think the issue of density and what I hear the neighbors say, and to their credit, they're fighting for the liveability of their neighborhood. And I think that's an admirable thing. But the whole issue of density, I think, is really about -- normally it's about how many units or the bulk and height that you have on a lot. But in this case that's established by an historic building. So, really what it boils down to,

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I think, is parking and -- as one of the major issues. And traditionally in Zoning parking has been dealt with on a per square footage or a bedroom per bedroom metric. I think community -- and I know Cambridge has been thinking about this, but they haven't moved towards this, to get more refined on how you think on what the parking requirements are. Because there are actually very important management techniques that make a huge difference in how much parking a development or a city whether need. this case it's a development. The management techniques I'm talking about are if you charge for parking or if it's free and included in the rent, that has a huge impact on how many cars are going to be parked at that site and how many people are going to And so I think in Zoning to ignore own cars. that the price of parking has a huge impact is a mistake.

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Also, you know, we have a huge presence from Zipcar. I was actually on the team of that company when it started. I haven't been involved in it for a while. But Zip cars also serve many, many people. I think the average Zipcar serves between 20 and 50 people, and a third of those people would otherwise own a car. So, again, you know, as a development, if you're doing a development, what you do on the site matters a lot. And I think to concentrate on bedrooms and square footage, you know, is relevant to some degree, but I think if we're really worried about the amount of cars and parking on the street and the overflow parking, then, I think we need to look at those other metrics because those are going to have a bigger impact.

Now just, you know, retained me about a week ago, and I'm looking forward to working with the neighbors to really develop a plan.

1 This is not going to be something that will 2 develop in a vacuum. 3 Thank you very much. 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 5 Ruth Silman. 6 Good evening, Chairman RUTH SI LMAN: 7 Russell, Members of the Board, my name is I'm with Nixon Peabody in 8 Ruth Silman. 9 Boston. We represent Cottage Park Realty 10 which is the owner of 22 Cottage Park Avenue. 11 Mr. Teague referred to that property and that 12 area in his opening comments, and the -- as 13 this Board is aware from its last meeting, 14 the Fox Petition which would rezone the area 15 around Cottage Park in part -- well, rezone 16 it to Residential B, this -- these provisions 17 of 5.28.2 could have an impact if the Fox 18 Petition were to be successful at the 19 Ordinance Committee and at the City Council 20 and that's why it's relevant that I'm here 21 this evening. We understand that, you know,

1 the Norris Street project was the impotence, 2 but this is city-wide zoning. And the only 3 request is I'm not sure what the pleasure of 4 the Board is, but it's the Emersons' request 5 that this Board continue the public hearing 6 on this matter until there's some disposition 7 of the Fox Petition so that the Emersons know 8 whether this provision or this proposed 9 amendment applies to them or not, because 10 right now we're in a bit of limbo. 11 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. 12 RUTH SI LMAN: Thank you. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 14 That's the end of the people who signed 15 Is there anyone else who wishes to be up. 16 heard? 17 JOE BURKE: My name is Joe Yeah. 18 I'm from the Wellington-Harrington Burke. 19 neighborhood. I just want to say that it 20 seems that by doing something like this, it 21 seems to increase the ability of developers

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to go to these neighborhoods in the C sections when there's only 900 square feet requirement and lessens any ability by the developers to basically to increase, well, things like housing which we all talk about, and we want it spread throughout the city. The same issues that we're hearing about density in this neighborhood are same issues that we have in our own neighborhood that we've been complaining about for a long time. And it seems to me that you are going to end up reducing any ability of any type of development going on in these other sections of the city by -- and this means all types of development being affordable also. think it's kind of a bad idea to base on just one development to decide that you're going to change a Zoning like this throughout the whole city. So, I'd hope you'd reconsider And I think it's kind of convoluted. thi s. I would think that you would be looking at

1	the fact that the C areas are generally the
2	most densely populated areas and you would
3	want to increase the square footage in those
4	areas as opposed to leaving them the same as
5	they are right now.
6	Thank you very much.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
8	Does anyone else wish to be heard?
9	(No Response.)
10	HUGH RUSSELL: I see no one.
11	What is the Board's pleasure about
12	closing the hearing to further public
13	testi mony?
14	H. THEODORE COHEN: What is our
15	schedule and what is the City Council's
16	schedul e?
17	HUGH RUSSELL: So, the City Council
18	has to wait for 30 days 21 days?
19	SUSAN GLAZER: Their hearing is
20	January 19th on this matter.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Right. They cannot

act within 21 days of our hearing. And their window is something like 65 days from their hearing?

SUSAN GLAZER: According to the sheet I have, the 65 days refers to the time that the Petition is filed until you can hold the public hearing. And there's a 90-day clock that starts running from the date of the Ordinance Committee, which is January 19th. So this Petition doesn't expire until April 19th.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. So, although we may not be able to get back to discuss it for perhaps six weeks because it sounds like our next hearing is going to be busy, we do not do this kind of discussion on Town Gown Knights, so it really is going to be that we can discuss it again is the middle of February. But there's still a month to go.

I am inclined to leave the hearing open on the grounds that we may be seeking

developments. And while we can always take testimony, I see no reason to close it at this point in time with so many things up in the air.

THOMAS ANNINGER: I agree with that.

I think this is a very fluid situation, and when that happens, we usually -- if major changes are to come, we will probably want to hear testimony again. So I think you're absolutely right. It would be awkward to close a hearing on something that is as open-ended as this is.

HUGH RUSSELL: I mean, I believe -I haven't studied this exactly, but I believe
it should as Counselor Crane's suggestions
would be implemented, it would require a new
Petition. Les is nodding his head. And it
could be many of the other suggestions.
Under the Ordinance there are very limited
amendments that can be made to a Petition
once it's filed. Basically if it becomes

substantially different from what's been published in the paper, you have to then go start the process again as a way of fairness so that people will know what's actually under discussion.

We have another hearing scheduled for tonight, but I think maybe if any of us had any thoughts we wanted to throw into the mix for discussion, this might be a good time for us to do that. And I'll tell you I have one thought which concerns the proposal for a cap. It sort of begs the question of what do you do with a building that's already much larger than the cap? How do you use such a building? That's one side of it.

The other side is if a building is just way too big, then there's no way to deal with its impacts, then you've got another problem.

My thought is the chart that -- I think it was Sue Hall prepared for us, and we saw it during the Norris Street hearing, seemed to

indicate that almost all the projects fell on the two times cap which I thought was an interesting finding. And I'm thinking that when you get to this threshold of two times the permitted area, there might be two things that might happen.

One is you might not be permitted to generate any more floor area in the building.

And secondly, you might not be permitted to use the existing floor area in the building for residential purposes beyond that cap. How that might, for example, play out on Norris Street, which I believe is more than two times the cap already, is that not only are they permitted to the building and say community space or common areas, that might be substituted for the open space on the site, those areas might be what goes up. What utilizes the rest of the building? Or possibly a suggestion of one of the speakers, you know, live/work areas.

PAMELA WINTERS: Mr. Martell.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Mr. Martell. So it's a kind of an unformed idea, but I'd just like to throw that into the mix as that's being discussed.

Bill.

Excuse me, I've got WILLIAM TIBBS: the same throat issue with my voice. I found this a very interesting public hearing because of the ideas that were being generated about the time that people have spent doing their research, which I found very informative. I kind of look at this as If the intent of this particular -a flow. if the intent of this particular Petition is to try to clarify the intent of the original Ordinance that we had, that's one thing. I think that -- in my mind, at least that's what I thought the intent was, because of vagueries that were brought up before, this was an attempt to try to understand what the

intent was. But based on the history that we've had, which I think has come out in these histories, we may have learned some lessons. And if that is the case, then things like caps and building use are issues that we might want to consider. I guess my question is is this the Petition, is this the moment we want to do that or is the intended Petition to be clarified or we do that later? I'm not sure what that is. But it does bring forth the -- so I think that's something we should -- that's what I'm thinking about at least.

And then this issue of the very large buildings I found interesting. I did find the two, anything over two or two plus was a very convincing point to be made, and it always seems to me that buildings of that large scale really do require a different kind of process. It might be a process with the city and the developer who really work

out something with the neighborhood. maybe the cap could be -- if you had a cap, a cap would trigger a different process which may not be anything that we've figured out at this point what it is. I do think of Blessed Sacrament. I live in the neighborhood, right up the street from Blessed Sacrament. even before it was -- well, while it was still a church, you look at that building and say, oh, my God, it's humongous compared to anything around it. And obviously we had to go through this similar process -- using this Ordinance going through a similar process. So I think this -- I'm finding this hearing, this Petition, and this whole process very interesting in that perspective. wouldn't think of it as just clarifying the original intention. Do we want to modify the intention now that we've gone through several projects? And what's the best time to do that? Is my key. And should we consider

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some other process for a large buildings? I don't have a firm idea what that might be at this point.

HUGH RUSSELL: Charles.

