NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

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DOSS PUBLIC HEARING

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October 24, 2019

HELD AT: 125 Worth Street New York, NY 10013

DIGITALLY RECORDED PROCEEDING, TRANSCRIBED BY: MARK YOSHIOKA, UBIQUS

1	MS. NATASHA GODBY: Okay, so it's 4:05 and we're
2	going to begin. Welcome and thank you for coming to this
3	public hearing regarding public burials. My name is
4	Natasha Godby, and I am the deputy commissioner at HRA's
5	emergency intervention services. First, I'd like our
6	interpreters to introduce themselves in case there is
7	anyone here who is in need of their services. So, as you
8	come up, just let everyone know what language you will be
9	interpreting and just
10	FEMALE VOICE: (Inaudible)
11	MS. GODBY: I'm sorry. Can you just come to the
12	microphone and let us know? But I can go through so
13	far, we have Spanish, Polish, Urdu, Korean, Russian,
14	Mandarin, and ASL. So, each interpreter will say what
15	their language is.
16	FEMALE VOICE: Can we just use this microphone?
17	MS. GODBY: Yes, please.
18	MS. EKATERINA YUDINA: Yes, my name is Ekaterina
19	Yudina, the Russian interpreter.
20	LOUIS ST. JOHN: [French audio]
21	MS. MARY OLIVENCICI: Mary and Stephanie, ASL
22	interpreters.
23	MS. YINGLI HUANG: Hi, everyone. My name is
24	Yingli. I provide Mandarin interpretation. [Mandarin
25	audio]

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1	MS. ALESSANDRA ZEKA: [Spanish audio]
2	MR. KAMRAN CHAUDHRY: Hi, my name is Kamran
3	Chaudhry, and I am interpreter for Urdu language so [Urdu
4	audio] thank you.
5	MR. ADAM JAGUSIAK: Hello, Adam Jagusiak, Polish
6	interpreter [Polish audio]
7	MS. SEYOUNG KIM: [Korean audio]
8	MS. GODBY: Okay, so just to recap, we have
9	Spanish, Polish, Urdu, Korean, Russian, Mandarin, ASL,
10	French. And also, if you haven't been able to see where
11	the restrooms are, if you go past the auditorium doors,
12	the men's room I believe is to the left, and the ladies'
13	room is about three rights, so you make the first right
14	then two more, okay? So again, my name is Natasha Godby,
15	and I am the deputy commissioner for emergency
16	intervention services at New York City's Human Resources
17	Administration, HRA, and we are here today to receive
18	testimony from the members of the public on public burials
19	in New York City. I am joined today by colleagues from a
20	number of other City agencies who will introduce
21	themselves.
22	MS. GRETCHEN VAN WYE: Hi, my name is Gretchen
23	Van Wye. I am the assistant commissioner for the Bureau
24	of Vital Statistics at the New York City Health
25	Department.

1	MS. LATIA MITCHELL: Hi, good afternoon. My
2	name is Latia Mitchell. I am the director of legislative
3	affairs, and I represent the Department of Correction.
4	MS. DINA MANIOTIS: Good afternoon, everyone.
5	My name is Dina Maniotis. I am the executive deputy
6	commissioner for the chief medical examiner's office.
7	MR. NICHOLAS MOLINARI: Good afternoon. I'm
8	Nick Molinari. I'm chief of planning and neighborhood
9	development for New York City Parks Department.
10	MS. GODBY: The City of New York buries the
11	remains of more than 1,000 New York City residents at Hart
12	Island each year. Most are individuals who have a next of
13	kin who opted for a public burial, but some are
14	unidentified or do not have a next of kin. Available
15	burial space is limited, and in approximately eight to ten
16	years, Hart Island will reach its maximum capacity. Hart
17	Island is currently operated by the Department of
18	Correction, DOC. They maintain the island and manage
19	burials. The department also facilitates visits for those
20	who have a loved one buried on the island. Visits for
21	loved ones are afforded bimonthly, and the public is given
22	a monthly opportunity to visit the island regardless of
23	their connection to a decedent. A work detail comprised
24	of incarcerated individuals works on the island five days,
25	and due to their presence, the department must adhere to

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1 strict security protocols which limits the public's 2 ability to access the island. The city is seeking 3 alternatives regarding disposition of indigent and 4 unclaimed decedent remains. The New York City Department 5 of Social Services, of which the Human Resources 6 Administration is a part of, has issued a request for 7 information which will help begin to resolve how the City will continue to carry out this critical and solemn role, 8 9 including through options such as burials at a different 10 location with the possibility of multiple new locations, 11 cremation, some other potential solution, or some 12 combination thereof. In addition to the information we 13 will get in response to the RFI, the request for 14 information, we welcome input from you, the public, on 15 public burials, and we appreciate your coming out today to 16 share your thoughts and your concerns and ideas. Okay, so 17 we have a couple of housekeeping items, and I think I 18 already talked about the restrooms outside. So, anyone 19 can speak. If you wish to speak and haven't signed up 20 already, please go outside and sign up at the signup table 21 in the front. Has everyone had an opportunity to sign in? 2.2 Okay. Ms. Nicole Doniger from HRA will call your name, 23 and you will have five minutes to speak. We will not be 24 responding to any comments or questions today at this 25 hearing, but we will be producing a report in January of

2020 in which we will respond to comments as appropriate.
So, at this point, Ms. Doniger will call the first
person's name on the sign-in sheet and have people
testify.

MS. NICOLE DONIGER: I'm just going to start with people who submitted testimony ahead of time. I'm not sure they're here. Matthew Acer? Jacob Priley? You're here.

