



BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD 8

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Laura Spalter, Chairperson

Ciara Gannon, District Manager

NOTICE OF BOARD MEETING

OFFICERS:

Vice Chairperson

Bob Bender

Secretary

Robert Jacklosky

Treasurer

Joyce Campbell Priveterre

COMMITTEE CHAIRS:

Aging

Daniel Padernacht

Budget

David Gellman

Economic Development

Nicholas Fazio

Education, Libraries & Cultural Affairs

Sylvia Alexander

Environment & Sanitation

Robert Fanuzzi

Health, Hospitals & Social Services

Omar Murray

Housing

Theodore R. Morris II

Land Use

Charles G. Moerdler

Law, Rules & Ethics

Martin Wolpoff

Parks & Recreation

Ramdat Singh

Public Safety

Edward Green

Traffic & Transportation

Debra Travis

Youth

Julia Gomez

A Public Hearing pursuant to the amended NYS Open Meetings Law will take place at 6:30 pm before the full board meeting. A Separate Notice has been distributed.

The regular Board Meeting of Bronx Community Board 8 will be held via Zoom on **Tuesday, May 10, 2022, at 7:00 PM.**

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/2114033690>

Join Zoom Meeting by Phone: +16465588656

Passcode: 2114033690#

AGENDA

1. Public Gallery Session
2. Report from the Bronx Borough President's Office
3. Report from the 50th Police Precinct
4. Chairperson's Report
5. Treasurer's Report
6. District Manager's Report
7. Report from the NYC Department of City Planning
8. Roll Call
9. Committee Report:
 - a) Land Use
 - b) Law, Rules & Ethics
 - c) Parks & Recreation
 - d) Public Safety
 - e) Traffic & Transportation
 - f) Youth
 - g) Aging
 - h) Budget
 - i) Economic Development
 - j) Education, Libraries & Cultural Affairs
 - k) Environment & Sanitation
 - l) Health, Hospitals & Social Services
 - m) Housing
 - n) Special Committee on Hudson River Greenway
 - o) Special Committee on Racial Equity
 - p) Special Committee on Veteran Services
 - q) Nominating Committee
10. Discussion of Executive Committee Meeting Minutes of May 4, 2022
11. Approval of Board Meeting Minutes of April 12, 2022
12. Miscellaneous Business

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

Open Meetings Law: Videoconferencing Ch. 56 Laws 2022

Date: **Tuesday, May 10, 2022**

Time: **6:30 pm**

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/2114033690>

Join Zoom Meeting by Phone: **+16465588656** Passcode: **2114033690#**

Pursuant to amendments to the NYS Part WW of chapter 56 of the Laws of 2022 Bronx Community Board No. 8 must (a) hold a public hearing on the subject, and (b) following the public hearing, adopt a resolution (or, in the case of the City, a local law) that authorizes in order to follow a hybrid meeting model. A resolution adopted by a public body must specify whether the authorization contained in it applies not only to the public body but also to its committees.

The New York State Open Meetings Law has recently been amended to add new provisions specifying how and when a public body may use videoconferencing in conducting its meetings. These provisions may be found in **Part WW of chapter 56 of the Laws of 2022 (below)**. This law was enacted on April 9, 2022 and took effect immediately. However, its requirements relating to videoconferencing do not apply for 60 days after enactment. Thus, before June 9, 2022, public bodies may, in the same manner as before the law's enactment, meet and provide for public attendance by remote means. The new law remains in effect until July 1, 2024, at which point it sunsets and ceases to apply.

Laura Spalter
Chair

The New York State Open Meetings Law has recently been amended to add new provisions specifying how and when a public body may use videoconferencing in conducting its meetings. These provisions may be found in Part WW of chapter 56 of the Laws of 2022 (set forth below). This law was enacted on April 9, 2022 and took effect immediately. However, its requirements relating to videoconferencing do not apply for 60 days after enactment. Thus, before June 9, 2022, public bodies may, in the same manner as before the law's enactment, meet and provide for public attendance by remote means. The new law remains in effect until July 1, 2024, at which point it sunsets and ceases to apply.

