CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

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December 9, 2019 Start: 10:07 AM Recess: 11:20 AM

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm 14th Fl.

B E F O R E: JUSTIN BRANNAN

Chairperson

PETER A. KOO Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Costa Constantintides

Ruben Diaz, Sr.
Deborah L. Rose
Eric A. Ulrich
Adrienne E. Adams
Joseph C. Borelli
Justin L. Brannan

Andrew Cohan Mark Gjonaj Mark Levine

Francisco P. Moya Carlina Rivera Eric A. Ulrich

James G. Van Bramer

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

Sarah Krautheim our VP of Public Affairs Trust for Governor's Island

Clare Newman, Trust for Governor's Island
Marissa DeDominicis, Earth Matter
Mary Birnbaun, Friends of Governors Island

Maggie Flannigan, Waterfront Alliance

(sound check)

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3 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Are you guys ready? 4 [background comments, pause] Okay, good morning 5 everybody. My name is Justin Brannan, but I've to 6 [qavel] I always forget that. Good morning everyone. 7 My name is Justin Brannan, and I have the privilege 8 of chairing the Committee on Resiliency and 9 Waterfronts. I want to welcome you to our hearing on 10 Governor's Island today. I also want to extend my 11 thanks to my good colleague Council Member Koo who 12 chairs the Parks and Recreation Committee for joining 13 me today. This hearing will provide our committees 14 with an opportunity to hear from the Trust for 15 Governor's Island, the Governor's Island National Monument, advocates and tenants on the island about 16 17 ongoing proposed construction projects, plans for 18 future tenants and the new passenger ferry that went The Council has 19 into effect this past summer. 20 historically conducted regular hearings on Governors 21 Island to learn about ongoing developments, and use of the island. Since it has been a few years since 2.2 23 our last update, our committees look forward to

hearing from all the parties here today. Governs

Island is located about two miles from where we are

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION her at 250 Broadway. It's currently open to the public from May 1st to October 31st. In 2003, the federal government sold 150 of the island's 172 acres to the City of New York with the remaining 22 acres declared the Governors Island National Monument overseen by the National Park Service. The island is home to an award winning park, historic buildings, the New York Harbor School and cultural facilities. I July the Trust for Governors Island added a new 400passenger ferry to its fleet, and this past September the Lower Manhattan Cultural Council opened a 40,000 square foot art center that includes artist studios, galleries, performance spaces and a café. Visitors to Governors Island enjoyed biking and walking along the great promenade playing and relaxing in one of the four hills and taking in breathtaking views of the city and New York Harbor. What will the island look like in the next few years? In 2016, Mayor de Blasio announced plans to transform Governors Island into a year-round destination, and in August of last year, the city initiated the Public Review Process to rezone approximately 33 acres on the southern portion of the island to create up to 4.5 million square feet

of new development. In October, the New York Times

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COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION reported that the Trust is considering developing a center for climate adaption research and has reached out to consultants to help study this idea. Additionally, uses being considered include a hotel, dorms, a university, convention center, offices and retail space. It is very important that whatever development does occur on the island that the island remains open and accessible to all members of the public, and not just the select few who can afford these new recreational opportunities. So, we look forward to hearing where the Trust is in this process, and how the trust will balance the need to fund operations on the island with the need for open space. We also look forward to hearing how additional development will account for the effects of climate change specifically sea level rise, coastal surge and flooding. Will 4.5 million square feet of new development stress the island's current infrastructure? What resiliency measures will be considered? How will tenants, residents and visitors be evacuated in the case of an emergency? Although we may be early in these planning stages, the trust must consider all these factors and issues as it

proceeds through the environmental review and

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COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 7 rezoning process. So, before I begin, I want to, of course, thank my committee staff, Committee Counsel Jessica Steinberg-Albin; Senior Policy Analyst Patrick Mobile, Senior Finance Analyst Jonathan Seltzer and my Senior Advisor Jonathan Yedin and, of course, Council staff from the Parks and Recreation Committee for putting—for all the hard work in putting this hearing together. So, I now want to turn is over to Council Member Koo for his opening remarks.

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Brannon. Good morning. I'm Peter Koo, Chair of the Council's Committee on Parks and Recreation. I'd like to thank Council Member Justin Barron Chair of the Committee on Resiliencies and Waterfronts for agreement to hold this joint meeting. Today's meeting will examine the status and plans for development on Governs Island. The Council has typically studied—No. The Council has typically conducted periodic hearings on the progress made on the Governor Islands because we know that this island holds so much promise from an educational, historical and recreation point of view. Govern Island has a long and distinguished history in the New York City

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION first serving as a military base from the late 1700s until the late 1600s. Then a Coast Guard facility until 1996, and most recently as recreationrecreational area for New Yorkers. In 2003, ownership of the island was transferred to New York City from the federal government and the island was jointly managed by National Park Service and the Governors Island Preservation and Educational cooperation a non-profit corporation formed for the purpose of redeveloping and managing the island. Ultimately, the Trust for Governor Island was created in 2010, and it's responsible for all-overall operations and redevelopment of the island. Afterwhile the U.S. National Park Service is responsible for various historic buildings and monuments on the island, ever since the city gained control over the island, numerous ideas have been proposed on what if any developmental occurrence. It is important to note that as part of the transfer from the federal government, a series of fee restrictions was imposed. For example, the island must remain accessible to the public in perpetuity and at least 90 acres must be used from partnering educational and open space uses and low residential development may occur. [coughs]

