CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

----- X

January 20, 2016 Start: 10:23 a.m. Recess: 12:59 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

B E F O R E: ELIZABETH S. CROWLEY

Chairperson

MARK LEVINE Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Mathieu Eugene

Fernando Cabrera Rory I. Lancman Paul A. Vallone Darlene Mealy

James G. Van Bramer

Andrew Cohen Alan N. Maisel Mark Treyger

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Chris Dunn, Associate Director New York Civil Liberties Union

Carleen McLaughlin, Director Legislative Affairs and Special Projects NYC Department of Correction

Florence Hutner, General Counsel
NYC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Matt Drury, Director of Government Relations NYC Department of Parks and Recreation

Melinda Hunt Hart Island Project

Elaine Joseph

Tupper Thomas
New Yorkers for Parks

Charles Johnson, Vietnam War Vet Herbert Swet, Vietnam War Vet Luther Bolden

Owen Rogers
Picture the Homeless

Rosalie Grable

Kathy Sefik (sp?)
City Island Resident

John Yagley

Barbara Dolensek, Officer
City Island Civic Association
Vice President Administrator
City Island Historical Society and Nautical Museum

John Doyle, Officer and Board Member City Island Civic Association 2 [sound check, pause]

1

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: My name is Elizabeth Crowley, and I am the Chair of the City Council's Fire and Criminal Justice Services Committee. I want to thank Council Member Mark Levine, Chair of the Parks and Recreation Committee for holding this joint hearing with us today. Today, the committees will be conducting an oversight hearing examining the future of Hart Island. We will hear intro 134, legislation that would transfer the jurisdiction of Hart Island from the Department of Correction to the Department of Parks and Recreation. I'd also like to acknowledge the committee members who are here today. We have Council Member Vallone and Council Member Vacca, Council Member Cohen. Council Member Lancman was here and we'll probably--CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: [interposing] And Council Member Maisel. CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And--and Council Member Maisel.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: And Van Bramer.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And Van Bramer.

I'd like to thank the advocates who have worked so hard to promote and protect and preserve the dignity

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

of those in our city who are buried on Hart Island, especially the Hart Island Project Picture the Homeless and the Interfaith Friends of Potter's Field. Currently, the DOC maintains and operates the city cemetery currently commonly known as Potter's Field. It is on Hart Island, which in the Bronx. On this island many unclaimed homeless veterans, AIDS victims and stillborn infants are buried. Thev are New Yorkers New Yorkers who passed away, and did not receive a traditional burial. It is estimated that more than one million individuals are buried on Hart Island since the city started using the island as cemetery in 1868, and each year DOC inmates bury approximately 2,000 people on the island. Island is the largest tax funded cemetery in the world, and the only cemetery known to be operated by a jail facility. New York City DOC wardens, captains and officers are not trained to manage a massage grave site. DOC personnel with the needs on Riker's Island are our captains, our wardens, our correction officers should really be focusing on keeping the custody and safety and control on Riker's Island and not attending to a massive gravesite on Hart Island, which they are not trained nor have the expertise to

which reforms include:

do. When visitors come to Hart Island to pay their respects often to friends or family members, they may only do so when DOC permits at a certain time and in a certain way, which is often burdensome for these families. Today's hearing will focus on Intro 134, which is to call on the Administration to make necessary changes in management and transfer Hart Island's jurisdiction to the Park's Department, which is more capable of managing the grounds. In fact, it already manages a Quaker cemetery in Prospect Park. What we want to hear today from the Administration is how they would achieve this in the short-term and the long term. [pause] In doing so, in transferring the island over to the Parks Department, we could look at

Reducing the size of mass graves so that they can be closed more quickly; using plantings to mark where the graves are; and taking necessary measures to prevent soil erosion. The DOC again has no expertise to share with regards to such reforms.

And now, I'd like to recognize my Co-Chair Mark Levine for an opening statement.

exploring and making reforms to the burial process,

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Okay. Thank you, Chair Crowley. I had the pleasure of visiting Hart Island with you last year, and so I say from first hand experience just what a spectacular place it is. 120 acres with views of the city. It's in the middle of the Long Island Sound. There are a dozen or more historic buildings dating from the late 1800s reflecting the history of the island as a--as a sanitarium for people with tuberculosis. It was a prisoner of war camp during the Civil War. It's served as a workhouse, as they called it, for--for boys at one point, a drug rehab facility. It's got a monument to world peace, and in someone's idea of a sick joke, a few feet away from it there are two Cold War era missile silos, all part of the history of this incredible island. If there's one takeaway that you call should walk away with from this hearing it's that you should want to visit Hart Island. Unfortunately, you can't. You cannot visit Hart Island. The public cannot visit Hart Island because it's run by the Department of Corrections. that amounts to an incredible waste of potential. This island has potential as a place where New Yorkers to go to absorb the beauty, to soak in the

JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 2 history, to pay respects to the one million people 3 who are buried there. People who reflect the history 4 of New York City from how we've dealt with contagious disease, how we dealt with our war dead, the history 5 of poverty over two centuries, the AIDS epidemic, the 6 7 modern homeless crisis. It's all buried on that 8 island. That's who's buried on that island. Clearly, there are huge obstacles to opening up a place like this to public access. There is no doubt 10 11 about that. It's--it's an active cemetery but, you 12 know, there are active cemeteries all over New York 13 City in private hands, which are open to the public, 14 and the reason is that in any cemetery on a tiny, 15 tiny piece of it is actually used for active burial 16 at any time. The rest of it is essentially just 17 peaceful, and on Hart maybe one percent is used as 18 active burial at any given moment. The rest is just left quiet. We know that there are huge 19 infrastructure needs there from all sorts of 20 horticultural, forestry challenges there. There's 21 2.2 the problem of historic buildings, which need to be 2.3 shored up. There's--there's a lot to take on here. 24 The question is what agency is best to take on those

challenges? What agency is best equipped to allow

Ιs

New Yorkers to experience this incredible place?

it the Department of Corrections or is it the

4 Department of Parks and Recreation? That's--that's

5 what this hearing is about. That's the question

6 before us. I think it's--it's obvious that the

7 Department of Correction has major challenges on its

8 hands in Rikers Island and elsewhere. This is not

9 part of this core mission. The Parks Department

10 manages 13 islands currently in New York's waterways.

11 This will be number 14. The Parks Department manages

12 green spaces, which are former Potter's Field. Most

13 | famously, Washington Square Park. Estimates are that

14 as many as 20,000 bodies are still buried at

15 | Washington Square Park. And, as Chair Crowley

16 mentioned, in at least one park--the Parks Department

17 | manages Prospect Park, there's a small active

18 | cemetery, the Quaker Cemetery. So there is some

19 precedent here. So, which agency is best equipped to

20 deal with the horticultural challenges there? Which

21 | agency is best equipped to develop a plan for public

22 | access? To me the answer is obvious. It's the Parks

23 | Department, and that's the intent of--of Intro 134

and our topic for today. Thank you, Madam Chair.

24

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you, Chair
3 Levine. I'd like to recognize Council Member Jimmy

4 Vacca who represents the district in which Hart

5 | Island is situated in.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Thank you. you, Chair Crowley and thank you Chair Levine. as you just indicated, Chair Crowley, I'm--although I'm not a member of either committee meeting today, I'm proud to say that Hart Island is in my district, prior to serving in the Council, I was District Manager of Community Board 10, and that was in my district as well. So, I do know Hart Island. I go back with it many years, and I want to thank the Chairs for holding this hearing today. All matters pertaining to Hart Island need to be explored and discussed in detail, and I'm sure that that is what this hearing will entail. They City Island Civic Association, the Community Board have contacted me, and I know that there have been pre-arranged visits to Hart Island. I'd like to focus on that to drive home the point that my community does not want Hart Island to become a tourist attraction or leisurely destination. here there are people on both sides of this issue as to whether or not the park or the

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 11 1 2 island should be controlled by the Parks Department, 3 I think that we have to agree on one thing, and that 4 is that City Island would not be able to handle an influx of people wishing to visit Hart Island for future programs or attractions. 6 The fact is that 7 City Island during some months especially is 8 landlocked. There is only one way on the island, and one way off, and traffic capacity exceeds the infrastructure in place, and that has been the case 10 11 for many, many years, and that will be the case for 12 many, many years to come. For those of you who don't 13 know City Island, it's a small community of 4,000 people, as I said with one way on and one way off, 14 15 and there are 34 restaurants that attract people from 16 throughout the Bronx. To have Hart Island now become 17 an--now having unlimited public access is really 18 something that's not physically possible. fledged public access here is something that concerns 19 20 me greatly. Right now, the only access to the island 21 is via a ferry on City Island. Hart Island should 2.2 stay as Potter's Field. It is the only Potter's 2.3 Field in New York City, and I don't see how when we get beyond that, considering it as a tourist 24

destination would be possible. We do want those who

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

1

have loved ones on Hart I--or Hart Island to be able to engage in somber reflection for who have lost their loved ones, and have them buried there.

The island remains under DOC's control, as was--as was mentioned by both chairs. Many of the issues pertaining to the island can be mitigated in the short term with better communication between agencies as well as revisiting Island Access Policies for both family members of the deceased and interested members of the City Island community. There have been many changes in the past few years with respect to visitation policies that we would like to be briefed on, particularly making sure that loved ones of those who are deceased have visiting access, and that the information is available on the Department of Correction's website. I finally have to reiterate that Hart Island is not just about the Bronx or it's about--or about my district. about the final resting place for many New Yorkers. These were residents who could not be identified, who did not have the names -- the -- the means for private burial or were stillborn infants. The issues that surround Hart Island are multi--multi-faceted, and we need to take all mitigating factors into

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Thank you.

13

understanding of the island itself, its operations and the circumstances that lead to city burial. I want to thank you for having this hearing. I've been discussing this for some time with residents of City Island, and the Community Board. I certainly have visited there years ago. I do have to tell you that I'm around a long time, and I can remember many of the crackpot schemes that were proposed for this island, and we don't want any more crackpot schemes proposed for this island. And, as long as I'm around, that will not be the case. So, I leave this hearing to you. I'm going to have to leave, but I didn't want this hearing to take place without being here, and letting you know that my community is vigilant when it comes to this historical island.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you, Council Member Vacca. I totally understand your concerns.

I'd like to now call up witnesses who are going to testify. Before we hear from the Administration, we'd like to call up a New York Civil Liber-
Libertarian union. Did I say that right?

HERBERT SWET: You said that right, yes.

2.2

2.3

York Civil Liberties Union, Chris Dunn, who led the Varsao (sp?) lawsuit verse the City of New York, and he was able to get the Department of Correction to change policy and allow for gravesite visits, and not just the visit to the gazebo, which was a prior practice. He also was able to make sure that visitors did not have to produce a death certificate, and he will also talk more about what he was able to achieve with lawsuit, and where he believes the city should go from here. So, Mr. Dunn, thank you for being here today.