The new law is intended to provide a greater degree of flexibility than at present for political subdivisions and their agencies to provide for remote attendance at meetings of public bodies. It applies to (a) public corporations and political subdivisions (including the City of New York as a whole), (b) any "committee or subcommittee or other similar body" of a public corporation or political subdivision, and (c) public bodies as defined elsewhere in the Open Meetings Law. Under the new law, the City could, by local law, establish procedures for remote participation in meetings. Such procedures would apply to all City agencies subject to the Open Meetings Law with the exception of community boards, which would be free to make their own decisions about remote participation in meetings. If the City fails to act by local law, each City agency subject

to the Open Meetings Law can establish procedures for remote participation in its own meetings. If it has committees and subcommittees, it may (but need not) allow them to establish their own procedures.

Whatever the entity that establishes procedures for remote participation in meetings, the law requires that such procedures be adopted in a certain way and meet certain requirements. The starting point is that at least a quorum of the members of a public body holding a meeting must be present at one or more physical locations where members of the public may attend in person. When that requirement is satisfied, the public body (or the City as a whole, if it wishes to establish a uniform procedure for all of its public bodies) may permit other members – that is, members who are not required to make a quorum -- to attend remotely by videoconference, regardless of their location or its accessibility to the public, if such attendance is necessitated by “extraordinary circumstances.” Examples of such “extraordinary circumstances”, according to the new law, are “disability, illness, caregiving responsibilities, or any other significant or unexpected factor or event which precludes the member’s physical attendance at such meeting[.]” Remote attendance must include audio and visual components which “ensure that members of the public body can be heard, seen and identified while the meeting is being conducted[.]” Members who attend remotely at locations not accessible to the public do not count towards a quorum, but may participate and vote in the meeting.

It should be noted that whether to permit members of a public body not needed for a quorum to attend remotely at a location not accessible to the public is a discretionary decision of the public body (or the City, as applicable) under the new law. If the public body or the City wishes to allow such remote attendance, it must (a) hold a public hearing on the subject, and (b) following the public hearing, adopt a resolution (or, in the case of the City, a local law) that authorizes this practice. A resolution adopted by a public body must specify whether the authorization contained in it applies not only to the public body but also to its committees and subcommittees, or whether its committees and subcommittees are free to decide for themselves about remote attendance. A public body (or the City, if it has chosen to act by local law for all of its public bodies) must then formulate more detailed procedures that govern remote attendance, both by members of the public and members of the public body. These procedures must be posted on the public body's website (or on the City's website, if the City has chosen to act for all of its public bodies), and must, at a minimum, specify the “extraordinary circumstances” or “other significant or unexpected factor[s] or event[s]” which would justify remote attendance by a member of the public body. Pursuant to the new law, this is the totality of the process that provides for remote attendance at meetings. Rulemaking under the City's Administrative Procedure Act is not specified or required.

If a public body (or the City acting for all of its public bodies) chooses to allow members not needed for a quorum to attend remotely at a place not accessible to the public, then, at any meeting where this occurs, members of the public must also be allowed to attend the meeting remotely. If the meeting is one in which the public can participate, members of the public must be allowed to participate remotely, to the same extent as members of the public who attend in person at the location or locations where the meeting is held. When all members of a public body attend a meeting at a location or locations accessible to the public, the Open Meetings Law does not require that members of the public be allowed to attend or participate remotely. Note, however, that the New York City Charter separately requires, in section 1063(d), that “[e]ach city agency, committee, commission and task force”, with the exception of community boards, provide a live webcast of its meetings, where practicable, to the extent they are required to be public pursuant to the Open Meetings Law. This in effect provides for remote public attendance at all meetings, regardless of whether or not all members of a public body attend at a location or locations accessible to the public, barring unusual circumstances which make remote public attendance impracticable.