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9 MR. JACOB PRILEY: Good afternoon, everyone. My 10 name is Jacob Priley with State Senator Brad Hoylman's 11 district. I'm reading his testimony that has already been 12 submitted, but for the record. "Thank you for the 13 opportunity to testify before you today. I am State 14 Senator Brad Hoylman, and I represent the West Village, 15 the East Village, Stuyvesant Town, and Peter Cooper 16 Village, Chelsea, Hell's Kitchen, the Upper West Side, and 17 I'm also the only openly gay state senator in Midtown. 18 New York. Because of Hart Island's complex history with 19 the LGBTQ community and the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the 20 1980s, my constituents and I have a strong interest in the 21 future of Hart Island, the outcomes of this request for 2.2 information to expand and redevelop the city's public 23 I would like to thank the Department of burial program. 24 Correction and the Department of Transportation for their 25 efforts and coordination that allowed my staff to visit

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1 Hart Island, home of the DOC-run public burial program 2 which has helped to inform this testimony. In 1985, before transmission of HIV and AIDS was fully understood, 3 4 Hart Island began accepting bodies of LGBTQ New Yorkers who had died from complications caused by AIDS. 5 The 6 bodies were quarantined on the southern portion of the 7 island and buried in mass graves separate from the other 8 bodies, often in anonymity. A generation of LGBTQ New 9 Yorkers was lost, stigmatized in life and in death, but 10 not forgotten. Hart Island was often the only place these 11 bodies could go. Private burials were difficult to 12 arrange because many funeral homes refused to handle 13 corpses with HIV or AIDS. It is thought that Hart Island 14 is the final resting place for hundreds if not thousands 15 of individuals with AIDS, the largest burial site of its 16 kind in the country. It is important that this 17 opportunity to redevelop the City's public burial program 18 be used to make the site easily accessible for future 19 generations of LGBTQ people to understand and connect with 20 their community's history. For centuries, Hart Island has 21 served as a place for forgotten New Yorkers. In its 2.2 history at one time or another, the island has been home 23 to a Union Civil War prison camp, a psychiatric 24 institution, a tuberculosis sanitarium, a homeless 25 shelter, a boys' reformatory, and jail, a drug

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1 rehabilitation center, and of course, a potter's field for 2 the city's unclaimed dead. Today, the island continues to 3 accept 1,000 to 1,200 bodies a year, thousands of stories 4 of New Yorkers who couldn't afford a private grave or had 5 no obvious next of kin and no burial wishes. Our City and 6 State must always strive to do better when serving our 7 most vulnerable populations, and that responsibility 8 extends to the last dignity our government can be tasked 9 What should be a tranquil space for reflection and with. 10 remembrance, Hart Island has become a monument to a darker 11 time in New York City's history. Our current system of 12 burial on a far-flung island with dozens of dilapidated 13 buildings is frankly antiquated and distressing to see 14 such a practice still exists in our City. When my staff 15 went to visit Hart Island last week, gunfire from the New 16 York Police Department Rodman's Neck firing range could be 17 heard across the Long Island Sound even in front of the 18 World War II peace monument. The irony was not lost on 19 It took one of my staff members over two hours by them. 20 train and bus from Brooklyn to reach the dock. The island 21 is too inaccessible for many New Yorkers who want to visit 2.2 loved ones, and the infrequent hours of operation of the 23 ferry further create barriers for visitation. The use of 24 cheap labor by inmates incarcerated by Rikers Island 25 raises many serious question that must be addressed in the

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1 redevelopment of this program. It is also clear the 2 current program is not sustainable. At the current pace 3 of burial, Hart Island will be out of space in eight to 4 ten years. Any redevelopment of the public burial program 5 must include a solution that increases the active life of 6 the very limited space in our City. As was made clear in 7 the aftermath of Superstorm Sandy in 2012, Hart Island is vulnerable to rising sea levels and even more severe 8 9 storms. A 2017 archaeological assessment for the Hart 10 Island Shoreline Stabilization Project, following damage 11 done by Superstorm Sandy, paints a delicate picture of the 12 island, human remains entangled in roots layered by 13 centuries of buildings with different uses and unsecured 14 eroding shorelines. Seven years later, work is just 15 beginning on this project. An island cemetery at risk of 16 damage from climate change related storms is not a long-17 term solution to burying our dead with dignity. It was 18 once said, "Show me the manner in which a nation cares for 19 its dead, and I will measure with mathematical exactness 20 the tender mercies of its people and their respect for the 21 law of the land and their loyalty to high ideals." If we 2.2 are holding ourselves to the highest standard of mercy and 23 respect, then I believe our current program on Hart Island 24 has failed. We can and must do better for our most 25 vulnerable New Yorkers. I'm encouraged by this hearing,

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1 the initiation of the RFI, and I hope to continue this 2 conversation with you as New York City evaluates and 3 redevelops its public indigent burial program currently 4 run by the DOC. I would like to thank the New York City 5 Department of Social Services, DOC, Health and Hospitals, 6 Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Office of the 7 Chief Medical Examiner, and the Department of Parks and Recreation for their participation today. If there are 8 9 any legislative steps you believe New York State should 10 take in tandem with City redevelopment of the burial 11 program, I would greatly welcome them. Please reach out 12 to my office with your suggestions. Thank you." 13 MS. GODBY: Thank you. 14 MS. DONIGER: We've been joined by Councilmember 15 Gjonaj. Oh, hi, would you like to speak or --? 16 MR. MARK GJONAJ: I'm here to represent District 17 13, and to listen and learn. 18 MS. DONIGER: Okav. 19 MR. GJONAJ: (Inaudible) 20 MS. DONIGER: Okay, thank you very much for 21 joining. Next, we have Kathleen Maher. I apologize ahead 2.2 of time if I mess up names. Mayer? 23 MS. KATHLEEN MAHER: Thank you. My name is 24 Kathleen Maher, and I support City Cemetery staying open. 25 I'm here to tell you my reasons why. For nearly two

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1 decades, I surreptitiously eyed homeless people on the New 2 York City streets, hoping one of them was my missing twin brother Kenny. In 1991, at 20 years old, Ken flew from 3 4 California to New York City. Although he suffered from a 5 mental illness, he was functional. He was a gentle and 6 free spirit who loved the ocean and bike riding in the 7 hills that surrounded our home. When he arrived in New York City, he got a job in Queens, but shortly after, he 8 9 disappeared without a trace. In 2007, I finally learned 10 his fate. He died at St. Vincent Hospital from a trauma 11 to the head after a fall in a street in Tribeca, just two 12 streets away from here, 16 years before. Because he died 13 without ID, his body was buried on Hart Island as an 14 unknown. A week later, my brother Tom and I went to Hart 15 Island for a closure visit. We walked the island with a 16 thoughtful guide, and he pointed to an unmarked area where 17 Kenny was buried. It was not a place I would have chosen 18 as his final resting place, but it was surprisingly 19 peaceful. Before we left the island, I found a rock that 20 sits next to Kenny's photo at my home in Brooklyn. It was 21 meaningful to finally be close to him after so many years 2.2 and marked the beginning of a very important grieving 23 process. A month later, on the lake we grew up on in 24 California, 100 family and friends gathered to remember 25 and finally say goodbye to Kenny. It didn't matter that