CHRIS DUNN: Oh, whoops. Good morning
Chair Crowley. It is a new day in the City Council
when the advocates get to speak before the City. I
appreciate that, and hopefully, it will be a new day
for Hart Island. I'm Chris Dunn. I'm the Associate
Director of the New York Civil Liberties Union. I'm
here to support your bill. Our interest, as you
indicated, arises from a lawsuit that we filed in
2014 against the city, which was attempting to
reverse what was we thought both an illegal and a
wholly unjust policy mainly barring family members
from visiting the gravesites of loved ones buried on

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Hart Island. You would have thought that that would have been a no-brainer, as they say. There was press reporting in November of 2014--2013 about families trying to get to Hart Island. We talked to the City for many, many months. The city simply would not change the policy. We sued and then to the City's credit, it did change the policy, and for the last six months families have been in a very limited way going to gravesites on Hart Island. And the limits of that visitation illustrates perfectly why these two committees need to enact Intro 134. Simply put, Hart Island as the City's Potter's Field, the final resting place for the poor and dispossessed in New York City needs to be managed as a cemetery and not as a prison facility. And as long as the Department of Correction is operating and managing Hart Island, it will be run as a prison facility, and that is And our experience with the city around our lawsuit perfectly illustrates that. We filed this lawsuit. We have a very good outcome, but let me tell you about some features of this that were driven entirely by the fact that the Department of Correction runs this cemetery. First, there's very limited visitation, as you alluded to. Once a month

16 1 2 up to 50 family members can go visit gravesites on 3 Hart Island. There are over--there are approximately 4 a million people buried there. That is inadequate, but that's the least of it. To go visit Hart Island as a family member to engage in a gravesite visit you 6 7 first have to register with the Department of Correction, and many people are reluctant to do that. 8 When you get there-- I don't know how many of you have been to Hart Island, but you get to a dock that 10 11 looks like you're arising--arriving at a prison. 12 There' razor wire, there's signs, there's security, 13 there are armed quards. No one would mistake it for a cemetery. You were subject to search by Correction 14 15 officers when you get on the ferry, and then when you 16 go to Hart Island, every group visiting a gravesite 17 is accompanied by an armed uniformed Department of 18 Correction officer. I have great respect for the Department of Correction and its officers. They're 19 20 trying to do the best they can. They are not in the 21 cemetery business, and who as grieving family member 2.2 wants to go on a gravesite visit and have standing 10 2.3 feet away from you an armed correction officer in uniform. It is simply wrong. So, we are calling 24

upon the City Council, as you are suggestion, to take

Hart Island out of the prison system in New York

City. It is trying—time to treat it as a cemetery.

It's time to treat it with the dignity and respect

that a cemetery for the poor and dispossessed of New

York are entitled to and we, therefore, urge you to

adopt Intro 134. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you. Mr.

Dunn, I have just a few questions. In addition to
taking it out of the Department of Correction, we
understand that and we're trying to achieve that.

But in the meantime, were there goals that you tried
to achieve working with the Department of Correction
that you were not able to with your lawsuit?

CHRIS DUNN: Yes and that reflected the fact that we're working within a legal framework as opposed to a policy framework, but yes, there are some obvious things that should be happening. One, frankly the Department of Correction even though it has technical jurisdiction over the island, they ought to find somebody else to run it as a cemetery. That was—that was step number one, and the City said right from the get—go this is technically DOC jurisdiction. DOC is going to run the place.

Secondly, we tried to have much more frequent

2.2 2.3

18

19

20

21

24

25

your clients needed to be escorted to the gravesite? CHRIS DUNN: Um, I think any of us who

this is a DOC facility. [pause]

has been to the cemetery knows the answer to that

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Did you feel that

visitation. they said no. We tried to arrange to have civilians be the people who would escort family members to gravesites, and they said no. We tried to get them to waive some notion of searching family members before they go onto Hart Island, and they said no we have to reserve that. We tried to get them to waive their insistence that all electronic devices be barred with an attitude. Many people take pictures with electronic devices, and they are now barred, or the City reserves the right to bar them. All of this flows from one single thing, which is that DOC runs the facility and the City's position, therefore--and they were driven by their client--was that if DOC is running it, we are going to run this with the DOC mentality. And I understand that mentality when you're talking about Rikers Island or other jail facilities. It is a mentality that makes zero sense for a cemetery, and that was the thing, Chair Crowley, that we kept running into, the notion

question.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER:

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

13

12

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

20

Thank you.

Thanks, Madam Chair for convening this hearing and for your longstanding push and advocacy on this. I'm proud to be a co-prime sponsor of the bill, and when I chaired the subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Siting and Maritime Uses, which has cemetery mappings under its jurisdiction, we--we had a lot of conversation. I really appreciate your continuing to push on it. This may not be in your jurisdiction because it's less about the issue of the families visiting, and just more about understanding the basic concept here. Um, it--it just--it seems so 19th Century to me the idea of having inmates from Rikers be the workforce to bury indigent people who die. It--it--so I just am--I'm curious does any else do that any more? I mean it seems to be so straightforward that it ought to be a cemetery. If it needs to be contracted then we ought to contract it to an operator. People should be able to visit. Like we're just -- we're still running this like it's the 19th Century, and I'm--I'm curious whether you know if other folks are doing that. It seems to that--you know, I don't know anything about the work conditions that people are under. I'm not sure if

2.2

2.3

it's job training for like high growth fields. I--I-you know, can you speak to any of the issues related
to the--the inmate work portion of it, which I guess
is the whole justification for preventing people from
being there. But, it makes really little sense to
me--it's--we--it's not how we get the roads paved any
more. You know, it's just there was a time when
that's--when inmate labor was--was approached in this
way, and I thought we had moved on from it.

CHRIS DUNN: Well, I--I think you may be giving the city about 100 or 200 years too much credit.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: The 16th Century?

CHRIS DUNN: This--this feel pretty far back and, you know, it's--like it's ghoulish to think of the prospect of inmates being trucked over to Hart Island to bury infants who have been abandoned or who have died in poverty. And it is from that arrangement that flows so much of the Correction mentality that pervades Hart Island. They start with the premise we put--we bring prisoners over to Hart Island to bury people, by the way, and because we have prisoners who are on Hart Island on occasion, we have to run it as if it's a prison facility. And

got one question.

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: All right, yes,

3 Chair Vacca, I mean Council Member Vacca.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: You know, I want to make clear I'm--I'm a co-sponsor of this bill, but I also want to make clear that whatever we have to do to make the burial site more conducive has to be--has to be give voice to by the Administration. Department of Correction or the Department of Parks are both under the Mayor's Office. So, if we're looking to look at Potter's Field and if we're looking to make sure that the burial sites are--are really in better shape, and that the buildings on Hart Island that people who want to visit the indigent who have passed are in better shape. agency is less of an issue as--as is the commitment of the Administration to look at what we do for those who have been buried there who did not have I'm sponsoring--I'm a co-sponsor in that resources. vain because I think that there has to be a discussion about this, and that's the main purpose so--of--of the--

CHRIS DUNN: [interposing] Well, I--I agree with you completely although I do want to say I think it does make a difference which agency is

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: --from the families who have deceased ones there, and from those of us on the Council who would really press the issue. Because, of course, this is my priority is the burial sites and the--and the--the facilities there for those who have died.

CHRIS DUNN: I--I do want to say one thing, which is I would urge you and the Council not to get distracted in my view by the issue of the buildings. The City could spend a lot of money renovating those buildings. That should not be the question for this legislation because let me tell you a lot of good things can happen over on Hart Island without spending millions and millions of dollars on buildings, and it--it should not be an obstacle to getting Hart Island out of the hands or Correction. That people are talking about if it goes to Parks or some place else, that means we're spending a lot of money improving the island. The island should be improved, and the City should do that, but let me tell you it would make a world of difference in terms of that place operating as a cemetery, and grieving families being able to go and do gravesite visits if someone other than the Department of Correction were

2 running that and it were not being run as a
3 correction facility.

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Do you--I hope there's an appreciation. I would expect there's an appreciation of my contention that we also cannot have this island be a tourist attraction because from the transportation point of view there is not that capacity.

CHRIS DUNN: Well, to be sure and tourist attraction or not, that's not exactly my thing. I will say this: I have been to Hart Island. I've been to City Island many times. That is not a place that a large number of people are beating a path to, and frankly, I do not view the prospect of Hart Island being improved and being run with more dignity as reopening the door to large numbers of people beating a path to City Island. I--I personally just don't see that, but--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Okay. Thank you

Mr. Dunn, and Council Member Vacca, earlier Council

Member and Co-Chair Levine mentioned that the Parks

Department runs approximately 13 islands, and many of
them are uninhabited. Some are nature preserves, and

most have limited or no access to the public. So, it

Ŭ

ر

is no unheard of for the Parks Department to take over an island and for it to be in their jurisdiction, and for it not to be a tourist attaction—attraction.

CHAIRPERSON BARRON: I would——I would also say just as a practical matter, Council Member Vacca, and I'm sure you're aware of this, there have been proposals in the past. In fact, I think there's been service in the past of ferries from places other than City Island. So, my guess is to the extent that you're actually concerned about, and the people are actually concerned about a lot of foot traffic to City Island. There are ways to open Hart Island without necessarily having a huge impact on City Island. You're going to have to take a boat there no matter what, and that boat can be from different places.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you, Mr.

Dunn. There are no other questions for you. We're going to invite the Administration up. Council

Member Lander, just to answer one of your questions you had that was unanswered by Mr. Dunn, hopefully,

DOC can answer that or Parks, but from the research

I've done, there's no other cemetery in the United

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

States that I know of that is operated and maintained by a jail facility. And, you know, when it comes to maintaining the island, Hart Island is expensive And we're going to ask the Department of Correction how much money they spend on trained officers who are uniformed officers of higher rank such as wardens, captains and correction officers to maintain the island. When we know what's happening each and every day on Rikers Island. And how the Department does not get the resources from the City that it needs just to maintain care and custody there. Let alone being stretched so thin, and having to go over to maintain Rikers Island simply makes no sense to me. Now, form the Administration we have three different agencies here. From the Office of Chief Medical Examiner we have Florence Hutner, who is the General Counsel there. We have Carleen McLaughlin who is the Director of Legislative Affairs at the Department of Correction, and then we have Matthew Drury--if I said that wrong, I apologize -- from New York City Parks and Recreation. I'm not sure which order in which you would like to speak, but please begin when you're ready.

2	CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: Good morning, Chair
3	Crowley, Chair Levine and members of the Fire and
4	Criminal Justice Services Committee, and members of
5	the Parks and Recreation Committee. My name is
6	Carleen McLaughlin. I am the Director of Legislative
7	Affairs and Special Projects at the Department of
8	Correction. I am here to testify about DOC's
9	operation of Hart Island. The department has
10	previously testified before the Fire and Criminal
11	Justice Services Committee about Hart Island
12	operations and visitation in 2011 and 2012. As you
13	know, and as set forth by the City in the
14	Administrative Code, the Department of Correction
15	operates and maintains the city cemetery located on
16	Hart Island. DOC is responsible for burials of
17	individuals who cannot provide their own, who have
18	not been identified, or for those whose next of kin
19	cannot be located. In recent years there have been
20	about a thousand individuals buried each year. All
21	of the remains come to Hart Island through the Office
22	of the Chief Medical Examiner. OCME delivers the
23	remains to Hart Island in individual coffins. Burial
24	records can be accessed through our Hart Island
25	 website, nyc.gov/hart island. Burials on Hart Island

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

are performed by inmate workers who are supervised by correction officers and a captain. They travel from Rikers Island to Hart Island four days each week, and access Hart Island by the ferry that is operated by the Department of Transportation. Only sentenced inmates who have good behavior records are selected to work on Hart Island. The inmates who work on the island learn job skills, get to be outside and off Rikers for a few hours of a day, and perform a-perform a meaningful service for the community. In addition to the burials, DOC exhumes approximately 40 coffins each year. About a dozen exhumations or disinterments are done at the request of OCME, and the rest are requested by a family or friend of the deceased who wants to arrange a private burial. request a disinterment the family member or friend must obtain a disinterment permit from the Department of Health Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Office of Vital Records. The permit must be sent to DOC with a formal request for disinterment on letterhead from a licensed funeral home. receipt of these documents, we make arrangements with the licensed funeral home to transfer the remains to its custody. This process to request a disinterment

JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 is also described on our Hart Island website. 2 3 they are not performing burials, or disinterments, 4 the staff and inmates do general grounds keeping around the island, including removing debris, mowing the lawns, clearing vines and weed and repairing plot 6 These grounds—this grounds keeping is 7 markers. important both to maintain paths to more recent 8 burial areas, but also to ensure that in advance of a requested visit, underbrush is cleared from the 10 11 access routes to older burial sites that with the 12 passage of years would otherwise be inaccessible. 13 [coughs] Last year, the City expanded visitation access for family members of those who are buried on 14 15 Hart Island. Since July 2015, we have offered monthly grave site visits for family members and 16 17 their invited guests. These visits are in addition 18 to the monthly gazebo visits that are open to any 19 interested individual. To participate in either type 20 of visit, one must schedule attendance in advance by 21 contacting DOC through the website, or by calling

718-546-0911. Calling the city's 311 line will also

connect you to us. The DOC phone line is typically

staffed during business hours. Anyone who calls

outside of business hours should leave a message,

2.2

2.3

24

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 32 1 which we strive to return on the next business day. 2 3 Visitors are met on the City Island ferry dock by DOC 4 staff who then escort them onto the island and to the visit areas. For safety and security reasons, D-O stuff--DOC staff remain with all groups during the 6 visit. We want to ensure that no one is hurt by 8 tripping on the uneven ground or walking too near the building, and staff also observe to make sure that no token is left behind to present security concerns. 10 11 The visitation information can be found in FAQs on our Hart Island website. So far, the feedback we've 12 13 received from family members visiting gravesites has been very positive. Everyone who has reached out to 14 15 us following a visit has expressed how much they appreciated the experience and have been very 16 17 complimentary of the staff they met. Overall, 18 visitors comment that they are comforted by the experience because they see that they loved ones are 19 in a peaceful place. The City does oppose Intro 134, 20 21 which would transfer jurisdiction from DOC to the Department of Parks and Recreation. DOC is capable 2.2

of providing the burial and disinterment services

to have these services uninterrupted in a city

that the city requires. It is in the city's interest

2.3

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

cemetery. Thank you again for the opportunity to testify today. I turn the podium over to my colleagues from OCME and Parks, and then I'm happy to answer any questions that you have.

FLORENCE HUTNER: Good morning, Chair

Crowley, Chair Levine, members of the Committees on Fire and Criminal Justice Services and Parks and Recreation. My name is Florence Hutner, and I am General Counsel to the New York City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. I'm here to testify about the OCME's role in the burial in City Cemetery on Hart Island of decedents who cannot provide for their own burial, or whose--or whose remains are either unidentified or unclaimed by next of kin. As I will describe, the OCME transports decedent remains to the Department of Correction for burial, and occasionally transports disinterred remains from Hart Island. OCME also conducts often extensive investigations to find alternatives to city burial including coordination with public administrators and Veteran Affairs agencies. In Calendar year 2015, the OCME delivered 1,137 decedents' remains to DOC for burial on Hart Island. OCME had medical examiner jurisdiction over 30% of those remains pursuing to--

JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 34 1 pursuant to its medical examiner function. 2 3 jurisdiction over the remaining 70% in its capacity 4 as the city's mortuary. As noted above, these decedents represent individuals who cannot provide for a private burial, whose next of kin specifically 6 7 request burial in City Cemetery due to limited funds or other reasons, or who are unclaimed or 8 unidentified. OCME transports decedent remains for transfer to DOC custody on Hart Island several times 10 11 a week throughout the year, weather and tides 12 permitting. In 2015, we provided decedent remains on 13 71 separate occasions. On average, between 13 and 36 14 individual remains are transferred at a time. Before 15 transportation, OCME places each decedent in an 16 appropriately sized pine casket that the agency purchases for this purpose. DOC personnel inmate 17 18 workers need not handle remains directly. OCME is involved in approximately a dozen disinterments 19 20 annually. In 2015, OCME arranged for 13 21 disinterments. OCME staff do not perform the 2.2 disinterments. DOC conducts the actual exhumation, 2.3 and OCME transports the exhumed remains from Hart Island to an OCME facility. OCME has no role in 24

private disinterment, which are arranged directly

35 1 with DOC through funeral homes. Before any 2 3 individual is transported for burial in the City 4 Cemetery unless next of kind have specifically requested burial at Hart Island, OCME's Outreach 5 conducts extensive investigation to identify next of 6 7 kin and determine their plans for the final disposition of the decedent's remains. For mortuary 8 cases, this investigation begins by contacting the healthcare facility from which the decedent was 10 11 brought to the OCME to obtain any information in their files about next of kin. The Outreach Unit 12 also contacts the Public Administrator in the 13 relevant county as well as the two New York City 14 15 organizations that hold information about pre-paid 16 funeral home plans. As needed, the Outreach Unit 17 also conducts an Internet investigation including in 18 the National Mission and Unidentified Persons system, 19 and HHS databases. If a decedent is determined to be 20 a veteran without known or interested next of kin, 21 the case is referred to the Department of Veteran 2.2 Affairs, which investigates the subject's military 2.3 service. If a decedent is eligible for military burial, DVA makes arrangements for the final 24

disposition of their remains.

When veteran

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

[pause]

21

2.2 2.3

24

25

eligibility cannot be determined based on available information, the remains may be buried on Hart Island. OCME also works with other agencies including the Department of Homeless Services and various consulates for foreign residents. If needed, OCME coordinates with the New York City Police Department New York City Police Department, which will conduct searches of missing persons databases that are maintained by and for law enforcement agencies, and also searches restricted to Department of Motor Vehicles records. Clearly, like the citizens of New York, the OCME has a strong interest in ensuring that the burial of indigent and unclaimed individuals on Hart Island continues uninterrupted. We appreciate your attention to this issues, and thank you again for the opportunity to testify today. After my colleague, Matt Drury, has--has testified, I will be happy to answer any questions you have.

MATT DRURY: [coughs] Good morning, Chair Crowley, Chair Levine, members of the Committee on Fire and Criminal Justice Services and members of members of the Committee on Parks and Recreation. name is Matt Drury, Director of Government Relations

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

at the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation. Thanks for inviting us today to testify regarding Intro 134 pertaining to the transfer of jurisdiction over Hart Island from the Department of Correction to the Department of Parks and Recreation. Hart Island, as you may be familiar, 131-acre island located in the Bronx, a New York City island at the western end of Long Island Sound. The island served many roles dating back from the 1860s including a Civil War internment camp, a psychiatric institution, sanatorium, a reformatory, and as Council Member Levine pointed out, a Nike Missile launch site for the United States military. However, its primary function over the years has been that of a public cemetery for burials of indigent individuals or for those whose remains are either unidentified or unclaimed by next of kin, and is managed under the jurisdiction of the New York City Department of Correction. As you are aware, burials are conducted by inmate workers supervised by DOC who also maintain the grounds and coordinate travel to the island for staff, inmates and authorized visit from public utilizing transportation provided by the

Transportation -- Department of Transportation ferry

2 from a dock in City Island. Public access to the

1

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

island is available twice a month through visits,

4 which can be prearranged with the staff at DOC.

The bill as currently drafted would compel the transfer of jurisdiction over Hart Island to New York City Parks, which raises some concerns from our agency's perspective. New York City Parks believes that the operation of the public cemetery, which falls well outside the agency expertise and available resources. Parks does have jurisdiction over a small number of small number of historic cemeteries, but none of these involve active burials. These tend to be less than one acre in [coughs] size, and require little to no maintenance. understand the desire to keep Hart Island in the best condition possible, and provide a pleasant experience for friends and families of deceased to visit and to pay their respects. New York City Parks has worked with DOC to provide assistance and expertise regarding horticultural management and other efforts including management of invasive species. We also recognize that Hart Island has a unique and significant presence in New York City history, and the island features several buildings and structures

JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 39 1 2 of some historical interest, which are in varying 3 conditions of disrepair. New York City Parks would 4 welcome the opportunity to continue working with DOC 5 and the Department of Buildings to assess these structures further, and assess whether any degree of 6 7 historical preservation would be appropriate. However, we feel that these efforts can and should 8 continue without a change in the agency jurisdiction. Further, the transferred to Parks could lead to the 10 11 expectation that for the expansion of public access to the island for recreational use. As a general 12 13 practice, New York City Parks had concerns about 14 acquiring new property of this size and of this 15 nature without a clear plan to develop it for public access, and the resources in place to do so. Based 16 17 on ground settlement issues stemming from the 18 decomposition of old graves, demolition and repair 19 work projects that would be necessary, unclear 20 environmental conditions, the presence of invasive 21 plant species in its natural areas and other factors, 2.2 it's fair to estimate that any renovation of this 2.3 island to allow use for the general public could cost upwards of tens of millions of dollars. The agency 24

feels that in this--with this allocation of resources

1

2

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

18

17

19

20 21

2.2

23

24

it would be difficult to justify, and by the current capital and expense budget needs for existing parkland already under New York City Parks' jurisdiction. For context, please keep in mind that

New York City Parks currently hold jurisdiction over 5,000 individual properties throughout the city

including 1,900 parks, 1,000 playgrounds, 600

community gardens, and 10,000 acres of natural areas.

Developing Hart Island for broader public use poses

logistical obstacles as well. Funding would need--

access to the island. The current ferry launch on

would be needed to secure expanded public ferry

the east side of City Island, as Council Member Vacca

noted, has very limited transit and parking access,

which serves current visitors visiting the graves of

loved ones, but would be problematic for expanded

access. An alternative launch site or additional

transit and parking access would have to be

identified and constructed in order to accommodate

park users. Additionally, the damage suffered by the

island during Super Storm Sandy and the presence of

significance flood plains in portions of the island

not used for burials also raises questions about the

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

island's potential for either active or passive 3 recreational use.

Lastly, it's worth noting that given the island's' proximity to Pellham Bay Park, the largest park in New York City at 2,765 acres, it's unclear whether usership levels will be high enough and consistent enough to warrant significant long-term capital expense investment. To the degree there are challenges and issues at Hart Island, New York City Parks is committed to continue working with DOC and other city agencies to provide whatever expertise and assistance that we can. But, New York City Parks needs to remain focused on our primary mission, keeping our existing parks in the best condition possible and re-imagining and reactivating parks, which have traditionally been underfunded so that we can foster park equity and improved access throughout the city. Thanks for the opportunity to testify this morning. We'll be happy to answer question you may have. [pause]

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you to the Administration. I just--you know, recently in one of my community papers there was a story about a man Russell Platt. He was a Korean War veteran who was

_

Q

Z 4

eligible for burial in a national cemetery, but he had no next of kin, and recently he was buried there on Hart Island. How frequently are veterans buried on the island? That is the question. That's OEM, OME or OCME.

FLORENCE HUTNER: To our knowledge, 15 cases have veteran status of those buried on Hart—Hart Island. I am not certain of the—the timeframe of those burials. As I said, we make all best efforts to ensure that veterans that did—veteran decedents who are eligible for military burial are connected with the Veterans Affairs agencies that can affect to rate that burial. There are occasions when the paperwork is not—doesn't meet their standards, and so they do not deem them eligible for military burial. So without looking specifically into the—the case that you mentioned, Council Member, I can't answer any questions about that one.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So it happens every year probably about 15. Is that what the number is coming from, 15?

FLORENCE HUTNER: No, I'm saying a total of 15. I do not know over what period of time.

3 Okay.

2.2

2.3

FLORENCE HUTNER: I can get back to you on it--

6 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] But-7 FLORENCE HUTNER: --but not--not

8 annually.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: But before OCME had started to work with veterans organizations for veteran burials in veteran cemeteries, there were many, many veterans that were buried on—and there are still many veterans buried on Hart Island. Does DOC know the—the inventory of the people that have been buried on Hart Island?

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: We would not know that information there, and we have certain records converting the decedents that we get from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So it is the Office of the Medical Examiner that knows what type of person or like the age, the background, whether the person has been identified. How frequently are the people buried there not identified? Might they be homeless or for whatever reason they go unidentified?

