

RESOLUTION

Date: December 1, 2020

Committee of Origin: Business & Consumer Issues

Re: New applications to the SLA for a two-year liquor licenses.

Full Board Vote: 42 In Favor 0 Against 0 Abstentions 0 Present

Committee: 7-0-0-0. Non-Committee Board Members: 1-0-0-0.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan **approves** the following applications to the SLA:

- **49 West 64th Street** (Columbus Avenue) 49 West 64th Street LLC, d/b/a To be Determined.
- **148 West 67th Street** (Amsterdam Avenue) 148 West 67th Street LLC,. d/b/a To be Determined.
- **240 Columbus Avenue** (West 71st Street) Felice 240 LLC, d/b/a Felice.

RESOLUTION

Date: December 1, 2020

Committee of Origin: Preservation

Re: 18 West 75th Street (Central park West-Columbus Avenue.) Application to the Landmarks

Preservation Commission to recreate the stoop in a historically accurate manner.

Full Board Vote: 42 In Favor 0 Against 0 Abstentions 0 Present

Committee Vote: 8-0-0-0. Non-committee Vote: 2-0-0-0.

This resolution is based on the following facts:

This building is a brownstone townhouse built as part of a group that includes Numbers 22 and 24 West 75th Street. It was built in 1889-1890, designed by John Burn and the style is Renaissance Revival with Queen Anne elements. It is included in the Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District.

The application is to reconstruct the historical masonry stoop and masonry wall enclosing the areaway based upon the 1940s tax photos and to maintain historical elements consistent with those of their neighboring buildings at numbers 22 and 24 West 75th Street. The previous owner raised the interior parlor floor 23 inches as part of a previous renovation. The stoop was completely removed.

The stoops of buildings at # 22 and # 24 were recreated in the past 10-15 years. A Black railing over the masonry areaway curb surrounds the front of the structure. The applicant wishes to replace the black railing with masonry knee walls. The property lines will not change. The applicant wishes to replicate the straight masonry stoop and newel posts and replace the current windows in the opening formerly used for the main entrance with a pair of entrance doors at the parlor level.

Applicant will replicate the doorway columns. All details by the previous owner on the masonry walls will be used in this reconstruction. The reconstruction will necessitate an additional 3 risers (stairs) to the stoop to meet the raised parlor floor. The applicant wishes to maintain the visual lines of buildings Nos. 22 and 24. All colors and details will match the other buildings. There will be a metal gate at the basement level. Everything is the same as in the historical photo except for the height of 23 extra inches at the parlor level. Applicant wishes to add small newel posts to match larger stairway newels to the masonry wall that will replace the black rail.

There will be a double entrance door at top of stoop. The typical design of a main parlor floor entrance of this building would include an 8 foot door and 2 ½ foot transom. In this case, due to the raising of the interior floor on the parlor level, in order for the top of the door to line up with the parlor floor windows, and to keep the sight lines aligned, the transom was eliminated.

The basement gate will be a glazed metal lattice; a somewhat more modern take on the historical precedent.

The applicant agreed to design the main parlor floor entrance to include a pair of doors each with tall, thin single panes of glass rather than two smaller rectangles as originally presented.

The addition of the stoop will promote consistency in façade treatments with the other building on this block from this original grouping, and will enhance the consistent detail of the facades, and will carry forward the existing detailing of those facades and stoop.

NOW THEREFORE, Community Board 7/Manhattan, in consideration of the facts presented and the discussion held, resolves **to approve** the application to recreate the stoop in a historically accurate manner, including the additional height needed to match the interior of the parlor floor, as appropriate to the Historic District, with the strong recommendation to replace the double front door with two rectangles of glass with a pair of doors each of which features a single tall thin pane of glass.



RESOLUTION

Date: December 1, 2020

Committee of Origin: Preservation

Re: 2211 Broadway, The Apthorp (West 78th– 79th Streets.) Application to the Landmarks Preservation Commission for the removal of deteriorated existing sidewalk lights on the northeast corner of the building.

