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2	PLANNING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
3	GENERAL HEARING
4	Tuesday, September 13, 2011
5	7: 00 p. m.
6	in
7	Second Floor Meeting Room, 344 Broadway
8	City Hall Annex McCusker Building Cambridge, Massachusetts
9	Hugh Russell, Chair
10	William Tibbs, Member Pamela Winters, Member
11	Steven Winter, Member H. Theodore Cohen, Member Charles Studen Associate Member
12	Charles Studen, Associate Member
13	Community Development Chaff
14	Community Development Staff:
15	Susan Glazer Liza Paden
16	Stuart Dash Jeff Roberts
17	Taha Jenni ngs
18	
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8	Amend Zoni ng Ordi nance, Speci al Di stri ct 2	Section 17. 20 35
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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 HUGH RUSSELL: Good evening. Thi s 3 is the meeting of the Cambridge Planning 4 Board. This is an unusual evening. We have 5 six public hearings on our agenda and we're 6 going to straight into the first item which 7 is the Runkel, et. al. Zoning Petition to amend the Zoning Map on the Bellis Circle. 8 9 LAURA RUNKEL: Hello. 10 HUGH RUSSELL: Please proceed. 11 My name is Laura LAURA RUNKEL: 12 Runkel and I reside at --13 Can you use the mic? SUSAN GLAZER: 14 Can you hear me okay? LAURA RUNKEL: 15 My name is Laura Runkel. I reside at 56 16 Bellis Circle. I'm going to be representing 17 our petition today to rezone the Bellis 18 Circle 41 lot from the current Residential 19 C-1A designation down to Residence C. Let me 20 get the view here correct. 21 This slide depicts a portion of the

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Zoning Map for the City of Cambridge. this rail corridor is the C-1A designated areas that were actually set in place to create an incentive for higher density residential use. There used to be some industrial use along there, and it has worked. There are a lot of community homes here that are pretty high density as well as a couple of condos. The same is true to the east of Walden Street here, out towards Porter Square. All this has been developed out through, and excluding at this point, the 41 Bellis Circle lot. There's one parcel here at the corner just across from Sherman Street, which is currently under construction for a 20-unit complex, but 41 Bellis is really the last undeveloped parcel on this corri dor.

On a closer view of this neighborhood you can see this parcel, again, in this red box. It's cordoned off from the north part

of Cambridge by the rail lines, and it's fenced in there. It's also not accessible out to the east. To the west it's really an integral part of this, a B Zoned Bellis Circle area. It's accessible only from Sherman Street, and there's a curb cut here on the northern side of Bellis Circle.

As a result of this major frontage that we have on Bellis Circle, and the fact that it's distinct from any other part of the neighborhoods around here, we consider this parcel really an integral part of the Bellis Circle neighborhood. And we think that any development that should take place here in the future should be compatible with that neighborhood.

And I should say at this point we're not aware of any development planned for this. We're not trying to impede anything. We're just looking ahead.

This parcel, as I said, is the northern

side of Bellis Circle. It's about 40,000 square feet. Its current use is as a parking lot for the residents -- for the patrons I should say of Jose's Mexican and of the Montessori School that are there on the circle.

The patrons enter on Sherman Street.

And the current zoning would allow a building of about four stories to go in there with a minimum open space of about 15 percent.

And we had from the CDD, the numbers of the potential number of units that could be built could be up to 52 units, and that includes the affordable housing bonus. So we're trying to present here a little bit about the neighborhood so we can determine whether that seems appropriate zoning for that neighborhood.

Here's a view of the lot. You can see it's rather long and narrow. There's the fence that I mentioned that cordons it off

from Northern Cambridge. And on the other side of that fence is the rail line. We're viewing this from the curb cut on Sherman Street. And the other curb cut is behind this little brick building which is not used. And behind that, then, you can enter on the north side of Bellis Circle.

This is the FAR plan that was kindly provided by the CDD for us, and it gives us a really nice overview of what the current density is of housing in the neighborhood and also some of the uses.

And just a summary over here. It's mostly single families. There are a couple of two- or three-family dwellings as well as a couple of townhouses. These dwellings are at a maximum of three stories currently. And if you count up the total number of residences all around the circle, they add up to 42 residences. So we think that 52 just on this 41 Bellis lot would be excessive.

If you look at an average FAR, looking at these lower densities here, the sort of fainter colors that really cover most of this FAR map, this really corresponds much better to the Residential C Zoning than it does to the C-1A.

So I wanted to just sort of walk you around this circle just to point out what we've got there. Here is the ever popular Jose's Mexican on Sherman and Bellis.

There's -- right across from the 41 lot there's four residences, single families.

The townhouse down here has six units. And then all along this area, the really -- except for one, all single families.

On the southern side of Bellis Circle, again, mostly single family. There's a couple of, like, townhouses here. Again, the higher density is those units inside of the townhouse developments. But by in large the density here is more consistent with

Residential B or Residential C.

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And one point I just wanted to make here, if you were to try and imagine the outline of this lot maybe coming along over here, and just thinking about how many units -- residences there really are; there are six here, seven, eight, nine, ten, as opposed to, say, 52 that would go on a similar sized lot.

Another thing I wanted to mention, while we're looking at this, this whole nei ghborhood has undergone consi derable development over the past ten years or so. And most of it is very nice. lt's single-family homes. It's sort of low We've got a lot of families moving densi ty. This is very pretty. And a lot of in there. the homes are like this one, and all around here really, have been renovated to nice, stable single-family homes, and there are a lot of children around the circle. And when you think about coming along here, you're not

going anyplace else. You're coming to Bellis Circle. It's not a through street.

And here I'll just walk you around.

This is entering the north side, and a couple of single-family residences here. And you can see a little bit of the width of the streets.

Proceeding a little further along you can see that this is rather narrow. We measured it the other day. It's 17 feet wide. So it's sort of a narrow two-lane. And this is two-way traffic with parking on one side.

And, again, a nicely renovated single-family, the townhouses down here at the end, and this is that curb cut from the parking lot over to Montessori School entrance where the patrons bring their children.

Turning along and going down to the western side, you see more of the same,

really, more single families. The same sort of width of the streets and children down here playing. And they always put out these little yellow men to alert people to slow down.

And then looking in from Sherman Street down on the -- along the southern side of Bellis Circle, you can see, again, the children playing down here. And this is that -- one of the buildings that's part of that condo complex that was a really nice development in the last five years or so.

So, why would we want to down zone now? I think this recent development was an inspiration to us and also made us aware that if we wanted to ask for appropriate Zoning in our neighborhood, we'd need to do it before there's a plan in place. This Bolton Street development, it was -- it's located here. It also was a parking lot originally. And the original developer's plan was to put in 25

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units, to have a four-story building, and it was going to be one large sort of a blocky And a lot of the neighbors construction. showed up, and also the Planning Board very carefully considered what was appropriate to this neighborhood. Again, Residential B here, and nothing higher than the three-story constructi on. And they decided, you decided to allow the 20 units and reducing the size of the development three stories. And also to break it up into two buildings rather than having one large blocky construction. And so we took heart with this realizing that you, too, are interested in having development that's compatible with existing neighborhoods. And, again, to just emphasize we have no knowledge that there are any current plans for development. We're iust asking that you consider now what would really be appropriate for this lot in the context of this neighborhood.

And this really just summarizes what we're asking for. The 0.6 FAR in the Residential C Zoning. That would be three stories and compatible with what we have on the street right now: Single-family, multi-family, and townhouses.

I made this point, I think, that this parcel's really integral to Bellis Circle.

And it should -- any development in the future should really match with that

nei ghborhood.

And, again, pretty much the same. I just wanted to point to that number again, because 49 residences currently compared to 52 potentially to be placed on that parking lot. That's -- that would really be overwhelming I think. And so, we hope that this petition strikes a good balance. There's some compatibility with the neighborhood, but there's also a good potential to develop up to 28 units. And so

1	that would be the affordable housing
2	included, and something that we think is
3	doabl e.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you very
5	much.
6	LAURA RUNKEL: You're welcome.
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Are there questions
8	by Planning Board to the Petitioner?
9	(No Response.)
10	HUGH RUSSELL: Can I have a show of
11	hands of how many people would like to speak?
12	(Show of hands.)
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Here's the list.
14	Tonight we're going to be more rigorous about
15	enforcing our three minute speaking limit
16	because we have so much on the agenda
17	tonight. So I see on the list, I have
18	William and Virginia Fox. Do you wish to
19	speak?
20	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No, we just ask
21	that they get this over with so I don't have

1 to keep coming back. I'm getting too old for 2 I'd like to stay home for a while. thi s. 3 MI CHAEL BRANDON: I think folks 4 might have signed that not realizing it's for 5 the Runkel Petition. 6 Okay. Next person is HUGH RUSSELL: 7 David Vise. Hi . 8 My name is David DAVID VISE: I live at 19 Bellis Circle. 9 Vi se. 10 lived there for about 16 years. And I just 11 wanted to thank the Board for their attention 12 and thank Laura for her presentation. 13 support the petition. 14 My major points are just that this --15 the CYA as it currently stands, is four times 16 the unit density of the rest of Bellis 17 Circle, and about two times the average FAR. 18 And it seems like when the Zoning was 19 originally conceived along the tracks to 20 incent the building, it was before there was 21 a tremendous amount of traffic in the area

and it didn't really sort of address the issue of how far Bellis Circle is practically from the T station. It's almost equal distance from all four T stations, and most people drive in the area. So any development there like current parking allowed in the development would create this incredible spillover of vehicles into Bellis Circle which is already, as you can see, a very tight street.

Anyway, so those are my major issues.

Thanks for your attention.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

Next on the list is James Williamson.

JAMES WILLIAMSON: Thank you. My name is James Williamson. I live at 1000

Jackson Place, which if you look at that map, and you look up where it says AOD-5 existing

FAR in the upper left-hand corner. I live

literally and figuratively in some respects on the other side of the tracks in Jefferson

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Park Public Housing Development. And the building I live in overlooks the cemetery which is obscured, which is sort of kind of right above where it says Bellis Circle. I look out my window right down at that corner where the phones go off regularly and the light -- there's a switching, a railroad That is the commuter rail to switching. Fitchburg. And I have brought as a -- just for your information, a schedule for the Fitchburg Commuter Rail that runs through there; 17 trips out, 17 trips back everyday. And I'm gonna give this to you for your -for the record so you have a reference. don't know how best to do that. And I live further away from those

And I live further away from those railroad tracks than even the current residences in the Bellis Circle area, and it is really loud. And I first of all, want to ask about the wisdom of too much residential building right next to those railroad tracks.

1	I know the philosophy is that people who are
2	willing to pay for an apartment or
3	condominium there, go ahead and let them.
4	But there was a time when there was a
5	different way of thinking about building
6	along railroad tracks, and I think I would
7	just ask for consideration of the people who
8	are going to end up living right along the
9	railroad tracks.
10	The other thing that I want to say, and
11	I do support this petition, and I think it's
12	very well thought out and well presented
13	PAMELA WINTERS: James, excuse me,
14	could you just move? You're a little loud.
15	JAMES WILLIAMSON: Sorry.
16	PAMELA WINTERS: That's okay.
17	JAMES WILLIAMSON: I have this
18	terrible problem of understanding the
19	technology of microphones.
20	HUGH RUSSELL: They differ every
21	pl ace you go.

PAM WINTERS: Right, they are.

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Really, I need JAMES WILLIAMSON:

The two main points I want to make are

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sustained coaching on that.

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5 first of all, what a -- Laura in her -- Laura

Runkel who I just recently met and would be

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happy to meet new neighbors in these numerous

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petitions, is her notion, which I hadn't

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really thought of in the way she expressed

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it, of this being a kind of a whole, seeing

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this as a whole with one missing part.

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so to understand this last missing link of

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this parking lot as something that should be

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seen as to be compatible and integrated with

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the existing residential fabric so that the

16 17 people who -- all those people who live there are happy, and the people who move in feel

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that they're part of a neighborhood that has

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integrity.

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The other point I want to make, and

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I'm --

PAMELA WINTERS: And it's got to be quick.

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JAMES WILLIAMSON: It's going to be aui ck. And I ran here from the quarterly meeting with the senior staff at the housing authority, I'm going to run back. This whole neighborhood of North Cambridge is basically under tremendous pressure. There are worker's cottages, historic worker's cottages being torn down and replaced with townhouses. There are the major projects, some of which you have been involved with, helping to reduce the scale of which I think is important and welcome Cambridge Lumber and there's Fawcet Oil, and there's this impending situation here. So please listen to the people who live in the neighborhood and work to preserve the residential scale and neighborhood character of this bel eaguered area of Cambridge.

Thank you.

Thank you. 1 HUGH RUSSELL: 2 Does anyone else wish to speak? 3 PAULA MAUTE: I do. HUGH RUSSELL: Yes, come forward. 4 5 Give your name, please. 6 PAULA MAUTE: Paul a Maute, 7 M-a-u-t-e. I live at 68 Bolton Street. So I live just across the street from Sherman 8 9 Street or across the street from Bellis, and 10 I totally support the petition. And I think 11 Laura said it all really. I think that we 12 want to keep the development, the density 13 down in our neighborhood. I think it's gonna 14 -- it could change the whole character at 50, 15 was it up to 52 units were built there. 28 16 just seems quite reasonable. And also just 17 to add to the concerns, my concern for 18 traffic and parking. And I know that it 19 wasn't considered very important for when we 20 brought the 61-69 Bolton Street project, but 21 traffic and parking are going to affect our

neighborhood with this new one moving in.

And I just can't imagine where the extra

folks are gonna park if 52 units went in

even with 53 -- 52 parking spots. Because

the way I understand it, each unit usually

brings in one and a half cars.

So, anyway, that's what I wanted to say except for thanks for considering us and thanks to Laura for doing so much work on this.

HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.

Anyone else wish to speak? First

MICHAEL BRANDON: Good evening. I'm Michael Brandon, B-r-a-n-d-o-n. I live at 27 Seven Pines Avenue and I'm here to speak in enthusiastic support for the Runkel Petition. It's friends who live on Bellis Circle so I'm familiar with that street. The narrowness of it, the children that live there, and the already existing traffic and parking

difficulties both there and on the opposite side of Sherman Street of Bolton Street and Blair Street. In my capacity as clerk of the North Cambridge Stabilization Committee. were involved in neighbors on that side of Sherman in addressing a comprehensive permit that was issued for -- to Just-A-Start for an affordable housing project on that side of Shortly after this Board the street. recommended, and the Council adopted, Zoning that down zoned that side of the Bolton Street to Res. B. Because of the impact that affordable townhouses were built on the north side of Bolton Street had on this very small So that was the last open spot nei ahborhood. on that side of Sherman Street that was Unfortunately the Zoning Board, devel oped. in our view, allowed a denser development in what was a Res. B zone than would normally be So, in my view actually this allowed. petition is -- doesn't go far enough, but

it's very conservatively drawn. The proponents are not reacting to an existing project. This Board itself saw the building across the street and successfully convinced the developer to scale it back. I think this is just eminently wise to rezone, especially an open lot, that at some point will be developed. And so if the neighbors can live with 28 more units there, I think that's quite reasonable. I urge you to recommend this positively to the City Council. In my view it's a no-brainer.

PAMELA WINTERS: Thank you, Michael.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

JO ROTHENBURG-SIMMONS: Hi. I'm Jo
Rothenburg Simmons. I live at 39 Bellis
Circle, the townhouses on the end adjacent to
the Lot. And I just want to reiterate
basically what Laura has done and others have
said that 52 units is far too much. You
know, Bellis Circle is this beautiful little

1	street in Cambridge that is like an oasis in
2	the city, and to have 52 units added to that
3	street would be overwhelming to the
4	neighborhood. And so I would, you know,
5	agree with everything to reduce it. I would
6	like to see it reduced even more, but, you
7	know, given everything, traffic and the
8	density of the area, I just want to put my
9	two cents in.
10	Thank you.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you very much.
12	Does anyone else wish to be heard?
13	(No Response.)
14	HUGH RUSSELL: I see no hands.
15	Shall we close this hearing for the public
16	oral testimony but leave it open for future
17	written?
18	(All Board Members in agreement.)
19	HUGH RUSSELL: Are there any
20	questi ons?
21	STEVEN WINTER: Actually, I did have

1 Can someone tell me what these one question. 2 pieces of the neighborhood are right here? LAURA RUNKEL: 3 Yes, I can. 4 That's -- I'm going to take my computer. 5 That is an empty lot right now. It used to 6 be occupied by a single, like, worker's 7 cottage and it was purchased by a developer a And then he decided not to go 8 few years ago. 9 forward with it. And I believe it went sort 10 of into suspended animation. So it's up for 11 grabs at some point, but it's, again, no 12 knowledge of how close they are to developing 13 it. 14 DAVID VISE: I can tell you that 15 that lot was sold for \$1.1 million to one 16 individual who is planning to build a 17 single-family home there. The developer got 18 a Variance to build a slightly larger 19 single-family homes there because of lot 20 configuration. So those are the options. 21 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

1	Charl es.
2	JAMES WILLIAMSON: So something is
3	slated to go forward?
4	DAVID VISE: No, it's owned and just
5	currently owned by an individual.
6	CHARLES STUDEN: Excuse me, I have a
7	question. Is the owner of this site here
8	this evening? And has the owner written to
9	us or do we have an opinion from the owner on
10	this proposed down zoning?
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Apparently not.
12	CHARLES STUDEN: I find that
13	puzzl i ng.
14	JEFF ROBERTS: No, we haven't
15	recei ved anythi ng.
16	PAMELA WINTERS: And he has been
17	notified; is that correct?
18	JEFF ROBERTS: Yes. That parcel
19	would have been part of the general
20	notification for the petition.
21	CHARLES STUDEN: And that's a

1 certified notice so that you get a returned 2 receipt that they received notice that the 3 property is being rezoned? LIZA PADEN: No, it doesn't go 4 5 certified. It goes first class mail. 6 CHARLES STUDEN: Okay. 7 HUGH RUSSELL: So one thing we need to do tonight is put forward any additional 8 9 information that the staff could do. I guess 10 that might be one thing is to make another 11 outreach effort to the owner of the parcel 12 and make sure they were notified. 13 CHARLES STUDEN: Yes, the reason I'm 14 asking this, I'm actually troubled by this 15 petition because it represents such a 16 substantial down zoning of the parcel. 17 while I understand what's driving it from a 18 neighbor's point of view, I worry about the 19 ability of that property to be developed. 20 When you look at what was proposed on the 21 other side of Sherman Street, 20 units on a

site that's quite a bit smaller than this si te. I'm not so sure that the number of units that you're looking at is realistic. And, in fact, it might make development of the property totally unrealistic from a financial feasibility point of view. So that's just something that I think we need to be aware of when we look at something like Again, I do think it's important to be thi s. considerate of density and respect the existing neighborhood on the one hand, but on the other hand, there is other aspects that can be -- that need to be attended to.