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17 18

19

20

21

2.2 2.3

24

25

FLORENCE HUTNER: So I have that breakdown for the cases that we had under Medical Examiner jurisdiction as opposed to a mortuary function for 2015. At the time of burial, 47 out of 335 decedents were unidentified, which means that 288 of those in the NE Case category were identified.

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: And, ma'am, I'd like to point out, of course, that if a veteran is identified after being buried on Hart Island, a disinterment is arranged, and the person can be moved somewhere else for a correct--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Right, the DOC should know whether it is a person coming from the Medical Examiner's Office from a morgue or from the Medical Examiner's Office who is being buried. keep--you keep a log so you know where they're buried. So do you know how many are unidentified and how many are veterans, how many are homeless, how many are stillborn babies?

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: We do have the names of everyone who we've identified, of course. And so, those who are not identified, we do know that they don't have names. I don't have those numbers with I can see if we can get that breakdown.

_

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: We spend about

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: How much does it

\$400,000 a year.

cost DOC to operate the burial grounds?

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: How is that possible if you have a correction officer? How many correction officers are working on Hart Island?

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: Five officers and one captain, and one heavy equipment operator are--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Okay.

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: -- on Hart Island.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And the average correction officer is making over \$100,000 a year, and that's not counting their benefits, and I'm not sure what a captain's salary is, but I would imagine it's more than a correction officer's, and warden supervising a captain has to be some extent of the management of what's happening on Rikers Island. So I don't believe \$400,000 is an accurate number. How do you arrive at \$400,000? Just looking at the salaries for your officers alone.

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: That number includes the salaries of the staff who are out there. It includes the overtime for weekend visits. It

operate burials?

burials are performed the adult burials will have 150

_

_ _

0.4

coffins in one long trench. The trench is dug at one time by the heavy equipment operator. The coffins are placed into the--into the trench when the medical examiner brings them up, and then they are covered that day.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So if the Medical Examiner's Office is saying that there's approximately 1,500 burials done a year and you're looking to 150 in one grave of adults, then I'm assuming that your gave is open for longer than a month.

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: Well, before the entire thing is filled--I'm not sure what the timeline is--we can work that out. But the actual coffins are placed and they are covered daily. They are not left exposed.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So when it rains and other weather conditions or, you know, wind or other bi-products of weather don't affect the massive grave when it's open?

is affected, it might have to be re-dug, but the coffins that are in there are covered with wood, and then covered with dirt every day.

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So the--the bodies
3 that are buried there aren't continuously disturbed
4 when other--

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: [interposing]
Correct.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: --graves, when other coffins are buried there? Now, with violence increasingly spiraling somewhat out of control. and every day I'm opening the paper and reading about it, but I also get reports from the Department of Corrections that there are more and more incidents of violence in almost every single one of your jail facilities. I am trying to comprehend why you would want to continue to maintain Hart Island that has--is not tasked with custody or control of inmates and why the Department of Correction would want to have a captain and five officers on that island when you so sorely need officers maintaining control on Rikers Island and your various jails. That's what I'm trying to comprehend why DOC would want to continue doing this if it's really not tasked with the mission of the Department of Correction.

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: Well, actually the work detail of Hart Island does align with the

Commissioner's 14-Point Plan for anti-violence reform. Part of that plan does involve creating hours of programming for inmates everyday so that they can use their time valuably to earn some money, learn some skills, and also just simply to reduce idleness. The more activities the inmates have, the fewer incidents we have as a department. And so, the inmates who are on Hart Island are up there for several hours a day. It meets that goal perfectly.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: With the oversight of how many inmates who are digging?

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: It can vary between about 5 to about 15.

 ${\tt CHAIRPERSON} \ {\tt CROWLEY:} \quad {\tt On average?}$

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: We feel it's been it's been lower, probably around seven or eight because out census is--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So seven or eight inmates, five correction officers, one captain all training and giving direction to only five inmates.

It just doesn't seem like a cost benefit type of program. And, the vast majority of the programs that you'll see once are contracted out where you have non-profit providers come in and provide vocational

J

now recognize some of my colleagues who have questions, and then I'll come back with more questions. Council Member and Co-Chair Levine.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Thank you, Chair

or educational training because it is not the role of

a correctional officer to do that. But I'm going to

Crowley. I wonder whether the Department of

Correction or any other aspect of city government is

priced at, what it would cost to perform the burial

duties either through a private contractor of through

City employees who are civilians? Would it be

comparable? Would it save money?

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{MATT}}$ DRURY: We're not aware of any such price estimate.

important question to ask, and it's reasonable guess that we might save money because generally we spend more on uniformed and armed guards than we do on civilian employees. We may actually be able to save a few bucks here while we're opening up the island at the same time. Of course, the city also offers subsidy to individuals who cannot afford to pay out of pocket for private burial. Am I--am I correct

3 know?

1

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

FLORENCE HUTNER: I am aware that--that HRA pro--provides in some circumstances--I don't know the details--a \$900 subsidy to individuals, but I don't know the details, and I don't know what the eligibility needs to be for that.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: And depending how we run the numbers it might be true that it's cheaper for the City to simply subsidize a private burial than to perform the function itself.

FLORENCE HUTNER: I have not--you know, we haven't costed that out. That hasn't been OCME's issues, but--but to my knowledge, private burial is considerably more expensive than that.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Well, if you count funeral home service and the elaborate coffin, and the gravestone, yes, it -- it adds up considerably, but if--but the simple cost of the burial may be a \$1,000 or \$2,000, something in that range, correct?

FLORENCE HUTNER: I--I would want to cost it out before answering--

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: [interposing] Okay.

FLORENCE HUTNER: --that question. I'm not aware of any that are that are at that price now.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: So the people who are buried at Hart are then people who are not eligible for the city subsidy for a private burial, or people who chose not--

FLORENCE HUTNER: [interposing] I don't know the--

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: --to pursue that?

FLORENCE HUTNER: --I don't know the interaction between that--that--that subsidy and the individuals who are buried in the City Cemetery. Um, I could try to look into that, but that is not something that has come through my agency. We--we--obviously we never see--that money doesn't come to OCME. It goes only to individuals, and presumably only to individuals who as you said end up having private burials for their loved ones. Not those who go to City Cemetery.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Okay, well, these-these are really crucial questions. I hope we can
get some answers on those. We've talked a lot about
the challenges of using City Island as a launching
point. Council Member Vacca expressed concerns of

this on a full scale. I mean, heck, in a world where

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

it costs \$2 million to build a dog run, fixing up a 131-acre island is not going to be cheap. understand that, but there is so much we could do on the way to a full-scale renovation of the island, some of which we should urgently do now, dealing with invasive species; shoring up soil that in danger of collapsing; making it more resilient to storms; dealing with the historic structures that are in danger of falling down. There are some abandoned structures that probably should be removed. Why--why not at least proceed with alacrity on all those interim steps?

MATT DRURY: Yeah, I think, um, certainly, you know, New York City Parks is -- is -- it has worked with DOC on similar related issues on Hart Island and in the past, and its happy to continue doing so. And, we feel that those efforts involving the build--the buildings, the historic buildings, you know, fully assessing those with the assistance of DOB and DOC. And--and, you know, managing invasive species. I think these are things we're absolutely happy to continue to working towards. But again, we want to stress that those efforts can't continue without a change in jurisdiction.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Right. So you made some strong statements about your feeling that if the island were open to the public few people would visit. Is that accurate?

MATT DRURY: It's unclear given its proximity to other, you know, sizeable open spaces such as Pellham Bay Park. Whether it, you know, to open it up to the public would in a broader sense would—would be justified in terms of the allocation of resources.

Bay Park. It's spectacular. The biggest park in our system, but there's something about being on an island in the middle of the Long Island Sound with centuries of history, and a million stories to tell that it's just unique. There's nothing like it, and at the moment very New Yorkers even know this island exists, very, very few. I'm not sure every member of the City Council knew this island existed before we sent out notices for this hearing. And part of the reason is because it is under the Department of Correction's jurisdiction. And the minute it became a Parks' property, as Chair Crowley mentioned, if at the outset there was no public access, it would

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 change the public's perception of this space. I--

3 think we are in a bit of a Catch 22, if we don't take

4 that step because we don't see demand when, in fact,

5 | laying out a broad vision, changing the jurisdiction,

6 removing the inmates from the island, doing some of

7 | the shoring up work might bring about a total change

8 in how the public sees the opportunities there.

Well, first and foremost, I MATT DRURY: just want to, you know, reiterate that the Parks Department, you know, doesn't operate any active cemeteries, and the operation of a cemetery falls outside, we believe, you know, sort of the range of our agency's expertise and resources. I--I--I do want to mention there has been mention of Friends Cemetery in Prospect Park, but I should clarify that the landscape is maintained by Prospect Park Land staff in partnership with the Friends Cemetery. That is private property. It's parkland, and the Parks Department is not involved in the operation of the cemetery that is to say burials. Active burial sites are--have not and are not a part of the Parks Department purview.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Look, I understand this is a unique function. There is only one

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 2 Potter's Field in New York City. There's no agency 3 that otherwise has maintenance of an active cemetery 4 in its mission statement. There's none. Department of Correction doesn't have that in its 5 mission--mission statement. HRA doesn't have it in 6 7 its mission statement. It's a unique function. So either it's going to be a highly specialized unit 8 within a larger agency, which focuses on other things or it's going to be contracted out in some way. 10 11 that individuals who have expertise in this do the 12 work, and the agency will provide contractual 13 oversight. So then the only question is what agency is the best fit, and if you have a vision for a 14 15 cemetery where there is greater access by loved ones, 16 greater access by historians, and potentially even 17 greater access by the general public, it's just hard 18 to make the case with the Department of Correction as 19 the ideal match there. It's really hard to make that 20 case, and when we further understand that -- they actually--the financial argument for changing 21 2.2 jurisdiction so they don't have to pay the elevated

cost of armed quards there every time one person sets

foot on the island. And, they might even be saving a

little bit of money, not to mention adding greater

2.3

24

2.2

2.3

dignity for those who have loved ones buried there, and expanding access to this direction to the broader public. That's not really a question. It's just a statement, and I'm going to wrap it up there. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you, Co-Chair Levine. Council Member Vacca.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Just quickly, the world resiliency was mentioned, and I'm interested in what are we doing to make sure that the burial sites are protected from storms? My district especially the waterfront neighborhoods are very susceptible to northeast storms especially. And I--I--I heard that we're interested in resiliency to protect the cemetery, but I--I don't know what--what plans are there?

CARLEEN MCLAUGHLIN: [coughs] Um, well the burial sites themselves are sort of inland on the island. Um, so they're not very exposed, but we are working with FEMA now. We recently received at least \$17 million to start our shoreline project to restore the shoreline and build the resiliency of the shoreline around the islands.

want to--I want to know everything that goes on.

know who--when--when Super Storm Sandy hit, and

damage was done to the island, was it just the

shoreline that was evaluated? What about the

2.3

24

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: A question for the Parks Department. Earlier I asked if there was a Quaker cemetery in Prospect Park, which I'm told is an active cemetery. Are you familiar with that cemetery?

MATT DRURY: I am.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So, um, you do have an active cemetery on parkland currently.

MATT DRURY: No, that's--well, I'm sorry.

It's actually private property. It's carved out from the park. It's actually private property.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing]
Within the park. So you manage nothing? You manage nothing in that Quaker cemetery?

MATT DRURY: We--Prospect Park Alliance staff in a maintenance agreement that it has with the cemetery helps maintain the landscape. It doesn't-- it's not a--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Who else works in Prospect Park? How much of the staffing there is the Alliance staff?

for that portion. I--I--I assume it's a shared

MATT DRURY:

responsibility in terms of those units.

2

3

4

5

6

employees?