CHARLES STUDEN: I have some concern around the notion of a cap. And my concern is based on the financial feasibility of converting some of these buildings if there were a cap. And the unintended consequence that perhaps the building wouldn't get renovated at all. I think sometimes there can be a tendency to be overly romantic about this idea of other uses, community uses, and so on in the building, but they have to be paid for somehow. Ei ther driven by the for-profit development in the building or some other mechanism. And so I just don't --I mean, I understand where we're going with this, but I'm just a little worried that there's the potential if we're not careful that it could result in developers not being

interested in the buildings at all because it's not financially feasible to convert them.

PAMELA WINTERS: Could I just say something about that? I'm wondering if that would then give the city an opportunity to purchase these larger buildings and turn them into artist spaces or artist live/work spaces or community spaces. You know, it's just a thought.

The other thing, too, is that I think that if you turned the building into rentals for artists' lofts or whatever, you would be getting certainly an income that way. And also, you know, artists, you know, if artists wanted to purchase their units, that would also -- it could be a combination of the two. And I think, I do think that the developer would be getting their money in that case. So those are a couple of options.

CHARLES STUDEN: Sure. I think

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those are good. I don't think we're going to be able to resolve this obviously tonight.

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PAMELA WINTERS: Right, right.

I think I'm also struggling with the

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CHARLES STUDEN: So, this is

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something we need to continue to discuss.

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7 objections that people have to fewer numbers

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of units being translated into units that

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four-bedroom apartments. But I've been

have more bedrooms so that now we have

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hearing for sometime now that in Cambridge

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there's a lack of larger family-sized units,

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so that I'm not convinced that a four-bedroom

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unit is necessarily going to be one that's

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lived in by four unrelated individuals, and

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each one is going to bring a car. It could

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very conceivably be a family, very much like

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the families that live in the neighborhood,

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who need a large apartment that aren't

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otherwise available. And I don't know what

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we do about something like that. It's just

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that I, when that point was raised, I began thinking about it and I think we have to be a little bit careful.

HUGH RUSSELL: Ted.

H. THEODORE COHEN: I think the issue of the cap has been raised and discussed.

The one issue that I would like to talk about is the parking issue. And I'm very uncomfortable at the thought of changing the parking requirements for one particular area going from, say, one car per dwelling unit to some other metric. It might be that some other metric is the correct thing for the entire city, but I think that needs to be addressed on a city-wide basis and not just Plus I think Traffic and for one area. Parking have to get involved completely with that discussion because they've been pushing, you know, for the couple of years that I've been on the Board to lower the parking

requirements from the 1.6 or wherever they want us to end up at, because we have the whole dichotomy of public transportation versus the private car. And I, you know, I think it's very interesting to talk about it, but I don't think we ought to be focusing on it for just one area. I think, you know, if we're going to plan and City Council and both departments are going to plan, it's a much bigger issue that has to be viewed city wide.

CHARLES STUDEN: I agree with that.

I had the same thought about the parking as you did, Ted.

HUGH RUSSELL: Two of our 5.28 cases come to mind. The Ebony Avenue case is where the proponent proposed more than 1-to-1 parking, and the Board agreed that was appropriate because there was simply no residential streets nearby except for Ebony Avenue itself where it was demonstrated that there was not any excess capacity for

nighttime parking.

So the other case comes to mind is the Blessed Sacrament in which a very thorough study of parking in the neighborhood was performed, and there were two conclusions:

One is the average number of cars in the dwelling units. The best we could tell was less than one over quite a wide area, which told us something about the impact on the, you know, the other facilities that were walkable in the neighborhood, the Red Line station. And in addition, that there were a number of parking spaces that were available on the street at night, I think largely as a result of the shape of the lot which had a lot of street frontage, and existence of a park directly across the street. And, therefore, (inaudible).

So, I'm wondering whether we change the rules or whether we change the procedure to say that you have to look at these issues for

a 5.28 case. We have, and not very specific language, about parking in fact and availability of parking. Maybe that language needs to be, to be increased so we get essentially the parking impact statement of a project. I mean, that would clearly got testimony on Norris Street that there was not available on-street parking in the late evenings at present. So that was more of the factors than I'm sure we can consider.

Ahmed, do you want to speak?

AHMED NUR: Okay. I wanted to -what I wanted to speak about was the parking
and has already been spoken. The only thing
I want to add to it was Kevin Crane's point
of clarifying the parking situation or tie in
to the number of bedrooms as opposed to the
number of units. I think that's something
that needs to be looked at most definitely.

The developer comes in, they want to see how much money can they make out of their

apartment, and City of Cambridge being -having all these universities and colleges, most likely -- Norris Street hasn't really seen a lot of students yet, but there may be in the future. We have a parking situation, parking problems, then we're better off looking at it and saying, all right, tie it to the number of bedrooms. Whereas, a family comes in with children and have only one car, we're good for the neighborhood. We don't have that car to worry about. As opposed to students come in, you can't really stop them, each one is entitled to get a car. I think that's the only thing I want to add onto, or at least take a look at.

The one other clarification I would like to see is does the public have access to the records as of to why the Zoning is being changed or at least could they look at it as of to -- due to this property? That we're rezoning all these different neighborhoods,

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residence, CNA versus, you know, this particular proposal? The fact is I see a lot of finger pointing from some of our usual neighborhoods that are coming in here and saying the Planning Board is changing the Zoning as opposed to doing the planning. And I think those kind of comments also sort of make me want to know if people have access to what we have.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Tom.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes, I'd like to see if I can get my thoughts out. The 5.28, as I recall, was done about ten years ago if I'm not mistaken.

PAMELA WINTERS: That's right.

THOMAS ANNINGER: At a time -- at a different time when the word coming off everybody's lips was housing, and we wanted more and more of that. And people thought we were getting it right back then when we were

1 planning ahead that this would be a way to 2 help us achieve that goal. Times have 3 We hadn't foreseen what has changed. 4 surfaced here which is a very large building 5 in a very residential neighborhood, such as 6 Residence B, Leave alone A-1 or A-2. I don't 7 think we made a -- I think it was just a clarification error of the Ordinance, but I 8 9 think the deeper issue is we hadn't fully 10 predicted how this was going to work out. 11 And I think in spite of the craving to be 12 able to think through everything beforehand 13 so that you get it right and you do it just 14 right, I think is unrealistic and I'm 15 actually pleased that we are flexible enough 16 to try to get it right once again when things 17 don't feel right. And then what seems to me 18 to be going on here is that there is a 19 tension between trying to have these 20 city-wide rules to give the developers and 21 the residents some sort of predictability and

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the need for site specific adaptation to difficult situations which I think Norris is an example of. I kind of like -- and I don't think we have the answer yet. I think it's going to need some creativity. The cap is one idea.

I thought what Bill and Hugh were both trying to get at was some sort of a triggering process where if certain things happen such as a very large building that exceeds two times, for example, or if the parking ratios are through evidence such or if whatever else we might want to look at, then some process ought to be triggered which becomes more site specific and gives us a chance to get a better result adapted to the facts at hand, to the site requirements. I think that's what we're groping for. And how we get our arms around that, I'm not quite sure. And I don't think we've found it yet tonight, but I think a lot of the

1 elements are on the table and I think we're 2 going to need some time to do that. 3 HUGH RUSSELL: Steve. 4 STEVEN WINTER: Thank you. I just 5 have a couple of comments. 6 I think that Mr. Crane's three points 7 are -- we need to spend more time on that and explore that and look at that. And I think 8

there's some good stuff in there.

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I think that Ms. Hall's point about how do we quantify density in a way that's genuine and authentic is a real good point. And I think that's one of the things that we're talking about here. And I also -- this is a little tangental, but I, Mr. Chairman, I think Ms. Silman needs some kind of an opening or a dialogue so she can get some kind of dialogue so she can help her clients understand what the timelines are in this process and what their options are for them. We may not know precisely, but I think that

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we owe, we owe those -- the gentlemen who own that building that.

And I think that, I want to also say that once again we've received a tremendous amount of really good information from the neighbors and the citizens and it's really refreshing. It's really wonderful to see it happen again and again as it does here in Cambridge with temperate voices. certainly we need to, we need to talk about And certainly it sounds like it's thi s. going to go back to staff for some kind of tweaking, but I'm not sure how we're going to But as you said, Tom, I think we're do that. working in some ambiguity right now and that's difficult. But for creative people we just need to burst out of the ambiguity, and we will, if we put the right people around the table to figure this out.

HUGH RUSSELL: So I guess I would respond to one thing you said in terms of the

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impact of this on the 22 Cottage Park. appears to me that -- well, in the first place, we have an advisory role in this So we cannot tell the Council what process. they can and can't do. Council is ultimately the decision-making body on changing the Zoning Regulations. We can advise them and we believe they like to receive advice from And sometimes we're able to implement US. it, and sometimes in their wisdom, they go in other di recti ons. I've come to see this as the Planning Board has a more narrow focus than the Council. We look at planning and planning issues. Council is required to not only look at planning, but to look at issues of equity and fairness, and the city's overall general policies. And they have to bring this all to focus under Zoning. It's a significant task.