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COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 2 Ove the years as the island became a more attractive 3 destination from a recreational and historical point 4 of view, with the creation of the Hills Park, various event programming and restoration of historic buildings. Additionally various organizations rooted 6 7 themselves on the island including the Billion Oyster Project, the Harbor School, the Lower Manhattan 8 Cultural Council with the goal of making the use of the island for cultural, educational and recreational 10 11 purposes. The ultimate purpose of this island is still up for debate and consideration with most 12 13 agreeing that you should continue to serve the 14 various purposes that have been associated with the 15 island since the city took over. However, development of the south side of the island remains unclear. 16 17 Mayor in 2016 launched a plan to make the south side 18 of the island into an innovation center bringing together innovations and entrepreneurs and educators 19 20 to generate new ideas and-and economic activities. 21 The plan also calls for keeping the island open year 2.2 round with the hope that you will create several billion square feet of educational, cultural research 2.3

and retrial uses. Since then, the city initiated the

Public Review process for rezoning the south side in

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COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 10 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION order to do the-in order to develop about 4.5 million square feet for commercial, academic and cultural purposes. I'd like-I would like this hearing to explore what the island's financial status is, and the likelihood that of it being financially selfsustaining for the long term, and whether the ravage efforts revenue generations through attracting various commercial establishments have been I would also like to explore how successful. generated revenue is being used to create and maintain partners and recreational spaces for the island's visitors. The committees will also examine the status-the committee will also examine what the status is regarding various infrastructure projects such as construction of polar boat water pipes (sic), the possibility of expanding recreational boater access to the island, and whether there are plans to expand ferry service to more areas of the city. hope this hearing will provide more insight into the status of the island's operation, and I look forward to learning more about the development of positions, current funding issues, and the concerns of advocates, businesses and the general public. Thank

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you once again, and welcome.

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CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you Chair

Koo, and with that, I will now turn the flor over to

Clare Newman and Sarah Krautheim from the Trust for

Governor's Island. If you can please raise your

right hands so Counsel can swear you in today.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony and before these committees, and to respond honestly Council Member questions?

SARAH KRAUTHEIM: I do.

CLARE NEWMAN: I do.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Go ahead. Thank

CLARE NEWMAN: [off mic] Great. Thank

you, Chairman Brannan for having us today. We are

very excited to (off mic/pause) Oh, great, and now

my microphone is on and I'm joined by Sarah Krautheim

our VP of Public Affairs to assist with any

questions. Starting off—oh and prior to that I know

some people in this room from my stint at the

Brooklyn Navy Yard. I was the Chief of Staff there

for five years immediately before starting up the

Trust. Starting off with our mission, we are a

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501(c)(3) not for profit, and as alluded to in the opening remarks our mission is really to make sure that Governors Island is an extraordinary public place and resource for new Yorkers and that's what had guided our work since the city took control of the asset all of those years ago, and remains really at the center of every thing that we do on the island from operations and maintenance to programming and to the future growth. We have a very fascinating history on the island, and I do think it's worth talking a little bit about because it provides some important context for the conversation today. island has always been a really strategic location in the New York Harbor and in very early days it was use by the Lenape as a fishing and hunting camp, and was ultimately then used as a military base really for close to 200 years from about early 1800s until the mid-1900s. In the mid 1900s, the Coast Guard took over, and they operated the facility from 1966 to 1996. What was really fascinating about the Coast Guard days is that the island operated as really a totally self-sustaining facility, and so there were 3,000 Coast Guard families living on the island and

they had everything they needed out there, a

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 13 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION supermarket, Burger King, a bowling alley, 12, 14story tall barracks where families lived and worked and so the island has a very long-term history of being the sort of multi-purpose, multi-use place that can sustain a 24/7, 365 operations. The Coast Guard departed in 1996, and, um, since that time there's been quite a bit of planning for the island. It was sold to a joint entity of the city and state in 2003 for on dollar, and then ultimately it was transitioned from that joint control into full city control in 2010, and the during that period the city has made extraordinary strides in terms of what the island is and can be for New Yorkers. Where we are today. As mentioned, the island is owned and operated by us, the mission driven Trust for Governors Island. As Chairman Koo alluded to, there are deed restrictions that were passed to us from the sale of the federal government. Those are locatednoted up here, but the important thing is that we really manage everything that happens on the island day in and day out, and so we run and pay for most of the ferry service. We own and operate all the infrastructure and, um, the pedestrian pathwayas

around the island in addition to the open space and

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14 the 1.3 million square feet of historic resources that exist on the island today. I like to tell the story of when I first went to Governors Island, which was about 12 years ago, and at that time it really was sort of like a very spooky, but also incredibly gorgeous ghost town in the sense that the Coast Guard had, you know, basically walked out the door, um, and dropped their keys at the footsteps of each building, and said bye-bye and so it had this real frozen in time feel, but you could tell even back then driving around the island in a tram that the island had extraordinary potential, and for me I'm a born and raised New Yorker. I had never heard of Governors Island let alone been there, and so the idea that there was this resource in the center of the harbor that could be re-opened to New Yorkers was exciting even then, and what I've been extremely excited by in starting in this role is to flash forward that decade and just see how much that has changed in that 10year period. What do we attribute that to? Really three core things that the city and leadership at the Trust has been working on. First, the City has invested close to \$300 million into the island and so a lot of that went to building a truly world class

Um, as mentioned, we grew from that early

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visitors?