HUGH RUSSELL: One thing I'd be curious to know is what is the land cost for some of the developments that have gone forward? If that information's in the public domain, it might be, how much a unit? How much is land worth per unit in North Cambridge in terms of redevelopment?

STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair, I have a

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few things I want to say. When I ask my question is the present zoning working for the intended outcomes? I think, no. And I don't think it is. I think the current zoning allows up to four stories, allows up to 50 units, you know, we've heard -- I don't know the veracity of this particular, but we've heard four times the density for the rest of Bellis. To me that says that whatever would go there under the current zoning would look very, very different from the existing facet of that neighborhood. also asked myself is there a planning study that supports the changes? And I wanted to ask, Susan, is there a planning study, a sector planning study like we have in the Agassi neighborhood, the Area 4, etcetera, etcetera?

SUSAN GLAZER: This was part of the North Cambridge -- was this part of North Cambridge, Stuart?

1 STUART DASH: No, neighborhood 9. 2 Neighborhood 9. It SUSAN GLAZER: 3 was part of a planning study, I just wasn't 4 sure which one it was. 5 Well, I think that STEVEN WINTER: 6 before final decisions are made, perhaps 7 this, the City Council would be wise to read what recommendations are in those studies, 8 9 because I think those are valuable studies 10 that were done all over the city. And I think they say -- generally they say very 11 12 good things. 13 And the other question I ask myself is 14 does this Zoning change ask for treatment 15 less owner than what is in the surrounding 16 neighborhoods? And to me it doesn't. So, I 17 feel fairly comfortable with this petition. 18 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. I'm reluctant 19 to get into a discussion in this manner 20 because of the rest of our agenda. 21 May I ask one PAMELA WINTERS:

questi on?
WILLIAM TIBBS: I just have one.
PAMELA WINTERS: And you'll have a
quick question? This is a technical
question. What is the blue parcel in our map
that's 1-A1? What is this little area right
here? Do you see that? This little thing
right here?
SUSAN GLAZER: I think that's an
Industrial 1-A.
LAURA RUNKEL: That's the Wyatt
Building. Yeah. And they still have some
tenants in there. Residences.
PAMELA WINTERS: All right. I meant
to drive by there today and I didn't get a
chance.
Thank you.
WILLIAM TIBBS: I think by and I
wasn't here when you started, but I'm
assuming in light of the large agenda we
have, we're only asking questions that we

want clarification for, but we will have our 1 2 deliberation discussions later? 3 HUGH RUSSELL: Yes. WILLIAM TIBBS: And even though the 4 5 staff memo kind of outlines the changes that 6 have occurred during the city-wide rezoning, 7 I'd like at least to see if we can rethink 8 what the intent of that rezoning at that time 9 And it kind of piggy backs on what you was. 10 just said to see what the intent is there. 11 Do we need to do more or is the intent not 12 quite what we anticipated. So if we can do 13 some --14 STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair --15 WILLIAM TIBBS: -- if we can look 16 back and see what the discussion was at the 17 time, that would be helpful. 18 STEVEN WINTER: I would like to 19 apologize for not understanding the format 20 tonight. I actually was here and didn't 21 understand. I'm sorry about that.

But, you know, if 1 HUGH RUSSELL: 2 there's a line between just listening and a 3 line listening intelligently and trying to 4 get tee off our deliberation. So I found 5 your remarks helpful in that regard. 6 we're done, let's then close this hearing and 7 go on to the next one. 8 JAMES WILLIAMSON: Just so everybody 9 understands, when you say close the hearing, 10 you're closing it for public comment but not 11 for written? 12 HUGH RUSSELL: That's correct. 13 JAMES WILLIAMSON: Thank you. 14 When are you going to PAULA MAUTE: 15 discuss it again? 16 HUGH RUSSELL: I don't know. lf 17 you've signed up, if you've spoken, you'll be 18 noti fi ed. The meetings are on the first and 19 third Tuesdays of the month. This is a 20 special meeting just because we have a full 21 So this discussion will get agenda.

1 scheduled sometime in the next month or so, 2 and I don't do the scheduling so I can't tell 3 you. 4 PAULA MAUTE: Okay, thanks. 5 \* \* \* \* \* 6 HUGH RUSSELL: So the next item on 7 our agenda is Bishop, et. al. Zoning Petition 8 to amend the Zoning Ordinance, Section 17.20 9 Special District 2. 10 Now, I'm curious, before we start, for 11 a little bit of time management, so the 12 people who are in the room right now, how 13 many do you think might wish to speak? Could 14 you raise your hand? 15 (Show of hands.) 16 HUGH RUSSELL: And more people are 17 coming in. So, Charles, I would ask you to 18 be as brief as you possibly can. 19 stick within the 10 minutes and really cover 20 the high points enough and not go into the 21 deep background if you could.

1 CHARLES TEAGUE: Yeah. As I said, 2 I'm presenting three more and I can be very, 3 very quick on those, and I'm hoping you'll 4 give me a little leeway on this one because 5 we have --6 HUGH RUSSELL: No, I'm asking you to 7 get it down to ten minutes. 8 CHARLES TEAGUE: I'm going to do my 9 best, you know. 10 HUGH RUSSELL: Let's start. 11 CHARLES TEAGUE: I'm just saying 12 that -- I'm just asking for a little help 13 here. 14 Yeah, so I -- the reason why we're here 15 is because there's three developments going 16 on right along Linear Park. This is Linear 17 Park, a/k/a the bike path, a/k/a the 18 Minuteman Bikeway. We have Emerson Iron 19 Lung, we have Fawcet Oil, and Cambridge 20 Lumber which you're familiar with. 21 promise to be as quick as possible. That's

You

1 what the last slide was. And that's it. 2 guys really don't -- are really not excited 3 about down zoning based on the neighborhoods 4 initiating down zoning. But what the 5 interesting thing here is that we're actually 6 going back to -- we're actually going to say 7 here the Planning Board was right ten years 8 ago, and you were right last week on the 9 Cambridge Lumber in terms of density. 10 what we're doing. And so, here it says very 11 explicitly, it's the purpose of Special 12 District 2 to conform density for adjacent 13 residential neighborhood for large lots. 14 Special District 2 is double the density of 15 Residence B, that's because of the 30 percent 16 affordable bonus, and there was 30 percent 17 increase when it was created. It went 18 through the public process. It was called 19 the Planning Board Petition. And right on 20 the Council floor it was increased 30 21 And, really, it could be considered percent.

Residence B because it's embedded in

2 Residence B. It surrounds the Linear Park.

As soon as the park was created, we were no

longer industrial. There was no longer

5 industrial access from that land. The

streets were from the 1890's let alone for

today. It's not crowded.

We have a different vision as a compatible one. If you just pull numbers out of thin air, you go, well, the property value doesn't go down. It's about the same. It's just less impact on the neighborhood.

So, where we use Fawcet as an example, because the other two developments are somewhat, are somewhat under control; stabilized shall we say. Anyway, Residence B would be 48 units, 69,000 square feet. The Bishop Petition, which is the same density as the 1998 Planning Board petition, 77 units, 96,000 square feet, and the current zoning is 104 units and 124,000 square feet. So there

you are in the broad strokes, and we're in the middle here.

So our, the vision here is protecting the people, the neighborhood, and the park. The park being a huge asset to the whole area. 30 percent smaller. What we'd really like to see in our vision is ownership units, stability, residents buying in, financially emotionally. There was a development in 2005 called The Lofts at Brookford Street. That's the model.

So why are we special? We have a unique geography, and there's a lot of people here that have been here 50 or 70 years. And the high density developments that faces in North Point, well, you know, no one lived there. So, it's really -- it's -- so much of this is about safety. We can't overemphasize. These are working man's streets from 1890. They're not for cars. They're dog legged. The street grids are

truncated. That's very important. We're going to protect the neighborhood. It's two-family homes, but it's a community. It's the Linear Park. It's the law for zoning that's supposed to be uniform. We could easily say it's Res B because that's -- and the traffic, the traffic, if you've been in North Cambridge in the afternoon, you know what I mean. Or in the morning.

So, I call it the peninsula because this is Business A-2 over here. High density. We have this recent condo development, which is high density. And then we have this double density, as they say, projecting out into this Residence B. And you can just look around, you can see all the green here. You can see the deep back yards. Threes are all -- this is Residence B.

So, here's the Whittemore triangle.

This is one end of the Special District 2.

So here's the development sites. This was

the recent Just A Start for 2006/2007. This is 2006 condos.

This is interesting. It's the 1987 building on Tyler Court. This is the Rounder Record complex. Here's Trolley Square. And now we have Fawcet Oil and Emerson. So you can only get out of here in two ways, over here and here. And you can only come in here in the mornings. And this is posted. You cannot enter the triangle in the afternoon. And then to get out here, you can only go out from five to six when W.R. Grace hires a police officer.

So here's the park. That's the overview.

Here's the Rindge rectangle. Once again, it's street -- the street grids are broken by the park and Russell Field. And even more development over here on Norris Street. So we're surrounded by development. And then the interesting thing here is that

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this has become a series of shortcuts to go around these lights here. And so people go down these really narrow residential streets.

And, you know, anyone who takes a shortcut is not driving slow.

Here we have the deadly ends. People don't really -- people refuse to acknowledge that these are dead ends. And we go over it But these are dead ends and over it again. and, therefore, they have to be two way They have these dog legs. streets. incredibly narrow. It's incredibly blind at Mass. Ave. They all connect. These are the three major feeders. And we have two developments that are happening right now on this one. Now, what really happens is these are actually spaghetti streets and they do connect, but they connect through a private property. And the people, once again, if you're doing these things, you don't drive particularly slow. I saw a minivan pass the

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city garbage truck right here the other morning.

So, this is Tyler Court, one of the major accesses. And here it is this winter. This is actually a car. Tyler Court -- this car is parked on Tyler Court. That car's parked on Tyler Court. This snowbank is Tyler Court. So, actually, now you have to sort of go through the oil trucks would go zigging through this saccades. So here's our garbage truck through the parking lots. do that everyday. There was some talk that there were only ten houses affected on this end, but it's really both ends. And we have 223 units and 121 homes on just the side of the park. We haven't counted the homes on the other side of the park.

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And then down here we haven't counted the condos on Mass. Ave, so there's a lot of people affected here. And here's a more of an overview and schematic. We've left out

some of the recent developments here.

Density roll back. There were changes on Emerson hopefully, but that, you know, there's no permits issued so we don't really know what's going on here. Cambridge Lumber was here last week. You validated this exact density last week, last Tuesday. And Fawcet would go from 104 to 77, 96,000, a 30 percent roll back.

Like I said, here's the park. Here's
Fawcet Oil. Here's their building, and
here's Cambridge Lumber. The park is a
fragile thing. It's an illusion. All this
wonderful landscaping, award winning designs.
It's every -- it's an illusion and it's a
delicate thing and -- so who am I? I protect
the park. I report graffiti. Everybody
want's to build closer and closer to the
park. They sought a Variance. And, of
course, I caught somebody cutting down this
tree because it was rubbing against their

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building. It was two stories high. They cut down the tree.

So here's the Rounder site. Here's how close they are pruned back from the lot line. And look, this is the way they built. And this is how close they wanted to be to the Here's the five-foot setback. This is park. exactly what they wanted to build. Of course, here's what was built in '06. The charming white plastic fence. But, you know, you want to be close to the park. Everybody loves the park to death. And here's. it is, you know. God forbid you plant a tree or anything. And this is the reason for part three of the Bishop Petition, you cannot graffiti a chain link fence. This is what I've learned.

So, here you go, you know, you want to get up, you want to have a nice view down on the park, and then you want to put crap next to the park like air conditioners or your

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storage units or your garbage or the city gets in there.

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Okay, so we've got three guys going at once, right here, right now. So we're going form and density, compatible, adjacent nei ghborhood. And so this is a schematic we And the important thing here is created. Tyler, Edmunds, Cottage Park coming over Cottage Park having two developments here. Harvey Street separated, but these at once. guys aren't actually very connected because this is an access point through here and around here into -- so this is only steps away to connect this if you want to park This is a community garden. here. There might be some talk of that. Okay?

Uniformity. Let's compare Residence B normally it's two family. 0.35 for large lots. 0.5 for the minimum lot size. 35 feet is Special District 2. Multi-family 0.84 after the 30 percent affordable bonus, and 40

feet high. So out of -- that's the current zoning. It's sort of a large discrepancy.

And see Special District 2 sits in the sea of blue which is Residence B. So you have this high density area surrounding a park, surrounded by -- surrounded by whatever, Residence B.

So, anyway, so to get to the details for part one is delete the commercial entirely. Part 1A is allow the yard. Allow arts and crafts studios. We leave the existing language.

Part 2 is density. This is where it all is, because when you go through the calculations of Cambridge Lumber, these guys are irrelevant. So it's only this 30 percent going back to the number originally proposed by the Planning Board and implanted last week at Cambridge Lumber.

And then this is -- this seems silly and irrelevant, but it's necessary, otherwise

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Linear Park is going to be a canyon and it's going to be ugly. Linear Park survived because it has some extra space on each side, and that's what makes it look like something. Okay?

And then Tom -- well, Tom's not here. We're quoting Tom. And he was, like, the key guy and I quoted, I love this, is that he noted on the first Cambridge Lumber hearing Bolton Street, Cambridge Lumber, Cottage Park, the proponent is negotiating like a Swiss clock, it's designed very tight. And so all these tight sites end up creating their own problems. And he could see right off that was the wrong density. And as a result, we have new and improved plans, new and approved. And so you were right ten years ago, reduced from 29 to 20 units. Gross floor area conforms with the Planning Board Bishop Petition.

And the Emerson project, well, we don't

really know what's going on.

Fawcet, we have some copy of the plans we'll show you right now. We don't know what's going on with the traffic. They said they wouldn't connect Edmunds Street with Cottage Park. We don't have a plan for the health clinic park that uses their site already.

There's the community garden issue.

There's access to Brookford Street. But there really 252 units fit into a set of two-family houses? So, there's the proposed layout, okay. So there's Tyler Court. Dead end street. There's Edmunds. You turn in here. Here's Cottage Park. And then over here is Magoun which is one way in here, and Whittemore over there.

So, here's from their 3-D video and you have to say does this fit in with two-family homes? And, you know, you have your own opinions.

There's the community garden. You can see some of the two-family homes. It's sort of a little rustic out here. And there's the greenhouses which we'll probably hear reference to.

This, I'm going to breeze right through the traffic stuff, but just to be clear, it's -- the high points of this is the morning map. It's impossible to go out and to turn left here. So you actually can't, you know, and this is all backed up anyway. And this backs up all the way down here. So you can't actually get out. If you want to get out of the Whittemore Triangle in the morning, you go out here and you take a right and you go in here until you can turn around and make a u-turn.

Now out here it's the police detail that I talked about. There's the no turn sign. But as soon as the copleft, we have a gentleman here, he stood there 45 minutes and

counted 52 cars go through that sign. So -- and as I said, those people don't drive slow.

So we're just going to breeze through. This is the light traffic of the summertime. But we're just gonna fly right by this. And you've heard all this before about Cottage Park.

Edmunds is a little worse than Cottage Park. It's narrower, and they both have dog legs. And the Tyler Court is the third dead end.

And so, we're gonna quote Bill Fox who piped up recently, and he's there since 1955. He says: The city has to do something. You can't just build an island without a road to it. And those are words of wisdom.

So just on Cottage Park, which has two developments on it, that's why I single it out. Six houses, 11 units total. 16 units proposed. We'll find out on Emerson. And at the time was 52 units serviced by the Fawcet.

79 units to be serviced by Cottage Park. And this is a street where he's already had two pets killed. And everybody has seen a head on. So right now we have the dance studio and some office space, rentals using it.

So there were a couple of commercial vehicles. This is -- so, we're going to show you the three major accesses to this side of that site. This is our protection here.

There's Tyler Court. I had a long argument with Susan Clippinger, we should make this look like a street because it is a public way, but it looks like a driveway.

And here it is from the other direction. That's the second major access. And you have to be a little careful coming out here according to the people trying to get to the park.

And then here's Edmunds Street. Here's what happens here, the Marino Clinic people park illegally here, and then this guy swings

out on the wrong side of the street. And this is looking Edmunds down one side of the driveway and on the other side of the dog leg. And this is a two-way street, right? And it's -- so Brookford Street is closed by court order. Edmunds Street is lined because there's a kink in Mass. Ave. I didn't show you.