So, we're not intending to take any action on this for at least six weeks. And

1	it sounds from the discussion, probably not
2	at that point in time, and it also appears to
3	me that the things on the table that are
4	being discussed would require that this
5	Petition lapse and a new Petition replace it
6	if any of the people out here who have spoken
7	tonight are going to be happy to do that.
8	So I don't know how the Council is going to
9	act on the Petition that affects your
10	clients. You may remember our recommendation
11	was that we thought a more planning effort
12	should be looked at. How that's going to
13	play out, I don't know. I can just tell you
14	that I as someone who is sitting here thinks
15	is going to happen, I can't make any promises
16	to you.
17	Does anyone else wish to make any final
18	comments? Okay. So let's
19	CHARLES STUDEN: Hugh, actually l
20	thi nk I do.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: PI ease.

CHARLES STUDEN: Because, I think what I'm concerned about here is that what's precipitated this discussion around changing the Ordinance is a developer who came forward with a proposal that was not acceptable to the neighbors, and frankly wasn't terribly acceptable to me. And I don't want to characterize the other Board members' reaction, but we all thought it was not the appropriate response. And so what I'm hoping is a couple things:

One is that this can be tweaked.

Because Zoning isn't going to solve all of the planning problems citywide. And the Special Permit process that this allowed gave us the flexibility to address some of the issues that we talked about tonight.

The other aspect of this would be -and I guess I caught some sense that the
developer might be interested, and I don't
want to -- I don't know, but would be

interested in coming forward with a proposal that was different than the one that they had come forward with before and that would address a lot of the issues that we're talking about here. And if that's the case, I think that would be great. But, again, I'm just saying I hope that we don't go too far with this in terms of the changes that we make to it because I'm not sure that it's absolutely necessary.

just wanted to -- I go back to Tom's comment because I was on the Board when the original was done. And I think in that case it was different times and we had different things. And I think we've had -- as we've had several cases now, so I think there's a -- that piece of it just needs to be the tip of it, too. If it turns out that the intention, the intent of the original act was -- we felt is the same, and that we're trying to accomplish

1	the same things, then I would say all we need
2	to do is tweak it. But I'm convinced, I
3	think Tom put it well when he said: Things
4	have changed in the ten years since we've
5	started. So even though it was triggered by
6	a proposal, I don't think by all means are we
7	just reacting to a developer. I think it's
8	just reacting to a situation about just where
9	things are relative to this.
10	CHARLES STUDEN: I'm just not clear
11	on what's changed. I don't think that's been
12	arti cul ated.
13	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes, I think so,
14	too.
15	CHARLES STUDEN: And the intent. I
16	agree.
17	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes, I agree.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Is it a case of a
19	building coming forward that is, you know,
20	consequences of following the Ordinance that
21	are different than our expectations? Or is

1 it that what we want to have happen in the 2 city is different? I'm inclined to think 3 it's more of the former than the latter, and 4 that as speakers from other parts of the city 5 said, there are other buildings in other 6 neighborhoods that if we could identify them, 7 might probably be -- the notion of 500 units 8 in the courthouse is, you know, is an amazing 9 thought. And, you know, some of those units 10 would require a lot of remodeling. 11 So, are we finished now? 12 (Agreed). 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Let's close this 14 portion of the hearing. We'll continue 15 leaving it open so we can discuss it again. 16 We'll be taking a break until about nine 17 o'clock and taking up the eight o'clock 18 hearing at nine o'clock. 19 (A short recess was taken.) 20 21 (Sitting Members: Hugh Russell, Thomas

1 Anninger, William Tibbs, Pamela Winters, 2 Steven Winter, H. Theodore Cohen, Charles 3 Studen, Ahmed Nur.) 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Let's get the meeting 5 goi ng agai n. 6 The next item on our agenda is a Zoning 7 Petition by Chestnut Hill Realty to amend the 8 Zoning Ordinance to allow the creation of 9 rental apartment units in the basement levels 10 of an existing multi-family residential 11 bui I di ngs. 12 Did you want to say something to start 13 wi th? 14 These gentlemen are STUART DASH: 15 going to present the Zoning proposal. I just 16 wanted to say that they're actually going to 17 use a map and the map I handed out that we 18 produced that matches the Zoning proposal. 19 And the map represents the logic of the 20 Zoning proposal that these gentlemen will 21 describe to you as they go through the

Ordi nance.

HUGH RUSSELL: So, there are various colors and lines on this map.

STUART DASH: Right. I'll describe briefly the colors and lines.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

STUART DASH: I'll do the colors and the lines.

The Ordinance described a logic of if all five things are true, then certain buildings should be allowed to have basement units. And the five items are listed actually in the box which is the legend above. They're actually -- are they within 1200 feet of Mass. Ave, Cambridge Street or a red line station. So Brendan Monroe our map JS map specialist drew buffers 1200 feet from Mass. Ave, Cambridge Street and the red line stations as the first order of business. The logic then says, and they also must touch one of the residential C Zones. So he then took

out anything that wasn't touching a
Residential C Zone and subtracted out and it
is white. And so what you see here in yellow
actually -- or is within 1200 feet of Mass.
Ave, Cambridge Street or the red line and
touching Residential C Zone.

The purple, the logic then goes on to state that the parcel -- the buildings that are being considered must have 30 or more units. And so in purple are the ones that our Assessor's Department chose as having 30 or more units within those areas. The logic, fourth part is that the -- had they been built before 1930, we did our best effort through Assessor's data to check the 1930 -- this starts to get tougher at this point.

And the last one is actually one I
think the gentleman here did a better job of
which is then there must also be an existing
residential unit in the basement. And in
fact, actually we did not check our purple

color lots against that. So, the small red dots on your map, there may be more visible there, are -- represent the Chestnut Hill Realty's approximation of who they also think also has basement apartments already existing.

So with that --

PAMELA WINTERS: So, how many do we come up with then altogether?

STUART DASH: Let him answer.

MR. LEFT: He did a lot of my work already. I first want to, you know, thank everybody for coming tonight and their time and to wish everyone a happy new year. My name is Matthew Zuker from Chestnut Hill Realty. Chestnut Hill Realty is a family-owned real estate company since 1969 with strong ties in the City of Cambridge. We own and self-manage four properties in Cambridge, three of which are 1-3 Langdon Street, 18-26 Chauncy Street, 19-21 Wendell

1 Street, all of which we have owned for over 2 25 years. Each of these buildings has at 3 least one existing apartment in the basement, 4 but the remainder of the basement space 5 contain large areas of wasted, under-utilized 6 space despite being counted in the gross 7 These buildings, like many floor area. others, were built before Zoning regulations 8 9 on postage stamp size Lots. So under today's 10 Zoning By-Laws, to add apartments to these 11 wasted, under-utilized spaces would require 12 showing of a hardship to get a Variance for 13 at a minimum, density and parking. However, 14 under the Special Permit process using a set 15 of specific criteria, these wasted, 16 under-utilized basement spaces in the City of 17 Cambridge can be appropriately used to meet 18 more housing needs. Based on our 19 experiences, basement apartments rent for 20 less than above-grade apartments, and the 21 typical basement renter relies on public

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transportation as their primary means of transportati on.

We carefully crafted this Amendment that one, makes appropriate use of previously wasted, under-utilized basement space;

Two, creates reasonably priced rental, studio and one-bedroom workforce apartments;

And three, (inaudible) public transportation while minimizing the effect of on-street parking.

In summary, the Amendment has the potential based on our research to create 173 units in 24 buildings. This defers from the map that was previously handed -- just handed out which shows 50 buildings, but that did not include basement -- apartment buildings that already have basement apartments. we did was we went to the Building Department, we determined what buildings had liveable space in the basements, and if they didn't have any liveable space in the

basement, we presumed -- and that presumption was confirmed by the Building Department -- that we could take those out because they could not have an actual legal apartment in the basement. On our map, and it may be clear on the map you have, you can see -- and it's much clearer on the map you have, Mass. Ave. and Cambridge Street in yellow. And in the blue are the buildings other than Chestnut Hill Realty's three properties that we believe would be affected by this Amendment. And in the green is Chestnut Hill Realty's three buildings.

We also have some photos of our current buildings that show the interior and exterior views of these basement units to show the adequate light that they're getting. Many of these windows are the same size windows that we have in our above grade units, and they all show the height so you can see from the exterior of Langdon Street, you've got nice

light coming in through the windows. And you have some nice basement windows.

And Chauncy Street, again, you have a lot of light coming in the windows. And you have good sized basement windows.

And Wendell Street. Even though there was dark shooting from inside the unit that day, can you still see the amount of light that comes in through those large units which are basement unit windows, and the existing exterior views of those windows.