1 16 years had passed. Later, the Medical Examiner's office 2 informed me that Kenny had been disinterred, and per my 3 request, a forensic anthropologist examined his remains 4 and discovered that half were missing. Even though they 5 attempted to retrieve the rest, part of Kenny remains on 6 the island. I will never forget sitting at the crematory 7 making physical contact with a plastic bag that contained 8 his remains. It was a somber but very necessary 9 confirmation. All of these difficult moments and the news 10 of his -- following the news of his death came with pain, 11 anger, and sadness, but they also provided welcome relief 12 from the agony of the years and years of not knowing if my 13 brother was alive or dead. These moments were possible 14 because of a system that is in place today. Although this 15 system is not without flaws, I hope others can continue to 16 benefit by keeping Hart Island open. Hart Island needs to 17 continue to serve New York City for the following reasons: 18 number one, when I worked as an oncology social worker, I 19 met many families whose only option was city burial. Ιt 20 behooves us to provide a service that doesn't bankrupt 21 families when a loved one dies. It's an important 2.2 resource to financially vulnerable people. Two, Hart 23 Island needs to exist in the five boroughs. Moving it 24 outside New York City decreases a loved one's opportunity 25 to grieve. Cost and time to travel outside of the city

1 adds strain to an impoverished family. Moving it beyond 2 the City also sends a callous message, the dead are 3 forgotten and do not matter. Number three, the option for 4 disinterment is vital for the grieving process, especially 5 delayed grief. Kenny's cremains are finally resting in 6 California with his name on a gravestone close to family 7 and his beloved mountains. Continuing disinterment sends a message: grieving is very important and does matter. 8 9 I'm a psychotherapist who not surprisingly specializes in 10 grief. Every day I see the psychological and the 11 physiological damage when grieving is not possible. Μv 12 own grief was complicated and delayed, but it was able to 13 happen, and that made all the difference. I'd like to 14 thank Hart Island Project who took notice of our forgotten 15 loved ones and continue to pay tribute to them in The 16 Traveling Cloud Museum. I hope my testimony gives those 17 opposing Hart Island pause to think about the broader 18 context of what it means to close it. There are thousands 19 and thousands of stories just like mine. I urge every one 20 of you to consider how critical it is to a healthy 21 grieving process to be in close proximity of your loved 2.2 ones irrespective of your means. To eliminate it is a 23 ghastly mistake for our city and our society. To also 24 quote the last speaker, "Show me the manner in which a 25 nation cares for its dead, and I will measure with

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1 mathematical exactness the tender mercies of its people, 2 their respect for the laws of the land, and their loyalty 3 to high ideals." Thank you. 4 MS. GODBY: Thank you. 5 MS. DONIGER: Thank you. Next, we have -- is 6 Ally Bohm [phonetic] here, Bohem [phonetic]? Okay. Ann 7 Sharrock? Just a reminder, if anyone hasn't had a chance 8 to sign in who would like to testify, please do so out in 9 the back. 10 MS. ANN SHARROCK: Okay. Yeah, I will do. 11 Yeah, is this okay? Can you hear all right? Yeah, so my 12 name's Ann Sharrock, and I'm speaking in favor of 13 maintaining burials on Hart Island. I'm a British 14 landscape architect, and I've come to the US for this 15 presentation as I've a particular interest in cemeteries, 16 especially in Hart Island. Since completing my bachelor 17 of landscape architecture ten years ago, I've specialized 18 in developing natural burial sites and have prepared 19 cemetery strategies for Hounslow, that's in London, and 20 Bristol City as well as concept and detailed designs all 21 over the UK. I've also undertaken a number of feasibility 2.2 studies, which is something that New York would have to do 23 in order to find an alternative location, and I've done 24 this for cemeteries and crematoria in the UK, a process 25 which is maybe more challenging bearing in mind the

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1 difference in land availability between the US and the UK, 2 so it's hard in the UK. I've written a number of articles 3 and given papers at national and international conferences on urban natural burial and have been interviewed on the 4 BBC local and national radio, and I'm currently 5 commissioned to design the Woodland Trust's flagship 6 7 natural burial site near Buckingham, about 60 miles north 8 of London. I read an article in the UK national press in 9 2015 about the burial processes on Hart Island, and since 10 then, I've visited New York twice at my own expense to 11 work with the Hart Island Project and present burial and 12 landscape strategies to Borough and City officials that 13 would facilitate sustainable dignified burials as well as 14 create an interesting, dynamic biodiversity. There are 15 between 1,000 and 1,200 burials per annum on Hart Island, 16 and that's approximately 19 to 23 burials per week, and 17 this is extraordinary and large scale by any standards. 18 The shortage of burial space within all major cities of 19 the world is a problem. From South Bristol Cemetery, UK, 20 to Green-Wood, New York, space is being culled from old 21 paths and roads. Nearly every cemetery in New York City 2.2 suffers from the problem of decreasing space for a number 23 of dead that will continue to rise. The UK's Guardian in 24 2018 published an article entitled "The Gentrification of 25 Death." It cited the cost of a single grave plot in

1 Green-Wood Cemetery starting at \$19,000. Devin Kelly 2 concluded his article in The Guardian in July 2018, in 3 which he said, "When burial space does finally, inevitably 4 run out, the bodies of New Yorkers who are marginalized, 5 poor, and disenfranchised, or even simply not rich -- will 6 be the ones spending eternity somewhere other than the 7 city in which they lived. There will be no room for them. It will be a kind of gentrification of the dead." New 8 9 York City doesn't have this problem. It has Hart Island. 10 For over 150 years, Hart Island has served the City of New 11 York as a vital component in its burial system. We now 12 have the opportunity to maintain this service and provide 13 it within the context of a diverse ecological and cultural 14 context that can be enjoyed by all for many years to come. 15 It offers sustainable natural burials for New York City 16 and is the only natural burial facility for the entire 17 city of over eight million residents. Natural burial 18 sites are havens for wildlife. They're not manicured. 19 There are no grand tombs symbolizing wealth and status. 20 They're a shared landscape for burial, trees, plants, and 21 wildlife that resonate with a wider set of beliefs, 2.2 benefitting nature and the community. Hart Island offers 23 the citizens of New York City sustainable burials and the 24 opportunity to create a flagship natural burial site in a 25 unique, distinctive landscape that is loaded with a