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 1 16 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 2 figure of about 8,000 visitors to the 750 to day. Over the course of the 13 or so years we've been 3 4 open, six million people have visited the island and each year on average we increase visitorship by about 12%. You know, sometimes theres's jumps and flatter 6 7 periods, but that's that blended average. Um, we're 8 extremely proud of the fact that over 80% of our visitors come from the five boroughs of the city, and that's a very strong number for a sort of 10 11 destination, um, facility like we operate and it's 12 really proof that this is succeeding in its goal to 13 be a resource for the city. And then I also want to highlight that 1 in 2 were repeat visitors. So, one 14 15 ting we find-found and we continue to look at this is 16 that once people come to the island, they want to 17 come back again and a gain, and so we have a balancing act in both attracting new audience, but 18 then also making sure that we have those folks who 19 20 have been before and love it. When they come back, 21 there's continually new things to explore, and we 2.2 continue to deliver on the promise of having and 2.3 extraordinary time. But all of that, of course, starts with access. Governors Island can be visited 24

by ferry. The main routed that people take to and

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from the island is from the Battery Maritime Building located in Lower Manhattan. Um, the great thing about that facility is it's highly accessible by subway and other forms of public transit including bus. there it's about 8-minute ferry ride to the island and the Trust for Governors Island operates that service. As mentioned earlier in the preamble, we did launch a new ferry earlier this summer, and what that has allowed us to do is increase weekend frequency to serve the Battery Maritime Building every 20 minutes, and that's been a huge thing for visitors. It means that they can come. They don't have to worry about the schedule. The boat is going to be there within a relatively reasonable waiting time and they can come and enjoy the island. In addition, we run on the weekends in public season a shuttle to Brooklyn to Pier 6, and we are connected by a shuttle route to the New York City Ferry, which leaves from Pier 11 also on summer weekends, and so, people can use any New York City ferry line, take it to Pier 11 and then transfer to the Governors Island shuttle. Um, today our ferry service is run as I said from B&B. It is \$3.00 round trip. It is free before noon. On the weekends it's free for all

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 18 people under the age of 12 and to IDNYC holders, and so, we do as much as we can to make sure that the island remains accessible in terms of ferry pricing as well. Our public events and programs we had over 80 in the this past public season. I helps us to attract audience and to keep the island lively. Of those 80 programs, 70 were free public events, and so again the vast majority of what happens on the island day in and day out is open and accessible to the public, and so you can come and spend the day, explore the island and know that almost everything you're going to happen upon is something you can explore with your family. One of the main areas that we have a focus is in arts and culture, and I should say, too, that each season what we do is we issue an RFP to the non-profit community of New York City and we basically offer up the houses that are located in Nolan Park and along Colonel's Row for free for nonprofits. We're willing to do weekend public programming, and so each season we selected close to 30 partner entities who come and occupy those spaces. You can see some of the examples up here, and there will be more on further slides, but they range from

Mocada, which is an arts organization to Pioneer

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Works, which is arts meet the environment, and they run these houses with extraordinary programming that supports their mission and they make sure that on the weekends there is something great happening on the ground floor that the public can wander into. also have many of these partnerships focused in science and the environment, and so the Climate Museum has one of these houses, and they did an extraordinary amount of programming this summer really focused on activating youth to think about figuring our solutions to climate and becoming real climate advocates themselves. Another example, um, actually here today is Earth Matters, New York's Compost Learning Center who operates on the island, and again, focused in the science and environment and offering programming for the public. We have a strong base as well in kids programming and so, you know, it ranges from STEM kids whose focused on science, technology, engineering and mathematics to Children's Museum of Arts, which is focused on the are arts, um, all the way to Art Force 5, which is a great public program focused on crafts and arts for children as well, and these operate across the island during the six month public season. The Trust has a

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long history in commissioning public artworks, and so this is something that we've done really since the island's inception to make sure that we're bringing life to these acres that we operate, and each season we elected a couple of public art works. We look to solicit grant funds from the private sector, and we actually commission these works. What it means is that as people come to the island and they're exploring it, they get to really begin to feel the island in a way that is different than just a standard open space where you can turn around a corner and encounter some fabulous cutting edge public artwork, again, totally free. Similarly, and you'll see this theme continues, we have a strong base in recreation. We have a bike rental facility on the island. We have an agreement with that bike rental company that allows them to rent bikes for free on week days before noon. The Downtown Boat House operates free kayaking from the island, and then we have fabulous fields across the island, soccer, football, softball, baseball. Again, totally free to use if you're visiting the island, and then we also have grills, which, you know, especially for-I'm sure Chairman Koo hears a lot of this.

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love having access to grills in the parks, and we offer that really across the island north and south for families to come, spend the entire day doing a barbecue, a picnic, whatever. National Park Service is not here today, but as alluded to of the 172-acre island, we own and operate 150 acres. The Park Service owns and operates 22 We work in very, very close communication with them to make sure that we are holding hands on all of the public tours, and that their facilities continue also to be an extraordinary resource for the city, and so, Fort Jay and Castle Williams, which are both national monuments are open on the weekends for free to the public and the Park Service offers tours of those. We work very closely with the Friends of Governors Island on visitor services across the board to make sure that people coming to the island have the information they need to enjoy a full day. translate our guides both on paper and on the website into four languages. We offer through the-with the Friends 250 free tours every single season to members of the public and we have welcome centers and information centers located across the island to help guide visitors to everything that the island has to