Based on our market experience and research we believe there's a strong need in Cambridge for reasonably priced apartments for retirees, young workers, working singles and couples, and graduate students who want to live close to where they work, where they go to school, or where they have lived and grew up their entire life.

The new apartments created under this by-law are aimed at these groups of people

because they're more economical than above grade units. As previously stated, we came up with a set of criteria that a building must meet in order to qualify for this Amendment.

The first two criteria are the building must be located within 1200 feet of Mass.

Ave, Cambridge Street or a red line T station.

And the second criteria is the building must provide one bicycle storage space, at least one, for each apartment created under the by-law. These criteria are to encourage mass transit in order to minimize the impact of on-street parking and traffic. Being located in these areas allows residents to rely on public transportation, walking and bicycles and, therefore, they do not need to own a car.

As a company, Chestnut Hill Realty additionally meets these goals by having a

transportation advisor on staff who advises our leasing professional and residence on such things like public transportation, providing maps and information and walking directions to nearby amenities. In addition, when a car is necessary, Chestnut Hill residents have use of a Zipcar on-site.

The third criteria that these buildings and apartments created under the by-law must be rental. It is in line with the purpose of the by-law which is to provide workforce housing for those that cannot afford to buy a home.

The fourth and fifth criteria are the buildings must be in a C Zone and must contain only residential units. Multi-family is the current allowed use under the Zoning Code so there is no need to change the allowed use. In most instances it is also not appropriate to have residential units under existing commercial uses such as a

restaurant or a retail.

The sixth and seventh criteria are that the buildings must be older, larger buildings built before 1930 and containing at least 30 units. Zoning Regulations as I said, were different or non-existent back when these buildings were built on postage size stamp lots, and therefore, under today's code it could not be rationally applied to these older buildings. In addition, these older buildings are more expensive to maintain. These apartments created under this Amendment will help to pay for the upkeep and preserve the character of these buildings.

The eighth criteria is that the building must have at least one legal residential apartment in the basement.

Therefore adding any additional apartments in the basement does not set any precedent. In addition, it shows that these buildings can support basement units and meet Building Code

requirements.

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The last criteria is that the new apartments created under this Amendment must be studio or one-bedroom apartments. smaller size apartments best meet the needs of the group that the Amendment is intended for. It will have a minimal impact on schools, and it will limit the number of residents per apartments. Market availability for these studio and one-bedrooms size apartments was less than the larger apartments which is supported by an availability snapshot that we did which is in your package which shows that the most available units were two bedrooms. There was less one bedrooms and there was very few studios on the market for rent.

It is important to the city, to property owners and to residents that these apartments provide the same quality of life as any other apartments. This is

accomplished by all new construction, bright and airy rooms with good-size windows that meet all building code requirements for light and egress. Ceiling heights, that meet the building code requirement for height. And you'll note that our basements height vary from nine feet to almost ten feet. And energy efficient appliances and fixtures. Other benefits of the Amendment include the potential to add approximately \$150,000 in annual tax revenue a year to Cambridge, and to provide new businesses for construction companies, workers and area businesses.

In summary, this Amendment allows for the creation of reasonably priced studio and one-bedroom apartments in unused basement space of buildings that are within 1200 feet of a major road or public transportation.

This accomplishes three key goals.

It makes appropriate use of wasted, under-utilized basement space. Note that

1	this is in line with the purpose of the
2	Cambridge Zoning Code which "Is to encourage
3	the most rationale use of land throughout the
4	ci ty. "
5	Two, it provides needed housing to the
6	workforce which is line with the purpose of
7	the Zoning Code both to encourage housing for
8	persons of all income levels.
9	And, three, it promotes use of mass
10	transit while mitigating the need for
11	off-street parking.
12	That concludes our presentation for
13	now. Thank you for your time and we'll open
14	it up to questions and discussion. Thank
15	you.
16	WILLIAM TIBBS: Could you pass that
17	top board around so we can see it. I would
18	like to take a closer look at it.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: Charles, did you want
20	to say something?
21	CHARLES STUDEN: Can you explain to

1 us again what's illustrated here in purple? 2 The blue purple MATTHEW ZUKER: 3 buildings are buildings that met those 4 criteria I just went over that aren't our 5 buildings. We call it ours in green just to 6 show you which ones ours are. I know it's 7 hard to see. There's a green there. A green 8 there. There's a green right there. The 9 blue ones which do correspond with the map 10 provided by the Planning Department show the 11 ones that based on our research when we 12 applied all the criteria, applied to these 13 buildings here. 14 CHARLES STUDEN: The one-page 15 summary contained in the communication you 16 sent to us, Workforce Housing Zoning 17 The potential new apartments Amendment. 18 generated under the by-law, 173, are these 19 all owned by you? 20 MATTHEW ZUKER: No. 21 Some are owned by CHARLES STUDEN:

1	you?
2	MATTHEW ZUKER: Three of those 24
3	buildings are owned by us. And the other 21
4	buildings are shown in blue on this map.
5	CHARLES STUDEN: Okay.
6	MATTHEW ZUKER: Yeah.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Any other?
8	H. THEODORE COHEN: I have a
9	question either for you or staff. Did
10	something explicitly happen in 1930 which is
11	the rationale for that date?
12	MATTHEW ZUKER: Not specific.
13	That's around the time that the Zoning Code
14	actually, I think the Zoning Code came
15	into effect in '24 and it was, you know, it
16	was just, we made it the 1930 instead of the
17	1924. And when I did the research, there was
18	a lot of buildings built before then, and
19	then there was like a gap. And, you know,
20	there was buildings built, but then there was
21	a big up heap so, again, but that was a lot

1 of buildings seemed to be built before that 2 date. 3 Does anyone know H. THEODORE COHEN: 4 were there post-1930 apartment buildings that 5 say otherwise meets your criteria? 6 MATTHEW ZUKER: There are -- there 7 are some that met our criteria. What we did 8 was we started taking a look at all buildings 9 in Cambridge, and kind of Looking through all 10 of them there are some -- there are some 11 newer ones. Obviously we didn't -- the 12 intent wasn't to make those part of this 13 because these older, mostly brick buildings 14 are, you know, costly to maintain and upkeep 15 So we, you know, set that as the date them. 16 for the reason of it being an older building, 17 and around where Zoning regulations were very 18 different than they are today or 19 non-exi stent. 20 H. THEODORE COHEN: Can you

quantify, when you say some buildings

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post-1930, do you have a number for that?

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MATTHEW ZUKER:

Not offhand.

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mean, at some point I have a master list of

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all the buildings in Cambridge. I could pull

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that up for you if you wanted that.

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H. THEODORE COHEN: Do you know, are

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we talking five, ten, 50?

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HUGH RUSSELL: Let me make a comment

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that may -- there are three, I think three

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different trends or efforts. There was

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originally no residential housing built in

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the city in 19 -- from the depression through

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some -- a few years after World War II was

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over because of the conditions of the economy

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and conditions of the economy related to the

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war. The buildings that might be qualified

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after that point in time are apt to be on the

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Cambridge Housing Authority, public housing

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buildings. Because starting in the fifties

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and sixties people stopped building basements

in apartment buildings. And so if you take

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your -- there were a number of buildings built, which essentially ricked boxes, almost all of those buildings were built on either directly upgrade or sometimes recessed two or three feet with apartments already in them. So I think you'll find with the exception of the Housing Authority buildings very few buildings built after 1930 that have these large unused basements. And I believe in the remodelings that have been done in the various public housing projects, I think they've reclaimed a lot of that space. Virtually every public housing project built in the forties and fifties in the city has been completely rebuilt at least once. There are several projects that are underway right now.

So, I mean I don't -- my personal view is I don't think there's any particular magic about having a cut-off date, but there could be many buildings that would qualify that

1 were built after that time. 2 WILLIAM TIBBS: Hugh. 3 HUGH RUSSELL: Bill. 4 WILLIAM TIBBS: Could you comment on 5 the I guess the problems that you're having 6 with the current Ordinance with getting 7 apartments in the space? MATTHEW ZUKER: Under current Zoning 8 9 if you applied those to these buildings, the 10 density is two different -- I mean, we're 11 talking, you know, one -- a quarter of what 12 would be -- you know, so there's a big 13 disconnect in what is actually existing in a 14 lot of these buildings and what under current 15 Zoning would be allowed. 16 WILLIAM TIBBS: I think I'm more 17 interested in like the Variance process and 18 stuff like that, because clearly under 19 current Zoning that would be -- but in terms 20 of if you wanted to put an apartment in the 21 basement, and maybe less, you can help us out

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with this, too, I just want to get a sense of what the problem is and why this potential Ordinance would solve a problem if it is a problem at all.

MATTHEW ZUKER: Okay.