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1 cultural significance and accessible both physically and 2 economically to New York's citizens, including those low-3 income families which are unable to afford the cost of 4 transport and burial or cremation to out-of-city 5 The nearest natural burial hybrid cemetery is cemeteries. 6 in Sleepy Hollow in Westchester County. Even if City 7 burials were feasible in Westchester County, they would be 8 inaccessible to many New Yorkers who do not own cars and 9 cannot afford transportation outside of the five boroughs. 10 Hart Island is accessible to all communities for the cost 11 of \$2.75. The land still available on Hart Island 12 supports the City's demand without the need to find 13 additional burial space. Whilst cremation and other newer 14 processes such as composting offer less land-intensive 15 options, for legal reasons, these are not options for 16 those who choose a city burial or those who are unclaimed 17 or unidentified. The significance and importance of 18 cemeteries for New York City residents extends beyond the 19 proper disposal of the dead and embraces citizen choice, 20 cultural, historical, and environmental issues. By my 21 reckoning, the total new burial space available, which if 2.2 you demolish the buildings is 17.7 acres, and this works 23 out at 96,960 total new burials, which gives you an 80-24 years capacity. Now, I have to say that this number of 25 graves doesn't take account of new pedestrian and

1 vehicular paths that it would need to avoid tracking over 2 existing graves, and it doesn't take into account some of the woodland that would need to be retained. And also, 3 4 the footprints of your buildings, their historic value --5 and you could make a feature of those, and this may result 6 in loss of some burial space, but you will carry forward 7 the history of the island -- and the areas that are 8 available for burial are indicated on the plan. Hart 9 Island offers New York City 80 years' new burial capacity 10 without recycling existing graves. In addition, it could 11 provide sustainable burial without the need to 'lift and 12 deepen,' which is something we've put in forward in 13 London, or remove existing remains, if a system of 14 recycling these new graves was planned. Government 15 planning policies and decisions strive to maximize choice 16 for its residents, enhance the community infrastructure 17 providing for their needs locally and make effective use 18 of land. The continuation of burials on Hart Island 19 fulfills those objectives. Burials have taken place on 20 Hart Island since the Civil War, and there's a resonance 21 between the people buried there and the history of the 2.2 United States of America. Hart Island offers a large-23 scale burial facility on land already owned by New York 24 City and long used for this purpose and has the capacity 25 to continue to remain as New York City's potter field in

1 perpetuity. The Department of Buildings determined that 2 the buildings are unstable and should be demolished. If 3 these buildings are removed, the resulting new burial 4 space warrants keeping the cemetery open another 80 years 5 without the need to recycle older plots. State law 6 prohibits burials in rubble or ruins, but the footprints 7 of the building could be used to shape new plots and 8 landscape elements so that the history of the island is 9 carried forward into design for City Cemetery. Under New 10 York State sepulcher law, immediate relatives may ask for 11 the bodies of their loved ones to be returned. This legal 12 requirement means that the City has to be able to locate 13 unclaimed remains. The current practice of burying 14 everybody in common graves means that the graves are 15 opened around 85 times per year. This practice means that 16 the trees can't be planted which help to stabilize the 17 soil and prevent erosion. So, an alternative process for 18 bodies where the families have not consented to a city 19 burial is to place them in a structured vault for this 20 purpose so that they may be easily returned to the family, 21 and the potential locations are indicated on the plan. 2.2 Death and memorialization relate to all cultures, classes, 23 and ages, and whilst we memorialize death differently, we 24 all need space and an opportunity to remember. Hart 25 Island presents those opportunities which should be

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1 embraced with burial and landscape strategies that create 2 dynamic woodlands, glades, and meadows offering visitors a 3 distinctive experience with quiet places of contemplation 4 and escape from the urban flow. Thank you. 5 MS. GODBY: Thank you. 6 MS. DONIGER: Thank you. Edwina Frances Martin, 7 public administrator? Amy Koplow? Next, we have Dan Cassin. 8 9 MS. AMY KOPLOW: No, I'm here. 10 MS. DONIGER: Oh, Amy, I apologize. MS. KOPLOW: Thank you very much for this 11 12 opportunity to present information to the panel. I'm the 13 executive director of the Hebrew Free Burial Association. 14 The association was founded in 1888, and it was organized 15 to provide traditional, respectful Jewish funerals and 16 burials to the indigent in our faith community. Since our 17 founding 131 years ago, HFBA has continually owned and 18 operated cemeteries in New York City. We have buried over 19 65,000 people. We are the largest Jewish indigent funeral 20 service provider outside of Israel. Our active cemetery 21 on Staten Island, Mount Richmond, is accessible by public 2.2 transportation. There's a direct bus route to our 23 cemetery which is located at 420 Clark Avenue, it's the 24 Staten Island 74 bus, from the St. George Staten Island 25 Ferry Terminal. Our cemetery is open to visitors Sunday

1 through Thursday, 9 a.m. to 3:45 p.m., 9 to 1 on Friday. 2 We are closed only on the Jewish Sabbath and on Jewish 3 holidays. HFBA partners with a not-for-profit funeral 4 home, Capital Funeral Service of New York. Working with 5 Capital, we provide all the necessary funeral and burial 6 services, including, but not limited to transportation, 7 filings, funeral preparation, coffins, grave, and grave 8 opening. We provide nearly 400 graveside funerals and 9 burials each year. We have the capacity to provide up to 10 1,000. Our burials are conducted six days a week, Sunday 11 through Friday. Everybody gets their own grave. We also 12 provide disinterment services as needed. Our graves in 13 Mount Richmond Cemetery cost \$1,500, and the grave opening 14 and closing charge is \$650. We also can provide grave 15 markers. As we do at present, we will work with the City 16 to identify those indigent and unclaimed of the Jewish 17 Jews bury their dead in consecrated Jewish faith. 18 cemeteries, not in nonsectarian cemeteries. Traditional 19 Jewish burials are in essence green burials, as we do not 20 embalm or cremate. Both practices are against Jewish 21 funeral beliefs. We dress our dead in cotton shrouds and 2.2 bury them in plain pine coffins that contain no metal. 23 HFBA is willing and morally and ethically obligated to 24 take care of all Jewish indigents so that each can receive 25 the dignity that is mandated by our religion for the dead.