Full Board Vote: 30 In Favor 12 Against 5 Abstentions 0 Present

Committee Vote: 4-3-0-0. Non Committee: 2-0-0-0

.This resolution is based on the following facts:

The Apthorp Apartments is an individual landmark that is also located in the West End-Collegiate

Historic District Extension. It is a limestone masonry structure with a steel frame superstructure designed in the Italian Renaissance palazzo style by Clinton & Russell and built between 1906-1908. The façade features a three-story rusticated limestone base, limestone string courses at the 3rd and 10th floors, balconettes at each corner of the 5th floor, and limestone ornamentation above the east and west arched entrances and 12th floor windows. The building is capped by a decorative limestone cornice with copper acroteria. There is a large open courtyard that is also clad in limestone. The north and south roofs are topped by one story colonnaded penthouse loggia structures that house the building's water tanks. There are no external fire escapes present at any street facades of the building.

The application concerns the removal of vault lights from an areaway. The subject areaway is on the north side of West 79th Street between Broadway and West End Avenue, from the north east corner at Broadway towards the below grade garage driveway to the west. The vault lights at this location are now covered by a membrane that may be more than 20 years old, which was installed to prevent water leaks from the subject areaway through a metal frame with vault lights to the boiler room below.

The metal frame of the vault lights has deteriorated significantly, and the glass of the vault lights is either missing or is in poor and unstable shape, requiring complete replacement rather than repairs.

The areaway is enclosed by a four foot granite wall from the sidewalk, and is visible to those on the sidewalk immediately next to the granite wall.

The applicant seeks to replace the metal frame and vault lights with a petroleum based granulated membrane in conjunction with liquid sealant resin waterproofing at all seams and joints.

There is also a concrete bench installed at the point where the granite wall enclosing the areaway returns to the main façade. The application includes repairing the concrete bench using materials that will match the color of the granite wall instead of removing the bench and replacing that space with the granite wall.

The vault lights are an original feature of this individual landmark.

NOW THEREFORE, Community Board 7/Manhattan, in consideration of the facts presented and the discussion held, **disapproves** the application to remove the metal frame and vault lights, which are integral to the original design of this individual landmark, as inappropriate to the character of this individual landmark; and

Community Board 7/Manhattan **approves** the portion of the application seeking to repair and resurface the bench at the return of the areaway wall to the façade using materials that match the granite wall as appropriate to the character of the individual landmark.

RESOLUTION

Date: December 1, 2020

Committee of Origin: Preservation

Re: 328 West 108th Street (Broadway and Riverside Drive). Application to the Landmarks Preservation Commission to approve the coating used to repaint the bricks on the front façade.

Full Board Vote: 36 In Favor 5 Against 4 Abstentions 0 Present

Committee: 8-0-0-0. Non-committee Vote: 2-0-0-0.

This resolution is based on the following facts:

This single family home is a brick limestone Terra Cotta Renaissance Revival Rowhouse designed by Janes & Leo and built in 1898-1899. It is included in the Riverside Drive - West End Historic District Extension II.

The applicant is seeking approval for and legalization of the coating used to repaint the bricks on the front facade. Without the advanced knowledge of the owner or architect, the painting contractor used an elastomeric coating instead of the type of paint that was approved per the LPC permits.

The elastomeric coating is among a class of coatings that is not approved under LPC rules for use on historic structures such as the subject building. Among other things, LPC rules note the potential for water to be trapped between the coating and the façade, promoting mold and deterioration of the façade structure and discoloration of its exterior appearance.

The applicant contends that the coating applied to the subject building is breathable and safe, and that the removal of this coating creates a risk of substantial harm to the original brick façade beneath.

Elastomeric paint is a coating that is generally thicker than typical masonry paint and has a useful life that is twice as long as other paint.

Despite its thicker quality, a visual inspection of the building reveals that the appearance of the coated surface is thoroughly consistent with those of painted brick townhouse facades, and in no way detracts from the facades of other buildings on this block or in the Historic District.