The new law also sets forth certain ancillary requirements related to meetings where one or more members of a public body will attend at a location or locations not accessible to the public. The meeting notice, issued pursuant to section 104 of the Public Officers Law, must, in addition to stating the physical location or locations where the meeting will be held and where in person attendance will be possible, must state that the meeting will include a videoconferencing component and indicate where members of the public can view and, if applicable, participate in the meeting. The notice must also indicate where records required to be posted and made available pursuant to section 103 of the Public Officers Law may be found. Minutes of the meeting, required to be produced by section 106 of the Public Officers Law, must list all members of the public body who attended remotely. In order to memorialize that the public body acted within the parameters of the statute, the minutes should also state the reason for each member's remote attendance, in such detail as may be possible without infringing on the member's personal privacy. In addition to minutes, each meeting with a videoconferencing component must be recorded, and the recording must be posted on the public body's website within five business days of the meeting and maintained there for at least five years. (Note that the City Charter separately requires, in section 1063(d), that all portions of meetings required to be public pursuant to the Open Meetings Law "be recorded in digital video format[.]") A transcription of the meeting must also be made available on request. Finally, in order to ensure compliance with these requirements, a public body that permits remote attendance at its meetings must maintain its own website.

As noted, the requirements of the new law relating to remote attendance at meetings apply beginning on June 9, 2022. However, the new law further provides that, if a State disaster emergency declared by the Governor or a local state of emergency is in effect, a public body may continue to hold its meetings entirely by remote means, provided it determines that the circumstances giving rise to the emergency impair its ability to hold in person meetings. The public body should post this determination on its website, including the reason or reasons existing circumstances prevent it from meeting in person.

18

PART WW

19 Section 1. Subdivision (c) of section 103 of the public officers law,
20 as added by chapter 289 of the laws of 2000, is amended to read
as

21 follows:

22 (c) A public body ~~[that uses videoconferencing~~
~~to conduct its meet-~~

23 ings] shall provide an opportunity for the public to attend, listen and
24 observe ~~[at any site]~~ meetings in at least one physical location at
25 which a member participates.

26 § 2. The public officers law is amended by adding a new section
103-a

27 to read as follows:

28 § 103-a. Videoconferencing by public bodies. 1. For the
29 purposes of

30 this section, "local public body" shall mean a public corporation
31 as

32 defined in section sixty-six of the general construction law, a poli-
33 tical subdivision as defined in section one hundred of the
34 general

35 municipal law or a committee or subcommittee or
36 other similar body of

37 such entity, or any entity for which a quorum is required in order
38 to

39 conduct public business and

40 which consists of two or more members,

41 performing a governmental function for an entity limited in the

42 execution of its official functions to a portion only of the state, or a

43 political subdivision of the state, or for an agency or department

44 ther-

45 eof. For the purposes of this section, a public body shall be as

46 defined in subdivision two of section one hundred two of this

47 article.

48 2. A public body may, in its discretion, use videoconferencing to

49 conduct its

50 meetings pursuant to the requirements of this article

51 provided that a minimum number of members are present to

52 fulfill the

53 public body's

54 quorum requirement in the same physical location or

55 locations where the public can attend and the following criteria

56 are

57 met:

58 (a) the governing board of a county, city, town or village has

59 adopted

60 a local law, or a public body has adopted a

61 resolution, or the senate

62 and assembly have adopted a joint resolution, following a public

63 hear-

64 ing, authorizing the use of videoconferencing:

65 (i) for itself and its committees or subcommittees; or,

66 (ii) specifying that each committee or subcommittee may

67 make its own

68 determination;

69 (iii) provided however, each community board in a city with a

70 popu-

71 lation of one million or more shall make its own determination;