If we wanted to put and went through the Zoning process, it's a different deal showing hardship, there could be precedent set once you put one in one building. what we thought was there was a set of criteria if were met, would make a benefit to the city, a benefit to property owners, and a benefit to renters to be able to use. we've examined it that way. But in the end we saw that there was a need not just in these three buildings that we have, which has, if you ever toured them, vast amount of unused space with nine to ten foot ceilings. Like I said, under today's Zoning, you would be able to build 15 units on, you know, a piece of land that has 90 units or 40 units.

So there's a big, you know, disconnect in what could be built. So, with that we looked at all these criteria to try to make the most sense to everyone and all the parties involved, and we came up with these criteria. And it's still through a Special Permit process. It's not just a by-right that you could do this.

CHARLES STUDEN: Why wouldn't it be by right? The way you're defining it in the Ordinance, why wouldn't you need a Special Permit?

MATTHEW ZUKER: We still, you know, we gave -- there was still -- if there was a situation that I guess didn't warrant, you know, if there was some special criteria that applied to one building and not others, we just felt that it gave still some control to the city and to the Zoning Board over if something stuck out to them that said, this cannot be for X reason, which I don't know,

1	but there could be something that is unique
2	to a certain property. So that's why we did
3	it by Special Permit.
4	CHARLES STUDEN: I'm sorry I'm
5	interrupting you.
6	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes. I guess was
7	there any further comments from the public?
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Two people have
9	signed up to speak. So perhaps we ought to
10	hear them and then we can continue.
11	CHARLES STUDEN: That's fine.
12	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes.
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. The two that
14	have signed up are Heather Hoffman and Mark
15	Jaqui th.
16	So Heather, would you like to come
17	forward?
18	HEATHER HOFFMAN: Hi, my name is
19	Heather Hoffman. I live at 213 Hurley Street
20	which is definitely in the C-1 Zone. I
21	haven't measured if it's 1200 feet from

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Cambridge Street, but I suspect that it is. And after today I think I'm definitely going to have to get one of those usual suspects T-shirts made up. I would like to express my agreement with what Barbara Broussard wrote. I was just shown some of the materials that I believe were submitted to you that showed the And for -- I will admit to proposed rents. having been out the rental market for many, many, many years but that does not look like anything affordable for students, recent retirees, elderly people and such. I would -- I was also surprised to hear students and recent retirees and elderly people referred to as workforce. I thought they were kind of by definition not, especially the retirees, so I think that this is misleadingly named.

And living in basements, I think there are reasons that we don't have proliferations of basement apartments. They aren't particularly fantastic places to live,

especially with all the rain that we have had and all of the flooding that so many people have had that are -- I mean, like the four feet of water in my basement, I'm not sure that a basement is a terribly good place to be putting your home. So, I think that at the very least we should think about this one a bit. I am -- I agree with whoever was asking like what problem are we solving here? I'm not sure we're solving a problem except for someone's profits.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay.

Mark.

MARK JAQUITH: Good evening, Mark
Jaquith, 213 Hurley Street. I'd like to set
the way back machine to about an hour and a
half ago when we were discussing density and
if a property is, you know, five times over
the allowed density, perhaps it's enough.
Perhaps not. That's up to you and the City

Council to decide.

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I have a couple of things written down. Again -- here we are again reacting to a developer who's come before you because they're dissatisfied with the Zoning that they are presently dealing with. This would give Chestnut Hill about 19 new apartments, generating somewhere around \$325,000 a year. I don't think, again, workforce housing is a fair way to describe what's here. If you're a beleaguered worker making somewhere around minimum wage, you're around \$1200 a month. And from what I've seen on their publicity, their apartments start at 1340 a month. That doesn't seem to fit very well with the definition that they've been given -- that they've given you. Again, basements first to flood, first to get the sewer backups. was such a good idea, why aren't they there to begin with? And if this is to promote maintenance, if they're not doing that

1	already, why are we allowing them to do
2	business in our city?
3	Thank you.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
5	Does anyone else wish to speak on this
6	matter? Mr. Fanning.
7	RICHARD FANNING: My name is Richard
8	Fanning. I live at 21 Cornelius Way. It
9	took a long time in the City of Boston for
10	new arrivals on these shores to gain the
11	political strength to change what was then
12	the Building Code that allowed people to live
13	in basements throughout the city. I don't
14	think it's time to reverse those changes and
15	start living subterranean is substandard
16	housing for supposedly substandard people.
17	They can't afford it. This is ridiculous.
18	HUGH RUSSELL: Does anyone el se wi sh
19	to be heard?
20	(No Response.)
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Shall we close the

1 hearing for public testimony? 2 CHARLES STUDEN: Yes. 3 WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes. 4 SUSAN GLAZER: Hugh? 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. 6 I want to pass SUSAN GLAZER: 7 something on that came to our attention in 8 the last day or two. 9 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. 10 SUSAN GLAZER: And that was from the 11 Public Works Department. They are beginning 12 a vulnerability assessment for the city to 13 assess flooding potential. And the concern 14 was vulnerability of basement units to 15 overland flooding would project an increase 16 in sea level changes. So the Public Works 17 Department is beginning this study. 18 should take about six months. And the 19 concern there obviously is from their 20 experience in many areas of the city with the 21 basement flooding issue that some of the

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speakers had mentioned. So I just wanted to bring that forward to the Board's consideration. There are many aspects of this Petition that the Board can discuss, but I just wanted to bring that one to your attention.

HUGH RUSSELL: So, I actually lived in a basement apartment while I was a graduate student, and it had two nice south facing windows, and it was just about the size of a single car garage, and I was very happy there and I was paying \$65 a month This was almost 50 years ago. rent. moved out when the rent was raised to \$85 because I thought that was outrageous. of my first mistakes in real estate. It was also on the side of a hill, and it was about 100 feet from the subway and down Mass. Avenue and I could hear the trains in my apartment. It reminds me of what my first boss said, it's no -- graduate students, you

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can experiment in housing. You know, they don't live there very long and they're young and they're resilient. And so I had a good experience.

This is a subject that I've actually thought about off and on for many, many years observing vacant basement spaces. And if the problems could be solved, you know, I'm not willing to reject this out of hand with problems being the parking, the water, light, ventilation. And part of this proposal basically is predicated on no relief on the Building Code issues that would address some But I felt that this was a of those issues. great opportunity to provide significantly subsidized housing. I mean, if you think about it, I'm doing new construction projects that are getting \$1600 a month rents and we're spending a couple hundred thousand dollars a unit and those projects can't get Now, I don't believe it's going to fi nanced.

cost a couple hundred thousand dollars a unit to create these basement units. So, I think it might cost a third of that maybe. Maybe even less. It depends an awful lot on the circumstances. That would imply to me that pretty substantial affordability would still produce reasonable return and profits for the landowners of these buildings, and would actually provide a significant public service. So that's kind of my thinking. Charles.

to the statement purpose. As I read it, I'm not sure that I really understand it or even agree with it, because you end that paragraph by saying that by doing this, you're going to promote the protection of the environment and preserve the quality of life in the neighborhood. And I think actually in doing this you might do exactly the opposite. So I'd like you to maybe comment at some point

And

1 on that further, not necessarily right now. 2 But I think that the other thing that bothers 3 me about it is, I think I agree with the 4 notion of workforce housing, it's kind of a 5 misnomer that these would be affordable 6 It's almost like it's ghettoizing uni ts. 7 They're going to be living in a people. building in small units of a basement. 8 9 think that the parking issue is something --10 173 units as you described is going to 11 generate an additional 85 cars that need to 12 be parked because by your own admission, your 13 apartments generate about half the people --14 slightly half the people have automobiles. 15 So I don't know how you're going to accommodate that. And, again, I also think 16 17 that basements are not terribly attractive 18 places to live. In the winter they're cold 19 And in the winter they're often and damp. 20 very warm because the heating systems in 21 these old buildings are in the basement.

I also wonder where the people who live in the building are going to store their skis and equipment and luggage and so on? I'd like you to comment a little bit more on what the current use of that space is. So I think when I got this proposal, I was very perplexed by what it was trying to do other than, again, generate revenue for Chestnut Hill Real Estate. You know, I don't agree with the way you've written the statement of purpose necessarily. So, there we are.

HUGH RUSSELL: I think at the end of the Planning Board comments we would ask you to -- give you an opportunity to respond.

PAMELA WINTERS: Right.

WILLIAM TIBBS: I think the architect in me agrees with Hugh and really thinks that basement spaces can be great, but the practical person in me agrees with you, Charles. When I got the -- particularly the write up you did, the first thing that jumped

1 out at me is because I was -- you said you 2 were perplexed when you were reading it. 3 was actually interested, because I was 4 thinking well, this could be interesting. 5 And as I read more, I just got more -- I 6 think the calling it workforce is a misnomer, 7 but you were -- as one of your potential 8 uses, you did put students which I think is 9 indeed, would be probably the prime users of 10 this space which is just for the reasons that 11 Hugh mentioned, which is the students are 12 only there for a relatively short time. 13 Workforce implied that people would be living 14 there for maybe a much longer period of time. 15 And I'm the first person to say that living 16 in a basement apartment can be situated or 17 designed such that it's light and airy, and there's, you know, no infiltration problems 18 and stuff like that. 19 That it's reasonable. 20 But I just got more skeptical of it. 21 And then the thing that really jumped

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out at me was the numbers that you gave. don't have my copy of that piece that you did, but you might want to remind us of what they were. But I was expecting to see a significantly lower number for these spaces because they're already existing spaces. have 1657 as an example versus 1800 for your two other comparisons. And to me that -- I just didn't, that wasn't a big enough number for me to really think that that was -that's high enough for me to think that a student could probably afford to pay it and -- but not low enough for the real workforce kind of people, at least in my mind, that you would be striving to get. So, I guess I need to be convinced. I'm very skeptical that this is -- what is the opportunity?