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

MATT DRURY: -- of the -- of the cemetery.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing]

MATT DRURY: No, my understanding is they are Park--Prospect Park Alliance employees.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: They're not Park

I don't know the headcount

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So it's not unheard of for the City of New York to have a cemetery in the middle of a park. It's happening right now in Brooklyn in a very large park that is visited by millions of people each year.

MATT DRURY: Um--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] No that they're going to go visit Hart Island, but you do have--this is not unheard of. You currently operate a park with a cemetery in it, and Prospect Park Alliance employees, which maintain much of the park are maintaining that particular cemetery.

MATT DRURY: Maintaining the landscape--

That's what you're telling me.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Say that again.

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

MATT DRURY: Maintaining the landscape of the cemetery.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Right, right.

MATT DRURY: Not conducting the burials and--and all those things. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] All right, so, you know, it's not unheard of the idea of sub--the city subcontracting out that particular It's just when you look at the -- the cost of five correction officers, um, which I already know that base salary plus benefits you're nearing a million dollars, not to mention a captain on top of that. And, the percentage of the warden's oversight on this in addition to materials and then the Department of Transportation's involvement, um, it's much greater than \$400,000 a year. Um, so, the idea of subcontracting out the burial of 1,500 coffins each year is not something that the Parks Department cannot do, or the City of New York cannot do in public parks. And now, earlier I stated and I repeated something that Council Member Levine said about the many island that are currently under the Parks and the Rec--the Department of Parks and Recreation's purview. You manage a number of

asked that the adminer -- the administration stay for

2.2

the entirety of the hearing. Melinda Hunt with the Hart Island Project, the first from the public to testify or second really. [pause]

MELINDA HUNT: Thank you so much,

Chairwoman Crowley and Chairman Levine for inviting me to speak today on the topic: Examining the Future of the Hart Island Project. My name is Melinda Hunt. I'm the founding director of the Hart Island Project, and on behalf of the many families that work with, we're very grateful that you are introducing legislation to update the Administrative Code for Operations on Hart Island. In the words of the Honorable Vernon Broderick, the judge who decided over the settlement, and in the federal lawsuit, which Chris Dunn was the—the lawyer for the New York Civil Liberties Union. "It's unfortunate, an unfortunate part," said the judge, "that Hart Island is a Department of Correction facility."

In 1924, the City Council discussed either building a new prison on Hart Island or turning it into a recreation park. The president returning Potter's Field into parks, Washing Square was cited, was the reason they decided to build a new prison on Rikers Island instead of Hart Island. The

COMMITTEE ON FIRE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 68 1 2 question raised today is not new. Ninety years ago, 3 the plan was for Hart Island to become park. Hart 4 Island remains part of the penal system because young incarcerated men still bury unclaimed bodies. need to reform the burial process as part of passing 6 7 this legislation. Each year around 1,500 of 50,000 8 people who die in New York City are buried on Hart Island, and not all of the bodies go through the Medical Examiner's Office. Burials consist of mass 10 11 graves 150 adults and 1,000 infants. Recently, these 12 burial plots have grown into long contiguous trenches 13 now halfway across Hart Island, one blending into the next, each section marked through GPS. Last July, 14 15 relatives of the recent dead began to visit these gigantic partially filled open pit gravesites. 16 17 mother of a stillborn child delivered a year earlier 18 was taken to her baby's still open grave. She signed a legal waiver agreeing not to sue New York City 19 20 before boarding the ferry. These industrial scale 21 burials are intimidating instead of comforting. 2.2 Visitors will tell you that they are glad for the 2.3 opportunity to visit even if it involves prison guards and confiscated cell phone. Captain Thompson 24

and his officers are welcoming and courteous.

The

69 1 2 public is going along with these arrangements, but 3 Judge Broderick had his doubts. He asked, 4 "Electronic devices are fairly common. Is there an actual consideration that the city will have 5 concerning moderating devices?" With regard to the 6 7 issue relating to access to the Civil War Cemetery, another litigation might have to be filed. The court 8 has the concern that this continue as an issue. is no longer acceptable to use the prison system to 10 11 manage Hart Island. In 1966, the Department of 12 Correction asked New York City to transfer 13 jurisdiction to Parks in anticipation that they would not be able to manage the landscape. Instead, Hart 14 15 Island became a home to adolescent residents of city--of Phoenix House. (sic) When they moved away a 16 17 decade later the island was continually vandalized 18 and burial records burned. Still, the City Council 19 did nothing to secure City Cemetery, and assign an 20 appropriate caretaker. More than 30 years have 21 passed and the buildings are now total ruins. 2.2 Currently Department of Correction burial practices 2.3 are destructive to the ecology. When the 1908--when

the 1918 flu epidemic struck New York, large graves

might have been necessary to bury 22,000 dead.

24

in court. Judge Broderick could see it coming, and

8 Madison Square would be left open, a public square

9 forever because it had been a burial ground. The

10 question now is whether it is a priority for the city

grounds. In 1807, the Common Council determined that

11 to revise the Administrative Code so that we can move

12 beyond a civil war system of burials involving the

13 penal system. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you, Mrs.

Hunt. How long have you been running the Hart Island

Project?

MELINDA HUNT: Well, we became a nonprofit in 2011, but I started working on the Hart
Island Project in 1991, re-photographing Jacob
Reese's photographs of Hart Island from a century
earlier. So, I was interested in the fact that we
could have something in New York City that was so
unchanged, and also that the landscape was being used
to hide something.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

MELINDA HUNT: Using your prison system to bury the dead is really is disappearing people because the public couldn't visit at all. And because we didn't have access to burial records, we didn't know who was buried. And so, you know, over time working with attorneys and various families we have opened up Hart Island. And so right now I think we're at this point of getting back to the question of fulfilling really what earlier City Councils intended, that Hart Island would become a park just like all the other Potter's Fields.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Were you surprised when heard DOC say that they did not want to transfer their jurisdiction?

MELINDA HUNT: I guess so, you know. I mean maybe they're not accountable for the wrongful burial lawsuits. You know, it doesn't come out of their budget when, you know, the New York Civil Liberties Union sues the city. But it still has--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] But, do you know how frequently that happens, and also you mentioned about bone and just clothes and parts being washed up on the shores. I haven't heard that before, and so if you--you have--

that now you can visit graves that, you know, they're

creation for sure. Most families do want a

2.2

cremation. They don't want a full burial. They just want the remains back, and they want to feel that it was their choice.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Do you think Hart Island could be the Potter's Field or the cemetery that the city runs that could be the place where people may want to one day get buried?

MELINDA HUNT: I--there are---there are no natural burial cemeteries in New York City right now and there is--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing]
What--what do you mean by that, natural burial?

MELINDA HUNT: Um, it's what happens on Hart Island is there is no embalming. It's a plain pine box. That process of a very simple burial is something that is practiced in Prospect Park. The Quaker—the Quaker Cemetery is mostly natural burials. They cost between \$1,000 and \$2,000 to put somebody in the ground, and it's a—it's a gorgeous landscape. So, I think the city could offer natural burials for people, and I think the city could even sell certain spots on Hart Island, and people would like to have a natural burial without having to go Upstate. So the closet green burial facility is in

2.2

2.3

Sleepy Hollow in Westchester, but the entire-- You know, cemeteries that are entire natural--natural burials are much further out. I would say the model is the City of Rochester, which has--is also an historic cemetery, Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester. They--they have figured out that woodland burials are--are--people will pay for woodland burials. They're very low cost. And so, this--a city obviously Rochester is a much smaller city, but they're still operating in New York State with the same rules regarding public burials. And--and, you know, Frederick Douglas is buried there. It's a--an attorney (sic)--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Well, it's very interesting because I'd never really thought about that before you brought it up that most cemeteries have people who were embalmed or put chemicals into them. And when they go into the earth it's not as natural as if you didn't get those types of chemicals. And—and the Office of the Medical Examiner doesn't do that. So all the burials on Hart Island have been quote, unquote "green or natural?"

MELINDA HUNT: Except for people who donate their bodies to medicine, and I actually think

but I want to tap your expertise, and see whether

you're familiar with the movement in cemeteries.

There's something called green cemeteries. It's a more natural form of burial where often the--the vegetation of trees are allowed to take root above a

6 burial site. Are you familiar with this trend?

MELINDA HUNT: Yes.

 $\label{thm:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON LEVINE:} \quad \mbox{It's very popular in}$ the UK right now.

MELINDA HUNT: Yeah, I was—I was

contacted by landscape architects in Manchester,

England who were very interested in the fact that New

York City has a natural burial facility, and they

were interested in the type of commemoration that the

Traveling Cloud Museum offers, which is not putting

markers on the ground, but having Cloud-based

memorializaton. In Britain, they have federal

funding for municipalities to arrive at—at energy—

efficient green, you know, green infrastructure

solutions and cemeteries are part of green

infrastructure. So, they—they get funding to work

on these kinds of things, and they can—they

developed a plan, a strategy for New York City, and—

and we submitted that to you.

2.2

2.3

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: It strikes me that while only a tiny little piece of the island is being used for active burial, most of it is kept clear of significant vegetation. I don't know if there's mowing of the lawn or some—something is done so that trees don't take root and the like.

MELINDA HUNT: And they don't have water on the southern end of the island. There's only water on half of the island right now. So, um, they--they need to plant the right things that are both resilient to the salt water, and also that don't require a lot of water to take hold. But, the real problem that nothing grows there is that they're constantly digging it up. They don't close the graves very quickly. They don't plant things at the right time of year. They don't know what to plant to begin with and--and because they're doing these disinterments all the time in their mass graves, they're constantly digging up the -- the gravesites. So what needs to happen is -- is the medical examiner needs to sort out which bodies are likely to be called back, that is the family hasn't been notified. The family didn't sign off and those need to be in a different part. And that originally was how Hart

2.2

2.3

Island was set up. The—the unidentified bodies were buried in individual graves separately from the mass graves so that the medical examiner could call them back for easy identification. So there needs to be that kind of sorting, and planning at the cemetery of if you put somebody in a mass grave, and you plant trees, you don't want to dig up that area for quite some time. So this is what I'm saying. You need a landscape strategy so that the graves are closed properly, things are planted at the right time of year, the right kinds of things are planted. It's all, you know, landscape design and—and implementation.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: All right, great. Thank you very much.

MELINDA HUNT: Uh-huh.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you. Next we have Elaine Joseph. [pause] And then that—now, we're going to put the members of the public on a clock just because the room is needed later this afternoon. Clock, please at three minutes.

ELAINE JOSEPH: Good morning. My name is Elaine Joseph, and I'm a resident of Fresh Meadows, Queens. Today, January 20th is the 38th anniversary

JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 81 1 2 of the death of my baby daughter Tamika. She was 3 only five days old. She was not stillborn. She was 4 not destitute. She was not indigent. In a series of unfortunate events, she died after having heart surgery at Mount Sinai Hospital during the blizzard 6 7 of 1978 when the city was shut down. Her body was 8 lost between the hospital and the Medical Examiner's Office, and it took me until 2009, when I met Melinda Hunt, to find out where she was buried. There was no 10 11 grave indicated on her death certificate. 12 grateful to New York City for now permitting me visit 13 her gravesite. I was the first person to walk to a gravesite on March 14, 2014 as a result of the 14 15 settlement, which allowed seven or eight women to 16 visit their baby's gravesites. And at that time, I 17 was permitted to take a photograph. I have 10 photographs that were taken of me at the site. 18 19 addition, I'm a retired naval officer. I would also 20 like to be able to pay respects to the thousands of 21 veterans buried on Hart Island since the Civil War, 2.2 and to walk to a soldier's plot, which I can see in 2.3 the distance during my visit. As a veteran myself, I feel it is important that military vets be remembered 24

and memorialized. I strong urge the City Council

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Thank you.

members to amend the Administrative Code and transfer jurisdiction over Hart Island from the Department of Correction to the Department of Parks and Recreation. I so also want to say that although Captain Martin Thompson, the captain who is in charge of the island, was very, very nice to me, and his people were all very kind and welcoming, I still wish he wasn't wearing a DOC uniform and carrying a gun while directing my visit. When the corrections officers--I later went back in September of 2015--I was assigned a correction officer who stood 10 feet from me with his hand close to his weapon as we just stood over the grave. I wanted to go look at the water, but I was not allowed to walk a few steps. This is not what myself or anyone else would expect for burial of our loved ones. I'm looking for a park, I'm looking for a bench where I can put a plaque on with my daughter's name. I urge the City Council to pass and transfer jurisdiction to the Department of Parks.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you, Ms.