Tyler Court, it's not really wide enough but more importantly and so blind at the sidewalk, and that is because in '87 this building got built. Which is a series of public policy decisions.

So 1890 is the street's laid out.

1930, this is what closes Brookford Street is they built the building across.

1964 is the biggest public policy decision, and it's made on the federal level where the MBTA is created to provide regional public transportation and supplies money to -- and this is the beginning of the Red Line

extension. At that time the city sells an extension of Whittemore Ave. that I'll show you, that ended up creating lawsuits in the neighborhood later on because Fawcet buys two years later. The Red Line extension's announced, and then Bill Fox was here. His daughter has a close call with -- it's not a Fawcet truck. It's actually a sand truck. But he was renting, he was coming from that property and his dog is killed. The dog is on a short leash. That's a very close call.

So there was a whole negotiation in which the city, city discusses with everybody, all the interested parties, extending Tyler, Whittemore or going along the rail line, which is still operational at that point. But here's the public policy decision, is they -- right around here we go to public transportation. We go to a park. We go to a bike path. And so we have rail banking. And then the last passenger train

in '77. The last freight train in '81. And Fawcet sues to open up Brookford Street and Cottage Park, and that's the start of, like, a six-year lawsuit. '85 the Red Line and Linear Park open. And at that point people figure out that hey, there is no commercial access to industrial A-1 area. That is gone. We could have put streets there. We could have connected the street grids, but we did not. It was decided not to.

And then at that time Tyler Court has made quite a bit more precarious to negotiate because a building is built right on the corner. So in '88, '89, the North Cambridge neighborhood study recommends down zoning.
'89 the court closes Brookford Street. '97 the cornerstone co-housing comes in, and that sets off another lawsuit set, and we have the Frankleton Petition to down zone Residence B. And that's replaced by the Planning Board Petition in '98, at the end of '98 and '99.

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And in 2000, February 14th, it's the Planning Board Petition, that public process was up zoned on the floor of the Council 30 percent. And then Fawcet buys greenhouses which gives the access to Whittemore, and we're here.

But the point is we can't undo these public policy decisions like this one. Here's Whittemore Ave. This is actually connected to what was then the Fawcet properties through the greenhouse area. So he now owns this, but this was his access. Instead Tyler Court is extended along here. And whether -- this is an 1890 map by the But you can see this was a paper street way. here, and there was a little stub to where Edmunds would go. There was a plan at one point that would actually have streets connected, but it was chosen not to implement. So we have federal, state, city decisions for the park. It could have been a

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street.

It could have had cross streets.

Even if it was a park, it could have had cross streets.

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The city decided in 1970 how access was gonna be done. It was gonna be done on Tyler Court and not the railroad right of way. There's been no infrastructure improvements here. And this is a misprint into the Special Permit at Tyler and Mass. Ave. So the Planning Board and CDD proposed 0.5 FAR. That's what we're asking for. That's what's uniform in my mind. The alternatives to this petition, you could widen the street. Street was widened. Edmunds only has four houses. You could tear down a house at Cottage Park and Mass. Ave. You could improve Tyler Court. You could add a traffic light. You could chop some off the building. You could put no parking because there's one parking space up there that they use, it makes it horribly dangerous and you can make

1 it a real intersection. But this is the 2 actual facts because this is what happens in 3 the neighborhood, and it's all before my It's not my fault. 4 time. 5 Fawcet sued the City of Cambridge. The 6 neighborhood joined against them. The 7 cornerstone co-housing, the sliver house, the 8 Marino Restaurant spot zoning, and all these 9 things do a horrible damage to the community, 10 and it's not what you want. It's not what I 11 want living there. But years later people 12 still are incredibly resentful of all these 13 lawsuits, and this is what I've learned. 14 so just, I have some maps here and I'll leave 15 you with that. How did I do on time? 16 HUGH RUSSELL: You rushed through it 17 admirably. You did spend more than ten 18 minutes, but I thank you for your speed and 19 clarity of the presentation. 20 CHARLES TEAGUE: Thank you. 21 HUGH RUSSELL: Are there any

1	questions by the Planning Board?
2	H. THEODORE COHEN: I want to know
3	what's the sliver house?
4	CHARLES TEAGUE: I'll get to that on
5	another presentation. It was a house that
6	was built on a non-conforming lot without
7	building permits.
8	H. THEODORE COHEN: Where is it
9	I ocated?
10	CHARLES TEAGUE: Harvey Street. So
11	it's the other side of the Linear Park. So
12	it's within steps of the Cambridge Lumber
13	si te.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Is there a
15	sign-up sheet?
16	Okay, I would ask people, I guess my
17	goal would be to have 30 minutes of public
18	testimony. There are roughly ten people who
19	checked off they would be speaking. That
20	might work fine.
21	So I ask if you agree with what

somebody has said, if you can come up, and in 30 seconds say, I agree and we'll have it in the record.

So let's start. First person on the list is Jim Rafferty.

disagree. But for the record, James Rafferty on behalf of the Fawcet family; Robert Fawcet and Robert Fawcet, Jr., the family that owns Fawcet Oil. I'll be very brief because Tom Brady set a record last night, 517 yards passing, six zoning petitions in one evening, I think is a record is not going to be matched compared to the record you've set up for yourself tonight with this public hearing.

This petition is interesting in a couple of ways because it really drives home, I think, an important point about the process around permitting. I can't help but be struck by the irony of a zoning petition

that's being advanced, and two of the principal reasons of why we need it are projects that were dealt with in the permitting phase that people seem to like the outcome for. Both the Bolton Street project, and most recently the Cambridge Lumber project.

I think it suggests that the types of issue, which are very real and very significant, and I think Mr. Teague has done us a favor on the applicant side of laying out some challenges we've been facing with this site. These are not easy remedies set forth in zoning language. They're very specific, site-related issues that we are looking for the opportunity to share with the Board.

The other thing that I was struck by is the apparent criticism of the failure to connect streets in this area back when certain decisions were being made in the

1 seventies and eighties. One of the first 2 messages we started hearing from neighbors 3 when we began meeting with them over six 4 months ago, and with the Traffic Department, 5 was not to create vehicle cut-throughs. 6 Don't make it possible, because the 7 particular site that my client owns is the 8 combined greenhouse and the Fawcet Oil site. 9 And the worst thing would be for traffic on 10 Whittemore Ave. to come right through a 11 street through both of those sites and be 12 able to go out Tyler Court. 13 Mr. Boyes-Watson, you'll see in a few 14 minutes, designed a project that is 15 deliberately intended to prevent that from 16 happening. Yet in tonight's presentation 17 there seems to be some suggestion that the 18 failure to create those types of connections 19 is a shortcoming on the part of the city or 20 city planners. 21 The reality is that it is an exciting

and important residential neighborhood while it carries a Res B designation. If you look at some of those larger pictures, it was not built at a Res B standard. The average lot size is 4,000 square feet. To the extent there's uniformity, they're 4,000 square feet lots containing two-family houses, the average size of the two-family house, I guesstimate to be around 2500 square feet. 1200 square feet is an apartment, depending how the basement height is, you can see that's not a 0.5 build out.

The last thing is Industry A-1 is what this property was zoned 11 years ago. It was the down zoning that Fawcet participated, and I would commend you to the letter of Robert Fawcet, Jr. that kind of gave you the history, a letter that went to the City Council. This got down zoned from at 1.25 FAR to a 0.6 FAR. But you have these references to an up zoning on the floor of

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the Council on a petition, I can assure you, I represented the property owner at the time, it didn't feel an up zoning when it went from a 1.25 FAR to a 0.65 FAR. The truth of the matter is as the Planning Board knows when you've got a variety of interested parties and you're arriving at a legislative solution which is what it was, that's what the outcome And for the better part of three or was. four years now, the property owner has been moving in that direction. It's a timely petition in that it identifies a number of issues, but I would suggest to the Board the issues that are identified here are best dealt with at this time at least by allowing you to understand the project that's driving Because one thing ought to be clear to thi s. you, this is about stopping the project that the Fawcet family has brought forward. for that reason I think you need a few minutes to understand some of the ways that

1 project's being addressed. 2 Thank you. 3 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: Next 4 person on the list is Giles Hamm. 5 MARK BOYES-WATSON: Can I make a few 6 points first? 7 HUGH RUSSELL: Sure. 8 LIZA PADEN: I'm going to turn off 9 the system and start it up again. 10 HUGH RUSSELL: The next person on 11 the list is Stewart Moss. 12 STEWART MOSS: I'm Stewart Moss at 13 17 Madison Avenue. I've lived there since 14 1984, and one of my main concerns is that the traffic is very, very difficult at this time, 15 16 has been for years. I talked to the City 17 Council to see if they could come up with any 18 solution to getting into the neighborhood and 19 out of the neighborhood during rush hour. 20 I'm looking forward to retiring in the next 21 couple of decades, and maybe it won't matter

1 then. You know, I can sit and watch the 2 traffic roll by. But right now, the crawl is 3 what I'm in every morning and every evening. Thanks. 4 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 6 Next speaker is Theresa Walker. 7 THERESA WALKER: Hi, I'm at Three 8 Magoun Street at the top of the one way that 9 would go in through the proposed parking lot 10 on one side of the Fawcet development, and I 11 support the petition for what another person 12 said about the high amount of traffic the 13 fact that the building really doesn't fit 14 within our neighborhood of single-family and 15 two-family homes, and that's it. 16 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 17 So are you ready now? 18 MARK BOYES-WATSON: Yes. Sorry 19 about that. I just want to -- Mark 20 Boyes-Watson, Boyes-Watson Architects, 30 21 Bowes Street, Somerville. Thanks for this

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I just want to make a few points about the site, you know, not relative to the -really to the specifics of the proposal, but just relative to the site as a part of the urban fabric and how it relates to zoning. So the site context actually, although the site obviously does have a series of streets leading into it that are residential, it also has this enormously complex edges with multi-family on Massachusetts Avenue, Grace project to the west. The very important Lineal Park that has been a huge influence, and I think was identified. It was identified by the Petitioner as a huge advantage to the site and to the And it's -- so it's actually nei ghborhood. not a singular context that we have, because, in fact, what we have for the adjacencies, our site adjacencies, actually, if you look at -- I know I've got these images up and

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they're small and you've seen all these before. These are photographs, and they're small on this image, but if you go around our site and you say what do you see from our site? And you'll see that actually it's incredibly varied and is not of one thing. It's not single-family homes that are lined up on a single street. The actual context, visual context of this site is very complex. And, actually, that in a long process we've been working with that and trying to understand what is the most essential part of Not that we ignore any our site's context. of the elements that make that up, but that it is not a simple thing.

As Mr. Rafferty referred to, we also started the process trying to understand all of those issues that have already been discussed here this evening, which is what does it mean, this site, that potentially connects all of these streets; Magoun,

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Brookford, Cottage Park, Edmunds, and Tyler?

And is this a desirable thing that traffic

move through this site? The blue lines being traffic.

And actually, we were hearing very strongly from many callers early on that actually no, that last thing that's wanted is a huge amount of cut-through traffic well beyond anything generated on the site. However, what I think has emerged, and indeed the Petitioner refers to, is that here is this wonderful amenity that's increasing in its scope as we know in Somerville, through Cambridge and out to Lincoln of the bikeway and our public open space system, and our site actually has a very specific and not usual circumstance in this huge boundary against this Lineal Park. Though we agree with the Petitioner, that we really, really want to respect in anything we look at on this site.

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So, the other thing that the Petitioner was referring to, and Mr. Rafferty also referred to, is what is the neighborhood density? And, again, when you're talking about building and zoning an adjacent parcel, we, we've done an analysis of -- and as I think has the Community Development Department of -- I think it's in your package I saw from Community Development, that actually the neighboring -- we took into account all of the neighboring streets that make up the neighborhood north of the Lineal And what happens is that if these are, Park. these are in fact comparison that you already saw between Res B zoning and SD-2 zoning, but when you look at the actual, what's actually in the zone of the neighborhood, not including our site, the average floor area in the residential zone is not the 0.5, it's actually much -- it's this number here, 0.7. That's all of those houses on those streets

averaged together working off the Assessor's database, which is the only data that we have access to. And I think that the Community Development confirmed that kind of thinking, and they have it your in package.

What's interesting about the Res B, of all of those lots that are north of our site that we are looking at on Magoun and all of those streets, Cottage Park, only 40 percent of them actually comply to the Res B zoning. All the others have a larger floor area than that.

So, that's also true. What is also true -- that's in terms of gross floor area. In terms of the lot area per dwelling unit, when you look at the same lots and you analyze them for the lot area per dwelling unit, you find that only half, less than half of the lots there actually comply to the Res B zoning for lot area for dwelling unit. So the SD-2 zoning that's in place is not wildly

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different from the SD-2 that is currently the zoning on this lot, and the one to which we've been designing for a year or so.

So very, very quickly because I'm not meaning to go into the proposed project, and I only intend to speak to one thing about our attitude to this site, and I think it is relevant to the zoning. One of the things that we've conceptualized this site as an -as part of the park system. Here's the Lineal Park. Here's our site. And what we are trying to do is not allow traffic movements, but actually allow all of the connectivity in the neighborhood out to Davis and Mass. Ave. There is also an access point here that's buried behind the Fawcet Oil truck building here. Reopen, get on to the Lineal Park, provide a more satisfactory connection to the Lineal Park here so that neighborhood access to Russell and beyond is And actually -- so that's a facilitated.

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very, very important concept. And the other thing that we're doing, is by not allowing any traffic through here, we're fundamentally taking, because we are very aware of the notion of the impacts that this site has, take the impacts of the building and half So that the -- any traffic coming from them. the west building doesn't come here. And any traffic from the east building doesn't come So that it limits these two, a to the west. 54-unit building and a 50-unit building fundamentally halving the impacts on any one little district.

The impact on the abutters, also, because we've chosen a relatively compact design form, we are able to keep the west building here. The nearest abutters are very large distance. It's much greater than a normal in the district 170 feet, large numbers. So that we get to have this part, this notion of these buildings in a park

landscape preparing you for the open space system to which they give access. And that same is true where you see that, again, that these are, that we're looking at -- I know this may -- Emerson, we don't quite know what's going to become of Emerson. This is the Emerson project. We're just going to the next residential abutters here. This is a two-story condominium here, that's the closest abutter.

So, and that's one of the things about our building, is that we're actually -- we're a very large site. And we've decided that we're trying to get this to be in a park setting and be far away from the neighbors and just use that extra site to give air to the whole thing.

Very, very quickly these are before and after. So just to understand the streets that we -- I'm looking at just like the proposal of the petition down Tyler before

1 and after. Down, Edmunds before, after. 2 Down Cottage Park before, after. 3 HUGH RUSSELL: Can you go a little 4 more slowly? 5 MARK BOYES-WATSON: Very happy. l'm 6 going to do the whole thing again. I'm just 7 trying to be quick. 8 So here we are now on Tyler Court 9 looking at Fawcet Oil. This is the Fawcet Oil site. It starts at the fence there. 10 11 this is not our property. And this is the 12 Fawcet Oil property. This is before. Thi s 13 is after. Cottage Park is there. And then we're 14 15 walking around the site. This actually is 16 the little parking lot. Edmunds Street is 17 This is part of our site and gives on here. 18 to the whole Fawcet Oil campus. So this view 19 is now. And this is the view, it would be 20 after we build. 21 This is Looking down Cottage Park now.

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This is the Emerson building. And, again, you can see some of the visual context that we've got here. So this is Cottage Park. Here's the trucking building. So that gets removed. What we're trying to do is improve visual access to the park system. So here now is when you don't have the trucking building, and you're seeing the Lineal Park behind. So that's the view down Cottage Park. Our building is actually here. It's respecting the streetscape of Cottage Park.

This is a view down Brookford Street.

Brookford Street by court order is blocked.

So the view before and the view after. So not a great change on that street.

This is Magoun. Magoun comes down and it's a one way street down to Whittemore.

Whittemore is here. And this is all part of our property. Here is the Lineal Park. And you start to feel the Russell Field into the park system. This is, again, what we're

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linking into in our plan. This becomes a little park and it comes through, and that's where you can start to allow the public to walk through our site as part of this open space system.

So here and here is the building. That's that west building you're seeing there. Again, respecting the frontage of Edmunds Street linking into the urban design and the urban fabric, but without creating negatives, but trying to create positives. So now we're looking down Whittemore towards our street. This is the gardens. And this is the community garden. This is the greenhouses. Our site actually starts at That tree is not on that fence right there. This is the community garden. our si te.

We're looking down Whittemore. There you're seeing some Fawcet Oil buildings that exist today. So in the built out conditions as you come in from the west, this is now

being reconstructed by the city right now.

Whittemore's under reconstruction. And
here's the building. And here's that little
bit of green space. Our nearest residential
abutter is here. I don't know if this is
exactly right. These were presented to the
North Cambridge Stabilization Committee about
five months ago. They haven't been updated.
I'm just using the same thing not trying to
show the building, just showing our thinking.

This is the last view I have. And this is the view from the Lineal Park, and I think it illustrates something, again, I think the petitioner was talking about, here's the chain link fence, and not wanting to see the Lineal Park walled off. We totally agree.

And this is our vision -- and there's a chain link fence in here with vines and things growing on it. And looking over into our site system of greenscape behind it. So that's the idea. That's the whole idea.