I mean, Hugh, you said it well, you thought it could be a benefit. And I guess I need to be convinced of what that is. What's the opportunity? Is it an opportunity for

the city? Is there a substantial amount of this space that the city can really benefit from? It's clearly an opportunity for the owner. Is there an opportunity for the renter? Unless the space is very well designed, there's a stigma about basement spaces that people have. And if they feel that they can't -- this meets that, that they can live in it, there's still a stigma there. And we have lots of basement space that's currently occupied. Obviously you said your buildings actually have some basement units in them. And unlike Hugh, I haven't come across too many that I think are great. They're practical and they're usable, but I think, I haven't -- there's not that many people that I think would love to get out of the basement space if they could. So to me unless there was a substantial financial benefit and it really was hitting at a user price point or something that really made

this a valuable space, I really need to be convinced.

HUGH RUSSELL: Pam.

PAMELA WINTERS: Yes. So, I never heard the expression "workforce housing" before. This is the first time I've ever heard of it. And so, then I'm looking at your rents. And so I guess one of my questions is how much were you going to charge for rent? I didn't get this sheet so now I know.

And I'm concerned I guess about the number of exits that you have, you know, it's, you know, if it would meet the safety requirements and so forth. I lived on Chauncy Street for 20 years. I'm very familiar with your apartments. But we recently, a couple years ago, had backup of sewerage in our basement, and it was something from a horror movie. And it's, you know, in the older buildings, and because we

live in a very old building -- the 1800s actually. But I'm wondering if they're more prone to that sort of thing in terms of flooding and backups and so forth.

I'm also concerned about parking issues. And I'm also wondering why -- I think you sort of described it, but I'd like you to flush it out a little bit more why you would not want to go to the BZA for -- you know, if this only applies to three of your units, three of your -- right, buildings, but about 19 units. So I guess I would want to know, like, more about why you wouldn't want to go to the BZA for this. So those are some of the questions that I have.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Tom.

THOMAS ANNINGER: Yes, I guess in thinking about this I'm not as adverse to this as my colleagues are. I think it's actually an idea worth some consideration.

The

And

1 think that part of the problem is the word 2 That immediately colors it in a basement. 3 way that makes it hard for us to imagine 4 something worthy of living space. Frankly, 5 to understand it, I think this is one of 6 those situations where as lawyers say, we 7 have to take a view. We'd have to really take a look at it to understand it. 8 I don't 9 think I can grasp just how you can make a 10 nice liveable space with good windows from a 11 basement apartment. So I think if people are 12 interested -- I would be interested in taking 13 a walk through. I happen to know the 14 buildings along Concord Avenue and Garden 15 Street very well. They're big brick 16 buildings. They seem to work very well. 17 neighborhood is dense, but I think it 18 benefits from that frankly in a lot of ways. 19 I think it's a terrific neighborhood. 20 maybe this makes sense. I don't know what it 21 would add to the rest of the building for the

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When I lived people who already live there. in buildings like that, usually we he had laundry space downstairs and storage space and bicycle space and boiler space. That's how I picture it. But I guess you're saying that's, that's already taken care of. And there's still some excess that hasn't been taken care of. And I see no reason why we shouldn't consider this excess space as something worthy. But without having people who are going to make decisions about whether this is a good idea, see it, I don't think we could go much further.

H. THEODORE COHEN: Very briefly.

I, too, have no inherent objection to basement space being habitable space. I think there are a lot of townhouses that have been built in the passed 20, 30 years that have a first floor and the bedrooms are in the basement. And I think there are a lot of single-family homes where the basements have

1 been turned into apartments or space for 2 children or au pairs or whatever. 3 My concern is if we do end up 4 recommending it and suggesting it, I just 5 don't see the idea that there need to be so 6 many units upon it. And I certainly don't 7 see the point of the 1930s cap if there 8 happens to be a more recent building that 9 otherwise fits with the criteria, whatever 10 they may end up being, I don't know why that 11 should be excluded. And I don't, you know, I 12 guess I can see the rationale of Mass. Ave, 13 Cambridge Street and the T stations, but 14 given the fact that probably half these 15 people are going to have cars anyway, I don't 16 know that it necessarily ought to be limited 17 to just those areas if we are otherwise 18 providing, addressing the parking issue. 19 HUGH RUSSELL: Steve. 20 STEVEN WINTER: Thank you. 21 I concur with my colleagues. I don't

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have a philosophical problem with basement apartments. I've lived in a couple myself. I don't live in one now and I'm really glad. But when I didn't have any money, yes, you know, that was just fine and it wasn't an issue for me at the time.

I do want to say the way that the way that this project was presented, the materials, it was a little disconcerting to You know, this isn't to plan for a me. social service program. You're trying to figure out a business plan. And I think that's what it ought to look like. And I -if it's a plan to -- I don't have a problem with creating plans to create additional business income for your business. I think that's fine. You know, that's great economic development. But I am a little put off by a lot of the text in the proposal, and I just wanted to tell you that.

I also -- Mr. Fanning's comments were

really value those comments about people
living in the basements. And I like people
who remember those things as I do, but I also
think that the technology is different these
days and it's new. And I think there's
different building technologies and different
ways to live in these spaces. And I don't -I think we can continue to look at this, and
I don't think there's an issue, but the fact
that the proposal was just a little sly makes
me want to step back and say, wait a minute,
I don't want to do anything real fast here.

HUGH RUSSELL: Ahmed.

AHMED NUR: I also will be real brief. I feel like I'm just sort of blindfolded. I don't have any drawings in front of me showing dimensions, elevations of windows. We're just talking about three buildings. I see some pictures over there that look like a first, not a basement. To

1 me it's above grade. If that's what it is, 2 I'd probably like it. As Tom said, I'd like 3 to take a look at it and then talk about it 4 then. One other question that I have 5 probably is if people living on the first 6 floor and you're bringing students into 7 studios, it's probably going to be really 8 noisy and I wondered if you should also want 9 those people to come into an open public 10 meeting to, you know, concern and so on and 11 so forth. So I wonder that's more like a 12 question. The tenants of the building should 13 be a part of this. 14 Thank you. 15 Even though, I just WILLIAM TIBBS: 16 wanted to state that this is a Zoning change 17 so it's not specific to -- they're using 18 their buildings as examples. 19 AHMED NUR: Oh, I see. Thank you. 20 Okay. 21 CHARLES STUDEN: I wanted to say the

1	same thing. This is a Zoning proposal that
2	would apply, according to your analysis, to
3	quite a number of buildings in Cambridge
4	potentially generating 173 units in buildings
5	perhaps very different from yours. It would
6	create apartments that were really not all
7	that great qui te frankly.
8	PAMELA WINTERS: That's right.
9	CHARLES STUDEN: So anyway, I just
10	wanted to say.
11	PAMELA WINTERS: That's why and
12	maybe taking them individually, case by case
13	would be a better option, you know, just my
14	thought.
15	CHARLES STUDEN: Under the current
16	Zoni ng.
17	PAMELA WINTERS: Yes.
18	CHARLES STUDEN: The appeal the
19	Vari ance.
20	PAMELA WINTERS: The BZA, right.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: Steve.