1 (b) the
public body has established written procedures governing
2 member and public attendance consistent with this section, and
such
3 written procedures shall be conspicuously posted on
the public website
4 of the public body;
5 (c) members of the public body shall be physically present at any
such
6 meeting unless such member is unable to be physically present at
any
7 such meeting location due to extraordinary circumstances,
as set forth
8 in the resolution and written procedures adopted pursuant to
paragraphs
9 (a) and (b) of this subdivision, including disability, illness, caregiv-
10 ing responsibilities, or any other significant or
unexpected factor or
11 event which precludes the member's physical attendance at such
meeting;
12 (d) except in the case of executive sessions conducted pursuant
to
13 section one hundred five of this article, the public
body shall ensure
14 that members of the public body can be heard, seen and identified,
while
15 the meeting is being conducted, including but not limited to
any
16 motions, proposals, resolutions, and any other matter formally
discussed
17 or voted upon;
18 (e) the minutes
of the meetings involving videoconferencing shall
19 include which, if any, members participated remotely and shall be
avail-
20 able to the public pursuant to section one hundred six of this
article;
21 (f) if videoconferencing is used to conduct a meeting, the public
22 notice for the meeting shall inform
the public that videoconferencing
23 will be used, where the public can view and/or participate in such
meet-
24 ing, where required documents and records will be posted or
available,
25 and identify the physical location for the meeting where the
public can

26 attend;
27 (g) the public body shall provide that each meeting conducted
using
28 videoconferencing shall be recorded and such recordings posted or
linked
29 on the public website of
the public body within five business days
30 following the meeting, and shall remain so available for a
minimum of
31 five years thereafter. Such recordings shall be transcribed upon
32 request;
33 (h) if videoconferencing is used to conduct a meeting, the public
body
34 shall provide the opportunity for members of the public to view
such
35 meeting via video, and to participate in proceedings via
videoconference
36 in real time where public comment
or participation is authorized and
37 shall ensure that videoconferencing authorizes the same public
partic-
38 ipation or testimony as in person participation or testimony; and
39 (i) a local public body electing to utilize videoconferencing to
40 conduct its meetings must maintain an official website.
41 3. The in person participation requirements of paragraph (c) of
subdi-
42 vision two of this section shall not apply during a state disaster
emer-
43 gency declared by the governor pursuant to section twenty-eight
of the
44 executive law, or a local state of
emergency proclaimed by the chief
45 executive of a county, city, village or town pursuant to section
twen-
46 ty-four of the executive law, if the
public body determines that the
47 circumstances necessitating the emergency declaration would
affect or
48 impair the ability of the public body to hold an in person meeting.
49 4. No later than January first, two thousand twenty-four,
the commit-
50 tee on open government, created by paragraph (a) of subdivision
one of
51 section eighty-nine of this chapter, shall issue a report to the gover-
52 nor, the temporary president of the senate, the speaker of the
assembly,

53 the chair of the senate standing committee on local government,
the

54 chair of the senate standing committee on investigations
and government

55 operations, the chair of the assembly standing committee on
local

56 governments, and the chair of the assembly standing committee on
govern-

1 mental operations concerning the application and implementation
of such

2 law and any further recommendations governing the use of
videoconferenc-

3 ing by public bodies to conduct meetings pursuant to this section.

4 5. Open meetings of any public body that are broadcast or that
use

5 videoconferencing shall utilize technology to permit
access by members

6 of the public with disabilities consistent with the 1990 Americans
with

7 Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended,
and corresponding guidelines. For

8 the purposes of this section, "disability" shall have the meaning

9 defined in section two hundred ninety-two of the executive law.

10 § 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 7 of the public offi-
11 cers law to the contrary, for sixty days after the effective date of
12 this act any public body shall be authorized to meet and take such
13 action authorized by law without permitting in public-in-person
access

14 to meetings and authorize such meetings to be held
remotely by confer-

15 ence call or similar service, provided that the public has the ability

16 to view or listen to such proceeding and that such meetings are
recorded

17 and later transcribed.

18 § 4. This act shall take effect immediately and shall expire and be

19 deemed repealed July 1, 2024.