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22

1 Thank you. MS. GODBY: Thank you. 2 3 MS. DONIGER: Dan Cassin? 4 MR. DAN CASSIN: Good afternoon, and thank you, 5 the panel members, for the opportunity to speak before My name is Dan Cassin. I'm with Merendino Cemetery 6 you. 7 Care, and I am speaking on behalf -- in favor of keeping 8 Hart Island open. We've been working and caring for 9 sacred spaces for over 30 years. We currently maintain 10 over 2,500 acres of cemetery grounds in 17 states and 11 handle about 1 out of every 600 burials. We are proud 12 sponsors of the GI Apprenticeship Program, helping train 13 our nation's veterans for job skills training on their 14 return to civilian life. We have conducted burial 15 training at Arlington National Cemetery as well as worked 16 with clients throughout our regions on sustainability and 17 burial practices, management, operational procedures at 18 their cemeteries. We have experience in building and 19 developing cemeteries. I'm here today in part, moved by 20 the efforts of Melinda Hunt and the Hart Island Project, 21 but also as a cemetery professional. I am deeply saddened 2.2 by the way Hart Island has been portrayed in the media in 23 the past as the land of the lost souls and the lack of 24 respect in which we have cared for our people and their 25 families who are buried on Hart Island. New York City is

1 the home of over eight million people, and every one of 2 these people and their families deserve the respect and 3 dignity to be laid to rest in a well-cared-for final 4 resting place regardless of their socioeconomic class. Т 5 believe Hart Island can be just that, a beautiful and dignified resting place for anyone who chooses to be 6 7 buried there as well as a model city cemetery for the 8 United States and perhaps the world. Hart Island should 9 be not just the final destination for those who are buried 10 there, but also a destination place for those who wish to 11 visit their loved ones and those in the community who wish 12 to take in a peaceful, tranquil park-like setting Hart 13 Island has the potential to offer. To be a destination in 14 which the City could be proud of, the City would have to 15 make some changes from the current operational model. 16 However, these changes are not insurmountable, and they're 17 not financially unreasonable. In fact, with proper 18 guidance and direction, Hart Island could be self-19 sustaining environmentally and perhaps financially, a 20 sacred place which can be and should be preserved for 21 generations to come, and maintaining their legacy. With 2.2 the implementation of a proper master plan and land 23 management plan, Hart Island can continue to operate as a 24 beautiful, peaceful, natural burial space that could be 25 visited by anyone for generations to come. Thank you.

1	MS. GODBY: Thank you.
2	MS. DONIGER: So, we have Gino I'm sorry; you
3	scribbled your last name.
4	MR. GINO MERENDINO: I'll just take
5	responsibility for it then. No worries. So as the nice
6	lady said, my name is Gino Merendino. Good afternoon.
7	Eighty years ago, my relatives immigrated from Italy
8	settled in Canarsie, Brooklyn. When they passed away,
9	they received a dignified burial in a marked grave in
10	Canarsie Cemetery, a City-run cemetery. Over 40 years
11	ago, when my mother came to the USA, she gave birth to
12	twins, one a stillborn, the other lived for one hour.
13	They are buried somewhere in a private New Jersey cemetery
14	in an unmarked grave. So, what happens to Hart Island is
15	very important to me, and I thank you for the privilege to
16	be part of the discussion of its future. As a co-founder
17	and chief gardener of Merendino Cemetery Care Dan and I
18	work together I can tell you I am 100% optimistic that
19	Hart Island can be a dignified burial ground that
20	everybody here can be proud of. Twenty years ago, I
21	became an active member of the International Cemetery,
22	Cremation, and Funeral Association, best known as ICCFA, a
23	group of over 7,000 funeral and cemetery professionals. I
24	am now responsible for the curriculum for the land college
25	as Dean of the Land College. We share proven best

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1 practices in safety, customer service, and sustainability. 2 So as Hart Island transitions, it will not have to 3 reinvent the wheel. We have many training resources 4 available for the City. One of the best practices Hart 5 Island can adopt is in staffing. As the co-chair of the 6 ICCFA Veteran Committee and trustee of the Educational 7 Foundation, I know that we are recruiting, training, and 8 placing veterans in cemeteries. Transitioning veterans 9 bring a certain reverence and honor and can-do attitude to 10 cemetery management. My personal feeling about keeping 11 Hart Island open for future burials is it should stay 12 I do a lot of work with Catholic cemeteries in New open. 13 I work in the Diocese of Buffalo, the Diocese of York. 14 Albany, the Diocese of Syracuse, the Diocese here in New 15 York, and they are incredibly generous with affordable and 16 free burial space. If somebody's poor and they're 17 Catholic, they get a free burial space if they need one. 18 However, I can imagine that not everybody would feel it 19 appropriate to be buried in a Catholic burial ground. 20 Hart Island can be a dignified alternative. Finally, when 21 you think of sacred space, some of us think of the 9/11 2.2 Memorial, the Vatican, or Arlington National Cemetery, but 23 if you ask a couple who have lost a child, they will tell 24 you the space that is most sacred to them is where their 25 baby is buried. Hart Island is that space to thousands of

1 New Yorkers. My hope is that as Hart Island transitions 2 with technology, like digitalized memorialization or 3 native plant landscaping, it will become a beacon of 4 sustainability, a shining example of New York City's 5 benevolence to the poor and quardians of the environment 6 as well as good stewards of public funding. Thank you. 7 MS. GODBY: Thank you. 8 MS. DONIGER: Next we have Brittney Thomas. 9 MS. BRITTNEY THOMAS: Hi, my name is Brittney 10 I'm the manager of preservation and research at Thomas. 11 the Historic Districts Council, or HDC, which is the 12 citywide advocate for New York's historic neighborhoods 13 and buildings. In 2017, our organization selected The 14 Hart Island project for our Six to Celebrate Program, 15 which annually identifies six historic New York City 16 neighborhoods or sites that merit preservation as 17 priorities for HDC's advocacy and consultation. HDC chose 18 to work with The Hart Island Project because of their 19 efforts in making the island's burial records accessible 20 and transparent to the public and for their vision of 21 making Hart Island a publicly accessible place. HDC 2.2 testified to the New York City Council in December 2016 in 23 support of public access to the island. As this 24 initiative moves closer to a real possibility, we testify 25 today in support of preserving the public burial process

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1 on Hart Island, which has functioned as a vital part of 2 New York City for 150 years. Public burials on Hart Island began in April 1869 when the Department of 3 4 Charities and Correction (later the Department of 5 Correction or "DOC," which split off from the Department 6 of Public Charities in 1895), purchased Hart Island from 7 the family of Edward Hunter to become a new municipal burial facility called City Cemetery. Since then, well 8 9 over a million people were buried in communal graves with 10 weekly interments still managed by the DOC. Over its 150-11 year municipal history, the island is historically 12 significant as a cultural site tied to a Civil War-era 13 burial system still in use today. In 1931, the City began 14 recycling graves, which is legal after a body has 15 decomposed to skeletal remains. Due to these practices, 16 City Cemetery is large enough to accommodate New York 17 City's burial needs indefinitely, making it an important 18 municipal resource. Hart Island can indeed manage the 19 capacity of infinite burials as long as this system of 20 green burials -- or recycled graves continues, eliminating 21 the need to find new space. Precedents of transforming 2.2 cemeteries into recreational hubs include Woodlawn and 23 Green-Wood, which are both active burial grounds. These 24 organizations hold public programming in the cemeteries, 25 allowing the public to engage and explore, and thereby