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helps us make sure that what we are delivering on the island is staying true to what people actually want out there, and so the purpose of these is to make sure that we are straying on track, and that we are making real time adjustments as needed to all that the island has to do. So, this is a really important way that we're getting feedback in addition to, um, the survey work that the Friends of collects from visitors in addition to our kind of hearings like this, and our meetings with elected officials to make sure that we're staying true to our mission. Um, we know the council is-the committee was very interested in hearing a little bit about resiliency and so we focused here on the park that we developed recently and various resiliency efforts on the island. The park was the result of a 2010 master plan that was developed for the island and this is important to rest on for a second. As you can see, the island sort of has two halves. On the northern part up here this is a New York City landmarked district. It is historic. It is where also the original natural boundaries of the island were. We have about 1.3 million square feet of historic buildings on the north part of the island, which are landmarked, and

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 24 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION which we are committed to adoptive reuse for. also have extraordinary open space on the north island. The southern part of the island was added in the early 1900s by fill, by the U.S. Military to expand the island. The Southern part of the island is where we focused the new park space and where because the island was naturally flat as a pancake we had to add significant grade in order to make sure that park will remain resilient. As you can see here, the park was developed in two phases. The first half was opened in 2014, which consists of Liggett Terrace, the Hammock Groves and other, um, open space facilities, and then more recently the hills were opened, and those are the four hills that rise on the southern, more southern tip of the island. This park really came out of an international design competition. We selected West 8 to do the design of the park in the part because they were so focused on delivering really the first truly resilient park in the United States, and so that concept of sustainability and resiliency is stitched into every single design decision that was made for the park starting really with the desire to raise the typography of the island to protect it from storm

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25 surge and sea level rise, and you can see here how the island was elevate, the southern part of the island was elevated up above the flood plain. Um, but that wasn't all. It isn't just about raising up the typography. We also had a resilient planning strategy, and so what the park designers did and their team was to make sure that we were planting the park both trees and shrubs and really every, you know, piece of vegetation you see out there with a great diversity of life. So that that way you would have an ecosystem that can survive as New York City's climate starts to change and evolve. Plantings range from really native to New York City all the way down to native to Virginia. The idea being that again as climate changes, we will have a park that is diverse enough and adaptive enough to survive that. We also were very, very focused on wave action, and on making sure that the perimeter of the island is rebuilt to be more resilient and so we adjusted a lot of the exterior of the island to a construction technology called Riprap, which is much better both longevity, but also for, um, resiliency issues, and then we reused all of that sea wall that we've taken out as integrated it into the construction of the hills,

island, we really currently have four tenants who are

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COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 27 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION under a long-term lease. First, we'll about these in more detail. Um, but they're laid out here. run from being a public school, um, to an art center and actually in the hospitality and Amenities Bucket a Day Spa. So, as mentioned during the opening remarks the Lower Manhattan Cultural Council opened the doors of their brand new facility in September of this year. We are really proud of this partnership. It was many years in the making and LMCC has created I think a truly special facility out on the island. It serves as a great example of how the historic buildings on the North Island can be adaptively reused, and put back into public use. There are two large free public exhibition spaces. LMCC also runs an artist residency program out of this space with dance studio, rehearsal space with space for multimedia performances and then individual artist studios. Um, and the, of course, now will be open year round-or they're open year round in terms of the artist studios, and the exhibits are open during the public season. Um, New York Harbor School and Billion Oyster Project were really our first tenants out on the island. They have been there for a number

This is a public DOE high school focused

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COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 28 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION on CTE careers in various maritime fields. Um, they are a great well regarded public school that draws from all five boroughs and is a real attraction for the island, and very much in line, of course, with the island's mission to maintain this as a public resource dedicated to education and also thinking forward about issues of environment, resiliency and climate, and then as I mentioned the day spa is It is under construction now. The doors are coming. expected to open in 2021 that will occupy three buildings on the northern part of the island. People can come, enjoy the day in these pools looking out over Lower Manhattan, and again, one-one more way to draw people out to Governor's Island. And then, of course, coming back to the map future development. So, of course, we are dedicated to re-using all of this 1.3 million square feet of building on the north island. We have a ways to go on that. We have a million square feet or so vacant, and then from the days of the master plan's creation back in 2020-2010, excuse me, there have been two development zones allocated on the southern part of the island. is the area that is contemplated for rezoning. Um,

the current plans basically contemplate up-zoning

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COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 1 29 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 2 those parcels from very low density residential, which as alluded to, permanent residential is 3 4 precluded on the island to a mid-density sort of mixed-use commercial zone. The northern part of the island was actually rezoned back in 2013 to allow for 6 7 a broad mix of uses under the deed, but at that time we did not do the southern half of the island, and so 8 we're coming back, you know, now to do that Um, and what we're currently exploring to leas the vision for 10 11 that southern part of the island is the idea of 12 making Governor's Island a true global center for 13 climate adaptation, research, advocacy and education. We are currently in the research phase of that 14 15 project. We're working with a consultant to help us 16 think through what exactly a program like that could 17 look like on the southern island, but also in some of the North-North Island buildings. That would really 18 I think embrace what's special about the island in 19 terms of its access to water, in terms of how it has 20 21 lead on issues of resilience, how we have such strong 2.2 partnership in the environmental sector to really 2.3 crate something on the island that is dedicated to climate solution making, but also to educating a 24

group-members of the public to demand that we begin

contractors. What other item--for southern to sell

to other partners. What other ideas have been submitted so far aside from what we've seen.

CLARE NEWMAN: Great question. Um, so the RFP that was referenced in the New York Times article was actually, um, only sent to research consultants specifically with the idea of helping us to think through this idea, the idea of really bringing a climate center to the island. You know, the island, um, has been studied very much over the past 15 years or so. We've done RFEIs out there. We've done RFPs, we've had numerous different consultant teams look at what could work on the island. We've had public input processes for the island, and so I'd say this latest idea is really building on a lot of that thinking and work, which is-has often focused on the idea of bringing education or research as an anchor use and then pairing that into what is I think a logical fit for the island, and also just something we are all as a city focused on today, which is making sure we are prepared for climate change.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: And the—and the plan is still to—to make Governors Island into a living laboratory for climate change?