Joseph, it--I can only imagine how difficult it is

for you to recount the tragedy of your daughter's

death, and to share your experience here with us at

3

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 2.2

2.3

24

25

the Council. You know, I -- I understand the importance that you believe in -- in changing the jurisdiction, and--and your testimony means a lot. So thank you for being here.

ELAINE JOSEPH: Thank you.

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Next up is Tupper Thomas, New Yorkers for Parks. [background nose, pause]

TUPPER THOMAS: Good morning. I'm Tupper Thomas, New Yorkers for Parks. Thank you for hearing us. You know, clearly this situation is a very, very difficult one and--and--just totally unacceptable in so many ways. Our issue really in the Parks, you know, in--in--in looking at this as a park, and how that would handled, I think it's very--You know, the Parks Department is already way over the top on not having enough money to do all of the important things that they're supposed to do. But if this legislation does not come with a lot more money and thought about is City Island the best place to get people there? Is this the most humane way to deal with this issue? That is the--that is what we're the most concerned about. We are very

more than enough funding for real staffers who know

2.2

2.3

2 to do that, we just believe that this shouldn't

3 happen until that is in place. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Always wonderful to see you, Tupper.

TUPPER THOMAS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: I hear you on the expense involved in renting and renovating a property of this nature and scale. If we could deal with the jurisdictional issue, and we could allocate the money, what is your vision of what this island could be and what—what kind of public access there would be?

TUPPER THOMAS: I--I--I think your--the vision you expressed at the beginning is a--is a very good one. I know that there is other parkland very nearby. Pellham Park is fabulous, as you said. Butbut the reality is this could very wonderful quiet restorative place for people to go as well. So I think there could be ways that if it were with the Parks Department that that concept could be expanded over time. I think to begin with just to open it up and allow more families to come to visit is really important to do. And over time as the city gets wealthier and wealthier, I think it would be a very

TUPPER THOMAS: Yes, that's it.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Okay, thank you.

24

2.2

2.3

TUPPER THOMAS: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And we have four representatives from Urban Justice. We have Luther Bolden. Oh, okay. We have—then so that's the only representative from Urban Justice, but we're going to hear four different advocacy representatives together on one panel. Charles Johnson from the Veterans Action Group; Owen Rogers from Picture the Homeless; and also Herbert Sweet from the Veteran Action Group, Swet, Herbert Swet.

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: You can begin in any order or, you know, I--I-I know that I called a veterans group, two representatives up. Maybe the two representatives from the veterans group go first, and then the other.

CHARLES JOHNSON: [off mic] [on mic]

Good morning, Council. My name is Charles Johnson.

I'm a Vietnam veteran and, you know, I served from

'70--'69 to '71. Also, I put in 15 years in the

Reserves. What I'm here to talk about is Rikers

Island being, um--Look, a punt?

HERBERT SWET: Hart Island.

2 CHARLES JOHNSON: Hart Island being 3 changed for -- from the correctional, you know, that --4 you know, we have better, um, better rights to serve the troops that serve in the past, Blacked color 6 troops. But that flag up there I was looking at it, 7 and I said that's flag didn't just come there. There's a lot of blood, sweat and tears fought for 8 that flag to be flown here in these quarters today. What it is we--like we want to recognize, um the 10 11 colored troops that fought in the Civil War. You 12 know, they deserve a lot respect, or we wouldn't have 13 probably been here today. We want to honor them like 14 Veterans Day maybe go down there and place wreath or 15 something, you know, to represent us, the future. 16 would like to see more our veterans like in the penal 17 system gets the rights deserved to them. You know, I 18 mean after all, they did fight for the United States 19 of America, you know, and should be treated accordingly. I hear a lot--I had a couple of uncles 20 21 that served in the war. I think it was Word War II, 2.2 you know, that passed away. Where it--one was 2.3 incarcerated. Where he is buried today, I do not know, you know, and he was a veteran. The whole idea 24 25 is to get Rikers Island up, for Hart Island to

better, um to better re--remind ourselves of where

3

4

5

6

7

,

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

clarify.

15 16

17

1819

20

2122

2.3

24

25

we've been because that was the first post. Rikers
Island was the first post there. Black soldiers were

89

trained and served--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Just for clarification, sir, sorry. Hart Island, right? Hart Island?

CHARLES JOHNSON: Rikers Island.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Right, or no because Rikers is where the jail is right now.

CHARLES JOHNSON: Oh, well, no problem.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Okay, just to

CHARLES JOHNSON: Um, and they were

served there. They were kept there so they wouldn't integrate with the public. That's why it's only one way in and one way in out, and like a lot of veterans are buried there, too, on Rikers Island. You know, we try to go over[bell] to pay our respects to these veterans that passed, but we weren't allowed to go inside. We weren't allowed to do many things, you know, and if you have someone, you know, anyone in this room had a--a son or a daughter who was a

veteran, you would look for better respect than

2.2

2.3

2 they're giving them now. That's all I have to say.

3 Thank you.

years ago on Veterans Day I was able to with the Department of Correction. I think it was 2011.

Well, it couldn't have been 2011. It was—it was probably three years ago. So, it was 2012, I think it was, that we were able to get a number of veterans to come over to honor the veterans buried, and there was a special memorial ceremony performed on like—on Hart Island. And—and I'd be more than happy to work with your organization to do that again.

CHARLES JOHNSON: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: But--but do you believe that the right city agency is handling the operation of Hart Island? Do you think that it would be better if it was in the Parks versus the Department of Correction?

CHARLES JOHNSON: I think it——I think it would be better in the Parks rather than Rikers
Island.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And--and also, I understand that, you know, not only just to go on Veterans Day, but that there should be some type of

Now from 1863 was when President Lincoln addressed

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

the Emancipation of Proximation (sic) and allowed the United States colored troops to become members of the Union Army. In that attempt, naturally at that time, we were segregated. So, upon us training, we had to train in the facility of Rikers versus Hart Island. We had the 20th Regiment of the United States Colored Troops that were mustered in July--excuse me--April of 1863 as Rikers Island versus the situation where the 27th Regiment of the United States Colored Troops became mustered in on August of 1863. These two regiments were the first United States Colored Troops to be institutionalized on this Hart/Rikers Island. During that period of time, New York was in uproars with many racial riotings and problem due to the fact that men of color were instituted into the service. With that in mind, these brave soldiers from the 20th and 27th who served there became our inspirations for freedom here in America. With that, many of them died on Hart Island from diseases and wounds and many other situations. Upon their deaths, they were not allowed to be buried alongside of White soldiers. we come here today, Councilwoman Chair and members, seeking the same remedies for our people of color

that we've had to seek for so many years in this

veterans. We have burial sites.

They're called

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

כ

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

25

national cemeteries, and when I went to Hart Island, and gathered at that Gazebo, with--as the veteran to me explaining, the -- the disinteregency (sic) there-the--the feeling that I got, when I die I would like to be placed on Hart Island. Why? Because that's the first place, Chairperson. That's the first place that my forefathers became soldiers of the Unite States Armed Forces. That's where, Chairperson, they died and bled, right there at Riker's and Hart. this day, my children, my--anyone I ask about Rikers or Hart Island, it falls on a deaf ear. It is time for Parks Department or it's time for the federal government, which if we as federal government people-- Basically, you're looking at a totally disabled veteran, but I have served my country well, and I'm only asking the city to rectify the damage that was done to our history on Hart Island.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: You've convinced me to take action. So, I'm--and I was just sending a message to my staff. We're going to--to my office to submit a legislative request to recognize the sacrifice of your forefathers, those that sacrificed for our country that are buried and--and to recognize and honor them in some way, whether it's through a

the Council. I was with all kinds of people,

JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 96 1 2 allowing me take their testimony to testify about this here particular situation. Let me not forget to 3 4 mention, and Ms. Joseph. You brought the sense of the poor -- the poor people who cause you hurt so not to allow you to, um, um, um, to visit your--your--6 7 your loved one in a respectful and honorable and decent way. I think they need not to have armed 8 people walking around when you just want to see your loved one, and give the respect. That really caused 10 11 me, um, um, concern as I'm sitting here. We 12 should be concerned at New York City and aware of--13 Not only we should be concerned that you-- So, we're alarmed. We need to recognize that. I think one of 14 15 the brothers informed me that black colors of Negroes 16 and let's no forget Monday is Martin Luther King's 17 birthday. We need to honor the man, and not just 18 honor the man by the actions, we need to be leaders that's going to be-- Well, you know, well established 19 in the heart. You know, they have to serve for the 20 people, the people that voted them in, you 21 2.2 understand? Um, that--that--that really, um, took 2.3 me, you know what I'm sayin'? I--I'm also homeless veteran. I'm not going to take up a whole lot of 24

time on this thing, but it's, you know, about oh,

it's human nature to be lazy, to procrastinate.

I

2.2

2.3

think that in a lot of ways the City has been doing
that with Hart Island, and it has just pushed it away
from everyday life of the major agencies of the city.
And—and that what we're doing here today is saying
that we're not going to forget about Hart Island.
That is important and that we need something done in
the city to change the operation there, and so thank

the city to change the operation there, and so thank you for being here. And now, I'd--I'd like to call our last representative on the panel to speak.

OWEN ROGERS: Good afternoon to you,

Madam Chair, City Council representatives and members
of our community. I am here speaking on behalf of
Picture the Homeless, and it was I guess maybe some
eight years ago that I was here talking about this
prison for the day. And it is critical that we
understand that though there may be people buried on
Hart Island who are unclaimed and unidentified, they
are nonetheless critical and important parts of our
history. The brothers who spoke before me I think
very, very eloquently highlight the fact that we have
people who have given their lives of service to New
York City to the United States who are buried there
on Hart Island. It goes back to the Civil War,
Friedman and to some of those who were indentured

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

servants who were fighting. Actually, we had people on both sides who come--came out of our community who were buried on Hart Island. This is before the -- the time that it was officially designated as a military site. We at Picture the Homeless are--have been for the last six at least years pushing for public access to the island. It should be something that is available at no cost. It is something that should be at reasonable hours, not at a schedule determined by the Commissioner or Corrections what's convenient to him or to her. There should be a free ferry to take people to the island, to--that they can honor those members of our community who have died. We want--as well as public access, we want to make sure that there is dignity and respect to those who are interred on the island. There should be appropriate markers. There should be preservation. Damage done by the weather is something that should be repaired, and we want to make sure that it is something that is multi-denominational so that ministers of various faiths can travel with the grieving families from their congregation. Additionally, we think it is a critical part that it should be an educational and a memorial site. There should be proper archiving, and

place.