Pursuant to recent NYS legislation signed by Governor Kathy Hochul (Bill S1150A), The Community Board is required to post material to be discussed at a public meeting. Please know that the material below has not been voted on or discussed by the full board at this time.

DRAFT Hybrid Resolution Revised

Whereas, the New York State Legislature has passed, and Governor Hochul has signed, new legislation concerning implementation of the Open Meetings Law, which will remain in effect through June 1, 2024; and

Whereas, Part WW of Chapter 56 of the Laws of 2022 mandates that as of June 9, 2022 all community board members must return to attending meetings in person unless the Board chooses the Hybrid Model option, which allows an exemption with timely notice for Board members with extenuating circumstances, such as illness, disability, caretaking responsibilities, or any other significant or unexpected factor which precludes the member's physical presence at such meeting, to participate via videoconferencing; and

Whereas, under the Hybrid Model board members who are exempt from attending meetings in person, may vote offsite via videoconferencing; but will not be counted toward the quorum; and

Whereas, a board member appearing virtually must at all times be able to be heard, seen and identified; and

Whereas, In the event that a board member attends virtually the name and specific reason for virtual attendance will be noted in the monthly minutes; and

Whereas, public engagement has increased significantly over the past two years, and the Hybrid Option allows for full participation at meetings on the part of the public via video conferencing; and

Whereas, Bronx Community Board 8 held a duly advertised public hearing on May 10, 2022 as required; and

Whereas, the Hybrid Model, which allows for remote public participation presents many technical challenges absent professional Information Technology (IT) support as well as evening staff support;

Whereas, Community Board 8 committees may or may not choose to implement the Hybrid Model at their discretion so long as the public notice specifically advises the community when the hybrid model will be utilized;

Therefore, be it resolved, that Bronx Community Board 8 and its committees at their discretion adopt the Hybrid Model to provide the public, including those with disabilities, the ability to attend and participate remotely with the condition that the Board will review its efficacy after six months when at such time a vote on its renewal will take place.

Therefore be it further resolved, that Bronx Community Board 8 will endeavor to implement the Hybrid Model after research, investment in appropriate technology, and training of board members in its use have been completed.

Therefore be it further resolved, that public meetings of the board or its committees that utilize video conferencing will be appropriately publicly noticed and include physical locations and remote links with directions on how to participate pursuant to the new Open Meetings Law.

Bronx Community Board 8
May 2022
Resolution to Approve FY 2023 Operating Budget

WHEREAS, the Treasurer and District Manager of Bronx Community Board 8 prepared a projected operating budget(below) for the Board's expenses for FY 2023.

BE IT RESOLVED, Community Board 8 approves the projected operating budget for FY 23.

| Short code | Description | FY 2023 |
|------------|---|-----------|
| 100 | Supplies and Materials - General | \$ 1,000 |
| 101 | Printing Supplies | \$ 1,000 |
| 117 | Postage | \$ 500 |
| 302 | Telecommunications Equipment | \$ 250 |
| 314 | Office Furniture | \$ 2,000 |
| 315 | Office Equipment | \$ 1,000 |
| 40B | DOIT Phone Expenses | \$ 2570 |
| 400 | Contractual Expenditures - General | \$ 500 |
| 417 | Advertising | \$ 250 |
| 451 | Local Travel Expenditures - General | \$ 100 |
| 499 | Other Expenditures - General | \$ 20,000 |
| 600 | Contractual Services - General | \$ 500 |
| 608 | Maintenance and Repairs - General - Contractual | \$ 250 |
| 624 | Cleaning Services - Contractual | \$ 5,000 |
| 706 | Prompt Payments Interest | \$ 100 |
| | | |
| Total | | \$ 35,020 |

BRONX COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 8

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Street Activity Permit Office Application (SAPO) - The Marble Hill Resident Association has applied for a full street closure on West 228th Street and Marble Hill Avenue to West 230th Street and Marble Hill Avenue. The 60 Years of Community Service Anniversary event will take place on Saturday, June 18, 2022. The event (including set up and break down) will take place from 12:00 PM to 9:00 PM.