NOW, THEREFORE, Community Board 7/Manhattan, in consideration of the facts presented and the discussion held, resolves as follows:

1. **With respect to the appearance of the façade of the subject building as covered with the elastomeric coating, CB7 approves** the application to use elastomeric coating on the brick surface of 328 West 108th Street as appropriate to the Historical District; and
2. **CB7 defers to LPC** with respect to the technical question concerning the efficacy and long-term appropriateness of the use of elastomeric coatings on a structure such as the subject building.

RESOLUTION

Date: December 1, 2020

Committee of Origin: Parks & Environment

Re: Reconstruction of stairs at 107th Street in Riverside Park.

Full Board Vote: 42 In Favor 0 Against 0 Abstentions 0 Present

Committee: 6-0-0-0. Non-Committee Board Members: 3-0-0-0.

This resolution is based on the following facts:

The Robert Moses-era stairs in Riverside Park at 107th Street are badly deteriorated. The Riverside Park Conservancy has obtained \$750,000 in funds from a private donor that will be used by the New York City Department of Parks & Recreation to reconstruct the stairs. With this private funding, DPR will be able to do the project much more efficiently and quickly than if City funds were used.

The proposed reconstruction is entirely appropriate to the historic character of its landscape and of Riverside Park. Further, the material and design are consistent with other recent reconstructions of other similar stairs in Riverside Park.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan **approves** DPR's plans to reconstruct the stairs at 107th Street in Riverside Park.

RESOLUTION

Date: December 1, 2020

Committee of Origin: Youth, Education and Libraries

Re: Recent closing of NYC public schools on 11/18/20 due to citywide Covid-19 test positivity rate exceeding 3%.

Full Board Vote: 33 In Favor 1 Against 10 Abstentions 1 Present

This resolution is based on the following facts:

- NYC’s Department of Education serves 1.1 million students and includes 1,800 schools.
- In the U.S., school system closings are based on city or regional test positivity rates. In NYC, a citywide 3% test positivity rate over a 7-day rolling average is the single metric used as the threshold for school closures.
- To control Covid-19, NYC could close nonessential facilities before schools.
- To control Covid-19 transmission within schools, NYC could assess and improve adherence to infection control and safety protocols such as mask-wearing and social distancing; screening (e.g., temperature checks); access to sinks, soap, disinfectants, and personal protective equipment; building capacity and class sizes; use of small group cohorts; building ventilation; investigation of transmission in classrooms and schools; frequency of testing; contact tracing; instruction and rules for students, families, and staff on reducing risk outside school and communicating illness and exposure; enforcement of mandatory quarantines for those infected; and collaboration with public health agencies.^{i, ii} Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia’s PolicyLab recommends a “layering of multiple strategies” that “provid[e] redundancy in protection measures to minimize the possibility of transmission” and argue that “local area differences and unique educational settings should shape variation in school plans.”ⁱⁱⁱ The DoE could also use testing protocols that “focus on quick identification of outbreaks with point-of-care testing”^{iv} and prioritize current immunization schedules and vaccinations for students and staff. (See current NYS testing guidelines.^v)
- When making decisions about closings, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia’s PolicyLab suggests cities consider the following questions: “Has there been evidence of increasing linked transmission . . . despite high levels of compliance with safety measures?” and “Are there populations to consider for prioritized maintenance of in-school instruction (e.g., children with learning differences or special needs)?”^{vi}
- When schools are open, the DoE provides transportation (e.g., busing or metro cards) to all eligible students and school staff are required to address questions and concerns.^{vii} The DoE follows CDC, NYSDOH, and NYSED guidelines in requiring masks (except for those with exemptions) and limiting bus capacity to 25%. The DoE’s website provides information about bus ventilation, cleaning/disinfecting, screening, and exiting procedures;^{viii} but not an assessment of sufficiency. NYC’s subways and public buses may not always allow for social distance, but ventilation systems circulate air more frequently than most school buildings. The MTA is developing methods to further improve air quality. In NYC, increased public transit use does not appear to correlate with increases in Covid-19 transmission.^{ix, x, xi}