2 the work that Melinda Hunt has done is incredible. 3 but it changed the city that a private citizen could 4 do in two or three years what the city could not or would not do in dozens of years. We need to have 5 publicized programs. As you mentioned with the City 6 7 Council when you travel there so that the public can 8 be invited to properly mourn people who are buried there. We need to have appropriate literature and promotion so this is not a secret and it is in may 10 11 ways a dirty secret. We need to have the research 12 done. Within Picture the Homeless, we've had people 13 ally certainly like Eric Mink and other 14 documentarians who have helped to--to build up the 15 record of information. We should be having annual city program of education. We should be having 16 17 perhaps whether it's the All Souls Day or the first 18 day of winter, the Longest Night, that kind of 19 memorial service. And certainly, we can use the 20 Parks and Recreation Department, use them to reach 21 out to the public, invite the public to talk about this. I have relatives who are buried on Hart 2.2 2.3 Island, and I think we should publicize that and it should not be something sitting in a closet some 24

Those who are unclaimed and unidentified are

22 | Thank you. [applause]

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you for your advocacy, and thank you for your testimony, and for

close what has been a prison for the dead, and make

it into a park and memorial site for our people.

20

21

2.3

LUTHER BOLDEN: Thank you for having us.

time we could draw the interest of paying customers,

2

3

4

5

7

,

8

_

10

1112

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2223

24

25

people of means who care deeply about the environment. Who as a gesture of solidarity with the poor and the unclaimed might actually purchase Hart Island grave space for green burials instead of driving upstate to the rural burial grounds, I am currently using or paying the high costs involved with burial in the cemeteries within the five boroughs that are due to run out of affordable grave space as the Baby Boom ages. That's the main point I wanted to make, and I applaud the esteemed body for confronting the problems evident in the management of Hart Island. I know that with the can do attitude that has improved our other waterfronts New Yorkers can create out of this historic place, a peaceful and dignified sanctuary. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you and I think along the lines of your testimony, we also have testimony from somebody who has submitted a written that will be for the record. I'm not going to read it, but it's from a landscape architect, Ann Sherrock, and in examining the future, she shares very much a similar view as you do. Now, now how—how frequently are—are people choosing more today than in the past to have a green burial?

2.2

2.3

AMY CUNNINGHAM: People are confused at the moment and need to be better educated because a lot of people choose cremation with the assumption that that's the greenest way to go because it uses less land space. But actually in the conservation burial ground you're preserving property by putting a deceased person in it. So green burial is taking off quickly. It's getting a lot of press. I would say because of the price point of cremation and it being so flexible and inexpensive we need to show people that simple burial exists within a short distance of the city or within it.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you.

AMY CUNNINGHAM: You're welcome.

ROSALIE GRABLE: Hi, I'm Rosalie Grable, and my mother is buried at Hart Island. We're not homeless. She was well loved, but the financial exigencies of today say that we could eat for the next month or we could have a subsidized burial. She wanted to be buried. I was first aware of Hart Island because I want a green burial. For me that's what I want. I do not want to be filled with toxic chemicals and I do not want to be turned into air pollution. It's a good way to go. I found out about

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

it, and for me, you know, I'd would be dead. really wouldn't care if people could visit me or not, but I need to visit my mother. It's--it's so important to my heart, and that they treat her like a prison, and me like a terrorist. It's--it's just not good, and there's a lot of other, you know, larger family involved who are--just gutted at the thought that their sister, aunt, et cetera is buried in a pauper grave. And it would have been so wonderful to If I could have just filmed my talk with Captain Thompson and, you know, put it on YouTube so that her relatives could know that she's in good hands, but there's no grass. She's been there more than a year now, and they keep running this F'ing heavy equipment over the grave so that nothing can grow. This heavy equipment would be find for road building, but they do know road building, and there's big lumps where there ought to be roads. And the kind of burial that they do would be better done with a cute little bobcat to dig out the graves. Yep, and that's all I need to say.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Well, thank you for your testimony. Next.

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

KATHY SEFIK: Good afternoon. Thank you for allowing me to speak here today, Council Members. I'm speaking to you regarding transferring Hart Island to the Parks Department. As a City Island resident, a member of the Civic Association of the Chamber of Commerce and a long-time volunteer in the community and visitor of Hart Island in June of 2015, and also many times in my youth I was over to Hart The process for visiting when I went was not Island. daunting and response and a date to visit the grave--I mean to visit Hart Island was given in two days. The island well manicured at the time of my visit. It was peaceful and serene, as it should remain to show respect for those buried there. And opposed to Hart Island becoming a public park, I realized the community board and 44 members of our civic, which is one percent of the City Island population, have approved of this. However, most of City Island residents are not in favor of this. I'm here representing the people who have signed the petition in opposition to a public park. The City Island community became aware of the proposal to transfer Hart Island from the Department of Corrections to the Parks Department when we were urged to write to

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Community Board 10 in support of the transfer to prevent the City from using the land for prisons, homeless shelters or incinerators. We--we are a small community. When there is a major shift, which would impact the community, we have large public forums such as for our City Island Bridge, which has been published in the news later, the firehouse, et cetera. For this, we did not, and most City Islanders were caught unaware with this having already been passed by the Civic Association and the Community Board 10. Since that time, many are articles, which I introduced -- um, I gave you copies of--have been published after these votes advocating for a public park or national monument comparing what could be to former Potter Fields that are now successful public parks such as Madison Square Park and Governor's Island. Which was also referred to as a Sunday picnic in the park. No, we don't want this, which would lead the public access of to Hart Island. This is what lead to the petition opposing the transfer to Parks Department since the bill has no parameters. Potter's Field is the burial ground, which we--should be considered sacred and not turned into a public park. We have no problem with access

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

granted to the site for respectful remembrance, but we have not heard how the Parks Department plans to quarantee the maintenance of the due respect that we owe these buried souls. The only viable access to Hart Island is via Fordham Street Ferry Terminal on City Island in the Bronx. Fordham Street is an extremely narrow street with no room for constant two-way traffic, and no space for public parking in the immediate vicinity of the ferry terminal. Adding traffic will only jeopardize the public safety of island residents and visitors alike as emergency access [bell] to the island is further dangerously compromised. Even the NYCLU lawsuit against the city for family access, the plaintiffs' cites because of the extremely limited street side parking available in the vicinity of Hart Island ferry dock bordering private residential area, each group of visitors will request that you coordinate travel to the City Island dock so as to bring as few vehicles to the site as possible. The amounts of funds to clean up the island and prepare for public access would seem to be enormous. It would include toxic cleanup, the abandoned missile silos and raise buildings. Why not put those funds into Pellham Bay Park, which is

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

adjacent to City Island and Hart Island. City Parks can be used for a multitude of activities, skating rinks, concert venues, which they were trying to have a concert venue on the end of Fordham Street at the dock already, ball fields, et cetera. Which are all good things, but not needed here next to the largest park in New York City. In addition, parkland can be alienated for a multitude of reasons, and our area of Rodman's Neck is an example of alienated parkland. For such a small amount of residents in favor and few requests to visit, why would the city or our community take on such a burden and expense of another public park. The people. The Petition of City Island. Thank you very much for allowing me to speak.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you.

JOHN YAGLEY: Hi, my name is John Yagley (sp?). I come to you simply as a New York City resident who is interested in the history of the city, particularly in the areas of the gay and lesbian history and social justice. And incidentally I, too, am interested in green burial one day. So I just came with a prepared statement to read. The significance of Hart Island cannot be understated.

JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 111 1 It contains the remains and the stories of over one 2 3 million souls. Its history is a microcosm of our 4 country's many socio-economic problems in the past 150 years. This is a history that has been living in the shadows. The first 16 people to die of HIV-6 related causes were buried on the southern tip of 8 Hart Island away from the other mass graves, and buried quote "fourteen feet down" end quote. This is referenced in a 1985 Department of Sanitation Report, 10 11 and 30 years later there's still no memorial for 12 these individuals. The epidemic that ravaged the 13 city is still all too--an all too recent memory for many of its residents. The fate of those 16 is a 14 15 symbol of the fear that swept the nation at that 16 time, and while much progress has been since, there 17 is still a lot of stigma and misunderstanding as to 18 what HIV is and isn't. Putting this burial site and others on the map, and shedding light on this story 19 20 will be a significant and important step towards 21 examining our collective past, thus making us 2.2 stronger going forward. In Emma Lazarus--Emma 2.3 Lazarus' poem, New Colossus, known unofficially as

the Statue of Liberty Poem, she famously makes

reference to the tired, the poor and the huddled

24

2.2

2.3

masses yearning to breathe free. It serves as an ode to the indomitable spirit of those longing to come to this country, and to the symbol of liberty with her beacon of light Let Hart Island serve as the ultimate memorial to those down trodden, many of whose voices remain silenced and whose stories are still untold. Hart Island needs that beacon of light, and needs to have its voices heard. Hart Island needs a vision for the future with respect for those buried there that does not involve the penal system. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Thank you. I'll start questions with you, sir. How would you think a fitting tribute or memorial would--what would it be on Hart Island, and do you believe that we should move the jurisdiction out of DOC?

JOHN YAGLEY: I'll answer the second question. Definitely, I think it should be moved out of the DOC simply being allowed to visit the site I think would be in and of itself a fitting memorial. I don't even know--I can't even begin to say what would make a good memorial. I think the island has so much potential, and needs a lot of feasibility

involved from your research?

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

JOHN YAGLEY: This was the report given to my by my friend Linda Hunt. It's from 1985, and it's just basically--it was an inspection report about, um, various environmental issues going on. And, they made--they made note at the end--in the end of this three-page report of those burials, and I think they were buried twice as deep, um, as the other mass graves. And it's worth--I can--I can give a copy if you're interested in seeing it.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Yes, I would appreciate that, and then the representative from the Civic Association --

FEMALE SPEAKER: [off mic] Not any more.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: No, no longer.

FEMALE SPEAKER: [off mic] No, I'm not a member of this organization.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Oh, okay. Well, I think we have two more.

FEMALE SPEAKER: This is one it will be from--?

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: City Island Civic coming up both of them next. But just, you know, if this was to move to a -- the jurisdiction of the Parks, it does not mean that it has to be a recreational

island, and, you know, from the testimony earlier we heard from the Parks Department saying that they

4 already have 13 islands--

JOHN YAGLEY: [interposing] Right.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: --that are not acceptable--accessible for--to the public. So it could be sort of a combination of what the advocates would like to see, and--and what the island residents would like to see.

that signed the petition that you have a copy of it, are not opposed to people visiting their relatives or—it's just a fair and natural and full open access public. And I—I think it would be desirable for a lot of people to visit there. It is an island, and our community and in—in our petition it also states maybe from another access point. Not down Fordham Street because even—there's just no room—

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: [interposing] Right.

KATHY SEFIK: --there's no room in our community to put all these people.

Thank you for letting me testify at this important

25

2 hearing. My name is Barbara Dolensek. I've been a

resident of City for 40 years, and an Officer of the 3

Civic Association for 20. I'm also Vice President 4

Administrator of the City Island Historical Society

and Nautical Museum. Because I have a particular 6

7 interest in local history, the subject of Hart Island

has always held a special fascination for me. 8

move to City Island in 1976, Hart Island was still

accessible to the public. People were allowed to go 10

11 there by boat, to take photographs, and to admire the

12 historic buildings dating back to the 1880s, along

13 with a Civil War Memorial and a chapel. One could

see that there had been a real community on the 14

15 island as well as a very dark and fascinating history

as a potter's field, a prison, a yellow fever 16

17 quarantine station, a hospital for patients with TB,

18 a sanatorium for women, a reformatory for boys, a

Nike Missile site, a drug rehab facility, and, of 19

course, an overflow city--prison for the city. 20

short, Hart Island has served for over 100 years as 21

2.2 New York City's closet for hiding unpleasant things.

2.3 During the 1970s through 1991, the city proposed

putting all sorts of other unpleasant things on the

island: A power plant, an incinerator, a homeless

JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 118 1 2 shelter and, of course, a prison. City Island 3 residents fought very hard to get those projects 4 placed elsewhere. And in response, the city closed it down to all visitors except those with special permits dispensed by the public--by the Department of 6 Corrections. People arriving on the shore by boat 7 8 today without permits are at risk of being arrested, and no photographs may be taken by any visitor, even those visiting gravesites. With no one watching, the 10 11 DOC lost burial records. They allowed the landscape 12 to deteriorate, and even today one cannot access 13 parts of the island because of storm damage. And they let historic buildings deteriorate to the extent that 14 15 no one is allowed to go inside. No one can deny that what is essentially a beautiful island that is home 16 17 to as many as a million souls, most of them sadly 18 forgotten, has become an embarrassment to New York No one on City Island wants Hart Island to 19 City. 20 become a recreational facility with swings and 21 handball courts. All that and more are available in 2.2 nearby Pellham Bay Park. What many of us do want, 2.3 however, is for New York City to take core of a significant part of its history, and to allow it to 24

be restored, studied, and experienced with--as such

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

3 responsibility that can be shouldered by the

4 Department of Correction, but we have faith that with

5 time, community input and, of course, the funding

6 that must still be raised, the Parks Department can

7 take on the challenge and do right by this important

8 part of New York City's colorful history. Thank you

9 | for listening.

