CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

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August 4, 2021 Start: 2:21 PM Recess: 2:57 PM

HELD AT: HYBRID HEARING - Chambers/Virtual

Room 1

B E F O R E: Kevin C. Riley,

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Inez D. Barron

Peter A. Koo I. Daneek Miller Mark Treyger

APPEARANCES

Kate Lemos McHale Landmarks Preservation Commission

Anthony Fabre
Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS 2 (UNKNOWN: 00:00:03): Pc recording is on. 3 SERGEANT LUGO: Chambers recording is rolling. 4 Uh, it's started. 5 SERGEANT KOTOWSKI: Good afternoon, and, welcome 6 to today's remote New York City Council hearing of the Subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Sitings and 8 Dispositions. 9 At this time, would council staff please turn on their video? Please place electronic devices on 10 11 vibrate or silent. 12 If you wish to submit testimony, you may do so at 13 landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. That is 14 landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. 15 Thank you, Chair, we are ready to begin. CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Good afternoon, I am Council 16 Member Kevin Riley, Chair of the Subcommittee on 17 18 Landmarks, Public Sitings and Dispositions. 19 I am very pleased to be joined, in person for the 20 first time as Chair, by my colleagues Council Member 21 Koo, Council Member Barron, and Council Member 2.2 Treyger. 23 Today we will be hearing two designations of

historic landmarks. We then expect to vote on these

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS 4 items and two accelerated two UDAAPs we heard at our meeting on June 15th.

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But, before we begin, I want to say a few words about our Hybrid Hearing format in continuing COVID precautions.

We are together... We are together today in council chambers, because the governor has lifted the COVID state of emergency, restoring the normal operations of the New York State Open Meetings Law.

For members of the public, who are comfortable attending in person, we have invited testimony to be presented here in chambers.

Capacity here is very limited, due to the social distancing protocols, while all who wish to testify will be heard. Mindful, that many people are still more comfortable testifying remotely, we have also invited people to join us via, uhm, via Zooms.

Members of the Public who wish to testify via
Zoom or asked to register for today's hearing, if you
registered to testify and are not yet signed in to
the Zoom, please sign in and remain signed in until
your... Until after you have testified.

If you wish to testify remotely, and have not registered, please go to www.council.nyc.gov/land-

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use. Once again, that is www.council.nyc.gov/land-
... excuse me /land.use to sign up now.

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Please do not sign in to Zoom unless you plan to testify. You can watch the hearing on the New York City Council website.

All people testifying remotely will be on mute until they are recognized to testify. Please confirm that your mic is unmuted before you begin speaking.

Public testimony for all witnesses, other than applicants, will be limited to two minutes per widths.

If you have written testimony you would like the subcommittee to consider in addition to or in lieu of appearing before the subcommittee, or if you require an accessible version of a presentation given at today's meeting, please email

landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. Please indicate
the Land Use number or project name in the subject
line of the email.

As with any meeting that involves a remote component, there are many... There may be extended pauses if we encounter technical problems. We ask that you please be patient as we work through these issues.

I now open today's public hearing on our first item.

LU 820 is an application submitted by the

Landmarks Preservation Commission, pursuant to

section 3020 of the New York City Charter and

sections 25 25-303 of the Administrative Code of the

City of New York for the designation of Holyrood

Episcopal Church - Iglesia Santa Cruz, located at

Manhattan (Block 2176, Lot 30) as a historic

landmark.

The site is located in council district represented by Council Member Rodriguez.

Our first panel is Kate Lemos McHale and Anthony
Fabre testifying on behalf of the Landmarks
Preservation Commission.

This panel will be testifying remotely, so I ask that these witnesses now be unmuted and the counsel administer the affirmation.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Can the applicants please raise their right hand and state their name for the record?

KATE LEMOS MCHALE: Kate Lemos McHale

ANTHONY FABRE: Anthony Fabre

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before the subcommittee and in answer to all council member questions?

KATE LEMOS MCHALE: I do.

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ANTHONY FABRE: I do.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. You may begin your presentation.