- NYC's 3% threshold was determined in the summer of 2020 and likely accounts for NYC's population density. NYC and NYS use different approaches and methods to determine the rate (e.g., sources, analyses, reporting) which leads to inconsistent results.^{xii, xiii, xiv} Some argue for the use of different criteria and multiple metrics to determine if and when schools close. Some governments will not close schools at all for some populations and/or levels (i.e. age groups).^{xv}
- Research suggests that remote learning is not as effective as in person learning and may have negative impacts on achievement and retention, especially for children who are younger, have disabilities, attend school in low-income districts, and are Black and Latino.^{xvi, xvii, xviii} As noted in *The New York Times*, "Racial and socioeconomic achievement gaps will most likely widen because of disparities in access to computers, home internet connections and direct instruction from teachers."^{xix} News media report that student absences are high during remote learning and some NYC schools do not report attendance data at all.^{xx}
- NYC has not presented or executed a plan for meeting the educational and comprehensive needs of all students remotely, including students in District 75 and District 79 schools. Schools serve as a "safety net" and conduit for a variety of services related to care, nutrition, health, safety, and nurturing relationships for children and youth.^{xxi} Meeting the needs of all students requires adequate pedagogical resources and training, critical academic and health supports, special education services, social services for 114,000 homeless students, and internet and computer access.^{xxii} 60,000 students do not have computers or ipads.^{xxiii}
- The DoE does not appear prepared for transitions to school openings or closings. After the recent closure, some students did not have access to textbooks and other material left at school and families and guardians did not have time or in some cases the means to arrange for childcare.^{xxiv} Explanation has not been provided for why schools were safe to enter (at the time of opening) or unsafe (at the time of closing). The DoE has not shared a citywide plan for how students' needs will be met or information about what to expect moving forward.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan calls on the Mayor, the NYC Department of Education, the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and NYC Health and Hospitals to research and develop a robust evidence-based approach to school and bus safety, school opening, and school closing; as well as an impact analysis of school closings with attention to disparate impacts on specific populations and communities. The DoE should survey administrators, teachers, staff, students, families and guardians; consult with superintendents, Community Educational Councils, Student Advisory Councils, and other bodies; and consider case studies of effective models across the U.S.. An evidence-based approach would include a multi-layered safety plan; sufficient resources, staff, and training; regular assessment and revision of protocols and strategies (in response to new research findings); and evaluation of the effectiveness of collaboration among agencies. Research findings should be publicly available in an accessible format. Efforts should be coordinated with the Governor and state.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan calls on the DoE to develop targeted education plans and NYC and NYS to provide the pedagogical and staff support necessary to implement those plans and meet the diverse and comprehensive needs of NYC's students and their families and reduce negative and/or disparate impacts of remote learning.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan calls on the DoE to develop a user-friendly and accessible website to communicate updated and accurate information to schools, students, families, and guardians so they can make informed decisions and succeed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan calls on the Mayor and Governor to work with the NYC DoE to create an interagency and cross-sector task force to improve pandemic resilience in the NYC school system and citywide; and assess and develop consistent criteria and multiple metrics for determining which facilities should be closed, under what circumstances, and in what order. The task force should include DoE leadership and constituencies such as students, superintendents, administrators, teachers, families and guardians.

It should consider how test positivity rates are determined and for which geographic areas as well as whether or not schools should be closed for every population and level. The decision-making process should adhere to recent research, statistically sound methods, and public health guidelines (e.g., CDC, NYS DOH, NYSED, WHO) appropriate for New York City and according to standards of fairness. Children and youth should not bear a disproportionate burden in NYC's effort to reduce Covid-19 transmission and outbreaks; or suffer unnecessary consequences for NYC's response to the pandemic.