WHEREAS on Monday, April 25, 2022, the Housing committee heard a presentation from Mr. T. Edwards, President of the Marble Hill Resident Council, Inc., request for a one-time full street closure on West 228th Street and Marble Hill Avenue to West 230th Street and Marble Hill Avenue for an event to take place on Saturday, June 18, 2022, from the hours of 12:00 PM to 9:00 PM, and

WHEREAS the Marble Hill Resident Association will sponsor this one-day block party event. The event will acknowledge 60 years of community service by Roosevelt Spivey, of Marble Hill's International Unisex Salon, known to the community as Rosey's Barber Shop; and

WHEREAS Mr. Spivey is a staple within the community deserving of acknowledgement as well as the community he wishes to give thanks to for their support through the decades,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

Community Board No. 8 Bronx supports the permit for the full street closure on June 18, 2022, between the hours of 12:00 PM to 9:00 PM on Marble Hill Avenue between West 228th Street and West 230th Street.

There being no quorum, the majority Committee member present recommends approval of said SAPO application.

In Favor: J. Reyes, Housing Committee Member

Abstain: 0

Oppose: 0

* "After 58 years, iconic barbershop may succumb to rent hike
Posted March 15, 2020 Riverdale Press - By ANTHONY CAPOTE

Roosevelt Spivey has cut hair on the corner of West 228th Street and Marble Hill Avenue for nearly six decades.

Known by many of his friends and customers as "Rosey," Spivey first took over Marble Hill's International Unisex Salon in 1962. Back then, Marble Hill was a mostly white neighborhood of working-class Irish and Italian customers. By the

middle of that decade, though, those residents started moving out, and the North Carolina native started finding himself serving an increasingly black community.

Today, Rosey's Barber Shop, as many informally call it, is almost always packed to the brim with customers, both new and old. The walls are adorned with pictures of clients both old and young, along with more than a few proclamations and notable citations from local elected officials like former U.S. Rep. Charlie Rangel and current U.S. Rep. Adriano Espaillat, as well as some local news coverage from this very newspaper.

On Friday, in fact, most of the people in the shop weren't even getting their hair cut. They simply stopped in for a chat with Spivey, his assistant manager Garfield Myrie, and their childhood friends — all of whom have been patrons of Rosey's Barber Shop since childhood.

"I got four generations that I am working on right now, and the fifth one is in process," Spivey said of his clientele. "I know all the people in the neighborhood like family."

Take Joe White, for example, who grew up in the neighborhood but left in 1985 for the military. Since then, White has remained active in uniform, even working at the Pentagon in Washington, a city he still calls home.

"Every time I have come back home, this is where I come to get my hair cut," White said. "I have, since I retired, come home every two weeks to get my hair cut."

But all that might be coming to an end sooner than anyone thought. After 58 years in Marble Hill, Spivey — who turns 81 next month — was told by his landlord in a letter that his monthly rent was doubling from \$1,400 to \$2,900.

The new price takes effect April 1, unless Spivey can find some way to talk the landlord down.

"There is no way the shop can sustain that \$2,900 a month, even if I raise the prices to 25 cents a head," he said, pointing to the price chart near his chair, which customers say hasn't changed in decades.

"Unbelievable. The man is a fixture in the community," said Walter Watson, a 54-year-old bus driver who has had Spivey cut his hair for as long as he can remember.

"What are they going to replace us with? Another doughnut shop or whatever? This place is a fixture to all the kids who've grown up here."

Fighting over rent is nothing new for Spivey and his 151 W. 228th St., location. The landlord tried to bump Spivey's rent in 2015, but the might of Charlie Rangel was enough to convince the landlord to leave Spivey's rent alone.