1 transforming these spaces into beloved and well-used 2 spaces with a strong connection to local history. In 3 2017, Green-Wood reported hosting 280,000 visitors. With 4 so much history, green space, and extant physical 5 structures, the same transformation could take place on 6 Hart Island. Green burials and a publicly accessible 7 destination can and should coexist. We urge the representatives of the City agencies involved in Hart 8 9 Island's next life to preserve a burial system that has 10 worked well for a century and a half and can creatively 11 evolve to accommodate the public. Thank you. 12 MS. GODBY: Thank you. 13 MS. DONIGER: Brittney Thomas? Oh no, you just 14 went. Eileen Joseph? 15 MS. ELAINE JOSEPH: Good afternoon, and thank 16 you for allowing me to speak. I do not have a prepared 17 statement, but I'm speaking from my heart. My name is 18 Elaine Joseph, and I am a registered nurse and a retired 19 naval officer of 23 years. So why am I here? I am also 20 the mother of a baby who was buried on Hart Island. In 21 1978, January of 1978, when New York had a terrible 2.2 snowstorm, I delivered a baby girl days before the 23 snowstorm. Days later, it was determined that she had a 24 severe heart disorder, and she was transferred to another 25 hospital which will remain nameless. They needed to

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1 They needed to get the surgeon from New operate on her. 2 Jersey. We were having a snowstorm. I left the hospital 3 early enough to get back to my Brooklyn home. I called a 4 news station who picked up the surgeon in a helicopter, 5 brought him to the hospital. They performed surgery on 6 her, and hours later, she passed away. She was five days 7 old. At that moment, I was pretty much in shock. I was 8 fairly young at the time also, in my early twenties, and I 9 didn't really know what to do. Although I was a nurse, I 10 worked in a hospital, I just didn't know what to do about 11 my own situation. So, I started calling the morgue. 12 There was no staff there. I called every day. It took me 13 five, seven, maybe eight days before I reached someone who 14 told me that, "Oh, what are you talking about? You don't 15 have to do anything. You signed the papers." I'm like, 16 "What papers?" They said, "You signed papers that the 17 City will take care of it." "Take care of it? What are 18 you talking about?" They said, "You signed so that the 19 City buried -- she's buried already. The City took care 20 of it." From that moment on, I started researching how I 21 can find out where my daughter is buried so I can get her 2.2 disinterred and bury her on my own. I had the means. 23 That wasn't the problem. Five months after that, my 24 husband died in an accident, in a drowning accident, and I 25 was preqnant with my next child. So, I was kind of busy.

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1 I also adopted two older children of my current husband. 2 I was kind of busy, so I just did my own research. We 3 didn't have the internet at the time, so I looked in the 4 phone books. I'm looking up City Cemetery. I went to the 5 archives building. I contacted the Medical Examiner's 6 office. The girl was lost. My daughter was lost in the 7 It took me 30 years before I saw a news article system. 8 on television talking about The Hart Island Project. Ι 9 scribbled the name down. This was already 2009. I 10 contacted Melinda Hunt of The Hart Island Project, and she 11 researched and said, "Well, we don't have the records from 12 that time." And it turns out the records for 1,000 babies 13 born between 1977 and 1981 were lost. My daughter's 14 records apparently was there. But we quesstimate where 15 her grave would be as per the previous babies being buried 16 and the current babies, and we just guesstimated a 17 location. So, starting in 2009, I started visiting Hart 18 Island when we were not yet allowed to go to the grave 19 site. In March of 2014, after a group of mothers had a 20 lawsuit with NY Civil Liberties Union, we were able to 21 visit the grave site. I was the first person to walk to a 2.2 grave site on Hart Island, and I was just in shock. Ι 23 just saw a big open area, and I just know my daughter's 24 there somewhere with 999 of her best little friends. So, 25 from there on in, I have been visiting frequently and

1 regularly, as often as I can. I do not like the fact that 2 I have to sign up a year in advance to find a day that's 3 convenient for me, and if it's not convenient, I have to 4 tell them how sorry I am that I'm not able to visit and 5 take my name off the list and give it to the next person, 6 but I do feel Hart Island needs to continue to remain open 7 so that families who have people buried there can get 8 there. If not, people who can't afford -- I fortunately, 9 I got a car. I can get there. But there are I'm good. 10 people who can't, who can't go out of state, who can't go 11 upstate. They need to be able to go to Hart Island and 12 visit forever. As long as I live -- I'm a senior citizen 13 now, but I have vowed that for as long as I live -- I will 14 continue to fight for Hart Island. Thank you. 15 MS. GODBY: Thank you. 16 MS. DONIGER: Next we have Nick Mullinen 17 [phonetic]. No? No Nick? Next, we have Rabbi Regina 18 Sandler-Phillips. 19 RABBI REGINA SANDLER-PHILLIPS: Thank you. Good

20 afternoon. I am Rabbi Regina Sandler-Phillips, executive 21 director of WAYS OF PEACE Community Resources. I've 22 worked as an advocate over the past 20 years to reclaim 23 sustainable, egalitarian burial practices as quiet acts of 24 justice and kindness. You've already heard from Amy 25 Koplow of Hebrew Free Burial about how these issues relate

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1 specifically to Jewish burial. I'm here because the same 2 time-honored ethical principles that call for sustainable 3 egalitarian, participatory Jewish burial, which we call 4 "for the honor of the poor" -- also call for cooperative 5 mobilization of resources in our cities of diversity, so 6 that neighbors of all backgrounds can be buried with 7 honor, "for these are ways of peace." I was privileged to 8 visit Hart Island with family members in September 2017 --9 thank you, Elaine -- and also gave testimony at the New 10 York City Council hearings this past May. I want to 11 express my gratitude again for the anonymous prison 12 inmates who built monuments on Hart Island to honor those 13 they buried; for the loving courage and tenacity of family 14 members, friends, and community activists; and for the 15 stewardship and accompaniment of supportive municipal 16 representatives through decades of challenge and change. 17 The Department of Social Services is soliciting input at 18 this hearing on a range of issues related to public 19 burial. Like others here, I'm in a position to offer 20 insights and resources for several of them, but I want to 21 focus for the time being not on the content of all the 2.2 rich input that we've already heard, but on the process. 23 It's clear to me that we cannot do full justice to any of 24 these issues within the time constraints of two and a half 25 hours today. This is why I intended primarily to express