1 STEVEN WINTER: Thank you. There 2 were two points that I neglected and I'm 3 sorry that I did. 4 One is that I would like to hear back 5 from the Proponent on the metric used to 6 estimate the \$150,000 in potential business I think that's great, but I'd like to 7 taxes. 8 see the methodology we use to do that. And I 9 also need some clarification on -- and I 10 don't need it now, but I do need some 11 clarification on what potential new apartment 12 locations as listed by Chestnut Hill Realty 13 means. 14 MATTHEW ZUKER: Could you repeat 15 that? 16 WILLIAM TIBBS: What's the 17 reference? 18 STEVEN WINTER: The reference is on 19 the -- it's one of the metrics used -- one of 20 the criteria, and it's on this page here. 21 And there are purple dots that are "Potential

1	new apartment locations as listed by Chestnut
2	Hill Realty (25 buildings)." But I'm not
3	saying that it's wrong. I'm just saying I
4	don't understand what it means.
5	CHARLES STUDEN: There's a one-page
6	summary in the packet that they
7	STEVEN WINTER: You know, it's
8	funny. We didn't get it.
9	AHMED NUR: We didn't get it.
10	CHARLES STUDEN: Liza sent it
11	electronically. You had to print the thing
12	that she sent.
13	WILLIAM TIBBS: Right here.
14	CHARLES STUDEN: Yes.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Tom, did you want to
16	say something else?
17	THOMAS ANNINGER: Just one thing.
18	There was a hint in the discussion that Hugh
19	said about these apartments perhaps being too
20	expensive to be for the purpose that they
21	were intended. These are not being called or

1 qualified as affordable units other than that 2 the market will take care of that. 3 don't think we want to get into some sort of 4 a -- I hate to even use the word, rent 5 control situation here where we try to put a 6 cap on it so that we're sure that that -- we 7 can't do that, or even come close to that. think that these apartments will be small. 8 9 They'll be in the basement, and they won't be 10 very expensive for those very reasons. 11 think the market will take care of that. 12 HUGH RUSSELL: I guess I --13 STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair. Woul d 14 you el aborate? I value that thinking that 15 you have on how to -- creative ways of 16 approaching and things like that. 17 Could you talk a little bit about what 18 you were thinking about when you mentioned 19 before that there could be a way to look at 20 this as an affordable housing piece? 21 HUGH RUSSELL: I think we could be

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-- this housing could be restricted to units that are affordable possibly. I don't -- I mean -- there is a -- you have a section in the Ordinance about affordability. remember when that was enacted. It was a complicated consideration. But since we as a city are giving a benefit to the owner to allow them to build these units, that we can also impose a restriction on the affordability of the units. Now, are they 65 percent (inaudible) increments or 80 percent or 100 percent or 120 percent? Those are all different issues. I will say that -- one other comment I forgot to make is that for the last 12 years I worked for a client that provides workforce housing and their units rent for about \$110 a week. That's where they believe there's a big need in the workforce. And they are mostly rooming And so some of them are small studio houses. But their mission in life is to apartments.

provide, you know, decent well-managed well-run housing for people who are earning, you know -- people you're facing across the service, retail stores and restaurant That's a different kind of a But there isn't much of that housing in Cambridge anymore. There used to be a

Okay. Have we exhausted our comments? Gentlemen, would you like to say anything

actually -- my name is David Klebanoff. I'm counsel for the Chestnut Hill Realty.

I wrote this. And so I just wanted to -- that's fine. So I wanted to address a couple of things, particularly why we didn't just go to the ZBA. I mean, in a sense that's what this is written to do. It would not be legal to ask for a Variance in an

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existing building that's already making a I mean, we could dress-up a Variance profit. appeal and give them all sorts of phony hardships. But what we did was just went on -- out in the open with it and gave them a set of criteria by which they consider whether to do this. And a lot of the questions I'm hearing are exactly what would come up in a Special Permit hearing. know, maybe all of the buildings aren't this Maybe the Zoning Board would say, you ni ce. know, we want you to leave a corner where your washing machines are and where the bicycle storage goes. You know, you could do eight, we're going to let you do six. mean, a lot of what I've heard would be the type of things that would be done at a Special Permit where the individual building and the tenants could come and they could address their concerns. That's why we didn't just, you know, let's go ask for a bunch of

Variances. We thought we would put it in the framework where the people that are used to looking at property by property evaluations could do so with this proposal. So I think that answers a couple of the things that were asked earlier.

CHARLES STUDEN: Again, I really would like someone to clarify the purposing. You drafted a purpose, but I don't understand. How is this going to promote the protection of the environment and preserve the quality of life in the neighborhood by putting basement apartments in? Address, for example, the parking issue. That's going to have a very negative impact in the neighborhood.

MATTHEW ZUKER: Part of it is providing these units in buildings that already exist, you're meeting a need of the segment of the renters without having to build new buildings that are going to be more

1 of an impact on, you know, the environment. 2 So you're working with within a footprint. 3 And we also try, you know, using 4 environmentally friendly things such Energy 5 Star appliances and fixtures. 6 THOMAS ANNI NGER: Use the 7 mi crophone. MATTHEW ZUKER: 8 Sorry. 9 So as I said, the big one was we're 10 building within an existing footprint and not 11 having to -- new construction which obviously 12 has an impact on the environment. So there 13 really isn't as much of an impact to meet the 14 needs of this segment of renters by building 15 in there. 16 There's a couple of other points I'll 17 quickly just touch on. That window on the 18 top left is actually a basement unit in one 19 of our buildings. If you came and seen, we 20 have really nice basement units that have 21 windows that are the size of what looks like

an upstairs unit. So some of our rents may not be as low as a basement that had tiny little windows. And that kind of skews it. So what I showed in that comparison was just what is our rent draw. I mean, there's no hiding it. I mean, this is what our unit on the first floor rents for. This is what one of our basement rents for, and we need to take a lot of pride in advantaging our homes which is our motto. And these are nice units. They may not be as nice as someone else's, and the market may dictate that someone may only pay 1200 for that one.

One of our renters in the basement has been there since 1983. So, although we have lots of students and we have lots of young workers who may be here for a couple years or brought in by a company. When I toured the building a couple weeks ago, I met a lot of these people who love their unit. They have beautiful units. They pay less than they

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would pay for upstairs. So that two or three hundreds a month is a savings to them, whether they're going to school or working.

Obviously there was a question about egress. And we have to provide -- I mean, you have to meet building code for height, So obviously we had nine to light, egress. ten foot ceilings in some of ours, and in some other buildings might not have -- they may have seven-six or they may have seven-four, that doesn't meet the code and so they couldn't put a unit in that. And that would come out in the Special Permit process of where in your building are you going to put units? And what is the height where you're going to put those units? What are the window sizes of where those units will be? And the Zoning Board at that time could say, you can't put one there. It's not going to meet the Building Code requirements.

We have existing units in these

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buildings. So sewer and water flooding backups -- I mean, I know it's been a huge problem in Cambridge but we've never had that problem. It's not like we're not putting units where there's never been units before. We do have other -- we do have Laundry down And we do have some storage and there. mechanicals. And, you know, some of that has to be reworked. But, you know, you're not going to take away the Laundry room. I mean, again, that's something else that would come out in the Special Permit process. That if you showed a Laundry room and then you took a laundry room out of the building, that would give the Zoning Board an opportunity to make sure that that was there.

Based on the estimate of 150,000 a year, that basically took the assessed value of the building divided by a number of units to come up with kind of a rough idea of what a unit is assessed at and took the going rate

for the tax rate and applied that same rate to the basements even though they may be assessed at less. So it was just a little spreadsheet, and it's not an exact science but it was somewhere in that --

STEVEN WINTER: It's a methodology and I hear you.

MATTHEW ZUKER: Right.

And then these units do meet, you know, it may be deceiving to see 1800 a month and 1600 a month, but that also, some of the upstairs units in our buildings -- we had some smaller units, so I tried to break it down at a per square foot. I mean, it's not common as a renter, more of a condo, but just to see that in our buildings the basements are typically 15 to 20 percent below what the upstairs rent for. And as you see, we have some nice basement units. Whereas, you know, there's a range. They're not all the same. We have some that are less, some that are

more. But in general, in our buildings, and that's all we can, you know, the market -- the data we had was 15 to 20 percent less to rent in the basement.

I'm sure I missed a few other of the comments, but if there's anything that needed to be addressed right now and you wanted to ask right now, I'm sorry if I missed it, but please do.

HUGH RUSSELL: Bill, do you have anything?

WILLIAM TIBBS: No, I think it's interesting. I don't fundamentally have an issue with units in the basement. And I guess my big question is why such a convoluted way to get at it? Why don't we just look into a way of making that doable or using how we word our Ordinance so that it's doable and so that the BZA or somebody else can consider this and it's not maybe the hardship issue is -- we look at that language

or whatever, but to say that if there is a building that is, you know, passes all this criteria, I think all this other stuff to me is, it's -- and particularly the way it's worded, I agree with you wholeheartedly, that the workforce zoning petition is just a little pretentious. I mean, to be able to allow you to you -- really what your desire is to allow units in basements in a less restricted way or in a way that would allow our agencies to really look at it and take a look at it on a case-by-case basis to see if it's reasonable. And I guess I would be much more interested in seeing what's in our Ordinance that prevents that from happening, and is there some way of allowing that to happen than to go through any kind of --PAMELA WINTERS: Zoni ng change.