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the research, the living laboratory idea is something we are very focused on, um, and it's something that I think others who—with whom we've talked to on the Community Advisory Council and tenants are very excited about. You can imagine walking around the island and seeing, I don't know, the latest carbon capture technology, um, demonstrated out there. You can imagine looking at the surrounding waterways and seeing what the latest thinking is in terms of resilient engineering, and so bringing that forward into the public space, um, as something exciting for visitors to experience, um, we—we are—we believe would be a core part of this plan.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: So, do you see something like the spa as—as a sort of gateway drug to get people to come to check it out?

CLARE NEWMAN: Um, I'm going to use that analogy in the future. Um, no, but we do think that hospitality and amenity are going to be a key component to really any use that we see out there, but it is especially I think attractive for educational or research users, um, the people need a place to stay, an overnight accommodation the spa is

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 1 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 33 2 not this but in the hospitality bucket, is important 3 both for bringing audience to the island, but also allowing to have people experience it not just from 4 10:00 to 6:00, but that 24-hour look, but the reality is that the island needs things like places to eat, 6 7 places to have a drink, um, hotel, spa to fill out that amenity bucket and, um, yes, help be a gateway 8 9 drug. (sic) CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Um, I know you said 10 11 the ferry costs three bucks, right? 12 CLARE NEWMAN: Uh-hm. Round trip, yes. 13 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: So, what's—what's the—the cost to operate that? What's the subsidy on 14 15 that? 16 CLARE NEWMAN: Um, it's still mostly 17 subsidized. 18 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yes. 19 CLARE NEWMAN: So the-the cost of the 20 ferry for us is about \$6 million a year, and that 21 includes both the service to B&B and to Brooklynn, 2.2 and we generate currently from, um, the ferry revenue 23 about \$600,000 a year.

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CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Is—have you seen an increase in ridership or what's been the trend since they expanded with NYC Ferry.

CLARE NEWMAN: Yes.

SARAH KRAUTHEIM: Sorry. I just need to put my mic on. I can answer that. um, we've seen-the new ferry has a lot of security, and an additional 2,000 passengers on a give Saturday or Sunday. Um, we are currently operating that ferry on weekends only, but intend to expand that in the future. Um a few other just broader interesting trends we've seen is a growth in weekday visitorship, which I think is really important as Clare mentioned earlier in her testimony to sort of putting Governors Island on the mental map of New Yorkers and how that will be woven the operative fabric of the city. Um, the Friends of Governors Island conduct a visitor survey each year, and that analyzes zip code data. Um, we've seen kind of an increase in visitorship from not just Manhattan and Brooklyn, but all five boroughs. Um, I think part of that can be attributed to NYC ferries increasing our connectivity. Um, last year I believe we saw a 12% increase in visitors from Queens, um, and, um, roughly 90% of all New York City because they are

represented in our visitorship. So, um, that's

3 something that we're really, um, that's really

4 important to us that the island is not just a

5 resource for nearby neighborhoods, but really for the

6 entire city.

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CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: How long are most people staying? Are they staying all day?

CLARE NEWMAN: That's a good question. I think many people do take a day trip there, but I think on average visitors spend about four to six hours.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: And I guess in light of some of the -the proposed redevelopment or the imagining for it on—on the southern part of the island, are we considering—Um, two things: Are we considering additional—are we anticipating an additional need for transportation? Also, what other infrastructure improvements are we anticipating?

CLARE NEWMAN: Yeah and as—as alluded to the E-I-S obviously, we're in the midst of that, and working to look at all of the growth and what the impact will be on infrastructure, but yes we will certainly need to dramatically expand ferry access, um, both in terms of what we the Trust are offering

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of the highlights.

with respect to the service back and forth from the
Battery and Maritime Building, but we do also work
closely with EDC to contemplate ways to, um, you
know, better stitch into NYC Ferry as growth
continues. We also have a capital plan that looks
out into the future as growth occurs, and we very
closely make sure that the city capital investments
are aligning well with the expected demand of
infrastructure as new growth happens on the island.
Um, we have plans for additional sewer service
upgrades. We have plans to add electric service
upgrades and we also will one day in the future add a
second water line from Brooklyn. So, those are a few

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Sounds like you're preparing more than some of the neighborhoods should be preparing.

CLARE NEWMAN: Thank you. We appreciate that. [laughs]

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Um, I want to acknowledge we've been joined by Councilwoman Adams and Councilman Borelli. Um, I guess how much—how much thought in your meetings is being put towards making sure we have that—that we strike that balance

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between the retail, the high end retail hotel kind of stuff and—and I liked hearing that the majority of the programs are free.

CLARE NEWMAN: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Um, but how much talk is—or how much, you know, priority is being given to—to making sure that that—the public access piece is—is priority?

CLARE NEWMAN: Yeah. I mean I think the honest answer to that is that that really is the end all and be all of our mission, and so really everything we do on the island has to be in service of making sure that Governors Island is always an extraordinary public resource for New Yorkers, and that is the center of all of the planning we do, and so, while there will be additional development on the island in the future, um, one of the things we talk about actively both ourselves, but also within our board and—and conversations with City Hall is making sure that the island never feels like a place that is privatized.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Yes, yes.