1 my support for Intro. 1580, originally introduced by 2 Council member Deborah L. Rose as "A Local Law in relation 3 to the creation of a task force on public burial and 4 related issues" -- with the representation of City 5 agencies as well as nonprofit leaders, family members, and 6 community activists. In its original language, "This bill 7 would establish a task force to study the laws, rules, 8 regulations, policies, and procedures related to public 9 burial, to recommend changes to these programs and to 10 consider the feasibility of alternative programs. The 11 task force would convene for one year and then submit a 12 report with recommendations to the Mayor and the Council." 13 However, in preparing my testimony, I was startled to 14 discover that this crucial initiative seems to have been 15 quietly replaced last month with Intro. 1580-A, which now 16 says, "A Local Law in relation to a public hearing on 17 public burial and related issues." In its current 18 language, "This bill would require a public hearing on 19 public burial to allow the public the opportunity to 20 discuss the laws, rules, regulations, policies, and 21 procedures related to public burial, to recommend changes 2.2 to these programs and to consider the feasibility of 23 alternative programs. Following the hearing, the 24 Department of Social Services would submit a report with 25 recommendations to the Mayor and the Council." I hope that

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1 today's one-time hearing has not actually been substituted 2 for ongoing inter-agency input and coordination -- since 3 that would be a serious step backward in the process. At 4 the New York City Council hearings in May, Speaker Corey 5 Johnson declared that progress on public burial must be 6 built from the grass roots. Yet at that same time, the 7 voices of those most impacted at the grass roots, some of whom we've heard today -- family members, community 8 9 activists, and nonprofit leaders with demonstrated 10 experience in providing for indigent burial -- were not heard for nearly four hours, after most elected and 11 12 appointed officials had already left the room. Even the 13 Department of Corrections officer with the most extensive 14 experience on the ground at Hart Island -- very beloved, I 15 think, by everyone here who knows him -- was not asked to 16 testify, but only passed discreet notes to his superiors 17 to correct their statements as necessary. The most 18 integrated solutions to the challenges of Hart Island and 19 public burial point toward the most equitable and 20 sustainable choices facing all of us at death. But we 21 cannot make real progress toward any of these solutions by 2.2 trying to force decades of nuanced, collective experience 23 and wisdom into a couple of high-profile top-down public 24 hearings. The nitty gritty of real progress always takes 25 place between such events. It has taken too many years of

1 dedicated advocacy - and even lawsuits -- to get us to 2 this crucial transition point. Please, let's not waste 3 this historical opportunity. If we are serious about 4 making change, we need the coordination, oversight, 5 transparency, and accountability of ongoing inter-agency 6 efforts. I hope that plans for a task force or similar 7 coordinating body will be reaffirmed in good faith -- so 8 that we can avoid reinventing and spinning our wheels and 9 instead join forces in the real work of progress on public 10 Progress can only be made when it is understood burial. 11 that the honor of the dead is not an isolated funeral 12 product -- or municipal event-- but rather, a continual 13 process of learning and building community across all the lines that too often divide us. Thank you for your 14 15 consideration and time. 16 MS. GODBY: Thank you. It is now 5:00, and we

MS. GODBY: Thank you. It is now 5:00, and we are going to take a five-minute break, five- to ten-minute break. If anyone needs to use the restroom, please do so, and if you haven't had an opportunity to sign in, if you'd like to testify, please stop by the table at the front to sign in. [OFF THE RECORD, 5:00 PM]

[ON THE RECORD, 5:09 PM]

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24 MS. DONIGER: If people could take their seats 25 if they're going to stay.

1	MS. GODBY: Okay, thank you, everyone. We're
2	going to reopen the hearing. One of our colleagues from
3	H&H is here, and she will introduce herself. You want to
4	come on down? Come on down. Thank you.
5	FEMALE VOICE: (Inaudible)
6	MS. GODBY: Yes, yes, yes, just close by.
7	MS. BRIDGETTE ROBERTS: Good evening, everyone.
8	My name is Bridgette Roberts, and I look forward to
9	hearing your testimony.
10	MS. DONIGER: Bridgette Roberts from Health and
11	Hospitals.
12	MS. ROBERTS: Yes, and I oh yeah, it's
13	Bridgette Roberts from New York City Health and Hospitals
14	on behalf of Dr. Mitchell Katz, who's our CEO.
15	MS. GODBY: Thank you.
16	MS. DONIGER: Thank you. So, we have six more
17	people signed up to give testimony. Other people might
18	come in. Just letting everyone know where we are. So, if
19	you can try to keep, to your best, to five minutes, we
20	haven't been cutting people off, just to be respectful of
21	everyone's time. Next, we have Melinda Hunt from The Hart
22	Island Project.
23	MS. MELINDA HUNT: Thank you so much for
24	arranging this hearing and to all the agencies who are
25	here. My name's Melinda Hunt. I am the founding director

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1 of The Hart Island Project, a public charity, whose 2 mission is to increase transparency and access to public 3 burials on Hart Island. I bring 28 years of experience 4 documenting the burial process on Hart Island and working 5 with volunteers, families, and friends of the buried. 6 When I first visited Hart Island in 1991, correctional 7 officers informed me that they could only disinter recent 8 burials, ten years or less. In 2005, I attended a 9 homicide trial in New Jersey for a young woman who had 10 been buried for 20 years. From skeletal remains alone, 11 prosecutors were able to prove homicide. It was extremely 12 important for the family of that deceased young woman to 13 learn what had happened to her 24 years after her 14 disappearance. Being able to retrieve bodies and return 15 them to families is an important service that we'll want 16 to preserve. This raises the question of how long the 17 grave should remain intact before reuse. Up until 1977, 18 when a fire destroyed burial ledgers stored on Hart 19 Island, reuse of burial sites after 25 years was the 20 practice. The reason over a million bodies have been 21 continuously interred on Hart Island for 150 years is that graves on public land can be recycled once a body is fully 2.2 23 decomposed to skeletal remains. Because there is enough 24 land on Hart Island to bury all unclaimed and unidentified 25 bodies for at least 25 years, New York City has never run