ⁱ http://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/District_Dossier/2020/11/schools_retreating_remote_learning_surge.html ⁱⁱ <https://policylab.chop.edu/reports-and-tools/executive-summary-evidence-and-guidance-in-person-schooling-during-covid-19-pandemic>

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://policylab.chop.edu/reports-and-tools/executive-summary-evidence-and-guidance-in-person-schooling-during-covid-19-pandemic>

^{iv} <https://policylab.chop.edu/reports-and-tools/executive-summary-evidence-and-guidance-in-person-schooling-during-covid-19-pandemic>

^v <https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-releases-guidelines-testing-protocol-schools-reopen-red-or-orange-micro-cluster>

^{vi} <https://policylab.chop.edu/reports-and-tools/executive-summary-evidence-and-guidance-in-person-schooling-during-covid-19-pandemic>

^{vii} <https://www.schools.nyc.gov/school-life/transportation/transportation-rights>

^{viii} <https://www.schools.nyc.gov/school-life/transportation/transportation-overview/whats-new>

^{ix}

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5bc63eb90b77bd20c50c516c/t/5f74915264a865029dafa27c/1601474930418/APTA+Covid+Best+Practices+-+09.29.2020_update.pdf

^x <https://www.samschwartz.com/apta-public-transit-and-covid19-report>

^{xi} <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/new-study-by-sam-schwartz-finds-no-link-between-covid-19-and-public-transportation/ar-BB19AvI3>

^{xii} <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/22/nyregion/Coronavirus-cases-numbers-nyc.html>

^{xiii} <https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-details-covid-19-micro-cluster-metrics>

^{xiv} <https://www.schools.nyc.gov/school-year-20-21/return-to-school-2020/health-and-safety/daily-covid-case-map>

^{xv} https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2020/11/19/covid-safe-keep-schools-open/?utm_campaign=wp_week_in_ideas&utm_medium=email&utm_source=newsletter&wpisrc=nl_ideas&carta-url=https%3A%2F%2F52.washingtonpost.com%2Fcar-ln-tr%2F2ce6471%2F5fba53049d2fda0efb70c8f8%2F5e2288a8ade4e26cb9415423%2F10%2F70%2F5fba53049d2fda0efb70c8f8

^{xvi} <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-and-social-sector/our-insights/covid-19-and-student-learning-in-the-united-states-the-hurt-could-last-a-lifetime>

^{xvii} <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/05/us/coronavirus-education-lost-learning.html>

^{xviii} <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/07/31/us/coronavirus-school-reopening-risk.html>

^{xix} <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/05/us/coronavirus-education-lost-learning.html>

^{xx} https://nypost.com/2020/11/20/some-140k-nyc-students-had-no-contact-with-their-schools-thursday/?utm_campaign=iphone_nyp&utm_source=mail_app

^{xxi} https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2020/11/19/covid-safe-keep-schools-open/?utm_campaign=wp_week_in_ideas&utm_medium=email&utm_source=newsletter&wpisrc=nl_ideas&carta-url=https%3A%2F%2F52.washingtonpost.com%2Fcar-ln-tr%2F2ce6471%2F5fba53049d2fda0efb70c8f8%2F5e2288a8ade4e26cb9415423%2F10%2F70%2F5fba53049d2fda0efb70c8f8

^{xxii} <https://www.cccnewyork.org/blog/new-york-citys-digital-divide-500000-nyc-households-have-no-internet-access-when-it-is-more-important-than-ever-before/>

^{xxiii} <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/18/nyregion/nyc-schools-covid.html>

^{xxiv} <https://www.cnn.com/2020/11/19/politics/new-york-schools-cuomo-de-blasio/index.html>