1	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The chain link
2	fence would still be there?
3	MARK BOYES-WATSON: Yes.
4	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: How is it going
5	to be part of the park system?
6	MARK BOYES-WATSON: I'll get
7	through there's chain it looks like
8	we will have controlled access.
9	So I was gonna then turn this over to
10	Giles who because I think one of the
11	things that we say the building's very far
12	from the neighborhood. So really one of the
13	things that we've always known from the very
14	beginning, the traffic impacts on this
15	project will be a key thing and Giles has
16	done all the traffic work on the project.
17	GILES HAMM: Good evening, I'm Giles
18	Hamm with Vanasse and Associates. I'll be
19	relatively brief. And we've done a very
20	detailed crafted safety analysis of the area
21	and that's been certified by city staff. So

really a detailed analysis has been completed. And just a few quick points.

Residential traffic is very low, traffic generated. So we're starting with a low traffic base. The site's been divided up into the west side and the east side. So this is the west side.

So in terms of the traffic generation, it will have about 15 vehicle trips during the morning peak hour, and 20 vehicle trips during the evening peak hour. Obviously more exiting in the morning and entering in the evening. Traffic increases on -- and those, those lines are adjusted for transit usage, bicycle traffic, and walking that's why those numbers are relatively low.

WILLIAM TIBBS: I guess I'd like to also say that I think the last presentation which gave us some context was helpful, but I don't want this to morph into, particularly with a traffic study, a project review. I

think if you have some overall comments
that's pertinent to the zoning, please state
it. But I think this is kind of going into a
too much detail about a project.

GILES HAMM: Okay.

So the point is that the traffic increases are relatively minor and manageable (inaudible) safely accommodating and been reviewed.

And the next slide, I think, it's important when you're looking at the east campus, again, you're about 54 units here and the same amount of traffic. But you have existing traffic and Fawcet Oil and from the school.

MUGH RUSSELL: So you're not heeding my colleague's request. We're not interested in a traffic study of your project. We're just interested in your comments on the zoning.

MARK BOYES-WATSON: Maybe I can wrap

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that up. Because what -- if it's not disrespectful, Giles.

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Is that the -- one of the things, if you look, if you're looking at what will be appropriate for as the zoning for this site, you have to say what -- and the Petitioner is concerned about whether the street access system seems to suggest that the zoning should be lower than it currently is. So I think that what -- because we have already done all this work, we are in process and about to file the petition (inaudible). So actually what we know is that when you go street by street, I think that when the Planning Board digs into these numbers, you'll see that from a residential project generated by the existing zoning, that the traffic impacts when you offset the existing traffic are, and I hate to say it, but they are very minor. And that is -- so, I'm not a traffic engineer, but I think that's what the traffic study says. That's what the analysis
gives. So I thought that was relevant
information and that's all we were trying to

do here.

So thank you for your time.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

All right, we'll go back to the list.

And the next person on the list is Ann

McDonald.

ANN McDONALD: Hi, I'm Ann McDonald, 24 Columbus Ave. in the Whittemore Triangle. I've been living there maybe five years, plus or minus. I am concerned about the zoning. I support the Bishop Petition. I want it to come to the City Council, however, that process works. I am concerned about the fact that it's at form and density. And I feel that the form that's being presented to us is wonderful in terms of how it respects the park, but that all the green that's being presented to the new residents, we at the

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Whittemore Triangle are getting more parking lots in terms of our view.

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And then the form, it's just the scale of those don't match the neighborhood. think my -- it looks like you're putting a college campus or a business park down in the middle of two-family residence area. realize there are some things on Mass. Ave. that are larger scale, but it -- I think the density also has a safety concern, not just for us, too, who are in the cut-through neighborhood, which Columbus Street, we get a lot of traffic. And I'm working with the city, but we can't even put traffic (inaudible) because of the flood plane. It's what I'm hearing, so I'm really concerned about additional cut-throughs especially from Magoun, Madison, Harrison, and Columbus as well as Whittemore, all of those streets. And I think more safety for the people that being brought into the neighborhood, the new

residents, trying to get in and out of that area to turn left onto Mass. Ave., to turn left onto Alewife is very difficult. And even if there's 20 of them or 50 of them, I don't see how the system, traffic-wise, the way it is right now, can accommodate the additional people. I guess that's all.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

Julia Bishop.

Bishop, Nine Cottage Park Avenue. I have heard a couple of words in the different presentations by the Fawcet architecture. I heard the word idyllic. I heard the word campus. I just heard that there's going to be a traffic impact that's very minor, and I'm just wondering if I'm here at a meeting talking about the same project, honestly and respectfully. I did spend an e-mail to the Planning Board. I've lived on Cottage Park

1 for 15 years. It -- I know they used numbers 2 to talk about the -- what zoning -- the 3 houses in the area add up to. But the 4 numbers are one thing. I live in that 5 neighborhood. I've lived there for 15 years. 6 There are two -- one triple decker houses, 7 one and two-family houses, triple decker It really is a neighborhood. It's 8 houses. 9 an intimate neighborhood with built --10 worker's cottages. And this project, and 11 looking at the virtual tour of this project, 12 does not fit, in my opinion, in this 13 neighborhood and that's why I support this 14 peti ti on.

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At an Ordinance Committee meeting recently a new neighbor to the neighborhood asked a good question. They asked the Fawcets if they would want to live in this neighborhood once this project was built. I ask you the same thing. Would anyone here want to live in that neighborhood once a

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104-unit rental project was built? Or even a 77-unit rental project was built? It does not fit with the neighborhood.

I'm really shocked at the comment, and I know you want to deal with traffic issues, to walk anywhere in that neighborhood at rush hour, and to say that there's going to be very little traffic impact, is -- I don't know. I don't know what the right word is. It's outrageous for someone to stand in front of you and say that, it doesn't fit.

Linear Park really ties together the
Harvey Lumber and the Fawcet Oil and the
project at the end of my street, Emerson. So
I have lots of questions about how that can
really be called spot zoning. I'm not a
zoning expert, but I would really like to
encourage members of the Board to walk down
Linear Park to really view these areas from
Linear Park. And you'll see that they really
are connected and tied together. And that

1 development is going to ruin the 2 neighborhood, and it's gonna ruin the park. 3 It doesn't fit architecturally. 4 co-housing units that are there, at least 5 architecturally fit with the park, but 6 they're huge and they really do hover over 7 the park. 8 So I really ask that you consider what 9 the impact to this neighborhood is gonna be 10 because it's gonna be huge. 11 Thank you. 12 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 13 James Williamson. He has left. 14 She didn't indicate Syl vi a Barnes. 15 whether she wanted to speak. You do? 16 Good evening. SYLVI A BARNES: My 17 name is Sylvia Barnes and I live at 196 18 Harvey Street. And these are all my 19 So I wanted to keep on writing, concerns. 20 but I just decided to stop because I know I 21 don't have that much time. My concerns are

really a few.

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Traffic is a big concern, because I live on Harvey Street and people use that street as a cut-through, especially in the morning. They try to get to Route 2. people from Arlington, Cambridge, they go -they cut down that street, they go down Clifton Street. And then if you get on Clifton and Rindge you can't even make a I avoid these streets. ri ght. Ιt discouraged me -- it discourages me from driving, but I'm in the minority because you can't use Mass. Ave. or you can't use Route 2, you can't use Rindge Avenue. So if there was ever an emergency, it would be difficult for any emergency vehicles to get out. And I don't know how all this development, this -all this major development that's gonna occur, how -- the streets can't sustain all this development, all this housing that's being developed. So I'm here to let you know

that I support the Bishop Petition and I hope you can consider it.

Another concern is the Linear Park.

There's gonna be the Cambridge Lumber on one side, and then there's gonna be the Fawcet on one side. So it's gonna be like a tunnel and it's gonna create a dangerous, dangerous situation if somebody's walking there at night. A lot of people use it. The Linear Park cutting to go to Davis Square. So that's another -- a safety issue that you have to consider.

I lived on Harvey Street before the sliver house and before cornerstone. And cornerstone does not match what the neighborhood had. It was worker's cottages. And I was able to view the park. But this ocean liner of co-housing was built, there's no spacing. You walk down the street, there's no spacing to see the park until you're in the middle of the street. So,

1 again, I don't want to reiterate, but I would 2 just want to say that I'm in support of the 3 Bishop Petition, and I hope the Planning 4 Board would consider that petition. 5 Thank you very much. 6 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL: 7 If you could avoid applause, that would help us. 8 9 Heather Hoffman. 10 HEATHER HOFFMAN: Hi, my name is 11 Heather Hoffman. I live at 213 Hurley Street 12 and that is not in this neighborhood. 13 However, I use Linear Park because from my 14 neighborhood there are two busses to Davis 15 Square, and that is my preferred way of 16 getting to North Cambridge when I need to go 17 And so I am here to speak in favor of there. 18 the parts of this petition that protect 19 Linear Park. It's a jewel. And it's -- at 20 another hearing someone said, I think Charlie 21 Teague said something about it feels much

1 wider than it is, and it's really true. Ιt 2 makes you feel as though you're in an oasis 3 when you're walking down there and I would 4 hate to see us screw that up. So, whatever 5 you think about proper density, you really need to protect the park. And I think this 6 7 petition might even be a little gentle on 8 park protection. And so, if you come up with 9 things to make the park even more preserved, 10 I'd encourage you to suggest those. 11 Thank you. 12 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 13 Loutzenhiser, do you wish to speak? 14 JIM LOUTZENHISER: I'd like to speak 15 on the Bagedonow Petition. 16 HUGH RUSSELL: There are a lot of 17 sign-up sheets. There is no one else listed 18 here. 19 Is there anyone else who would like to 20 speak? Come forward. 21 My name is John JOHN WALKER:

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Walker.

HUGH RUSSELL: PI ease come up and use the mi crophone.

JOHN WALKER: I realize that -- my name is John Walker. I live at 150 Whittemore Ave. which is right at Route 16 and Whittemore Ave. I've lived there -- I was born there in 1943. And I've been working in construction since I was 14. And I'm an architect now, and I've been an architect for 35 years. This petition is kind of a -- it's a struggle for me. I've lived in the neighborhood. I'm surrounded by the traffic. It's nuts. I can really not get out of my driveway so I park my cars on the side entrance to 108 Center temporarily. But we are getting new streets, and the city's doing a great job of sidewalks and chi canes and safety devices of all kinds of descriptions, but we can't get a speed bump because of the wetland. And they speed

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horrendously. And I don't know whether it's one of every 50 cars that has a crises and they leave the bumper-to-bumper traffic on Route 16 and floor it to Mass. Avenue. Death defyi ng. But it does seem to be about one in 100 cars. Maybe it's frustration. Friday is the worst day that people are going home from work and for some reason on Friday it's life or death getting home from work. But that's It's also a problem flowing out, a problem. and that's why the policemen have the detail there for about 40 years I think as long as I can remember.

I've lived there since Route 2 was virtually a dirt road and the railroad used to cross Route 16 right at my house, go over the Alewife Brook and connect to Lexington. And there's a rail still in the woods there in place. But in any case, the Fawcets have been very cordial to us and have had public meetings with particularly the stabilization

1 And where they've had a chance to committee. 2 talk to their architects, and everything 3 about them is very polished and very good, but they're on a torpedo, full speed ahead. 4 5 And all the suggestions just fall by the 6 My big concern is density and the road. 7 integration of the project into the neighborhood which it doesn't do at all. 8 9 And, I tried to figure out -- in the first 10 meeting I thought they had a wonderful 11 project. And when I began to see the 12 development, what they were coming up with, I 13 couldn't understand why. So I went back. We 14 never had a lot of information. I had a 15 couple of dimensions. I knew it was 3.4 16 acres, but I thought that it was going to be 17 a townhouse type, sort of like the Cambridge 18 Lumber or whatever, a variation of that, but 19 it doesn't fit. And that's because of the 20 density. It's, it's covered by the 40-foot 21 limit. That means four stories. That four

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stories you need an elevator. We've requested parking, under parking on grade and under buildings, and this -- there's a cost to all of that. The fact is it's a cramped site and there is no solution to it other than density, change the density.

We also have these two, 50 car parking lots which right off the bat, they're not If you have 104 units, you probably enough. need closer to 150 cars. Then there's no guest if very little guest parking. And those cars will end up on the streets. the streets are already filled with multiple cars from two, three-family houses because they have kids, the kids have cars. I have too many cars. The cars are crazy. Okay. And traffic is a problem. The density seems to be a problem. It could be a wonderful project, but there has to be some sort of cooperation.

Thank you.

1 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 2 Would someone else wish to be heard? 3 Yes, sir. 4 WILLIAM FOX: My name is William 5 Fox. I live at 17 Cottage Park Avenue since 6 I wasn't gonna get up and say 1955. 7 anything, but I'd like to ask you gentleman 8 to please solve this problem for us and, 9 please, so I don't have to come up here every 10 night or every month or every year. I would 11 want to stay home and relax for a while. 12 Thank you. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 14 I'm Bob Cyr. I live on BOB CYR: 15 Cottage Park Ave., 13 Cottage Park Ave. for 16 45 years. Now, we've been fighting this 17 thing since 1972. We go back that far when 18 they finally closed our street and they 19 reopened it through the courts. But what I'm 20 trying to say, also, and when Fawcet was 21 showing you all those pictures.

1 HUGH RUSSELL: Could you just back 2 away from the microphone? 3 When Fawcet was showing BOB CYR: 4 all those pictures --5 HUGH RUSSELL: That's better. 6 BOB CYR: -- I want to notice that 7 he didn't show the dog legs. He went where the dog legs stopped and then took the 8 9 pictures down to the street. So the street 10 has a bad dog leg and so doesn't the other 11 streets, but he didn't put it in there 12 because it would tear this thing. 13 Now, they say our street is going to go 14 from 14 cars to 77 if that 100 -- 52 on our 15 side and another 50 on the other. And now we 16 also have Mr. Emerson building that's going 17 to build 20 apartments. So when you say that, that's street's ridiculous. You can't 18 19 put that. And if you put a one way street on 20 there, which you can't because of the fact --21 I mean, no parking, excuse me. Then they'll

1 speed down the street. They park on both 2 sides, it slows them down a little but not 3 that much. But they've got a dog leg down 4 there, and they don't show you that. Thisis 5 what I'm trying to say. This is ridiculous 6 what's going on. They don't say anything 7 Emerson is on the street. about Emerson. He's going to put 20 apartments on that 8 9 street, on Cottage Park Ave. And now we're 10 adding 52? This is ridiculous. So take that 11 all into consideration. The safety has been 12 a big thing, and we've been fighting it since 13 1972 just to let you know. 14 Thank you very much. 15 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you, sir. 16 Yes, next. 17 ASHLEY ADLER: Hel I o. My name is 18 Ashley Adler. I live at 49 Madison. 19 rented an apartment there for two years. 20 Also, I think that renting is fun. And I 21 wasn't going to say anything because you may

or may not know that the community garden is also owned by Fawcet, and the city has been negotiating with them to purchase it and it's very important to me. And I realize that supporting this petition may jeopardize that, but I just couldn't listen to the presentation and not be moved to speak because I've also had architectural training, I know that many of you also have. And I believe, I know that space affects how people live. And to say that, you know, pointing out all of these buildings in surrounding neighborhoods that don't necessarily conform to the Residential B standard, and say well because these exist, we can build whatever we want, is a flaw in logic. It's really a question of what do we want this community to become? What does this neighborhood want to be in the future? Not what was it in the past, and what is it now? But with every building that is built, it changes more.