KATE LEMOS MCHALE: Thank you, Chair Riley, and good afternoon, uhm, subcommittee members. It's nice to see you back in your chambers. Hopefully our, uhm, slideshow can be shared on the screen.

Great, thank you. Uhm, thanks for the opportunity to present the Holyrood Episcopal Church - Iglesia Santa Cruz, which was designated on May 18, 2021 as in individual landmark.

Next slide, please.

Holyrood Episcopal Church - Iglesia Santa Cruz is architectully significant as a sophisticated Gothic Revival design by the architectul firm of Bannister and Schell -- and historically and culturally significant as an important social and religious anchor for the Washington Heights Latino Community -- for the past 40 years.

Built in 1911 to 16, the church has remained an important institution within the neighborhood, its congregation changing to reflect the influx of residents from the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and other Spanish-speaking places starting in the 1960's.

By nine... By 2012 in recognition of its role in this community the church changed its name to add the Spanish translation, becoming Holyrood Church - Iglesia Santa Cruz.

At the public hearing on March 23rd, three people spoke in support of designation, including Reverend Luis, uh, Barrios, priest in charge of Holyrood-Iglesia Santa Cruz, who has been, uhm, a tremendous, uhm, champion of designation and of all the humanitarian programs, uhm, going on at the church.

Uhm, and we also heard support from representatives at the New York's Landmarks
Conservancy and The Historic District's Council.

We had no testimony in opposition to designation and, additionally, received a letter of support from Manhattan Community Board 12.

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Sited on the corner of West 179th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, the freestanding church is located directly across from the George Washington Bridge Bus Station. And the landmark site consists of the entire (INAUDIBLE 00:07:33).

Next slide, please.

As New York City's population, uhm, increased dramatically in the late 19th century, the Episcopal Bishop, Henry C. Potter, encouraged the establishment of additional parishes within the diocese.

Holyrood parish was established in Upper Manhattan in 1893 by William O. Embury.

In 1895, the congregation built up its first church -- pictured here on the left -- uhm, in a... in a country lake setting on the corner of Broadway and 181st Street.

In 1911, the congregation bought property on Fort Washington Avenue for the present day church, which is shown on these maps, uhm, with the kind of green triangle. Uhm, and the first service was held there in 1913 in the partially constructed sanctuary — which, you can see in the 1913 map on the right.

Next slide, please.

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Holyrood's new church was designed by Bannister & Schell, a firm that designed a broad range of buildings in New York City, including many religious properties. Completed in 1916, and dedicated in 1917, Holyrood Church became one of the most impressive and beautiful churches in the neighborhood.

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Holyrood Church quickly gained a reputation for inclusiveness and humanitarian causes. In 1919, shortly after the new church was dedicated, the congregation welcomed Gustav Carstensen as its new rector. And, he's shown here. He has previously resigned from his former parish, because it did not welcome Black children, uhm, from a nearby orphan asylum to worship at the church. Uhm, but at Holyrood, he was known in his day for very progressive, and often came to support causes that were unpopular with some of his fellow clergy in the diocese. And, as was noted in his 1941 obituary, under his leadership, Holyrood became one of the leading churches in Washington Heights. And, its ministry and outreach programs continue to champion inclusiveness to this day.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS 11

Uh, next slide, please.

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During the 20's and 30's, the neighborhood attracted a large number of Greeks, Irish, and Jewish people who settled there in increasing numbers -- many escaping political turmoil in Europe.

In the 1950's and 60's, the area began to attract a large population of Spanish - speaking people, uhm, with many coming from Puerto Rico and Cuba.

By the 1980's, Dominicans became the dominant Spanish - speaking cultural group in northern Manhattan.

Political changes beginning in the 1960's finally allowed people to leave the Dominican Republic after years of repression. They settled in Washington Heights, uhm, where the cost of housing was more affordable, and public transportation was available to where they worked.

The Dominican Day Parade began in 1981 in Washington Heights celebrating their culture and contributions to the city.

And, by 2000, the Latino population represented 75 percent of the population in Washington Heights and Inwood, with Dominicans making up the majority of those residents.

In 2018, the neighborhood was officially honored as Little Dominican Republic.

Next slide, please.