RESOLUTION

Date: December 1, 2020

Committee of Origin: Health & Human Services

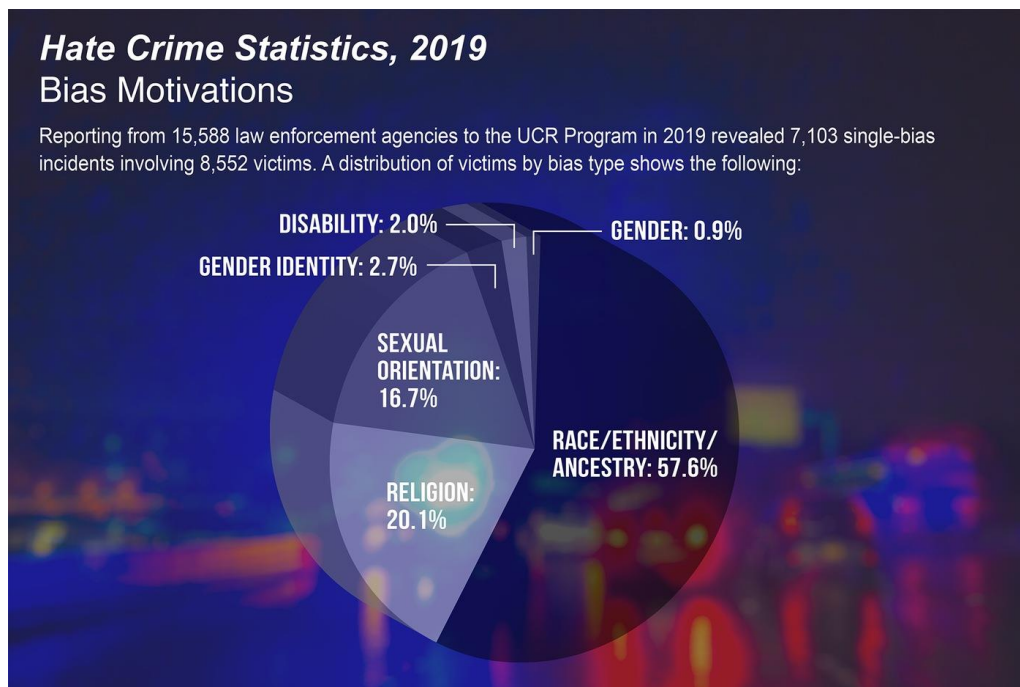
Re: Condemnation of hate crimes and support for education and training.

Full Board Vote: 38 In Favor 2 Against 2 Abstentions 0 Present

Committee: 6-0-0-0. Non-committee Board members: 4-0-0-0.

This resolution is based on the following facts:

- The FBI reports data on hate crimes “motivated by biases based on race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, and ethnicity.”ⁱ Crimes include intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism, simple assault, aggregated assault, and other offenses.ⁱⁱ
- According to the FBI, in 2019
 - Hate crimes in the United States rose to their highest level in 10+ years.ⁱⁱⁱ
 - More murders motivated by hate were recorded than ever before.^{iv}
 - More rapes motivated by hate were recorded than ever before (based on available data).^v
 - Almost 1 in 10 victims of hate crimes were juveniles.^{vi}
 - 55.8% of hate crimes were motivated by a race/ethnicity/ancestry bias; 21.4% were prompted by religious bias; and 16.8% resulted from sexual-orientation bias. Of race/ethnicity/ancestry bias, 48.4% were motivated by anti-Black or African American bias. Of religious bias, 60.3% were anti-Jewish and 13.3% were anti-Islamic (Muslim). ***This list does not include all categories. See the report^{vii} and chart below for more data.***
 - Of increases from 2018, anti-Semitic hate crimes increased by 14%; hate crimes directed at Latinos rose ~9%; and hate crimes against those who identify as LGBTQ increased including an 18% increase in crimes against the transgender community.^{viii}
 - New York City reported the following incidents per bias motivation: 90 race/ethnicity/ancestry; 266 religion; 53 sexual orientation; 1 disability; 0 gender; and 13 gender identity.^{ix} (For updated information, see the NYPD’s hate crime reports.^x)



Source: FBI, “FBI Releases 2019 Hate Crime Statistics,” November 16, 2020

- So far in 2020, there has been an increase in bias crimes against those who identify as transgender and Asian-American.^{xi}
- F.B.I. data undercounts the number of hate crimes in the U.S. because 1) local agencies are not required to report hate crime data to the F.B.I. Last year 2,172 agencies of 15,000+ reported data. According to the FBI, this represents 93% of the U.S. population.^{xii} And 2) many victims do not report incidents. Department of Justice studies estimate that an average of 250,000 people are victimized by hate crimes each year.^{xiii}
- According to a 2020 Department of Homeland Security report called “Homeland Threat Assessment,” “racially and ethnically motivated violent extremists—specifically white supremacist extremists (WSEs) . . . remain the most persistent and lethal threat in the Homeland. . . . WSEs have demonstrated longstanding intent to target racial and religious minorities, members of the LGBTQ+ community, politicians, and those they believe promote multi-culturalism and globalization at the expense of the WSE identity. Since 2018, they have conducted more lethal attacks in the United States than any other DVE movement.” The report notes that “racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists could seek to exploit concerns about social injustice issues to incite violence and exploit otherwise peaceful protests movements.”^{xiv} The number of white nationalist groups grew 55 % between 2017 and 2019.^{xv}