1 so that becomes the new standard. It becomes what does it fit in with now? And if this 2 3 building is built, what's next? Is someone 4 going to buy a lock of houses and tear them 5 down and put in something else and say well, 6 it fits now when the Residence B standards 7 were put in place for a reason. And I 8 realize that it's hard. I'm from Chicago. 9 We had a fire. We started over. And there's 10 only so much you can do, right? These 11 buildings already exist. But, you know, so 12 you're working around things that have been 13 there for a long time. But you just, you 14 can't just throw it all away and say, yeah, 15 let's make up a whole new standard just 16 because we're working in a difficult 17 si tuati on. 18 Thank you. 19 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 20 Does anyone else wish to speak? 21 My name is Lisa Gould. LI SA GOULD:

1 I live at 102 Harvey Street. And I'd love to 2 say ditto to everything that people have 3 spoken about today regarding this petition. 4 It's about time that this was corrected. 5 There was -- it was originally set-up so that 6 it would return the area which was 7 The uses are no longer needed, i ndustri al . 8 and what we need to do is bring it back to 9 what the original intent of that petition 10 was, which is to encourage a smooth 11 I'm just, people have spoken transi ti on. 12 really eloquently about the overuses of the 13 street and how that's gonna affect the 14 stability of the neighborhood. So I just 15 wanted to say that I also, you know, agree 16 with that. I'd like to see that we can 17 protect the Linear Park by bringing down the 18 height, because that's part of the problem 19 The fact that this is, you know, the here. 20 FAR went from what the Planning Board 21 intended originally which would have been

1	0.65, it goes with, it goes to 0.18, 0.84
2	including affordable and the inclusionary,
3	and that's just too much as we've seen.
4	Thank you.
5	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
6	Does anyone else wish to speak?
7	(No Response.)
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, I see no one
9	wi shi ng to speak.
10	So, shall we close the hearing for oral
11	testimony but leave it open for written?
12	(Board members all in agreement.)
13	HUGH RUSSELL: Yes, okay.
14	Are there any questions, instructions
15	we want to give the staff?
16	H. THEODORE COHEN: I know there was
17	a discussion about parking and traffic. What
18	I would really like to know is some
19	information about the historical use of
20	traffic from this site. What it is today? I
21	don't know if that's how much it's used right

1	now and how relevant it is, but I would like
2	to know some historic information about the
3	traffic that is generated from the site.
4	JEFF ROBERTS: Generated from the
5	Fawcet site?
6	H. THEODORE COHEN: Yes, from the
7	Fawcet Street site, faucet 0il site.
8	WILLIAM TIBBS: And I'd like just
9	for clarity to understand whatever plans or
10	projects the city has for the infrastructure
11	around their sidewalks and stufflike that
12	which was mentioned earlier.
13	STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair.
14	HUGH RUSSELL: It might be actually
15	helpful to ask Sue Clippinger to come in and
16	talk about the larger picture of the entire
17	triangle in particular so we can understand
18	that better.
19	Pam.
20	PAMELA WINTERS: Ted, did you mean
21	the traffic that was going to be generated by

1	the Fawcet site now or if this building were
2	constructed?
3	H. THEODORE COHEN: No, I'm
4	interested in what the traffic is now.
5	PAMELA WINTERS: Now.
6	H. THEODORE COHEN: And what it has
7	been, say, over the past 10, 20, 30 years. I
8	think when a project comes before us, we'll
9	deal with the traffic that's proposed at that
10	time.
11	PAMELA WINTERS: Right, thank you.
12	HUGH RUSSELL: Steve.
13	STEVEN WINTER: I'm interested in
14	learning more about the fence regulations,
15	the kind of fence regulations that we're
16	looking for here. And what is an appropriate
17	and defensible language in zoning to direct
18	the building of fences in areas like this.
19	HUGH RUSSELL: Sure.
20	CHARLES STUDEN: I guess I'd also be
21	interested in knowing a little bit more about

1 the change to Special District 2. Obviously 2 there was something that was driving that, 3 and it wasn't that long ago, actually, I 4 believe, was it about ten years ago? 5 CHARLES TEAGUE: El even. 6 CHARLES STUDEN: El even years ago. 7 And so what is it exactly that's changed in the last ten years that's precipitating this 8 9 request for a rather substantial change? 10 Okay. I guess we're HUGH RUSSELL: done discussing this. We'll take, like, a 11 12 five-minute break while the room is turning 13 I'm making the assumption that you all 14 are not interested in the other four hearings 15 that we have on our agenda tonight, but 16 you're welcome to stay if you are. (A short recess was taken.) 17 18 HUGH RUSSELL: All right, so we are 19 going to go forward. And the next hearing is 20 Linda Andrews, et. al. Zoning Petition to 21 amend the Zoning Ordinance provisions for

1 affordable housing regulations. 2 Charles, are you going to present this? 3 CHARLES TEAGUE: Yes. Are we 4 waiting for any more? 5 They're coming. SUSAN GLAZER: 6 I'm Charles Teague, CHARLES TEAGUE: 7 23 Edmunds Street. We're doing the Andrews 8 Petition which is, shall we say, I'm 9 supplying clarification to the 11.200, the 10 affordable housing section of the Cambridge 11 Zoning Ordinance. Everything there seems to 12 indicate a 50/50 density bonus split. 13 implementations in the new math, everybody is 14 always going that doesn't look 50/50 to me. 15 So this is all about provoking discussion. 16 We're not -- whatever is going on here, we 17 won't solve tonight. I would lean for a 18 master plan based on data, updated regularly, 19 every two, three years, to be sustainable and 20 ethi cal. 21 Density in Cambridge, I'd like to put

that on the table here because maybe we should just be buying these units. And I say we're in the gaming industry because something funny looks to be going on, and I'm being provocative, of course. And I want to engage everybody in Cambridge to talk about this.

So, here's the way it works: Right off this section is -- the purpose is to expand, expand, increase production that's existing and anticipating, increasing the supply of our affordable housing and exchange for a greater density or intensity in development. So we're going to buy these units with density.

And so we look and say is Cambridge better than Somerville? Well, we have a lower tax rate and we buy with density and Somerville buys with money. Do we get what we pay for? Well, we don't always get our 15 percent. Actually, Jeff Roberts at the -- on

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this committee, said, you know, in one case Now we have a Cambridge Lumber, it's 11.5. the original -- take it from their original Special Permit application which, of course, is not what's going in now, but 29 total If you do 15 percent, it looks like uni ts. 4.35, another four units. The attorney pats you on the head and says it's complicated, so we have our new math. So the base, the zoning allowed 29 units. So you go, well, for ten we're going to build three, and now will take 15 percent of three and we'll get three inclusionary units. And now we got three bonus units. And now we're back at 29 with ten percent affordable units. there's no bonus, base or pretending in the Ordi nance.

So, one of the issues that Councillor Kelley pointed out in the Ordinance Committee is if you're here for a Special Permit, you're not building as of right. So the use

of paragraph A is inappropriate in so many cases. So you go to paragraph C and it says, it says the number of affordable units shall be no less than 15 percent. But, you know, we go on to new math part, duh, as they say, the 100 units, 15 affordable, 15 bonus and you go 15 and 130 is 11.5 percent as Jeff indicated.

So I refer you to a quote of Humphrey
Bogart fiddling with numbers in the 1955 home
movie. But anyways, there's a lot of money
moving around here, and just to use Cambridge
Lumber numbers, 1500 square foot, a 104
square foot that's \$600,000. The difference
between 10 percent and 15 percent, that's 50
units, that's \$30 million flowing around
somewhere.

30 percent up zoning is a big number elsewhere. Everything about Special District 2 is about this first -- it would have been fine without the -- without the inclusionary

1	bonus, but 1,000 units becomes 1300 units.
2	And as we say, we tire of talking of parking.
3	That's a funny. All right. So anyway.
4	WILLIAM TIBBS: Can I make a
5	suggesti on?
6	CHARLES TEAGUE: Yeah.
7	WILLIAM TIBBS: Because it's easier
8	for me if you start with the petition and
9	what you're asking for and then make your
10	comments about that afterwards. Because I'm
11	just for, you know, you want some specific
12	changes to or you're suggesting specific
13	changes.
14	CHARLES TEAGUE: Right. And I'm
15	like two slides from this very specifically.
16	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes, I know just in
17	general, you said you might do another one.
18	If you can start there and then talk about
19	it, it makes life a lot less confusing.
20	CHARLES TEAGUE: Yeah. Well, I
21	thought the confusion always was like why?

1 It's like why are we talking about this? 2 I just want to put why we're talking about 3 it. 4 WILLIAM TIBBS: We need to know the 5 what before you talk about the why. CHARLES TEAGUE: Well, the what's 6 7 always pretty technical in the Zoning But here we go. 8 Ordi nance. 9 Well, let's just breeze through this 10 This is supposed to provoke slides. 11 discussion all through the city, and this is 12 just one venue. 13 So the interesting thing about this 14 bonus system is that the land cost is zero. 15 So, you know, supply an additional unit 16 supposedly which isn't always true. There's 17 this question of, like, what is the spread 18 here? If you have a build cost of 150 and a 19 450 market price, you come out with a \$300 20 spread. And now one bonus unit funds two 21 affordable units. But the way we're working

is two bonus units for one affordable unit in some cases. So it's -- that whole thing has to be looked at. And so really here's, here's where it all happens, 11.203.2(b). It's two fundamental elements, and the FAR, and it's a six-part change to the Zoning Ordinance, and this is only talked about in part 6, but it's increased by 30 percent. So you always get this density bonus that is split that allows the developer to be compensated for supplying the affordable units.

Okay. So the minimum lot area per dwelling unit normally required in the applicable zoning district shall be reduced by that amount necessary to permit up to two additional units on the lot for each one affordable unit. There's nothing about base or bonus or anything in there. In fact, this is only a reduction. So when you're building at the maximum or less, that would not really

appl y.

So, this is just a nail -- so what this -- what parts one through five are doing are just nailing down 15 percent and a 50/50 split. That's all they're doing. So we just go here's what we have now and we just go any inclusionary projects apply 15 percent of the percent of the total number of the dwelling units as affordable units, period. Which is eliminating this, which seems to be open to misuse.

In the next section which we're just saying you -- this is the current language and we're just saying, okay, if we're only dealing with these districts -- in other words, PUDs, you negotiate all this stuff and you wrap it into that new section of the Zoning Ordinance and you get case closed.

11. 200 does not come into a negotiated development and we up zone it at 30 percent.

That's all that means. And in here we just

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add the intent, because this is just, once again, nailing down 50/50 split. All right? At least one of the two additional units be affordable.

And then we go here. And here's the 50/50 split, but it says should. Well, we'll make it shall. So we just once again nail down the fundamental contract between the city and the developer and the citizens of Cambridge. And here we're just once again, we just make it very, very clear that we cannot invoke this circular reasoning where you apply that fundamental part of the Section b that we started with the 30 percent. And so you can't say well, we'll take 15 percent and then we'll add more to it and then it's no longer 13 percent, but 11.5. Can't do that. In fact, I don't think you can do that with the current warning, but why bother. So we'll just change the language.

And this is, this is the really sort of

interesting controversial thing, it says 1 2 change 15 percent, change it from 15 and 30 3 percent to 10 percent and 20 percent. 4 says if we're really yielding 10 percent 5 affordable units, right here, right now, we 6 don't need to have all this -- we can cut 7 back the density. If we're living successfully with 10 percent, and that should 8 9 be looked at, and all this should be studied, 10 but if we're really living at 10 percent, 11 then we should just cut back the density 12 bonus 20 percent. And then it's -- there's 13 always some round off errors here. 14 just, this last point says, well, it's not 15 really. It sometimes is eleven and a half 16 percent. This language should clean that up. 17 So, this is really, this is really what I 18 struggle with is --19 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Charles, you 20 had ten minutes for your presentation. 21 CHARLES TEAGUE: Okay.

1 HUGH RUSSELL: Ten minutes have el apsed. 2 3 CHARLES TEAGUE: All right. I got 4 three more slides. Do you care? 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Do it very quickly, 6 pl ease. 7 CHARLES TEAGUE: All right. 8 There's units gone forever. 9 questions for CDD are here, how many HUD 10 units go away? Which are the pictures. 11 And the next one says of 1.5 affordable 12 units for every ten built to maintain a 13 current ratio, how's the 11.5 percent 14 working? How does the unit count go, and 15 let's get this before the public. And every 16 -- at the Ordinance Committee, every City 17 Councillor wanted clarity in the language to 18 make it consistent and not contradictory, and 19 they had a series of questions where they 20 wanted an actual data on all of this. 21 you know, all this stuff has to be done and

1	that's all. That's what this is all about.
2	Let's open the discussion.
3	Thank you.
4	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.
5	Any questions from the Board members?
6	WILLIAM TIBBS: I have a request,
7	but I'll do it afterwards.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Would anybody
9	like to be heard on this proposal?
10	Heather.
11	HEATHER HOFFMAN: Hi. My name is
12	Heather Hoffman. I live at 213 Hurley Street
13	in the land of giant developments, East
14	Cambridge, where we don't get the 15 percent
15	affordable units that we have been told so
16	many thousands of times by elected city
17	officials and other people that we're
18	getting, that if I had a nickel for every
19	time I could just leave.
20	So, I agree with the basic premise here
21	that first of all, we should we shouldn't be

playing around with the numbers. If we say 1 2 we're getting 15 percent, we should get 15 3 If what we really want is something 4 else, and I worked out, if what we really 5 need is 1.5 for every ten, and it said 1.5 6 additional, so when you work that out, that's 7 actually 13 percent because 1.5 divided by 8 11.5 is 13 percent. We really ought to, 9 like, figure out what we want and then write 10 the zoning so that we get what we want. 11 Right now we play games. And we play really 12 annoying games. We actually have -- if you 13 read through this section, you will find that 14 what you can build as of right means one 15 thing at the beginning, and then later on it 16 means something else entirely different. 17 Either that or I have -- I can no longer 18 understand the English Language because it 19 tells you 15 percent of what you can build of 20 right, and then later on the bonus. 21 you can build it as of right over here, but

then over there it doesn't build as of right, somehow it disappears and it doesn't count for the 15 percent.

So what I think is that if intelligent, reasonable people can't figure this out or can't agree on what it means, then there is something wrong, and it's not fair to anybody. And it is certainly not fair to those of us who need somewhere to live and can't find it because the city isn't living up to the promises that it's making to all of us.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

MICHAEL BRANDON: Hi. I'm Michael
Brandon, 27 Seven Pines Avenue. Are you
confused? Because I am. And I think if you
sit down and read the existing section of the
Ordinance, you will a still be confused. And
you folks are used to complex and dealing
with the City Zoning Ordinance, convoluted

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and contradictory language. And I've been aware of the problems with the wording and the interpretation of this since it was originally passed of the inclusionary zoning provisions, although I support the principle, I believe that the City Council made a mistake when they originally adopted it and created a 30 percent FAR and dwelling unit density bonus at the start. What they should have done, in my view, was at the same time, citywide down zone by 30 percent or in any -in any zone where these could be taken advantage of these bonuses, because all of those, all of the existing zoning was based on land use studies. And it happened to come in at a time when you say affordable housing, and any kind of land use or planning or sorts of things you heard about tonight, about infrastructure needs, just went out the They found there was a housing wi ndow. emergency, there was a housing emergency

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after rent control went out. There's still a housing emergency, although perhaps not as But the problem I've always bad as it was. had with this was -- and I'm not a numbers guy, but it seemed very clear in reading it, as the previous speaker mentioned, that in reading the Ordinance, you know, there seems to be a very clear statement that no matter what, you do all these calculations, at the very end the total number of units that are affordable at the end are 15 percent of, I took it to be the final project. And we kept up from being confused and Les Barber would explain oh, well, we calculate it this way. And the City Councillors, as was said, and city officials braq about this 15 percent bonus that isn't there.

So, what my suggestion was to a City
Councillor was why don't you just go and
wherever it says 15 percent in the Ordinance,
just, you know, file an amendment to make it

20 percent. And then, you know, the city can -- the department can interpret it how it wants. You know, but at the very end you still come out roughly with the 15 percent that's required.

The proponents who filed this, you know, tried to -- I think maybe got suckered into try to play the game.

Okay, I'll wind up because my time is up. And I know you have other things on your agenda. Just another point.

And the last point I'll make is I see the staff made a comment, and this also came up at the City Council's hearing, that there is a concern that they had to properly compensate the developer. And if you reduce the amount or there was some sort of calculation, it would compensate them fairly for the provision of affordable housing, otherwise it could be conceived as a taking. I don't believe that applies. I reread the

1	state statute on Special Permits, and what it
2	provides is that the city can establish
3	Special Permits that grant bonuses in terms
4	of density, FAR, other number of units,
5	that's what a Special Permit's for. Where
6	you get the bonus if you provide certain
7	amenities whether it's a park
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Mi chael, pl ease, can
9	you finish up your remarks?
10	MI CHAEL BRANDON: Okay. The point
11	is that nobody's telling them that they have
12	to, you know, take advantage of the bonus and
13	build that.
14	So, thank you very much.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
16	Is there anyone else who wishes to be
17	heard on this petition?
18	(No Response.)
19	HUGH RUSSELL: I see no one.
20	So should we close this for oral
21	testimony and leave it open for written

1 testi mony?

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2 (All Board members in agreement.)

HUGH RUSSELL: Bill.

WILLIAM TIBBS: In terms of

informational requests, I think the and I can't resist commenting a little bit as I make my request, but I think that I guess my reaction is that we're focusing way too much on 15 percent as a number. And I think it's really what was the intent of the Ordinance? Is it broken? Is it doing what we want it to do? And should there be changes to it to either improve that, or if that's the case, and so I would like to see that best you can, if can just give us some background information. What's the base allowed in some of the projects that we've done? I think we've done a lot of them, so we may not have to do all of them, but we might want to look What's the base of zoning allowed at that. in terms of FAR in units.

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And then if you look at that base, if you do the affordable allowance, what does that give you? And most importantly, what is it that was actually gotten? Because just from my perspective, I think that one thing that happens a lot here is that developers will come with that maximum number, and through the process of a Special Permit, that number gets dropped so that it becomes a mute point as to what the 15 -- if it turns out they could have got three units, we only end up with two because the whole project was down zoned. Or, you know, that was known or the density was made lower. And I might be overreacting, so I just want to get a better sense from the city as to what's allowable both in terms of numbers and FAR. If you added the affordable housing on any particular project, if you added, what would have been allowed and what did it actually

turn out to be? I think that would be

somewhat helpful as we try to sort this one out. But the basic question I think is it broken and is what's the intent?

And I must admit I was also confused early on in trying to calculate it, but I think the Ordinance is clear, it's how it should be calculated. So the real question is is there a problem?