WILLIAM TIBBS: -- convoluted zoning changes. And I call it convoluted because I too, was just turned off. In that purpose of

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statements I mean, you mentioned, you know, the difficulty professed by the elderly and the workers to find -- I was really turned -as I was reading it, I was just turned off by And the whole student dynamic is so different from the local worker and the elderly dynamic. And to put those two -- and I think what I would have liked to avoid is just getting more spaces so that we have more spaces for students because that's, you know, Boston has that issue of just making apartments in everything and anything they can because the market is there and the students can afford it and they're only here for a relatively short amount of time. if you're saying that you think that we -- if you're saying that the city has a potential of good quality units in the basement and you're not able to tap at that potential because of your Ordinances, then that's a different conversation. But I surely

1 wouldn't call it a workforce. That just 2 really bothers me. Anyway, I've said enough. 3 STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair, may I 4 address the body? 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Sure. 6 STEVEN WINTER: Is it appropriate 7 for the to ask the Proponent to talk with 8 staff and begin a dialogue to see the issues 9 that Bill just brought up, whether there's a 10 pathway there somehow, somewhere? Or is that 11 our purvi ew? 12 Well, we often HUGH RUSSELL: 13 suggest amendments or amended language to 14 proposals, and I would agree with Bill that 15 this could be written in more direct terms. 16 But I mean, I don't -- also, I just want to 17 comment that, you know, coming forward with 18 this type of proposal is the right way to do 19 this. 20 STEVEN WINTER: Yes. 21 I agree. I agree. WILLIAM TIBBS:

1 Yes. Call it the basement housing zoning. 2 We can't do this by HUGH RUSSELL: 3 Variance. It might be desirable to do this. 4 It should be done by Special Permit, and 5 here's some parameters. We've analyzed our 6 buildings carefully and looked at the 7 parameters and have a list of criteria that 8 are related to what they know about owning 9 and managing buildings. So this is, you 10 know, properly before us. You know, we may 11 not feel that Mr. Klebanoff is the same kind 12 of drafter as Mr. Barber, and we're used to 13 Mr. Barber's drafting. But, you know, it's 14 not unclear what's written here. It's just a 15 little flowery for what we usually do. 16 STEVEN WINTER: I think the Board 17 concurs. 18 WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes, we do. 19 HUGH RUSSELL: And now the question 20 is I think until we have some better idea of 21 what the substance of the language is there's

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And I'm

1 not much point to rewrite the style. 2 not sure that we're at that point. I think 3 we probably want to take this up at a later 4 meeting after we've had a time. There's been 5 a suggestion that -- at least a couple of 6 members would actually like to tour some of 7 these basements to get a clearer picture, and I'm sure you would be happy to accommodate 8 9 that. 10 MATTHEW ZUKER: Yes, absolutely. 11 would like to host a walk through with 12 everybody if they'd like to come or whenever 13 they could come. And you could see the large 14 areas of literally of unused wasted space 15 that sits in a lot of these basements. 16 to see the quality of the existing units that 17 we have in the basements. 18 HUGH RUSSELL: So --19 MATTHEW ZUKER: Though they're not 20 always cleaned up with when we go. 21 Now, the comment that HUGH RUSSELL:

1 Susan related from the Public Works 2 Department which is essentially a request 3 this be deferred for a year. 4 PAMELA WINTERS: Six months. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Well --6 PAMELA WINTERS: Was it six months? 7 SUSAN GLAZER: I'm not sure of the 8 exact frame. They said the study would take probably six months, but it could as you know 9 10 go Longer. 11 HUGH RUSSELL: And, right, we can 12 address that by waiting or we can address 13 that by creating another criteria that has to 14 do with demonstrating susceptibility of 15 flooding on the street or that sort of thing. 16 May I add that a STEVEN WINTER: 17 great deal of the flooding that has occurred 18 in the city, I'm not saying it doesn't occur, 19 has been remedied by the storm sewer 20 separation. And areas of the city that used 21 to flood now do not flood.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Ri ght. But they're a different subsurface conditions. Ri ght around here there's a clay layer down only a few feet below ground, an impervious clay layer. We found it next-door about four feet below grade when we were doing an elevator shaft 35 years ago. And if you look very carefully down those blocks, you notice that all the houses are -- the first floor they're are all at the same height although the ground falls away because everybody dug down until they hit water. My house that was three feet below grade, and they then built the basement of six feet. And my basement has flooded occasionally when -- because too much water comes in from the top, it can't get through the clay, and it finds it very easy to get through the stone foundation. So, you know, and I think everybody in North Cambridge will tell you their basement floods. Although I believe very few of these

buildings -- there are no buildings that are in that general area so that may not be an issue. This must be Linnean Street I guess?

But, you know, geology has a big part of that and I'm sure that's a big part of what the Public Works Department would be looking at is underlying geology.

I think we should just take this under advisement now, gather some more information and then take it up at our next reasonable opportunity.

STEVEN WINTER: May I also offer a suggestion to the Proponent and that is, you know, the business of working on these issues is not always hugs and smiles and that's okay. But I will say that in the long run this Board really does bring strength to proposals and to Proponent's work. And I think that if you stay with us and work with us, you'll find that in the end that's true. We'll come up with a much better product

1	together.
2	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. I believe we
3	are
4	MATTHEW ZUKER: Is there a procedure
5	for setting up a walk through? Is that
6	something we can take up with Liza? Can
7	figure out how to coordinate if there's any
8	other information that there
9	THOMAS ANNINGER: Since I'm the one
10	that brought it up, I'll put my name on the
11	list. Maybe somebody else will join me.
12	MATTHEW ZUKER: Okay.
13	And in terms of substance which you
14	talked, was there anything else that we'll
15	talk with the Planning Department?
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Well, I've heard a
17	lot of different things from my colleagues.
18	I think the only common thing was our
19	willingness to continue discussing it.
20	WILLIAM TIBBS: Definitely.
21	HUGH RUSSELL: I think I'd like to

close this discussion.

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THOMAS ANNINGER: I guess the only thing I would say if I may. One of the points that I felt was a very good one was this applies to many more buildings than yours, and what we will learn by talking to you is only about your buildings. somehow have to figure out how to broaden our view beyond who you are. And we would probably put into something, if it came to that, some criteria about windows and brightness and openness of space and height of ceilings and so on. But I have a feeling they would end up being tailored around what you have, and we still wouldn't know a whole lot about what the others are. So, I think somehow we have to find a way to get beyond just what your ownership includes.

PAMELA WINTERS: Tom, I said exactly the same thing just now to Bill so I concur.

ATTORNEY DAVID KLEBANOFF: That was

1 the logic of adopting the Building Code 2 because we're over there protecting that type 3 of thing. 4 HUGH RUSSELL: Right. I mean, the 5 Building Code allows seven-foot six high 6 ceilings. It allows windows that are eight 7 percent of the floor area of the room, which 8 are perhaps not far off in some of these 9 We ordinarily do better than that in photos. 10 the market housing, but that's because people 11 like big windows. People pay big bucks for 12 windows. 13 So, again, I'd like to close this 14 conversation now and we're moving on to the 15 last item on our agenda. 16 Thank you very much. 17 (A short recess was taken.) 18 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, we're going to 19 discuss the last item on our agenda. 20 election of Planning Board Chair. Are there 21 any nominations?

1 H. THEODORE COHEN: Well, I was 2 quite stunned -- as a little prelude, I was 3 stunned to see it on the agenda because I 4 couldn't believe that it's been a year 5 already. And I think probably that's in part 6 because Hugh has done really an exceptional 7 job of leading the Board and controlling 8 hearings, and we've always been able to count 9 on him to really have analyzed everything in 10 great detail in advance and to bring the 11 historicism of everything to it. 12 think, you know, when necessary Tom's filled 13 in as an excellent vice chair. So I don't 14 see any reason to change horses in midstream 15 or in front of the stream or end of the 16 So I would nominate stream, wherever we are. 17 Hugh to be Chair and Tom to remain as Vice 18 Chai r. 19 I second it. STEVEN WINTER: 20 PAMELA WINTERS: I second it. 21 Are there any other HUGH RUSSELL:

1	nomi nati ons?
2	(No Response.)
3	HUGH RUSSELL: Move to close the
4	nomi nati ons.
5	Those in favor of closing the
6	nomi nati ons?
7	(Show of hands.)
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Unani mous.
9	(Russell, Anninger, Tibbs, Winter,
10	Winters, Cohen, Studen, Nur.)
11	HUGH RUSSELL: And on the vote on
12	the two members, and I think it was a joint
13	motion, so all those in favor of that motion,
14	rai se thei r hands.
15	(Show of hands.)
16	HUGH RUSSELL: Unanimous. And we're
17	here for another year.
18	(Whereupon, at 10:20 p.m., the
19	meeti ng adjourned.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS BRI STOL, SS.
4	I, Catherine Lawson Zelinski, a
5	Certi fi ed Shorthand Reporter, the undersi gned Notary Public, certi fy that:
6	I am not related to any of the parties
7	in this matter by blood or marriage and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of
8	this matter.
9	I further certify that the testimony hereinbefore set forth is a true and accurate
10	transcription of my stenographic notes to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.
11	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of January 2011.
12	ing rialita trill a liver aay of Garidal y 2011.
13	
14	Catherine L. Zelinski Notary Public
15	Certi fi ed Shorthand Reporter Li cense No. 147703
16	My Commission Expires:
17	Apri I 23, 2015
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