In response to the growing Latino community in the neighborhood, in the 1960's the Holyrood Parish starting offering, uh, Spanish - Language Services.

Additionally, the church has provided facilities for the Dominican Women's Development Center, an independent nonprofit, that advances gender equality, social justice education, and similar causes.

Today the parish has become actively involved in many humanitarian programs, and is particularly known for its new sanctuary program -- offering a safe haven and help for immigrants in need.

The parish has also recently added services for the hearing impaired.

The church just celebrated its 125th anniversary, and has continued to serve as an anchor in resource to the residents of the predominately Latino community.

Uh, recently, the church included Iglesia Santa
Cruz as part of its name to express its dual
identity. The Medieval English word, Holyrood and

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS 13 the Spanish Santa Cruz both translate to "Holy Cross".

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The architectural design of the church is a Gothic Revival style that was often preferred by the Episcopal Church, with its 19th century interest in English Medieval architecture. The front - facing gable terminates a tall (INAUDIBLE 00:12:14) with buttressed side aisles and a clear... And, clear story windows. Tall pinnacles frame the main window and extend far beyond the parapet, creating a striking appearance in the skyline.

Articles written about the new building when it opened reported that its design was inspired by the Hereford Cathedral in England, which is shown here on the right.

Uh, next slide, please.

Dominating the entrance façade, is an impressive tall-arched stained-glass window with delicate stone tracery.

Filigree Gothic Details in terracotta at the front façade, contrast dramatically with the more, uhm, robust quarry faced stone along the south facade.

A narrow parking lot, to the north of the building, was originally intended to accommodate a small chapel that was never built.

Minor alterations, including signage, replacement doors, uh, window protectors covering historic windows and tracery, uhm, and the installation of ramps for universal access.

Uhm, but today... Uh, next slide, please...

Holyrood Church - Iglesia Santa Cruz, is remarkably
intact with excellent integrity of design and
materials with outstanding example of a Gothic
Revival Church; has served Washington Heights since
its construction over a 100 years ago, and continues
to serve the diverse, predominately Latino community
offering services and programs in Spanish, as well as
English.

During the past 40 years, it has expanded its community outreach and continues its tradition of humanitarian and culturally diverse programs.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission recommends the city council vote to uphold its designation, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Kate.

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I just have one question. Uh, given the age of... of the building and the intricacy of its materials -- including the stain-glass windows -- can you describe the current condition of the building, and if the congregation may need to pay for any new major restoration work going forward? If so, what technical and financial help is available to them?

question. This church actually has been going through a lot of, uhm, renovations already. They have received grants from The New York Landmarks, uhm, Conservancy. They've done a lot of work, uhm, to restore the roof. And, they're currently doing some more work, uhm, on the building and below. And, also, to make a space where they offer, uhm, a food kitchen, uhm, more available. And, they are working with our grants program, uhm, for that as well.

So, the... The historic sites... Uh, sorry the... Now I'm forgetting the precise name of the grant, but The New York Landmarks Conservancy, uhm, is an excellent, uh, source for things this.

And, uhm, and our grant program, while smaller, and it would be limited to work that would done on

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     its, uh, on any part of the church that's not in
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     religious use.
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        Uhm, but, we also... Uhm, understanding the
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     needs of churches, is... Is a really important part
     of how we work with them in our... In our many, uhm,
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     designated churches. We really understand that for
     churches, their main priority is often their mission.
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     Uhm, and, so, keeping their buildings intact, uhm, is
     something that we work with them very carefully and
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     have... Have a lot of expertise in our staff to
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     give, uhm, guidance through that.
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        ANTHONY FABRE: Kate, uhm, the... It's the Sacred
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     Sites Funds, uhm...
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        KATE LEMOS MCHALE: Thank you... (CROSS-TALK)
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        ANTHONY FABRE: (INAUDIBLE 00:15:53) Conservancy.
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        COUNCIL MEMBER RILEY: Thank you Kate. Thank you
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     Anthony.
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        Uhm, before we move on, I just want to see if my
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     colleagues have any questions?
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        No? Okay.
        Thank you for your testimony on this item.
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        Before we move on to the public testimony, I'm
     going to ask LPC to remain to pres... To be present
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     for the next item.
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I now open the public hearing on LU 821, an application submitted by The Landmarks Preservation Commission pursuant to Section 3020 of the New York City Charter and Section 25-303 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York for the designation of Educational Building located at 70 Fifth Avenue in the Manhattan as an historic landmark.