JEFF ROBERTS: To clarify your question, that's for all past inclusionary projects that just the Planning Board has seen or all past inclusionary projects?

william Tibbs: No, I think, as I said, we've had several since this has been, so we might just want to get a sampling, but obviously the sampling can go one way or the other. For instance, I would be interested in do we have projects where we actually went to the max and it stayed there. Or do we have projects that could have gone to the max but didn't because the inclusionary numbers

definitely give you a number. But the real 1 2 question is what is the unit count that we 3 got after the whole process was done? 4 HUGH RUSSELL: My question is 5 somewhat facetious, which is there's a very 6 clear calculation procedure in the Ordinance 7 which I understand is not in doubt with the 8 Building Department or the Community 9 Development Department. 10 WILLIAM TIBBS: Correct. 11 HUGH RUSSELL: And it produces 12 approximately 11 percent of a new project. 13 So my question is what language can we put in 14 the Zoning Ordinance to teach the City 15 Council not to claim that that number is 16 anything different than what it is? 17 H. THEODORE COHEN: Well, my only 18 question, comment really, was for you, Bill. 19 I thought what staff did in their memo was 20 very clear and very helpful, and I'm just 21 hoping you're not asking them to go off and

1 create a lot, to research a lot more because 2 I think they're going to come out of this 3 evening with an awful lot of things to do. 4 WILLIAM TIBBS: And that's why I 5 said there's been a lot of stuff. I think we 6 need to have some real examples. Just a 7 sampling of how this works. PAMELA WINTERS: Just a sample. 8 9 WILLIAM TIBBS: Otherwise it gets 10 theoretical and that's it. 11 CHARLES STUDEN: Hugh, I'm sorry --12 HUGH RUSSELL: Go ahead. 13 CHARLES STUDEN: Variation I think 14 of what you just requested. I would be 15 interested in having presented changes to the 16 language that might clarify what's required 17 rather than actually changing the regulations 18 themselves, because I think that what this 19 regulation has produced over the last 12 20 years has been remarkable in terms of the 21 number of units and the economic benefit it's

1 provided to the city. So, and I think maybe 2 the confusion is around perhaps language 3 rather than actually the regulations 4 So -- and the intent, exactly. themsel ves. 5 HUGH RUSSELL: Perhaps there are 6 also, those of us who sat through it, we 7 understand some of the basic legal 8 Maybe a brief discussion of how pri nci pl es. 9 it was we came to this bonus and this way of 10 dealing with it, which was in my recollection 11 entirely based on the opinions and studies 12 about how you could require people to make 13 affordable units in a way that was legal. 14 And withstanding clearly this Ordinance has 15 not been challenged, and what is it, a 16 thousand units have been built more or less? 17 So, you know, it's been -- apparently 18 it's legal. 19 JEFF ROBERTS: Just to correct that. 20 It's about 400 units out of --21 PAMELA WINTERS: 400?

1 JEFF ROBERTS: Yes, about 3200 total 2 units filed under the inclusionary provision. 3 WILLIAM TIBBS: I think earlier when 4 we were focusing too much on the 15 percent, 5 I think that was a number to get at a means, 6 not necessarily a target number. It was a 7 number to get to the calculation that you 8 needed to say what was appropriate. But 9 hopefully you can explain all that to us when 10 you go back over that intent. 11 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, are we finished 12 on this subject? 13 STEVEN WINTER: I would just like to 14 make a comment, Mr. Chairman, to close? 15 HUGH RUSSELL: PI ease. 16 STEVEN WINTER: And I'm speaking not 17 for the Board and not for the city, but in a 18 general way, I paid close attention to all 19 the presentations that the public brings, and 20 I -- it educates me and it informs my 21 perspective. But I would respectfully

request that the presentations not contain the names of staff on the City of Cambridge and comments that they may or may not have made. There's a difference between the Board and the staff, and this is an appointed Planning Board. And I think that it's -- I think that it's appropriate to quote any Board member that one feels like quoting, but I think it's inappropriate to bring staff forward by name. So I just wanted to go on record as saying that.

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HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you.

So, on the next matter I am recusing myself because I'm working on a project which I'm quite proud of with Matthew, who is the construction project manager. So I will go find my book and sit in a comfy chair.

According to the rules of the Planning Board, if the vice chair is no longer present, then the most senior member of the

1 Board will act as Chair. And Bill has that 2 honor. 3 Something about WILLIAM TIBBS: 4 being the most senior anything that gets to 5 you. 6 So would you like to give your 7 presentati on? MATTEW BAGEDONOW: 8 Sure. Hopefully 9 I'll be very brief tonight and I'll get right 10 to the point. I'm Mattew Bagedonow. I live 11 at 118 Oxford Street. And we have put forth 12 a petition for a Zoning Amendment that asks 13 for an absolute distance for side yard 14 setbacks in C-1. There isn't one now in the 15 Zoning Code. It's done by formula. 16 Now, the Community Development put out 17 a memo that I got last Friday, which frankly I thought was excellent. I hope I can give 18 19 kudos to people rather than name them in 20 particular, but I thought it was a very good 21 And really it outlined a lot of the memo.

points at which I'm not going to go through because you folks can read it.

Let me explain what the genesis of this amendment was and, you know, who we are. I mean, we're just citizens. I'm not a zoning expert. I'm actually an affordable housing builder, but I leave that to developers to work all that stuff out.

It happened that there was a project on the corner of -- a building on the corner of Oxford and Prentiss that was in disrepair for a long time. It was a fairly large lot, around 7500 square feet. The building itself is about 3500 square feet existing. A developer bought it and they're going to develop it which, again, I don't really have any problem with that. We didn't know what to expect. There's an existing non-conforming garage on the land which is right on the property line, and we didn't know whether they could build on top of that,

you know, who knew. So we went and Looked at 1 2 the Zoning Code, and then we found out that 3 they're really given the -- what's called 4 calmly, the multiplane zoning that you can 5 actually push a building very close to the 6 lot line. And this seems strange to us. 7 Again, not knowing much about zoning, it just 8 seemed odd. 9 PAMELA WINTERS: Sir, what is the 10 residence of that? 11 MATTEW BAGEDONOW: C-1. I'm sorry, 12 I'm sorry, I should have said that. Of C-1. 13 course, you know, C-1 is probably the most 14 ubiquitous in the city. A lot of 15 non-conforming properties. I know in our 16 neighborhood there's a ton of them and some 17 of them are built literally with three feet 18 or next to nothing in between the buildings 19 built way back. 20 So we're not against the development. 21

I mean, we just want to make sure that we

get -- we wanted to make sure we had some reasonable separation from it. Nothing out of the ordinary. There is a minimum seven-foot, six in B. And so, we looked at that. And there's another piece in the Zoning Code that says that you have to have a minimum ten foot separation between any building on the same lot.

Now, I'm a builder. And I also am familiar with the Building Code, and there may be other professional -- design professionals here besides Hugh, I'm not sure. But the new code tracks the legacy codes, the sixth and seventh edition which wasn't around very long. The sixth, the fifth. I didn't check the fourth. I still have that. I hadn't been around that long. But the separations for fire are pretty much the same on all the codes. It's a little bit more restrictive than the current code. It takes in all residential properties for any

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type five building which is basically a combustible building, which most of the buildings in Cambridge are, wood frame. lf you are less than ten feet from the next building, you need to have a one hour separation, one hour fire separation. That wall has to be a one hour fire rated wall. You also can have no more than 15 percent That's doors and windows. If you openi ngs. look at the average building, you know, a three-family which the Community Development used as an example, there's about 12 windows. I don't want to get too much into this. anyway, it exceeds that, it exceeds that 15 percent. It's usually about 22 percent and so on.

Also, there's no way that an existing property is -- you can't make that person upgrade their wall to a one hour wall. And both properties have to have one hour walls. So, what I'm -- what we're suggesting by this

1 is that the Zoning Code, aside from the fact 2 that it densifies the neighborhoods which is 3 I don't think is a good thing either, I think 4 it should track with the Building Code as 5 well, because it's unclear to me that that's 6 always something that's taken into account 7 when permits are issued. I don't know. But I believe that it's important that it does 8 9 track. 10 STEVEN WINTER: Can I ask you to 11 just -- I lost you on that turn. 12 just go back to that sentence and give it to 13 me again in a different kind of a way? 14 MATTEW BAGEDONOW: About which one? 15 The very last STEVEN WINTER: 16 sentence. 17 WILLIAM TIBBS: The Building Codes? 18 Yes, thank you. STEVEN WINTER: 19 MATTEW BAGEDONOW: Okay. There are 20 sections in the Building Code that require 21 minimum separations between the buildings and

they're related to fire safety.

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STEVEN WINTER: Right.

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MATTEW BAGEDONOW: So, a building that is less than ten feet from the next building has to have a one hour fire rated The one hour fire rated wall means wall. that if there's a fire inside that building, it takes one hour for that fire to burn outside that building. Also, they limit the number of openings because clearly if you have windows, that you're going to have -those windows could break, they could spread the fire. So it limits the number of And this has been around for a long wi ndows. I'm sure it's been studied by many people, you know, fire experts, fire engineers, that this is the proper way to do it. And it also has to do with the type of the building which is a combustible building in the code, it's called a type 5, of which most of the buildings in Cambridge are.

So, with -- basically our point is that the two things: It would prevent densifying the neighborhoods any more than they are.

And, again, it's not against building. It's not anti, anti-development. And it would also, I think, track with the Building Code from a life safety and fire safety point of view. So those are my two main points.

And, again, let me just go back one more to say one more thing quickly.

In the petition I -- we put in that there will be no projection would go beyond that ten feet. The Community Development memo was -- mentions things about possibility of, you know, adding insulation to the outside wall. I think that's all reasonable to work that in. I mean, I see this as a beginning of a discussion, not as any kind of a, you know, this is what it is.

And I think, in conclusion, I think that there's something -- I don't want to use

1	the word wrong. But I think there's
2	something inconsistent or in the code
3	currently that when I read that, again,
4	having been unfamiliar with the code, it
5	struck me, but familiar with building. Okay?
6	And that's what I have to say.
7	Thank you very much.
8	You know, the proposed change in the
9	language that no building and side lot in C-1
10	shall be built closer than seven foot, six to
11	a side lot and including any projections from
12	that building.
13	Okay, thank you.
14	WILLIAM TIBBS: Thank you.
15	Any questions from the Board?
16	Clarifying questions for the Proponent?
17	(No Response.)
18	WILLIAM TIBBS: Do we have a
19	Liza's going to get it. No?
20	So is there anyone interested in
21	speaking on this matter? Go ahead. Give

Yeah, my

Sure.

your name and address.

name is Jim Loutzenhiser,

L-o-u-t-z-e-n-h-i-s-e-r, I'm at 62 Prentiss Street in Cambridge. I'm also an abutter to

JIM LOUTZENHISER:

the Oxford and Prentiss Street development,

and I'll be very brief.

When we first found out that this project was going to happen, we were generally excited about it, but the current property is delipidated. But when we went to investigate, we -- I went to the Building Department, and without naming names, I said, you know, this developer we hear is planning on tearing down this garage and building potentially very close to the property line. That's not possible; right? And he says,

actually, it is possible. And he said,

trucks through this loophole called the

developers around the city have been driving

multiplane analysis in the Zoning Ordinance.

1 So, you know, we went out, hired an attorney 2 to draw up this amendment, and we've since 3 actually come to a reasonable agreement with 4 the developer, but we feel like as a service 5 to the city, that other residents of the 6 city, they ought to know that this being --7 when you're subjected to just a formula when you look in the code, you have no assurance 8 9 whatsoever what's coming at you from a 10 developer or from a neighbor. It seems to me 11 that at least there ought to be a Special 12 Permit or something to, you know, to say that 13 there's going to be a minimum setback, and 14 then perhaps there's extenuating 15 circumstances that would allow you to go 16 closer. But there ought to be at least 17 something subject to some review. 18 Thanks. 19 PAMELA WINTERS: Can I ask you a 20 questi on? 21 JIM LOUTZENHISER: Sure.

PAMELA WINTERS: Was it the garage or the building itself that they were planning to move closer?

JIM LOUTZENHISER: What they're doing is the existing house they are converting to two fairly substantial condominiums and largely keeping it in that current structure. Then with the garage, they're planning on tearing that down and putting an additional separate structure there. They have to have --

JIM LOUTZENHISER: Yeah, a dwelling unit. And they have to have the ten feet between it and their building. We were worried they wouldn't have to have ten feet between that building and our building. So, we were, you know, extremely concerned and we still don't know the answer to that. We've worked something out with them, but -- and, you know, we think they're honorable, and

PAMELA WINTERS: A dwelling unit?

that ought to happen, but we don't -- we have 1 2 no assurance from the Zoning Ordinance that 3 will it happen. So that's it. 4 PAMELA WINTERS: Thanks. 5 STEVEN WINTER: Mr. Chair. 6 I'm just wondering WILLIAM TIBBS: 7 if there are any other people to speak. 8 STEVEN WINTER: Oh, I'm sorry. 9 Anyone el se who WILLIAM TIBBS: 10 wants to speak on this? 11 I'm CHRI STI NE PALAMI DESSI: 12 Christine Palamidessi, P-a-I-a-m-i-d-e-s-s-i, 13 115 Oxford Street. And I'm going to say a 14 little thing, but the way the developer 15 explained something to me was that they were 16 going to shave off part of the existing 17 building and build a balcony and use that 18 square footage so that they could move back, 19 you know, they were going to take that square 20 footage and move it, use it on the other 21 building to take up space. So that just

1 doesn't seem like, you know, people should be 2 able to do that. You know, shave off space 3 here and, like, lift it up and move it like a toy, like a Lego and plop it down next to the 4 5 property line so. 6 WILLIAM TIBBS: Mi chael. 7 MI CHAEL BRANDON: You should get 8 paid by the character. Michael Brandon, 27 9 Seven Pines Avenue. I had a couple of 10 questi ons. 11 One is I just saw the staff memo just 12 now and actually I haven't read the petition, 13 but one question is is the proposal that's 14 before you, would it only apply in the Res C 15 districts or would it be citywide side yard 16 requirement throughout the city of at least 17 seven and a half feet? 18 WILLIAM TIBBS: I think the proposal 19 is for Res C only, C-1 only. 20 H. THEODORE COHEN: There are side 21 setback requirements in other districts.

1	MICHAEL BRANDON: And that leads to
2	my other question which is about Residence B,
3	which is mentioned in the staff memo. By the
4	way, I apologize for earlier, I realize that
5	I may have been the person who alluded to a
6	staff, a former staff member by name, and I'm
7	sorry for that.
8	But what the memo says is in Residence
9	B minimum side yard setback is 7.5. Both
10	sides must sum to 35 feet. And my
11	recollection is that it's the sum is
12	smaller than that. I think 20 feet?
13	JEFF ROBERTS: That was a typo.
14	MICHAEL BRANDON: How much is it?
15	JEFF ROBERTS: I believe it is
16	MICHAEL BRANDON: I think it's 20.
17	PAMELA WINTERS: You know, I think
18	it's 20, too, but I could be wrong.
19	STEVEN WINTER: 20 al so?
20	PAMELA WINTERS: 20 also. I'm
21	sorry.

1	JEFF ROBERTS: 20 feet.
2	PAMELA WINTERS: Is it 20?
3	JEFF ROBERTS: That's right. I
4	looked in the Ordinance, 20.
5	MICHAEL BRANDON: So there is a
6	WILLIAM TIBBS: Thank you for that
7	cl ari fi cati on.
8	MI CHAEL BRANDON: There was a
9	guaranteed minimum of seven-and-a-half feet
10	which to me, if it was a building next to me,
11	I would think was very close. So, I would
12	support this petition and hope that the staff
13	can discover that there are other districts
14	where this same so-called loophole might be
15	applied in other Res C districts. For
16	instance, that they're in all cases be at
17	least a minimum, you know, it might be a new
18	petition, an additional petition. But that
19	seems reasonable to me to protect any
20	abutter.
21	Thank you.

Thank you. WILLIAM TIBBS:

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Is there anyone else who wishes to speak? Go ahead.

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5 Oxford Street, and I was part of the same

DAN WALTER:

6 discussions with Matt and Jim that mentioned

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And I just want to say quickly that before.

Dan Walter at 116

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I think the staff memo actually highlights

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one of the additional reasons we came up with

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this in the first place, is that in a lot of

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these areas the setbacks of the existing

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units can be really small, and I'm able then

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to get closer than the seven-foot, six

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inches, sometimes that can really --

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especially with some of the original

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projections we're getting from developers,

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get a very, very close, tight distance

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between the two units. And that's just an

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additional reason why we're writing the

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amendment right now.

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Thank you.

1	WILLIAM TIBBS: Thank you.
2	Anyone el se?
3	(No Response.)
4	WILLIAM TIBBS: Should we close the
5	hearing for verbal comment, but we'll leave
6	it open for written comment?
7	(All Board members in agreement.)
8	WILLIAM TIBBS: And so we'll do
9	that.
10	Comments, you wanted to say something?
11	STEVEN WINTER: Could I get some
12	assistance? I want to get a visual on this
13	property, on this house. I know those
14	streets fairly well, but can somebody
15	describe it to me? Where we are with this
16	actual property that we're discussing on
17	Prentiss and Oxford?
18	MATTEW BAGEDONOW: Well, it's not
19	necessarily I mean, it's not right on the
20	corner of Prentiss and Oxford. Which side?
21	I guess it's on maybe would be the east.

1	CHRI STI NE PALAMI DESSI : North.
2	MATTEW BAGEDONOW: Southeast corner,
3	yeah.
4	PAMELA WINTERS: So if you were
5	going towards Porter Square, it would be on
6	the right or the left?
7	MATTEW BAGEDONOW: It would be on
8	the right going towards Porter Square.
9	PAMELA WINTERS: Oh, okay.
10	WILLIAM TIBBS: And just use it as
11	an illustration, as an example.
12	STEVEN WINTER: Yes.
13	MATTEW BAGEDONOW: We're again,
14	we think that this is a citywide problem.
15	WILLIAM TIBBS: Yes, yes.
16	STEVEN WINTER: Yes.
17	MATTEW BAGEDONOW: Not just our
18	problem.
19	WILLIAM TIBBS: Any comments for
20	staff?
21	I guess my comments are, I think the

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petition is pretty clear and your staff memo was very helpful in bringing out the points, so I think from my perspective, I think I have enough to, once we start talking about it, to do, to do it. And I think you did a good job on the memo to help clarify.