CLARE NEWMAN: Um, and that amenities that are on the island are publicly accessible, and

to turn it over to, um, Chairman Koo. We've been

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 1 39 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 2 joined by Councilman Gjonaj. I want to turn it over 3 to Chair Koo for some questions as well. 4 CHAIRPERSON KOO: Yes, thank you chair 5 [coughs] Thank you, Ms. Newman. So, what was the current budget requirements for Governors Island, and 6 7 how much of that is the city responsible for? 8 CLARE NEWMAN: Sure. Um, our current 9 Operating Budget for the Island is about \$20 million a year. That covers the cost of, as I mentioned, 10 11 operating the ferry. It covers the cost of 12 maintaining, of course, the historic buildings on the northern part of the island, um, and running all of 13 the public programming that we were discussion 14 15 earlier. Of that %20 million, about \$16 million 16 comes from the city and the other \$4 million is 17 various forms of earned revenue, and over time, um, 18 of course, we are focused on increasing the share of 19 earned revenue. 20 CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, what is the projected operating budget for next year's season? 21 2.2 CLARE NEWMAN: Next year we will probably 2.3 be right stabilized at around \$20 million again. CHAIRPERSON KOO: \$20 million. [coughs] 24

So, um, what is the timeline for competing or

while evolving on a summer and seasonal basis.

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CLARE NEWMAN: Sure. It's something that we continue to make strides for. Each year we try and increase access, um, there is, of course, always the balancing act between that and our budget restrictions. So, opening up year-round continues to be our goal, and again, we hope to each season expand access until we achieve that, and actually, Sarah, maybe you can talk a little bit about moves we've made over the past 10 years to expand access.

SARAH KRAUTHEIM: Sure, um, so when the island first opened to the public it was opened for a few select weekends in the summer, and over time as Clare mentioned, we've really expanded access. Just in 2017 we, um, we went from a four-month public season to a six-month public season. So, we are now open from May through the end of October, um, and that's been really interesting to witness seeing visitors enjoy the island in three seasons, spring, summer and fall. Um so it's not just a summer getaway any more. It's-it's really again, part of the, um, fabric of the city. Um, we've also experimented with, um, expanding our hours during the summer. So,

the coming weeks.

the island on a daily or a seasonal basis?

CLARE NEWMAN: Um both. So, we have—we

Trust keep track of the number of people that visited

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Alright, so does the

do track every single day. I think I'll just flip back here for a second. As Sarah mentioned, we've seen a lot of growth on the weekdays, which we're very excited about. Um, there we go. So, um, average on weekdays is about 2,800 and on the weekends it goes up to about 7,000 per day, um, but on popular weekends or if there's a big event, we can see upwards of 20,000 visitors a day.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, this is the last year?

CLARE NEWMAN: Yes on the screen are last year's numbers. We'd be happy to provide more information just about the growth. Um, but we do track, um, visitor traffic coming from all ferry lines, um, and then in addition, our partners of the Friends of Governors Island conduct that visitor survey that gives us kind of a better look at our, um, demographics each year.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Okay and then does the deed between the city and the federal government

the National Park Service?

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CLARE NEWMAN: Uh-hm. Yes, it does go into some detail around that. So, effectively what the deed from the federal government does is it-there is an overt requirement that X acres of the island be, um, continue to serve as a-excuse me. I'm trying to get to the slide itself and I'm going the wrong way. Um, park and open spaces. Um, we have met that commitment of the deed although, of course, [coughing] we will actually have exceeded it. All that park that's there today and all the open space that's there today will stay. Um, and the deed requires that that commitment always be honored. In addition, um, when the federal government disposed of the property to us, there was a sort of parallel sister deed to the National Park Service which, of course, keeps that demarcated as a national monument, which will always operate as a park and open space for the public.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, you mentioned earlier that the island uses sea water--

CLARE NEWMAN: Uh-hm.

1	COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 44
2	CHAIRPERSON KOO: You say use sea water
3	to-
4	CLARE NEWMAN: Oh, sea wall, the sea
5	wall.
6	CHAIRPERSON KOO: No, no, that's a now
7	the sewage I'm talking about.
8	CLARE NEWMAN: Oh, yes.
9	CHAIRPERSON KOO: You don't have a
10	combined sewage system?
11	CLARE NEWMAN: No separate, totally
12	separate.
13	CHAIRPERSON KOO: You use sea water to
14	flush the toilets?
15	CLARE NEWMAN: Oh, um, no we use water
16	CHAIRPERSON KOO: Fresh water?
17	CLARE NEWMAN: Yeah, fresh water, but,
18	um, when water goes down the drain, um, the storm
19	water is separated from sewage water, and so the
20	storm water is mostly reused in the park and then
21	whatever is not is put back into the East River
22	whereas the sewer water or the water that goes down
23	the drain in the sink goes back into the city sewage
24	system.

25 CHAIRPERSON KOO: Oh, okay.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN:

Thank you.