The landmark site is located in the district represented by Speaker Johnson.

Kate Lemos McHale and Anthony Fabre will present on behalf of the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

I remind them, that you are still under oath. And, you may begin.

KATE LEMOS MCHALE: Thank you very much Chair Riley.

Uhm, and, I'll just start as the slides come back up.

Uhm, thank you for the opportunity to present the Educational Building 70 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, which was designate on May 18th, 2021 as in individual landmark.

Next slide, please.

The Educational Building, 70 Fifth Avenue, was constructed between 1912 and 1914. Commissioned by

George Arthur Plimpton, a successful book publisher and philanthropist, this 12 story office and loft building housed the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as well as a remarkable group of tenant organizations that shaped American thought on society — including several that remain active and influential today.

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At the public hearing on May 23rd... On, excuse me, March 23rd, fifteen people testified in favor in the designation including representatives of the New School, uh, who owns the property, Speaker of the New York City Council Corey Johnson, New York State Assembly Member Deborah Glick, State Senator Brad Hoylman, Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer, Manhattan Community Board 2, The Armenian Bar Association, Historic Districts Council, J. Rosamond Johnson Foundation, The New York Landmarks Conservancy, Victorian Society of New York, and Village Preservation.

No one spoke in opposition to designation. Some Speakers also testified in support of further landmark designations in Union Square. And, the commission also received more than eighty-five written submissions in support of the designation.

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The Educational Building, 70 Fifth Avenue, occupies an "L" shaped lot on the southwest corner of West 13th Street Greenwich Village. The landmark site is its full tax lot shown here.

Uh, next, please.

The NAACP is one of the oldest and largest civil rights organizations in the United States. Founded in New York City in 1909, it sought to fight racism through legal and educational means.

The national office leased offices at 70 Fifth Avenue for almost ten years, from February 1914 to June 1923. Initially located on the 5th floor, it moved to the 6th floor in 1919. This was an especially important chapter in the association's early development in history during the post-reconstruction area, when racists Jim Crow laws and practices buttressed discrimination and segregation. The NAACP grew nationwide during this period, and watched a series of effective campaigns against segregation, race discrimination, and mob violence, particularly the horrendous practice of lynching --which escalated following the revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the mid 1910's.

The Director of Research and Publicity, the prominent African-American sociologist, W. E. B. Du Bois, seen in the... on the right here, in his office at 70 Fifth Avenue, was a founder of the organization and editor of its influential journal,

Next, please.

The Crisis.

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Du Bois founded The Crisis in 1910, and was editor until 1934. This popular, self-supporting magazine, which had a paid circulation of more than a 100 and (INAUDIBLE 00:20:22)... 100 Thousand by 1919, had offices on the building, and continues to publish today.

This influential publication continued monthly columns and news reports about NAACP activities, as well as contributions from noteworthy artists and writers associated with the Harlem Renaissance.

Next, please.

In 1920 and 21, Du Bois and Augustus Granville
Dill, operated an independent publishing company, Du
Bois and Dill, which published The Brownie's Book,
the first magazine specifically written for young
African-American readers. Du Bois wanted to be...
them to be proud of their race and knowledgeable

about their history and achievements. Published monthly, the pages were filled with positive imagery and stories by notable Black authors.

Langston Hughes, for instance, made his debut in the Brownie's Book in 1921. In various issues of the magazine, he contributed a poem, a play, a short story, and non-fictions pieces.

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One of the most import figures in the national office was James Weldon Johnson, a former diplomat and skilled tactician, he organized the memorable silent march down Fifth Avenue in 1917, to protest violence against Black people in Saint Louis and Memphis -- and, as Field Secretary -- oversaw the establishment of hundreds of new local branches -- including many in southern states. In 1920, he was appointed Executive Secretary making him the first African-American to lead the NAACP.