But Rangel is now long retired, and even that landlord is long gone. Abraham Rosenstock sold the building the barbershop calls home in 2017. The new landlord is not much more than a piece of paper with a corporate name: 11 West 172 LLC. The company's registered address is 199 Lee Ave., in the South Williamsburg neighborhood of Brooklyn, a building that is reportedly home to 1,391 other such limited liability corporations belonging to hundreds of landlords.

According to real estate news outlet The Real Deal, the Brooklyn address has one landlord's LLC for every 2.5 square feet of real estate in the building. The landlord has not responded to any calls or requests for comment, except to say that whatever plans he has for the space is his own business.

In the meantime, Spivey has reached out to the community and local elected officials for help holding onto his shop, which longtime customer Scott Dread claimed was the only black-owned business left in the neighborhood.

Spivey's customers highlighted how important the business has been — not just to them, but their parents and children who have also been clients of Marble Hill's International Unisex Salon over the last 58 years.

"We come back here, and it's not just coming to sit and talk, but it's a family place," White said. "You feel that sense of home to this community, which is absent when you walk out of that door."

As the Rev. J. Loren Russell put it: Spivey's shop contributes more to Marble Hill than simply being a place of business. Its social component is much more important.

"In black communities in particular, barber shops have a presence. It is where we come to have our history and our engagement. This is more than a place where we come to get our hair cut," said Russell, an associate pastor at two churches in the South Bronx, as he waited to get the same cut Spivey has given him every week for the past 40 years.

"So, if (he) leaves," Russell said, "that means there is no place in the community for everyone to come together and galvanize.""

* <https://www.riverdalepress.com/stories/after-58-years-iconic-barbershop-may-succumb-to-rent-hike.71453>

RESOLUTIONS
Public Safety Committee
Bronx Community Board 8
April 19th, 2022

RENEWAL APPLICATION: Liquor, Wine, Beer & Cider.

WHEREAS, Joan Henchy, a Representative of Gaelic Athletic Association of Greater New York, located at 201 West 240th Street, appeared before the Public Safety Committee on April 19th, 2022 to renew the establishment's liquor license.

WHEREAS, the address on the application was incorrect and the Representative stated she would submit the proper address with SLA the following day.

WHEREAS, Representatives of NYPD's 50th Precinct stated they were unaware of any prior notable disturbances or complaints about this establishment.

WHEREAS, the Public Safety Committee unanimously approved this application.

Therefore, **BE IT RESOLVED**, Bronx Community Board 8 approves this application.

In Favor: C. Calhoun, E. Green, R. Kaplan, G. Santiago, S. Vasquez, S. Villaverde

Opposed: 0

Abstained: 0

AMENDED-RESOLUTION-ELCA COMMITTEE-5-10-22

WHEREAS Ms. Armstrong submitted a SAPO APPLICATION for a street closing on 6-5-22 to celebrate Amalgamated Nursery School Spring Bazaar Block Party, and

WHEREAS the street at Gale Place between Orloff Avenue and Van Cortlandt Park, and

WHEREAS the street closure will take place from 11:00am to 3:00pm, and

WHEREAS this event has been held in the past

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Education, Libraries Committee supports this event

VOTE-IN FAVOR-5 OPPOSED-0 ABSTENTION-0

S. Alexander, C. Barnes, M. Esema, M. Joyce, R. Singh

Whereas, Rabbi Shemtov of the Chabad of Riverdale has submitted a SAPO Application for the celebration of Lag Baomer to be held on May 19, 2022 on West 235 Street between Independence Avenue and Douglas Avenue, and

Whereas, the street closing will take place from 2:30pm to 8:00pm

This event has been held successfully in the past approximately 20 years

Therefore Be IT Resolved that the Education, Libraries & Cultural Affairs Committee supports this event

VOTE-IN FAVOR-6 OPPOSED-0 ABSTENTIONS_

S. Alexander, C. Barnes, M. Esema, M. Joyce, R. Singh, M. Wolpoff