CHARLES STUDEN: I agree with Bill. I think this is complex, though, and what I would want to see is some recommendations from the staff that would address some of the conflicts that you raise and the conclusion of that memo in particular around the issues of sustainability, because that's something that I feel very strongly about and I'd hate to see this conflict with that and preclude and have those features and buildings because of the setback requirement. So I think that, again, the memo is good. And I think that the public comment we've gotten has been very helpful. If the staff could come back with something, that would be helpful.

That the memo that

PAMELA WINTERS: Charles, what do you mean by sustainability?

CHARLES STUDEN:

we've received suggested that this proposal could conflict with some of the sustainable design and development provisions which include design features intended to improve the exterior insulation, which was mentioned earlier, and reduce solar heat gain. And in many cases those things project from the exterior of the buildings and would violate the setback requirement. You wouldn't be

able to do it which would be very sad.

H. THEODORE COHEN: If I could just follow up from that. The memo already mentions it, and I guess I don't see any rationale for excluding projections since they're not excluded anywhere else in the city as I understand it. And I was wondering if staff had any rationale why we might wanted to exclude it.

1 WILLIAM TIBBS: Go ahead. 2 STEVEN WINTER: I simply -- I wish 3 to concur with my colleagues that have spoken 4 and congratulate staff also on the memo. 5 I wanted to also mention that this issue of 6 intensification is very important. That the 7 devil's in the details. And I really think 8 that those details that we see as we walk 9 through the city are very, very important. 10 So I think this is a very serious issue and 11 it merits more discussion, more study. 12 we're touching on a lot of great points. 13 WILLIAM TIBBS: I think one of the 14 things that the memo does say is that we've 15 got to be careful of any unintended outcomes 16 which I think you did bring in. And 17 unfortunately, you know, we have an awful lot 18 of non-conformity in the city. 19 PAMELA WINTERS: I was going to say 20 that, too. 21 WILLIAM TIBBS: And the Zoning

currently puts the burden on the person doing new stuff to, you know -- they have to, if the wall is close, they have to have an appropriately fire protected wall and stuff like that. But I think, as I said, we have enough to discuss this when we do have our deliberations.

So are we done for this one? Well, thank you very much. And, Liza, you can tell Hugh I'm glad to have him back.

\* \* \* \* \*

HUGH RUSSELL: The next item on our agenda is Charles Teague, et. al. Zoning

Petition to amend the Zoning Ordinance signs and illumination.

Mr. Teague.

CHARLES TEAGUE: Okay. Just to -- and I apologize, guys, if I was inappropriate using somebody's name. I spent so much time talking with Les Barber and talking on the phone the other day, you know, with Les and

Ranjit, that, you know, we have an interactive relationship and, you know, not just passing things back and forth. Anyways, I'm just going to try to go really very quickly through this. And the Zoning intent seems clear that it says quality of life, and it never says anything about shining lights in your windows, but that seems very obvious quality of life. And that's, and that's what I don't like is everywhere I've lived in Cambridge, I've had people shining lights in my windows. And I've been working with Ranjit since 2005.

We had a meeting in the Health
Environment Committee in February 2009, and I
know we're not going into the details right
now, but I'm just setting it up once again.
I don't know how to change my presentation so
quickly.

So, anyways, well known health issues.

And it's a torture technique. And we had

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Councillor Davis and Seidel and Kelley with a guest speaker from the Dark Sky Organization and they recommended a Zoning Amendment. Les Barber was there and he discussed it. And I recited how it's not at the current Zoning, Cambridge Zoning Ordinance is not enforceable. And Ranjit was there, and he didn't dispute it. And this is what I look at on my street. And this is, and this is a wall pack. And this is actually a low stone wall pack. And these are big wall packs and they shine in my living room. And when I complained, they added a third one up even higher. And what's sort of interesting off to the left here are these 400 watt metal headlamp lights, which actually when I look around Cambridge, there's a lot more of these. And these actually had enough spill so I can read a newspaper in my backyard.

This is -- this is out my back window.

This is Fawcet Oil light. It took a year to

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get it down that much. That's on the dance studio. It's more impressive, you know, on my screen than you see here.

This is from my kitchen window. But, it's all there already in the Zoning Ordinance. It says -- it says, reduce glare. And it talks about abutting properties. And then -- and these are all about parking facilities on this. It's all here. It's glare. Being especially careful of residential abutters. And then prevent direct light. The unfortunate thing is that when the Building Department goes, they throw up their hands and go, well, there's no And so we have it even here in defi ni ti on. the sign area of the Ordinance, indirect. From direct light. And then we have more protections for some of the residential And then down here under the areas. illumination we have its own little section. of the Ordinance. Continuous indirect

installed prevent direct light. And so they go, well, we need the definitions. And what we want to do, or at least what I want to do is make it easy. So it's difficult now for a citizen to document and report. Taking pictures of the lights at night are sort of tricky.

The Dark Sky model zoning is extremely complicated. It's really cool. It's 40 plus pages. You have instruments and calculations and inspectors working at night. And then they have some simple language, and that's what I took. And I wanted no instruments other than a camera be able to do it in the daytime. Pick the low hanging flute. We're only going after the nasty lights here. We're not trying to cover up light which is what these guys are really about. And reflections. Just make a series of small changes.

So, and I reviewed this language with

1 the Dark Sky people, and so we have a 2 definition of glare which is their language. 3 And then we -- and then I discussed this on 4 the phone with them. And we give an 5 enforcement one. So if you can see the light 6 bulb or the lens, it's causing glare. It's 7 very simple and they're very experiential. And then you have to define -- they use them 8 9 for -- they invent the term luminaire to have a lighting fixture. And then really what we 10 11 have to do is exclude the holiday lighting 12 like we do already in 7.20. And then you 13 exclude illuminated signs because they're 14 actually a light source as well. But they're 15 permitted. And we have to define what a lamp 16 And that's exactly from their material. İS. 17 And then we just -- we put some restrictions 18 on how far away you can be, because this is 19 basic zoning language.

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And then really here's the point. It says: Prohibiting light from entering the

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property -- from entering the windows or any opening. Just make it very simple. take a picture of the light like that at night, but you can see it in the daytime, that's going to cause glare because you see the lens. And you look at these guys and they're going to cause glare. And we're already complaint driven. And there's a lot of, lot of easy fixes. Just a little paint, a little shield. There's the appeal process in the BZA which is quick, inexpensive, and simple. And hope and now we can have ISD, you know, save everybody a lot of time and trouble by catching it very early on and it becomes very inexpensive.

This is, these are some really big lights on Walden Street. You probably experienced that over by Masi's Hardware.

This is a problem for one of my neighbors. And this is an existing -- they went through and had a retrofit baffles to

these. But it was obvious that it was going to cause a problem.

So there is more Dark Sky material. It would be really nice to do a lot, a lot of stuff but we've been at this for a long time. So, it's a public health issue. It's a quality of life issue, and the basics are already there. So I promised to be really, really quick and here we are.

Thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: I actually have a question for you. Is your intention to impose these requirements on all existing lights in the city?

CHARLES TEAGUE: Yes. And as I said, the implementation is complaint driven. So it's only the lights that are bothering somebody and have been bothering them for years. So this is -- and the laws are already on the books, they're just missing a few pieces. So the laws are already there.

1 The intent is already there. 2 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. I just wanted 3 the yes or no. 4 CHARLES TEAGUE: Sorry. 5 PAMELA WINTERS: May I ask one question, too? 6 7 Charlie, were the lights over the dance 8 studio bothering you? Because --9 No, because I don't CHARLES TEAGUE: 10 spend much time -- I'm on the third floor. 11 So I have a different angle. I took a 12 picture to -- I'm trying to give -- I just 13 walked around my neighborhood to grab quick 14 pi ctures. 15 PAMELA WINTERS: Okay. I just have 16 to tell you because I took dance lessons 17 there and it's all, you know, little girls 18 and women taking -- basically taking lessons 19 there, and it's a matter of security to have 20 really -- in fact, I thought the lighting 21 there was less than it should have been for

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security when the kids came out at like nine o'clock and ten o'clock at night.

CHARLES TEAGUE: Actually, during this entire process I had the city electrician and I was trying to get him to install streetlights on Tyler Court which would have -- what they're trying to do is light these giant parking lots. And I said well, no, we have city property here. We have power in Linear Park, can't we very simply get a pole and have a real street light here? There's many different ways to skin a cat and sometimes it's surprisingly inexpensive. So that's, that's sort of my point, is that sometimes you can just put the lights or tilt them or do this a little of Sometimes it's a very quick solution, that. and sometimes it's actually up to the city. It's our responsibility.

PAMELA WINTERS: Okay, thank you.

HUGH RUSSELL: Any questions at this

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1 time from the Board? 2 (No Response.) 3 LIZZY deRHAM: Yes, I'm Lizzy 4 deRham, 20 Middlesex Street. One of those 5 pictures was the Vineyard Church which is 6 across the street from me, and just so you 7 know, that particular light, which was 8 totally unnecessary, is extremely bright, has 9 come in my bedroom for years, and it is 10 between two city streetlights. It's just 11 back of two city streetlights that negated 12 any need for it to begin with. And there's 13 been no action about even turning it down. 14 So, this really is a problem. It would be 15 great if something could be done. 16 HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, thank you. 17 James Williamson. 18 JAMES WILLIAMSON: Thank you. James 19 Williamson, 1000 Jackson Place. Thank you. 20 Having made it back here now from the 21 designing center, I live right down the

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street from the church that was described, and I'm very sympathetic to the concern. I have two -- there are two pieces to this that come to mind.

One, is where I live, which is in Cambridge Housing Authority property, and I would wonder where the jurisdiction of this kind of issue would be drawn? But recently a I ot of what's been happening at Jefferson Park is a lot of what I'm not convinced are necessarily very thorough going approaches to public safety issues which entail dozens of surveillance cameras and changing the lights similar to some we just mentioned, which turn out to cast extremely unpleasant light. I guess it could be called glare. So the idea of getting the language better and getting the understanding better and then beginning to proceed to what would be a sensible, enforceable, which is extremely important, regulation is a good one. How

1	many seconds do I have?
2	HUGH RUSSELL: Just back away.
3	PAMELA WINTERS: Right, if you could
4	back away.
5	JAMES WILLIAMSON: I'm doing it
6	agai n. Or push
7	HUGH RUSSELL: Push the mic away.
8	You keep I eaning.
9	JAMES WILLIAMSON: So this new
10	lighting was put in and it's just atrocious,
11	and so I'm sympathetic to it, but of course I
12	would wonder would we be lucky enough to have
13	this apply to as individual tenants within a
14	larger property, for example, that of the
15	Cambridge Housing Authority. The other
16	example that comes readily to mind is the new
17	TD North branch in Central Square which some
18	of you may be familiar with. And if you
19	happen to be there at night, and they have
20	redone all the brick in a strange way and
21	sort of kind of give it this different look.

1 And it's got very, very strong illumination, 2 the sign and additional lighting, and it does 3 change the quality of the experience of being 4 in that area in Central Square in ways that I 5 think some might find noteworthy and even 6 And, therefore, that would di sconcerti ng. 7 be -- I don't know how this fits in. I want to thank Charlie for -- Charles for his work 8 9 on this, and the other issues for 10 illuminating this issue. But, you know, so 11 there's an example, another example where how 12 does this, how might this -- is this part of 13 what is being considered? Is this the kind 14 of lighting that could be considered? 15 Because I'd like to think it might be. 16 then there is the issue of people who just 17 leave all the lights on in buildings that are 18 seemingly not occupied late at night, as 19 happens all the time adjacent to the North 20 Cambridge Catholic cemetery in a building 21 that runs along opposite the railroad tracks

1 2 3 4 5 So thank you. 6 HUGH RUSSELL: 7 to be heard? 8 COUNCILLOR CRAIG KELLEY: 9 eveni ng. 10 11 12 appropriate for me to comment on 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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from the Bellis Circle site that you were considering earlier. There's a long building there with very bright lights left on all night for reasons I don't understand. Does anyone el se wi sh Good My name is Craig Kelley. I live at Six St. Gerard Terrace and this zoning proposal seemed less controversial and more particularly, and I think that you have an opportunity that we're unlikely to have to figure out how light works best peacefully. And what made me think of it really was Mr. Williamson's comments, where he lives and so forth. I've been to a lot planning meetings about different housing developments and so forth, and the balance between security and lighting is one that I think a

1	lot of people don't quite understand. And we
2	think things that are bright are safe, that's
3	not necessarily the case. And ideally you
4	all would figure out a way to have these
5	discussions. Because l've been so some of
6	these meetings for some large development and
7	it's, it reminds me of when I was in the
8	Marines, they were setting up defensive
9	positions and stuff. And that's not what
10	living in Cambridge should be about. And I
11	think a lot of it starts with how you look at
12	lighting and how you look at security. And l
13	think the group of you is going to be
14	uniquely qualified to have that discussion in
15	a very productive way.
16	Thank you.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.
18	Does anyone else wish to be heard?
19	UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Could I add
20	one quick comment?
21	HUGH RUSSELL: I'm sorry, no.

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Sir.

2 John Walker, 150 JOHN WALKER: 3 Whittemore Ave., Cambridge. I'd like to 4 speak in favor of the proposal. I think 5 Charlie's solution to the problem is 6 relatively simple that he's trying to 7 eliminate the source of the glare, not the illumination of the intent of the user. 8 9 live next to One Alewife Center which is a 10 four-story office building and my shades are 11 always drawn in the bedrooms because I'm 12 facing six-by-six windows. They' re 13 illuminated 24/7, and they have a tremendous 14 amount of foot candles so much that you can 15 read in the house with no lights on. 16 his petition wouldn't help me because I can't 17 see the source of light, it's just that the 18 light is spilling out, but they also light 19 the building. And when you see the source of 20 the light, I'm looking at a light as I speak

that I can see the source and it is, it's,

1	you know, it looks like a starship coming in
2	or something. But that's all over W.R.
3	Grace's property. And when I go out at
4	night, I like to look at the big dipper and
5	try to see a satellite that might be going
6	by. And in Cambridge it's almost impossible
7	because the ambient light is just incredibly
8	bri ght.
9	The other concern that I had was
10	gone.
11	STEVEN WINTER: It's all right. It
12	will come back.
13	JOHN WALKER: I'll remember it as
14	soon as I leave the building. But in any
15	case, I am in favor of the proposal.
16	WILLIAM TIBBS: We get the gist.
17	HUGH RUSSELL: Does anyone el se wi sh
18	to be heard?
19	Mi chael .
20	MI CHAEL BRANDON: Thank you. Agai n,
21	for the record, I'm Michael Brandon, 27 Seven

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Pi nes Avenue.

I share Mr. Teague's concern And, in fact, many years about this problem. ago I was invited to a property he used to own and can verify also what Mr. Walker just said, that when these strong lights, intended to illuminate parking lots, shine into adjacent residential windows, you can actually be inside the property and read by the brightness. So the other thing, and I think it was at that time that I called to his attention, the various sections of the Ordinance that he alluded to, that apparently are unenforceable or vague enough that Inspectional Services chooses not to enforce So I think some sort of clarifying them. definitions to allow, you know, what was clearly the City Council's intent to stop an egregious instance of this need to be done. But I also agree with Councillor Kelley that it's a complex issue, and finding the right

balance and finding the right language to

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Inspectional Services. I mean, I'm all in favor of definitions so that people know what they can and can't do and to clarify what's in the Zoning Ordinance. I certainly don't know the Dark Sky people, but I think that a lot of what's here is just impossibly subjective and not worded really well to be clear to anybody who needs it or works with it. And so my concern is to have some understanding of what the issues really are. What the enforcement issues are, what the problems are. And then I don't know whether staff or City Solicitor's office works on trying to come up with definitions that address the problems.

And then one comment I wanted to make in response to what some people commented on, other than for signs, Zoning cannot address what goes on inside the building or structure other than the use. And so if people have a problem with a neighbor's light shining into

their property, I don't think there's anything, we or the city, can do about that. I mean, it's an exterior light, perhaps we can address that. But, you know, I really like to know what is perceived to be the problem and the enforcement problem and, you know, what staff or Council thinks is the best way to go about to address it.

HUGH RUSSELL: Steve.

STEVEN WINTER: Thank you,

Mr. Chair.

My comments are also directed to staff. We heard what I think is a very interesting and a very thoughtful comments from Councillor Kelley; how do we understand more about how light works as a security factor, as a security issue? And my guess is that there's a lot of things out there on this, but that's very, that's a very interesting point. I also wanted to say that we need to decide if additional, significantly more

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restrictive language is really required or are there other ways to address this issue?

And I'm not saying that I know. I would also like to know how do other similar municipalities enforce a lighting ordinance?

And is there a cost to it? Not that we're willing to pay it, but what does it cost?

And then I also think -- we may not be able to peg this, but is there a level of ambient light in an urban environment that is just always going to be there no matter what we do? And what is that level? To maybe give us a baseline of something to say well, this is what we want to aim for. You know, we can do -- we can make adjustments and make things happen, but at some point we have to say we live in a dense, urban environment and we're never going to see the stars. I mean, that's just the way it goes. But you know what, I might be wrong. So I think we need to Learn more about it.