Next, please.

Under Johnson's leadership, Dyer bill to make lynching a federal crime was passed by the US House of Representatives in 1922, but was blocked by a filibuster in the senate.

Though nearly a century would pass before a

similar law would finally win passage, the NAACP's

campaign played in important role in confronting the

issue and raising the association's national profile.

The NAACP and The Crisis Magazine moved to 69

Fifth Avenue at the northeast corner of 14th Street
in July of 1923. That building, which is, uhm, shown
in this photograph, uhm, was later demolished, and it
was the location of the NAACP office when it hung the
now famous banner, "A Man was Lynched Yesterday" from
a window in 1936 as part of the organizations
continued campaign against the atrocity of lynching.

And, 70 Fifth Avenue is visible in this photograph to the south -- just below that green arrow.

Uh, next, please.

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In the years leading up to World War I, The Educational Building attached a great number of peace advocates. So many that newspapers called it the "Peace Building".

Plimpton, the building's owner, was a trustee in the World Peace Foundation and The Church Peace Union -- now the Carnegie Council, which was active at 70 Fifth Avenue for several decades.

He also provided office space at no charge to the New Yorker branch of the Women's Peace Party, founded in 1915 by suffragettes Jane Addams and Carrie Chapman Catt.

Tenants with similar interests including the

American Neutral Conference Committee, The League to

Enforce Peace, The New Yorker Peace Society, and The

Emergency Peace Federation.

Another noteworthy group associated with the building was the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, now called The Near East Foundation.

Next, please.

The American Civil Liberties Union also traces its beginnings to The Educational Building. Initially called The National Civil Liberties Bureau, it was founded in New Yorker by The American Union Against Militarism, which was a pacifist group headed by Lillian Wald and Crystal Eastman. Uhm, and evicted following raids by The Justice Department in 1918, it was soon relaunched as the ACLU. Today, this organization, of course, has offices in every state and more than a million members.

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Another notable tenant was the National Board of Review founded in 1909. For several decades films that gained its approval were accompanied by the screen label "Passed by the National Board of Review".

This organization also sponsored publications devoted to film criticism, uhm, such as shown here. Uhm, Films in Review is... is now, uhm, still in print, and is the oldest periodical of its kind in The United States.

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The Plimpton family sold 70 Fifth Avenue

(BACKGROUND NOISE 00:24:56) in 1946. Uhm, in

subsequent years it had several owners including the

educational publisher Prentice Hall and real estate

developer Jack Brouse (SP?).

Uh, next, please.

The building's architect was Charles A. Rich, formally of the noted firm Lamb and Rich. Uhm, and it's an understated example of the Beaux Arts style, the white brick, and possibly the capstone elevations, display a tripartite configuration consisting of a three story base, an eight story midsection, and a two story crown.

Most of the original neoclassical ornament is well preserved, including the door surrounds, pilasters, composite capitals, relief panels, keystones, rounded pediments, and an extensive terracotta cornice.

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In reference to Plimpton's publishing company and the various educational tenants, the door surrounds that face West 13th Street display cartuccias that frame small images of open books, while sun bays, on the uppermost floors, have iron grills with gilded book reliefs.

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The New School for Social Research acquired 70

Fifth Avenue in 1972. A significant institution with close associations to Greenwich Village, it was founded in 1919 as a progressive center for adult education and now incorporates five colleges.

The building was sensitively renovated in 2005 to 6, and is currently part of the Sheila C. Johnson Design Center at the Parsons School of Design/The New School.

And, the award winning renovation, uhm, that is pictured here, modified the show windows on the first floor and enlarged the West 13th Street entrance.

Uhm, next, please.

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The well preserved Educational Building is historically significant as the former national office of the NAACP in the early 20th century, as well as the many significant organizations that advance social justice and equality.

The legacy carried on for almost 50 years by The New School, uhm, we're very glad to have their support for designation and the Landmarks

Preservation Commission recommends the city council vote to uphold this designation. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Kate.

This building's a prime example of the power of individual landmarks. It is beautiful, artic... architectully significant, and perhaps, most importantly, historically significant to the city and the country as a whole.