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1 out of burial space and will never run out of burial 2 I believe it is important to return remains to space. 3 families for up to 25 years but not indefinitely. The 4 City must be able to recycle the grave sites so that we 5 have enough land to continue burials indefinitely. In 6 1992, I began working on a book about Hart Island with 7 cooperation from the Department of Correction. At that 8 time, DOC informed me that there was eight to ten years 9 left of burial space on Hart Island. This was the peak of 10 the AIDS epidemic when there were three times as many 11 burials on Hart Island as there are today. Even if the 12 City does not immediately resume recycling grave sites 13 older than 25 years, there is still enough land available 14 for burials for several decades. Landscape architect Ann 15 Sharrock projects that there is 80 years left of new 16 burial space at the current rate of 1,000 to 1,200 burials 17 per year. In 2015, the Department of Buildings and the 18 Parks Department produced a report which I attached to 19 this report, and there are copies at the back, 20 recommending demolition of all but two of the buildings. 21 Removal of the buildings listed in this report would 2.2 provide an estimated 17 acres of new burial space. 23 Because the burial process is extremely efficient and 24 important to families requesting disinterments, I urge the 25 City not to close Hart Island. New York City began using

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1 common plots with 150 bodies laid out in a grid in 1872. 2 This burial process was invented during the American Civil 3 War to inter Union soldiers within their regiments on 4 battlefields such that they could later be removed and 5 reinterred in national cemeteries or in private 6 cemeteries. New York City adopted this burial process 7 because sepulcher rights require the City to disinter and return remains to families and because New York State 8 9 prohibits cremation of unclaimed or unidentified human 10 remains. I'm advocating for keeping Hart Island open as 11 an active cemetery because the burial process on Hart 12 Island offers a sustainable ecological alternative to 13 private cremation which uses large amounts of fossil fuels 14 and releases toxins such as mercury into the air. Hart 15 Island is the largest and oldest natural burial facility 16 in the nation. None of the private cemeteries in New York 17 City offer natural burials. Private cemeteries cannot 18 recycle titled graves sold to families long ago. Βv 19 comparison, New York City has long recycled graves, and 20 there is no shortage of new space as well as recyclable 21 burial space on Hart Island. Although --2.2 MS. GODBY: -- you've reached five minutes. 23 Sorry.

24MS. HUNT: I've got four paragraphs.25MS. GODBY: Go ahead. Go ahead.

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1 MS. HUNT: Although not perfect, Hart Island has 2 improved over the last decade. Got to get to the good 3 part, right? You have to get credit. Graves are now 4 marked using GPS. Ledgers are transcribed into a digital database. Work to mitigate erosion has begun. Debris has 5 6 been removed. Graveside visitation has been established. 7 I have accompanied families to grave sites going back to 8 1994. It truly helps families to reconcile the death of a 9 loved one by visiting a grave. If the City Cemetery closes on Hart Island, my fear is that the graves of 10 11 people whose families are low income will once again 12 become remote and inaccessible. I cannot over-emphasize 13 how important it is to communities to feel that their 14 members are treated respectfully in death. People readily 15 believe that their dead are discarded if they can't easily 16 and affordably visit grave sites and gain access to 17 information. Removing or redacting burial information 18 makes people feel that their loved one disappeared. Ι 19 have never once had a family member complain about their 20 loved one being listed online. I've never had a mother 21 complain about her name being used in a burial ledger. 2.2 The mother of an infant that was stillborn or lived for 23 five minutes wants to know exactly where her child is 24 buried. She has the right to know. She has the right to 25 name her child or not name her child. Every woman must be

1 offered burial assistance as well as the right to decline 2 burial assistance and agree to a City burial without 3 feeling that her decision is shameful. For this reason, Hart Island burials should never be referred to as 4 5 indigent burials. Hart Island belongs to past and future 6 generations of New Yorkers. This historic system of 7 burials offers an ecological advantage. There is no good 8 reason to end burials on Hart Island because New York City 9 is not running out of burial space. The best way forward 10 is for the City to remove derelict buildings and develop a 11 master plan that includes recycling graves after 25 years 12 to 50 years of burial. Most importantly, the master plan 13 must not be hidden. New York City's burial process must 14 be fully transparent. Thank you. 15 MS. GODBY: Thank you. 16 MS. DONIGER: Jacob Priley? Jacob? No?

Matthew Cruz?

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18 MR. MATTHEW CRUZ: Good afternoon, panel. Μv 19 name is Matthew Cruz. I'm district manager of Community 20 Board 10. I'm here to convey to the panel by no means is 21 anyone in our district -- we happen to have Hart Island, 2.2 and we're happy. We're proud of it. We understand the 23 significance, the historic ramifications of Hart Island. 24 We're looking to, of course, improve and do better by the 25 people whose loved ones are there, and with that respect,

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1 we understand that the current modes of transportation are 2 by no means adequate. There is a law in the City Council 3 that is, should it pass next week or in a couple weeks, 4 would designate some sort of study, a transportation 5 study, for Hart Island. We're just asking that the panel 6 and, of course, many of you, keep us included in the study 7 at Community Board 10. We can convey our opinions, our 8 suggestions. By no means -- we all understand that the 9 current level of ferry service is adequate, so much so 10 that Community Board 10 was rejected when we tried to 11 visit Hart Island a few weeks ago -- so I encourage anyone 12 to help us, or we can get there and take a look for 13 ourselves as stewards of our district, but by no means do 14 we think that what is there now in terms of ferry service 15 is adequate, so any transportation study or accessibility 16 study should include us, and I'm happy to leave my card 17 anywhere I can so we can all be a part of the 18 conversation. Thank you. 19 MS. GODBY: Thank you. 20 MS. DONIGER: Peter Diavo [phonetic]? Divio

[phonetic]? Peter? Not here? Okay, Bridgette Roberti, Robertly? Oh, you're here. You signed up on the wrong sheet, okay. So that is all I have for people who signed in. Did anyone who didn't get to sign in or anyone wanted to speak? Going once. Okay.

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1	MS. GODBY: Okay.
2	MS. DONIGER: That's everyone.
3	MS. GODBY: Alright. I believe that we will
4	still be here until 6:30, giving the public an opportunity
5	to come in and testify. Yes, until then, if anyone else
6	wants to speak a second time, it is fine. Okay, so we'll
7	adjourn for now. We will still be here until 6:30, but if
8	you like to speak amongst yourselves, go right ahead.
9	(PROCEEDING PAUSED)
10	MS. GODBY: The public hearing is now concluded.
11	(PROCEEDING CONCLUDED)
12	
13	<u>CERTIFICATE</u>
14	I, Mark Yoshioka, certify that the foregoing transcript of
15	proceedings in the New York City Department of Social
16	Services, DOSS Public Hearing was prepared using the required
17	transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of
18	the proceedings.
19	Signature: Charge
20	Date: October 28, 2019
21	
22	
23	
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