And then the last thing I wanted to say is -- oh, I hope I can remember this. Oh, yes. Is there another forum in Cambridge where this would be more appropriately dealt with? Is there a sustainability or energy group or green technology or a clean technology group where these kinds of questions really may be better looked at in terms of the sort of equipment that we're using and the kind of technology that we're purchasing? And that's what I have to say.

the LEED point for light pollution you have to show that no light fixture in your property, either inside the building or outside the building, has the light level of greater than I think it's one-tenth of a foot candle beyond your property line. If you want to get a Special Permit in your project in a South Shore Tri-Town Development corporation, firmly known as the Naval Air

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Station, you have to show them a photometric plan of your lighting that also meets that same standard. So there are techniques that apply to new construction and it's really a question of trying to find what techniques apply to the city. My, you know, this is one of my nuances of urban life. My next-door neighbor for over 40 years has had his two car spotlights shining on where he parks his car and, you know, it's like 100 feet away and it's only 150 watts but, you know, it's annoying. And when somebody leaves a classroom light on next-door to the school next to me, it's blinding. And so, on the other hand, I live on a private way. And if the only light on that private way is given by the houses that abut it, and so, that seems standard if applied to, you know, Catherine's house would mean that when I get home tonight, I'm going to be walking up a very dark sidewalk. This is a highly

emotional issue. 1

It's a technical issue.

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And it's difficult. But if we want or concerned about the quality of light in our city, it's one that we have to try to see if there's something we can do. And the other issue and the other two questions to Mr. Teague is what do you do about the 3,000 wall packs that are existing in the city now? Are we going to make regulations that says I'm complaining, and I like that part of the argument very much.

STEVEN WINTER: What part was that? HUGH RUSSELL: The part that says that it's a complaint driven process. So that we're not having the city inspectors going around the city going around and looking at these houses. But there's a forum that says I don't like your wall pack that's shining in my living room, put up a shield. But anyway. Trying to find ways that where it had been adopted successfully in other

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cities and towns, and I'm thinking Newton maybe and some, you know, some sort of fancy urban-ish places around here that may be ahead of us on this issue. That might be interesting.

Bill.

WILLIAM TIBBS: Thank you. agree with you. I don't want to get us, particularly this late time, to get into too much on deliberation on this one, but I agree with everything people said. I can say that one of the most enlightening things I've ever done in one of my, one of my former employs was to walk with a very talented lighting consultant at night on a campus and look at this issue. And it turned out that, and that just goes to Councillor Kelley's issue, there really are solutions that work. The real question is is it workable and enforceable for existing stuff. Because new stuff you can do or anybody who wants to put in new

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fixtures, it just works. And the proponents were good because glare is the issue. not just the definition of glare, and glare is -- when we did that walk-through, we had all sorts of demonstrations of good and bad glare and how it works and what a fixture needs to do in order to deal with it. tended to be a more -- and it was overall security and safety. There's a common -very, very common feeling that to be safe you need more light, and it's exactly opposite. The light just needs to be directed to where you want it. It gets more problematic when you get off of eye level and when you're walking around and when you're there every window in everybody's house, it gets more problematic. It's complicated, but I think the real issue is what are those things that you can do? What makes it enforceable and workable and to what extent, in which you were getting at Hugh, to what extent with

1	existing stuff, you can sort that out. I
2	just have to say, though, that I have a nice
3	city light that shines in my window every
4	night. So, city streetlight, so it is an
5	interesting issue.
6	HUGH RUSSELL: I mean, I bet on that
7	one, you can call up the city and say, put a
8	shield on it.
9	PAMELA WINTERS: Right. I bet they
10	will. Yes, they will.
11	HUGH RUSSELL: Pam.
12	PAMELA WINTERS: I just wanted to
13	mention that the light, I think that you
14	mentioned, Charles, here, I think it's
15	they were put in recently within the last few
16	years to save energy. I think they're a new
17	form of energy saving lighting if I remember
18	correctly. And, Stuart, do you remember that
19	when they were put?
20	STUART DASH: We put some in on
21	Inman Street.

1	PAMELA WINTERS: Okay.
2	STUART DASH: And Inman Square, so
3	I'm not sure.
4	PAMELA WINTERS: I think there were
5	a couple here, too, because I remember Beth
6	and I discussing it. And I thought that, you
7	know, that the older lights I liked the
8	color in the shine of the older lights
9	better, but these save a tremendous amount of
10	electricity for the city.
11	STUART DASH: Certainly we're aware
12	of those issues so we can blend those in with
13	those di scussi ons.
14	PAMELA WINTERS: Okay. Thank you.
15	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay, we're concluded
16	with this.
17	* * * *
18	HUGH RUSSELL: And we'll go on to
19	the final hearing of the night. The deRham,
20	et. al. Zoning Petition to amend the
21	Ordi nance enforcement section.

CHARLES TEAGUE: Charles Teague, 23
Edmunds Street. We're going to be very, very
quick as usual, and as usual it's not in the
order that's been suggested, but here we go.

This is a prototype problem. It's a year six of development, and it's just piles of stuff next to people's homes. They can't open their windows in the summertime. Of course, this is wintertime, you can see the snow.

This fence was part of traditions of the Special Permit of the Variance. It's actually supposed to be on top of the concrete wall, but there you have it. But nonetheless, people are -- it's for rent. There's people living there. And so, the neighbors came to a community meeting in 2010. I said well, we can clean this up in two weeks. And it was eleven months and tens of thousands of tax dollars spent by going to court. No fines were possible, and tenants

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were still living there. And none of the affordable units are on-line. So we trust the Building Department because they -- here they are. They're -- let me see, so the Superintendent of Buildings is to my mind Ranjit and he's, he has responsibilities defined in the Ordinance. And there's an appeal process in the Ordinance. He's responsible to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Building Code which is all about safety for everybody. And we're all alive because of this. And it's also the sanitary code which is why we're alive. And then Ben who is also the chief enforcement officer of the Zoning Law. And they can al ready enforce sanitation, noise, refuse, dumpsters, graffiti, sidewalks, and even horse riding on the sidewalks.

Tickets, we all get tickets; right?

Traffic tickets, parking tickets, scratch tickets, snow removal tickets, only by DPW.

But the building inspectors are very, very limited tools and, you know, there has to be construction for it to be the -- for the stop work order to be useful. Other than that they hire a private attorney. They have this very long process because this process really doesn't work. There's -- people in the room have -- we've all gone through this process. And you go to the magistrate, and they give more warnings and the complaint issues and there's a prosecution. And the city is paying a private attorney for this. And it eventually will work.

So two improvements, we maximize the fines to maximize effectiveness. And we give the Commissioner the authority to do his job. It's common sense. And I meet Bob Bersani, and I know Ranjit, and they already exercise restraint and process fairness, and we have the appeals process built in. It's quick and extensive and simple. And so the specifics

are change from \$100 to the maximum specified in the underlying state law. And two, from conviction to the discretion of the Superintendent of Buildings. And the -- on the Ordinance Committee sent this back to the Council so we're just trying to get rid of stuff like this. I mean, get rid of the obvious stuff.

This is where they paved over the entire front yard so they think they can put mulch down and that's okay. And there's the old mulch trick for parking within the front yard setback.

Here's parking on the green open space.

Here's parking after going to the BZA and trying to get a Variance to park here and he didn't get it, so he's parking there anyway. And he's not shovelling the sidewalk but we can fine him for that.

Here's the guy that dug up -- it's the absentee landlord, dug up the green open

space and paved it over and then asked for a curb cut.

Here's the Sliver House you guys asked about. Undersized Lot on Res B. They sold it. They built a 16-foot wide house. Started it, and just threw out the basic structure. They did get a stop work. That was obeyed. But the tear down order was not, and the neighbors sued for years. Graffiti, blue tarps, kids, animals, exhaustion, settlement. Sort of the stages of grief. So there we go. I don't know. It's too late, we should all go home.

H. THEODORE COHEN: I have a question. Has the Solicitor's office Looked at this?

JEFF ROBERTS: Yes, they have. They have been -- we've discussed it. What they've advised is that essentially what's being proposed is a concept, a non-criminal disposition of fines for a Zoning offense is

something that is within the power of the City Council to authorize. They would like to look at it a bit further, and the City Council did forward an order to the City Solicitor's office to look specifically at the language and the mechanisms that would be required to do that.

H. THEODORE COHEN: All right. That was my concern, because I think there is a state statute allowing for a non-criminal disposition, and then there's provisions for criminal dispositions that I just don't think upon the discretion of the superintendent would comply with the state standards. And so I just want to see what comes out the Solicitor's office.

JEFF ROBERTS: Right, I believe that the City Solicitor had with the community.

CHARLES STUDEN: I'd agree with that question because that was what I was concerned about as well. I would be

1 interested in the city attorney's opinion on 2 it. 3 I'd also like to know what is the 4 maximum specified in the Mass. General Laws 5 Chapter 40A? What would it be? It's \$100 an 6 hour. 7 JEFF ROBERTS: The last I checked 8 that which was a few weeks ago, it was \$300 9 per day, yes. 10 Mr. Chair, are we STEVEN WINTER: 11 having -- entertaining public testimony? 12 HUGH RUSSELL: We will in due 13 Has that time arrived? course. 14 Would anyone like to speak about this 15 peti ti on? Lizzy deRham, it's your name on the 16 17 peti ti on. 18 LIZZY deRHAM: I would ask to head 19 the petition and I was happy to do that. Middlesex Street. I'm a very close neighbor 20 21 of that particular example. And one thing

1 which I did forget to say before, but it 2 applies in this case, and I think that this 3 informs a lot of what is important about the 4 city somehow expediting ways to get problems 5 resolved, is that there's so much stress 6 involved in these situations. There are 7 heal th concerns, there are stress concerns which leads to other problems. 8 And it 9 definitely affects the quality of life in the 10 City of Cambridge. So I think it's really of 11 paramount importance that things are 12 simplified, expedited, and we have, you know, 13 reasonable solutions available to citizens, 14 because people who are determined to break 15 the law or determined to get what they want 16 by holding neighborhoods hostage and people 17 hostage, really need to be stopped. And just 18 common sense ways. I think it would help the 19 city tremendously. 20 So, thank you. 21 Thank you. HUGH RUSSELL:

Heather.

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HEATHER HOFFMAN: Hi, my name is Heather Hoffman. I live at 213 Hurley Street, and I'm here to speak in favor of this petition. In my neighborhood we've had various zoning violations and other related Like, for example, the Noise vi ol ati ons. And I would point you to an Ordi nance. important lawsuit against the City of Cambridge, this relating to the Noise Ordinance, that should make you think about why we want to have ways to enforce things other than going to court. The Idenix corporation has been a very noisy and unpleasant neighbor to a lot of people, and they finally went to the Licensing Board and the Licensing Board told Idenix to be quiet. And Idenix said you can't make us. And the City said, sure we can. And Idenix went to court and said, you know what, there's no enforcement mechanism in the law, you can't

make us. That's a really lousy way to run things. And it creates things like

St. John's. It creates things like one of my neighbors who was next to One First Street that had signs up everywhere that said you can't start work until seven a.m. And so I guess that the construction workers just didn't bother to look at them because they started work before seven a.m. everyday.

We have all of these things going on, and without a real enforcement mechanism.

And I would submit to you that this is an insufficient enforcement mechanism, because without the ability to do something other than issue a fine, you can't actually make them pay without going to court. And as I recall, Councillor Toomey raised this with the snow tickets, and he wanted to find a way to put liens on the property to enforce the snow shovelling. And I would suggest that since this is also real property based, that

that would be a really good mechanism to put in there, because otherwise people just thumb their noses at us. And, you know, just because they're bad neighbors, you know, we really ought to be able to make them live like civilized people.

Thanks.

HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you.

Councillor Kelley.

My name is Craig Kelley. I live at Six St.

Gerard Terrace. I think this also is a

Zoning Petition where you can have a much
more useful conversation. One of the
frustrations we get is exactly what you hear
from some of the people that spoke already.

And I mean, I feel absolutely helpless, and
I'm just simply not knowledgeable enough
about this stuff. And I think as a body, the
Council really isn't either, to figure out
the best solution. And we're probably not

the most effective way to get there. And I suspect that you all can get us very, very close in that way. I mean, you walk around St. John's and you see what the neighbors are putting up with. And I'm just kind of lost. And we're gratified by the enormity of the challenge, but it doesn't make it go away by the people who are impacted. I'm desperately asking for you to solve this problem for me.

So, thank you much.

HUGH RUSSELL: Does anyone else wish to be heard? Michael.

MICHAEL BRANDON: Michael Brandon,
27 Seven Pines Avenue. Together with Charlie
I went through the process of trying to get
the sanitary code in zoning some of the
zoning violations addressed through the court
system and it's ridiculous. You know, it's a
waste of the city's money the way it's
happening. Somebody mentioned the stress
Level on neighbors. I know one of the

neighbors, their family's lived there for almost 200 years in a house on -- not that long, but for generations, have lived on Van Norden Street which abuts it, and the problems at that site have been going on for year after year after year.

Charlie kind of came on the scene and brought some new energy to, you know, try to push it, but all it resulted in was a lot more jumping through hoops. And I know Ms. deRahm turned out at several of the hearings and the case would be continued. It did ultimately result in the site for particular violations being addressed, but it's too little too late.

And the woman I was going to mention virtually had a nervous break down or she got to the point where, you know, she couldn't talk about it. She couldn't, you know, even file complaints anymore. It was so upsetting. And they were, they cut down

1 trees in her yard. They -- it was one of the 2 fence properties where they changed the grade 3 and flooded out her basement for the first 4 time in 50 years even despite the heavy 5 This was after it. So, providing a 6 mechanism for civil disposition, I think, is 7 I think your suggestion of asking the great. 8 Law Department to come up with a more 9 appropriate mechanism and language that would 10 be enforceable, and although some developers 11 still might need to be taken to court, I 12 think the threat of a daily fine will make 13 them, in general, address the problem more. 14 So I'm in support of the principle behind 15 this petition and hope you will help 16 Councillor Kelley and others find a way to 17 make the Zoning Law more enforceable. 18 So, thank you. 19 HUGH RUSSELL: Thank you. 20 Anyone el se wi shi ng to be heard? 21 (No Response.)

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HUGH RUSSELL: We'll close the

hearing for oral testimony and leave it open for written testimony?

(All Board Members in Agreement.)

H. THEODORE COHEN: Can I make one comment? Having done Town Council work for 30 plus years, people ought to realize there is no magic bullet to this problem. That the entire legal system, you know, the enforcement mechanism within the city legal system, the judiciary is all premised on people complying. And the violator who consistently refuses to comply is the toughest person for anybody to deal with because, you know, you can put a fine and they can keep fighting it and keep fighting it, and ultimately a court will send someone to jail for, you know, a zoning violation or a building code violation. And ultimately it can happen, but it's very frustrating to everybody, and it requires an enormous amount

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1 of time on everybody's part. And that, you 2 know, I think that we ought to make sure that 3 our ordinance is as strong as possible and 4 can be as enforced as much as possible. 5 it's, you know, a statewide, a nationwide 6 problem that someone who is consistently 7 going to oppose you and fight you will just drag it out indefinitely. And I know it's 8 9 frustrating to everybody, it's frustrating to 10 me over the years of, you know, going to 11 court time after time after time and not 12 getting anywhere. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Pam. 14 PAMELA WINTERS: I think that Cambridge has a noise ordinance if I remember 15 16 correctly. And --17 WILLIAM TIBBS: It does. 18 PAMELA WINTERS: -- and I know that 19 we had an issue with the firehouse near our 20 And it was sort of this high house. 21 shrieking whistle thing that would go off.

And myself and another neighbor called the city and we got an immediate response and it was checked out. And in fact, the decibels were, you know, higher than it should have been. However, it would have -- there was no way that they could change the mechanism in the firehouse. It would have cost too much money and it was just impossible to do. So, it was something that I actually didn't hear, but it was driving my husband crazy. But I was very impressed with how quickly the city responded to it, and so I know we do have a noise ordinance.

HUGH RUSSELL: So, quite a few years ago I got a call from one of my clients saying they had this big problem and it was going to be a fine of \$100 a day if they didn't give a response instantly, would I please go out and do something about that? And so I won't go into the particulars of what caused this, but I will say that for

1 someone who dismissed a, basically complaint 2 of a tenant because the tenant was a 3 troublemaker, you know, this fine got him the 4 action and got him over his lethargy of 5 responding to the situation. And so I think 6 that this mechanism is just another -- it's 7 another arrow in your arsenal. And truly bad people will, as you said, aren't going to pay 8 9 too much attention, but many people will. 10 All right. So are we done tonight? 11 STEVEN WINTER: I have a few 12 comments if I may. I'll be very brief. 13 HUGH RUSSELL: Steve. 14 STEVEN WINTER: How does 15 municipality structure defensible criteria 16 for fines? Are there examples out there? 17 Are there municipal industry standards 18 involved of how municipalities do this? If 19 it's not defensible, it really will be in 20 some court for years. That's one. It's one 21 arrow in the quiver. And I think we need to

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need a little tiny ball pain hammer and we might need a mallet and wedge at another time. You don't want to use it at the wrong time. It's just not cost efficient when we're talking about fines and fining people. Is that -- when do we take that step? When do we go there? I don't mean to be glib about the issues people have with the construction folks, but I've seen neighborhoods who have established working relationships with the contractor, with the proponent, with the unions, and monitor when the starting points are. And so, in other words, have we exhausted everything that we need to do before we go into what will turn out to be a battle of wills with the daily fines and things like that? And I think Cambridge is smart enough and thoughtful enough to do that before we say we're going to fine you a hundred bucks a day. We need

understand that there's a time when we might

1	to say have we tried every other approach to
2	make this work? And there are people for
3	whom it would be the only approach to take
4	them to court, I agree. But is that the step
5	when do we take that step?
6	Let's see. That was it.
7	Thank you very much.
8	HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Anythi ng
9	further? We're complete.
10	(Whereupon, at 10:35 p.m., the
11	Planning Board meeting Adjourned.)
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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 16th day of November 2011.
12	my hand this foth day of November 2011.
13	
14	Catherine L. Zelinski Notary Public
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