2 MARISSA DEDOMINICIS: Good morning.

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Thank you for holding this hosting and inviting Earth Matter to submit testimony. This past season Earth Matter in partnership with the Trust processed 38 tons of food scrap generated by visitors, vendors and events. We take in all GI's yard trimmings, too. This year our total combined compost is 520 tons. This translates to serving 2,500 households preventing what would otherwise be carted far, far away into landfills or incinerators. Next year with the increased visibility of our Joint Zero Waste Island Initiative, which we call JZWII, we anticipate the volume of GI generated food scraps will double. I'm Marissa Dedominicis. I'm the ED of Earth Matter. We're a non-profit dedicated to reducing waste and improving soil health through local composting. We have collaborated with the Trust formerly GYPECK (sic) since 2009 to develop GI into a closed loop. The crux of the Trust's mission is sustainability. Under Claire Newman's leadership of the Jewel of New York Harbor, they are putting GI in the forefront of helping New Yorkers embrace composting as a basic way so each of us can recover our own resources, limit our waste, which mitigates our destructive

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 47 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION contributions to climate change. Since hosting the first JZWII event in setting up the public source separations, the Trust has always embraced our work. Recently, they provided a three-year land use agreement for on acre of our site on the Urban Farm located in the Eastern Development Zone. agreement provides us with grounding needed to grow our funding partners. Earth Matter with the help of chickens, our goats, our worms provides a place for people to get hands-on composting and environmental education. We serve over 13,000 people directly every year. People need to see in order to believe that their food scraps are composted locally, and we feel honored to have a home on Governors Island, which allows us to give and receive from all the people we meet and greet and are privileged to work with. Our Compost Learning Center is a DEC registered Compost facility, and we're supported from the Department of Sanitation. We process neighbor food scoops-faith-uhm-neighbor food scraps, and um, which is also funded from the Department of Sanitation from the Green Market Program. Where does all of our compost go? Most of it will go back to the GI landscape where New Yorkers play and get away.

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COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 48 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION Composting reduces the direct cost of waste disposal, and its associated carbon footprint. Compost used for soil stabilization, erosion control, and nutrient retention is an essential part of any resiliency plan involving planting. I reduces the need for fertilizer, and resulting nutrient run-off into the harbor, which can degrade marine life. Horticultural staff focus on planning native species has had a measurable increase in the diversity of bird life. In fact, GI rivals' Central Park in this regard. The track—the Trust is on track for doing their part to steward our public land, and identify new partners who can help develop the island as a model of a livable world of tomorrow. Council Members, we know you share our dream of a green city. I humbly request that you expand all you do to create policies and incentives for a more resilient and sustainable New York City. Can you increase funding for education around altering things zero by 50? Can you increase funding to all New York City parks so staff can compost leaves and create their own local compost hubs? These measures would help the greening

of New York City in a big, big way. Thank you for

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your continued support of the Trust endeavors and thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you.

[background comments/pause]

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MARISSA DEDOMINICIS: Um, is it on? That Thank you. Good morning Council Members and is on. hello to everyone. I'm Maggie Flannigan from the Waterfront Alliance, and I'm going to summarize the written testimony where you have full details. Waterfront Alliance brings together more than 1,100 stakeholders all coming together in support of a common mission to have resilient, revitalized, and accessible coastlines for our communities. In 2018, Waterfront Alliance was engaged by the Trust for Governors Island to produce a maritime activation plan. It as for us building on a previous, um, year's work we did with Brooklyn Bridge Park in an activation then plan there, and it also built upon the great work the Trust has been doing that Clare has described all these years all along, and we are really proud that the Maritime Activation Plana, um, adds to the list of plans that you all mentioned as well, but is particularly unique in that it looks to the role of Governors Island as the pearl of New York

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Harbor truly central to the maritime essence of our city as well. So, Maritime Activation Plan or MAP for short examines how the Trust could make the most of the unique waterfront assets of Governors Island while also addressing real challenges that exist living on the waterfront in New York City and being responsible for the public waterfront there. MAPs are created with input from dozens and dozens of local stakeholders, maritime experts. We interview folks locally and nationally in order to get some of the best minds thinking about how to make those connections. So, as the Trust moves forward with the transformation of Governors Island into a dynamic year-round destination, maximizing the waterfront is going to be critical along with other steps in achieving those goals. We have summarized our main findings into four different categories. We call them getting there, very transportation, of course. Enjoying island life, all the amazing programming that you already heard about. Moving the goods, all of the freight, construction and stuff people use on the island has to be handled and maximizing management, which is continuing to build the expertise and integration that the Trust has already

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provided for the Island. So, I'll just offer some specifics on those topics. Key to ferry service we propose re-equipping Yankee Pier, investing in Yankee Pier to add more ferry slips and allow more runs to end there. The plan also calls out the importance of access from around, um, distant areas of the region as you are all paying attention to as well, but anything involving the ferries as you asked Council members with your question does involve serious concerns of operation and finances and the Maritime Activation Plan also provides some additional insight on that as well. For diverse programming, which this Trust has already done so much to build, we ask-the plan suggests that it continue to focus on the waterfront as well. Again, investment is needed to create a protected water touchpoint, but we propose examining, creating a place on the island where people could actually touch the water in a cove or get down. Um, the plan, uh, highlights some of the potential of Piers 101 and 102 to continue to support on water programming as is already being done by the Trust there, and as you all mentioned, Council Member Koo in particular to invite more boaters to the island. Perhaps figure out a way to include a

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mooring field or encourage marinas to be part of those future or some kind of waterfront access be part of the future development that happens in the island. For moving the goods for freight access there's so much behind the scenes that the Trust has already worked so hard to manage, and we think key to that support is, um, providing a service entrance pier for the island. So, perhaps Lima Pier can be rebuilt to receive freight barges that serve the island, and help make future construction as well as handling materials easier, and then again for management, the Trust has done so much work already, and we propose that it be continued to be expanded and that management continues to integrate the waterfront with the operations and uplands of the island. So, some, um, specifics to be aware of in that is, um, waterfront operations always include some necessary upland space. So, as the Trust continues to integrate things well to remember things like Kayak storage area or staging areas for the trucks near the pier and the barges will an essential component of that planning, and, um, we also applaud the Trust's efforts to manage all the waterfront, and suggest to continue to increase that by adding a

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maritime specialist someone perhaps with a resume that includes ferry work and/or SUNY Maritime that has the lingo and the contractual expertise that has already been done very well, but continue to enable you all to grow more when we-when we-when that area is strengthened. We completely agree that Governors Island could be an incredible model for climate resilient hub and education as you described carrying on the great work started by original tenants like the Harbor School and Billion Oyster Project, and the Waterfront Alliance also has a WEDGE Program Waterfront Edge Design Guidelines, and WEDGE puts together best practices for balancing resilience, ecology and access in the complex world of waterfront design and so we're continuing to be pleased to have tools to offer to support the great work of the Trust. So thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. We've been joined by Councilwoman Rivera and have Mary Birnbaun from Friends of Governors Island.