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan rejects and condemns all forms of hate and white supremacist extremism; affirms every person’s rights to freedom of expression, protest, and safety; and stands in solidarity with all those who are targeted because of their race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, gender and gender identity, sexual orientation, immigration status, disabilities, and all other classes protected by NYC human rights law.^{xvi} Advocates argue that in addition to the classes listed above, those with homeless status should be included as a protected class in hate crimes reporting, policies, and legislation.^{xvii} (See The National Coalition for the Homeless’s 2018 report^{xviii} for relevant statistics.) We condemn any act of hate toward those who are vulnerable because of poverty or economic status, including those experiencing homelessness.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan calls on the Mayor to include more robust anti-hate crime and community resilience curricula appropriate for in person and remote learning in NYC’s schools; and the Manhattan District Attorney’s Hate Crime Unit^{xix} to provide more educational outreach to schools, community groups, and religious organizations on strategies for identifying and reporting hate crimes to law enforcement as well as information on available resources and supports.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan calls on NYC to provide the Manhattan Borough President’s Office with resources needed to continue and build on their effective diversity, equity, and inclusion work. The Manhattan Borough President’s Office asks questions related to demographics on Community Board applications and makes this data publicly available;^{xx} they regularly review and modify the questions to enhance data and the review process. (For example, they recently included additional choices in response to the “Tell Us How You Identify” question and included a new question about participation in trainings.) To enhance this further, they could include more questions and possible responses related to demographics (e.g., income or economic status) and applicants’ experiences with diversity, equity, and inclusion work. The Manhattan Borough President’s Office also provides Board members with diversity, equity, and inclusion training in collaboration with the NYC Commission on Human Rights. With additional resources, they could provide more support for Community Boards to address issues specific to their Boards and districts; and more guidance for Boards to develop diversity,

equity, and inclusion committees and/or task forces so they can take proactive stances and develop strategies to address individual and community biases that lead to discrimination and hate crimes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Community Board 7/Manhattan calls on the NYPD to continue to improve data collection and reporting on hate crimes and provide training to improve trust between law enforcement and communities to encourage more reporting of hate crimes.

ⁱ <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2019>

ⁱⁱ <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2019/topic-pages/incidents-and-offenses>

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/16/us/hate-crime-rate.html>

^{iv} <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/16/us/hate-crime-rate.html>

^v <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/publications#Hate-Crime%20Statistics>

^{vi} <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2019/topic-pages/tables/table-7.xls>

^{vii} <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2019/topic-pages/incidents-and-offenses>

^{viii} <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/16/us/hate-crime-rate.html>

^{ix} https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2019/tables/table-13-state-cuts/new_york.xls

^x <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/stats/reports-analysis/hate-crimes.page>

^{xi} <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/16/us/hate-crime-rate.html>

^{xii} <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2019/resource-pages/about-hate-crime>

^{xiii} <https://www.splcenter.org/news/2020/11/16/fbi-reports-increase-hate-crimes-2019-hate-based-murders-more-doubled>

^{xiv} https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/2020_10_06_homeland-threat-assessment.pdf

^{xv} <https://www.splcenter.org/presscenter/year-hate-2019-white-nationalist-groups-rise-second-year-row-55-2017>

^{xvi} <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/cchr/index.page>

^{xvii} <https://nationalhomeless.org/campaigns/hate-crimes/>

^{xviii} <https://nationalhomeless.org/campaigns/hate-crimes/>

^{xix} <https://www.manhattanda.org/our-work/community-partnerships/combating-hate/>

^{xx} <https://www.manhattanbp.nyc.gov/cb-7/>