JOHN DOYLE: Hello, my name is John Doyle and I've been an officer and board member of the City Island Civic Association for the past six years. also a 25 resident of the City Island community. Over the past 12 months, I've attended many hearings and meeting where Intro 134 has been discussed, including two meetings with Bronx Community Board 10, several meetings at the Hart Island Project, and about nine meetings of the City Island Civic Association. These groups, which are made up of different people, who look at it--come at it from different perspectives, have all come to the same conclusion that the transfer of this land from the Department of Corrections to the Department of Parks and Recreation is in the best interest of our city and our local community. I am sure you will hear,

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

and you have heard powerful testimony from family members of those interred on Hart Island, and their voices deserve to be heard on a matter that has affected them so deeply. I sympathize with their struggle and ordeal, and I admire those individuals who put together this piece of legislation. But I want to give you the view and the perspective of someone from our association who works-- And our association works on a daily basis to maintain and strengthen our community. Given its proximity, City Island has, as you know, been intimately connected with the history of Hart Island for over 100 years. You may not be aware, however that Hart Island has been the source of controversy for many decades, and Councilman Vacca alluded to this in some of his comments. During the 1970s under the Beame Administration, the city selected it as a site for a 700,000 kilowatt power plant. During the 1980s, the Koch Administration identified Hart Island as an appropriate site for a garbage incinerator; a prison for 48 to 400 inmates; a prison barge housing 800 prisoners; and a 1,000-bed homeless shelter. Residents of the island organized protests and hired attorneys to fight off these projects, which were

JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 121 1 2 ultimately dropped. The Department of Correction 3 went ahead and housed between 30 to 50 inmates on Hart--on Hart Island for several years in direct 4 opposition to the island residents. For the past 20 years, the island has no resident inmates, but has 6 7 continued as a potter's field where inmates are used 8 to bury unidentified and indigent individuals who have--who have died in the city. It is clear that DOC views Hart Island not as a cemetery, but as a 10 11 correction facility, and has made it a crime for the 12 general public to access the island without special 13 permission. Relatives who--who can prove they're 14 related to someone buried there on the island and 15 religious groups are allowed limited access. But, no 16 one else can legally visit the island. Two years ago 17 in January of 2014, our group spoke to advocates on 18 this legislation, and started weighing in favor. Later that year, we decided that island 19 leaders and DOC officials met to see the site for our 20 21 ourselves. We saw historic buildings that had been 2.2 allowed to decay beyond salvage, and a lack of land 2.3 maintenance that is nothing short of disrespectful to those interred on the island. The Civic 24

25

Association's responsibility is to the protection of

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

public interest for bona fide City Island residents. Given this responsibility, the history of access to the site, and the facts as we know them to be, we came to the conclusion and the consensus of having this land converted to parkland would be in the best interest of our community. We are aware that after the jurisdiction changed, the Parks Department still has to go through the universal land use review procedure for it to be officially considered parkland. That being said, this legislation is important for a step towards that goal. By having this land converted to parkland, you know, I--my [bell] testimony is long. So I won't read the whole thing in the interest-- Okay, okay. By having this land converted to parkland, we would have additional protection against possible development of this site in the future. The parkland alienation process would allow making the site converted to another use are very difficult to process. Our own Council Member James Vacca was quoted as saying, quote, "I think this protects the island in perpetuity." I couldn't agree more with his assessment. I think it sums up the view of our association well. I am aware that my opinion and the views of our association might not be

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

universal, nor should they be. Some have raised concerns of increased traffic on City Island as a result of this proposal. I would like to point out that if visitation is continued along the lines of what's already been established, two ferries a day, or a few times a week as Council Member Levine has suggested, one at 9:00 a.m. and another at 12:00 It would not conflict with City Island traffic, which is normally during late afternoon and early evening hours on weekends. Further, the ferry that is used to transport passengers to the island, and the only means of access at this time, holds approximately 25 people. Which would in effect cap the amount of people visiting Hart Island from City Island, and minimalize the build up of traffic that some residents fear. As we wrote in our original correspondence in support of this bill two years ago, many factors would need to be worked out before the island could become publicly accessible. Even though it was accessible during these limited times during chief (sic) ethic limitations and things along that nature, to be clear, the Civic has not weighed in on the matter of Hart Island becoming a public park. would, therefore, urge the Council that if this

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

legislation is approved to set up a transparent framework to bring in stakeholders from all sides to discuss the future and accessibility of the island. Similar methods have been undertaken, not only with our new City Island Bridge, but also the renovation of Orchard Beach. The Parks Department should listen to these stakeholder before any changes are initiated. An additional meeting should be held on City Island. Finally, I would like to present to you two very brief statements that are just about City Island and kind of from some of our members. we've heard from them, one is from Tom Smith who is City Island Civic Association and a lifelong island resident. He says, quote, "It's really a shame that the incredible history of Hart Island including a Civil War monument that was built by Union soldiers to commemorate the dead they buried there cannot be visited. We need to open up that history so people can go over there and see them." end quote. And this is from Skip Giacco who is due to join us today. He's the president of the Chamber of Commerce who has also come out in support of this legislation. "As an--as a leader on City Island, I'm aware this

transfer had some risk. Indeed, something could go

wrong, and we could end up with an unfortunate situation on Hart Island. That being said, given the nature of both agencies, I'm far more comfortable with the gravity of the mistake being made by the Parks Department than I am the gravity of the mistake being made by the Department of Corrections." Both are wise words. Thank you for your time. We also had about 15 letters from City Island residents, which I submitted with the written copies of my testimony.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: Would either of you like to comment on Kathy Sefik, who--whom spoke earlier, a representative, or not a representative, but a member of your organization.

member. She's been a member for a long time. She's an active member. The Civic Association does not, as she pointed out, does not have 4,000 people as members, and it is a relatively small proportion.

However, they are the active people on City Island that are willing to have them—have their ideas thoughts. I think Kathy is correct in that we do not want Hart Island to become a public park. Orchard Beach is right close by. It should be limited

visitation in--in, um, in a thoughtful manner with tours perhaps, but the way we do the City Island Nautical Museum. But we do not fear this. It was open for many years really until 1985, and people were allowed to go there and to take pictures and that was fine. It was not treated like a prison, and it was also not a hor--you know, a--

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: So back in the '80s up until '85--

BARBARA DOLENSEK: [interposing] Up until '85.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: --nobody was worried about contraband?

BARBARA DOLENSEK: [interposing] Nobody worried about it. No, that's absolutely true. Even when there were prisoners there nobody worried about it. Um, and nobody flocked there to go and have picnics on the gravesite and whatever—whatever worries those residents. Um, traffic is horrible on City Island. There's no question that the restaurants, but we're not calling to have the restaurants taken away because we've got traffic issues. I think things can be dealt with like a different access to Hart Island rather than from

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Fordham Street on City Island. But these are all issues that can be dealt with as--as the legislation moves forward, and it's not something that I believe should hold off preventing this important legislation--

JOHN DOYLE: [interposing] Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: -- from taking

place.

JOHN DOYLE: And--and I would just add to that that, and just speaking more in a general nature in any organization--I'm sure even in the City Council itself--there are, you know, there's a difference of opinions and the difference of viewpoints. I will say that, you know, again this has been discussed at nine different meetings of our association. I have not seen a groundswell of support against this, and at any time if the members want to bring this up and, you know, ask for a revote, they're welcome to do so, but it hasn't been initiated. And I think that based on--and this might be a little anecdotal -- but based on every conversation I've had with people, long-term people sitting down willing to discuss the issue, where we're actually talking about the issues at hand.

- 2 This not about the transfer of jurisdiction to Parks.
- 3 | This is about the access, and as both you and your
- 4 colleagues have--have said in your comments, and I'
- 5 | think they've been very thoughtful comments, we're
- 6 looking--we're not looking to create something with
- 7 | funnel cases (sic) as I think some demonstrated.
- 8 We're looking to create something very respectful.
- 9 And limited access I think is something that as long
- 10 | it was explained to City Islanders, as I think we
- 11 have tried to do--We've echoed many of your comments.
- 12 I--I think you would find popular consensus. Thank
- 13 you.
- 14 CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And then do you
- 15 have an opinion about the historical buildings on the
- 16 | island?
- JOHN DOYLE: Yeah, I do--
- 18 BARBARA DOLENSEK: [interposing] Well,
- 19 | yeah, I think it's a--it's a--it's a shame that
- 20 | they've been allowed to deteriorate to the point
- 21 apparently some are even being demolished to make
- 22 room for more graves, which is not we believe
- 23 entirely necessary. If they can be restored, I think
- 24 | that would be terrific. I think we could raise some
- 25 | money for that, but I don't think that allowing them,

have them all demolished--

allowing the island to stay in the jurisdiction of

Department of Corrections is going to do anything but

2.3

JOHN DOYLE: [interposing] Yeah.

think that would be a shame. I mean this is an important part of New York City history, and we're just letting it rot, and, um, it's only because of neglect and not—not because of, you know, because nobody has been trying to save it. It's an ugly backyard for City Island, and I don't think it should be treated that way any more out of respect for the people that are buried there, and out of respect for the people who—who are interested in—in New York City.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And how hard did Super Storm Sandy hit City Island?

JOHN DOYLE: Um, portions were damage.

BARBARA DOLENSEK: Yeah, we--most of the damage actually came about as a result of storm surge. We dodged a bullet because the high tide and the storm surge did not occur at the same time as it did elsewhere in the city. There was a great deal of damage to one of the yacht clubs and another marina. In fact, Irene did more damage I think in some ways.

2.

We used to this on City Island. You know, especially people on the east side of the island get the noreasters and are constantly having to redo their seawalls. This is a fact of life on City Island. I don't think it's any worse--Sandy was any worse. In fact, it was as--nearly as bas as the Hurricane in 1939. So we don't see this as a trend going forward, but it is something that if Hart Island is going to be completely neglected because it belongs to the City and not to a resident, I think that's something that ought to be remedied.

CHAIRPERSON CROWLEY: And how do you think transportation will be best?

JOHN DOYLE: Obviously I think as I said in my comments if you can slate visitation towards the—the morning hours or very early afternoon hours. If we are going to have some level of visitation that would not conflict with City Island traffic or Council Member Vacca's comments as well as some of the comments of those opposed. Our legitimate traffic on the island on weekends particularly in the late afternoons and evenings are—is a significant problem. People, you know, have to deal with it, and it's unfortunate. We've been at the forefront of trying to get additional police protection for those—for that—conditions.

BARBARA DOLENSEK: But I also think that-that the Parks Department ought to be considering
another way on means of access--

close if it stopped in the wrong--

So we would have to get the ferry closer.

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



Date January 24, 2016