MARY BIRNBAUN: Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on behalf of the Friends of Governors Island. For context, the Friends was originally established as Governors Island Alliance

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in 1995 and as Clare mentioned in her overview, um, we were really founded as a sub project of the Regional Plan Association with a mission to turn over Governors Island to the people of New York to become a great resource, and basically, we succeeded and since that time, we have retooled our mission. More recently, we recognized the need for an independent non-profit to support the island with volunteers and private fundraising. So, in 2014, we officially received our 501(c)(3) status, and, um, really reenvisioned our mission and our name to be dedicated to taking care of the park and enhancing the public experience of the island working very, very closely with the Trust and the National Park Service. So, we work with Trust to provide funding and volunteer opportunities and resources to keep the island green, sustainable, vibrant. We also run a services program, which was also mentioned that focuses on providing information guides, and amenities such as a small retail outfit so the public can take full advantage of everything the island has to offer. We also worked to build a community for the island, which is challenging given that it is not in anyone's back yard or their-their neighborhood. So, we run a

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membership program. We work and train volunteers and we also produce a number of free public events. think the-the visuals in the presentation today and everything that Clare mentioned certainly touched on Governors Island's uniqueness. It really is a place for all New Yorkers and it's not tied to any one neighborhood or demographic. Um, so today I just wanted to give a very brief update on our activities and our organizational growth, which has been really exciting. So, in the past five year since becoming a new non-profit, we have tripled our annual budget to \$1.8 million in the past year. Um, so with this increased capacity, we've been able to achieve a few things. One is this year and something that we have been building towards, we helped to fund the island's firs year-round team of professional gardeners to take care of the park. So, when the park was completed in 2016, it was under warranty until 2017, there's a lot of work that needed to be done where there wasn't professional gardening staff in place because it wasn't needed before. So, with all of theses new exciting landscapes really needing to, um, increase the amount of support and maintenance is going into caring for the park, um, that's an area

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where since there was no increase in the operating budget for the Trust, the Friends came in to really start, um, turning to the private sector similar to other park models, Brooklyn Bridge Park, Hudson River Park, Central Park Conservancy is highlighted to turn to the community of users and people who love and support the island to-to help us fundraise from the gardening staff. So, we were successful this year in transitioning from more of a seasonal base to a yearround team of gardeners to help take care of the We also operated the two welcome centers that Clare mentioned at the Ferry Landing providing thethe amenities and free guided tours to the public. Part of our mission has always been to engage volunteers. This was our most successful year. had 2,400 volunteers both individuals and corporate groups who contributed over 14,000 hours of service to the island. This is equivalent to about six fulltime staff members. We also produced a couple of major free public events, a spring volunteer festival and a fall pumpkin patch that's very popular, and it's brought about 20,000 people to the island combined over several weekends. And then, um, in the good news on our upticks for fundraising, we held our

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY 1 57 WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 2 most successful fundraising gala raising over \$1.1 3 million, which all went into these amenities for the island. There's a huge gap that we still need to 4 fill. We're still not fully covering the cost of these gardeners. It's something that we've been as I 6 7 mentioned tripling the budget. We have ambitious goals to-to continue that level of growth over the 8 next couple of years to really meet the demand of this incredible world class part, but it does require 10 a world class level of maintenance to-to take care 11 of. So, I just want to thank you for calling today's 12 13 hearing and for the opportunity to testify for a place that is really at the cutting edge of 14 15 environmental sustainability and resiliency and 16 providing incredible open space resource for a city 17 that is often lacking in those types of amenities. 18 Thank you. 19 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you. Do any 20 of my colleagues have questions? 21 CHAIRPERSON KOO: Yeah, I have a 2.2 question. 2.3 CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, Chair Koo. CHAIRPERSON KOO: Yeah, I have a a 24 25 question for Ms. Birnbaun.

2 MARY BIRNBAUN: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON KOO: You know how—how—where do you draw your membership from?

MARY BIRNVAUN: So, our membership program started, um, three years ago, and it's, um, similar to other park memberships. We have \$50, um, opening contribution. We have deals with the vendors on the island. They give discounts to members. We offer a number of free tours and events and things for the membership. We have about 300 active members now. The program has been pretty flat so one of the things that we're looking to do, um, next year is have a \$25 price point per membership, um, to try to increase that to a broader base of people. It's been I think a little challenging just because, um, we are-we marketed to the people who come to the island already, and we've sort of saturated that point. So, hopefully reaching out with a lower price point. We also offer a free membership to NYC ID holders for their first-first year, um, joining as members and we send a lot of member communications, try to engage them in volunteer opportunities and events and things that happen on the island.

MARY BIRNBAUN: Thank you.

1	COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION	60
2	CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Okay, thank you	
3	guys very, very much and with that, we are	
4	adjourned.[gavel]	
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date December 15, 2019_____