At over a 100 years old, can you explain why only now this designation is being considered?

KATE LEMOS MCHALE: That is a good question. Uhm, and... And, we would... were asked through our

designation process as well. Uhm, and I think, uhm, it is an incredibly significant building in terms of its history. Uhm, I think maybe at first it hadn't stand... stood out as much for its architecture. Uhm, but it is a very handsome Beaux Arts style building.

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And, as we expanded our research, we are very grateful to Village Preservation and the many advocated that sent us letters about it and helped reveal its history. And, as we did more research as well to... to really uncover the depth of the, uhm, significance in this building, it was... it is really important to have designated. And, we're... we're really pleased to be here today.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, Kate.

I would like to see if my colleagues have any questions?

There being no more council member questions, this panel is now excused.

KATE LEMOS MCHALE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you both.

We will now vote to approve the two individual landmarks that we heard, and the two accelerated UDAAPs we heard at our June 15th meeting.

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In addition to these landmark designations, we will vote to approve pre-considered Land Use 813, the TBK1002-Riseboro UDAAP and Article XI... Excuse me and R XI.

This application was submitted by HPD, pursuant to Article 16 of the General Municipal Law and Section 577 of the Private Housing Finance Law requesting approval of an urban development action area project, waiver of the area designation requirements, and the requirement of Sections 197-c and 197-d of the New York City Charter, and approval of a real property tax exemption for property located at 135 Menahan Street (Block 3306, Lot 53), in the Brooklyn Council District represented by Council Member Darma Diaz.

These actions would facilitate the rehabilitation of a vacant 6-unit building for rental with families with annual household incomes up to 120% of AMI, with rent set at 60% of AMI.

We will also vote to approve reconsidered Land
Use application, TBK1002 MBD-UDAAP and Article XI tax
exemption. This application was also submitted by
HPD, pursuant to Article 16 of the General Municipal
Law Section 577 of the Private Housing Finance Law

The properties are located in the council districts represented by Council Member Gibson and Ayala.

Counsel, please call the roll.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Uh, Chair, before we call the vote, uhm, I'm just waiting to confirm that no one signed up to testify for the Landmarks items. And, uhm, maybe the meeting can stand at ease while we check. And, then, we can close the hearing. And, I... Then I will call the vote.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay.

Are there any more members of the public who wish to testify on LU 820, and... or 821?

Seeing now that the public hearings on LU 820 and LU 821 are now closed.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, Chair.

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     in the areas where these, uh, projects are located.
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     And, it does not have designate, uhm, a number of
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     apartments at each of those income bands that would
     be below 120.
        And, also, for LU 814, there's still an open
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     issue as to the number of units that would be able to
     be co-op units. I think it's a... Question is, I
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     read that they would be offered, but there's not a
     definitive number yet.
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        And, I also recall that when I asked them about
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     an elevator in that, uh, the response that came back
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     was that it's cost prohibitive. It would be 1.3
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     million dollars for an elevator. And, I think that
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     in the 21st century, in 2021, when we're talking
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     about increasing accessibility and providing
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affordable housing, there needs to be a way to make sure that a six story walk up can include an elevator. And, it's not being done in this project.

Thank you.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Council Member Treyger?

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: I vote aye.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: LU's 820, 821, 813, and 814 are approved and recommended through a Land Use Committee.

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITINGS AND DISPOSITIONS 32 And, the final vote is for 820 and 821, 4 in the 2 3 affirmative, no negative, no abstentions. And, for 813 and 814, 3 in the affirmative, 1 4 5 negative, and no abstentions. CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank concludes today's 6 7 business. I remind you that if you have written testimony 8 on today's items, you may submit it to 9 landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov, once again, that's 10 11 landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov. Please indicated 12 the Land Use number or the project name in the subject heading. 13 14 I would like to thank applicants, members on the 15 public, my colleagues, subcommittee counsel, Land Use staff, and the Sergeant At Arms for participating in 16 17 today's hearing. 18 This meeting is hereby adjourned. 19 20 21 22 23

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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 August 11, 2021