CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

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January 27, 2021 Start: 1:02 p.m. Recess: 3:01 p.m.

HELD AT: Remote Hearing, Virtual Room 2

B E F O R E: Peter A. Koo

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Peter A. Koo

Diana Ayala

Joseph C. Borelli Justin L. Brannan

Darma V. Diaz Mark Gjonaj

Robert F. Holden

Mark Levine
Francis P. Moya
Kevin Riley
Carlina Rivera
Eric A. Ulrich
Jimmy Van Bramer

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

Mitchell Silver Commissioner Department of Parks and Recreation

Sam Biederman Assistant Commissioner Department of Parks and Recreation

Bill LoSasso Director GreenThumb Department of Parks and Recreation

Lynn Kelly

Jessica Saab

Aziz Dehkan

Raymond Figueroa

Shahela Begum

Alexis Mena

Maureen O'Brien

Joseph Reiver

Sarah Williams

Kara Goad

Brenda Thompson Duchene

Barbara Adamson

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1	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 4
2	SERGEANT AT ARMS: PC recording done.
3	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Cloud recording is
4	started.
5	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Backup is rolling.
6	SERGEANT AT ARMS LUGO: All right, thank
7	you. Sergeant Hope, you may take it away with the
8	opening.
9	SERGEANT AT ARMS HOPE: Thank you,
10	Sergeant Lugo. Good afternoon and welcome to the New
11	York City Council remote hearing on Parks and
12	Recreation. At this time would all panelists please
13	turn on your videos. I repeat, all panelists please
14	turn on your video.
15	UNIDENTIFIED: Can we just, ah, hold,
16	please. Just a technical issue. OK, all good. You
17	can, ah, begin.
18	SERGEANT AT ARMS HOPE: Thank you. Once
19	again, welcome to the New York City Council remote

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Once hearing on Parks and Recreation. At this time will all panelists please turn on your videos. Thank you. To minimize disruption, please place all electronic devices to vibrate or silent mode. If you wish to submit testimony you may do so at testimony@council.nyc.gov. I repeat,

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2 testimony@council.nyc.gov. Chair Koo, we are ready
3 to begin.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: [gavel] Thank you for joining our virtual hearing today before the council's Committee on Parks and Recreation. I would like to acknowledge my council, ah, my fellow council members. Darma Diaz, Gjonaj, Moya, Riley, Borelli, Ayala, and Diana Diaz. OK. So if more people, more member comes we will acknowledge them later. Good afternoon. I'm Peter Koo, chair of the City Council Committee on Parks and Recreation. I would like to welcome you to our virtual hearing that will examine the state of community gardens and urban agriculture and consider a related piece of legislation. Community gardens play a critical role in the life of our city. They help provided needed green space in areas that were once lacking, foster a greater sense of community among local residents, provide educational opportunities for our children, contribute to decreasing the effects of climate change and produce and [inaudible] numerous kinds of food products through urban agricultural practices. I have been a supporter of gardens for a long time and I'm proud that I have one of the largest gardens,

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if not the largest, garden in the city. Evergreen Community Garden in Kissena Park, which is about five acres large and beloved by my community. Urban agriculture is typically defined as the process of growing food in cities, in addition to other activities, such as food processing and distribution, food waste and collection. The benefits of urban farming are numerous, as in addition to providing food for the community. They are also centers of learning, where children can learn about nature and how food is produced, while being safe spaces that deliver environmental benefits, such as reduced city heat, decreased storm water runoff, and save the soil. The city's [inaudible] rules permit agricultural activities in almost all of the city zones, which presents us with a promising home that there are no outright rules that should impede the growth of this activity. The council in its growing food equity plan along with so many parks and open space advocates have recognized the need for urban agriculture support and call for various policy proposals to support their growth, including having a central office or entity that focuses on facilitating the growth and maintenance of urban agriculture.

2	increasing support for educational programming, for
3	farming and gardens, determining what vacant lots or
4	land are suitable for agriculture and gardening.
5	Supporting economic empowerment for gardeners and
6	farmers, and improving the availability and
7	accessibility of data regarding urban farms and their
8	use. I'm also curious to examine with more detail
9	what the administration's plans are to increase
10	support for urban farming in community gardens and
11	how they can make it less burdensome on gardeners to
12	make the best use of gardens and farms they operate.
13	My view is that the city should make it more
14	welcoming and less restrictive for those who seek to
15	open a garden or farm in a safe and a reasonable way.
16	We will consider Intro number 1059, sponsored by my
17	colleague, Council Member Diana Ayala. This bill
18	will require the Parks Department to conduct a study
19	on the prevalence of community gardens engaged in
20	urban farming and agriculture and to provide
21	recommendation to the mayor and the council on how to
22	better support and increase such farming and
23	agriculture. I look forward to exploring it in
24	greater detail today and hearing what the
25	administration and advocates think about the

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legislation. Thank you, and welcome all of you. At this time I would like to invite Council Member Ayala to offer a statement on the bill she has sponsored.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Thank you, Chair

Koo, um, and before I give my remarks I also wanted to recognize former Council Member Espinal, who was the original, ah, sponsor of the bill and thank him for his efforts in helping us craft it. Ah, good afternoon, and thank you for being here today. Council Member Diana Ayala and I am looking forward to having my bill, Intro 1059, heard today. This bill would require the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a study on the prevalence of urban farming and agriculture and to submit a report on its findings. Such a report shall include, but should not be limited to, ah, an understanding of the number of community gardens under the jurisdiction of the Parks Department presently engaged in farming and/or food processing, ah, the amount and types of food produced at such gardens, information on the types of equipment used by such gardens for agricultural purposes, including, but not limited to, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, food processing systems, and composting systems, a

list of resources provided by the Department of Parks 2 3 and Recreation and other government agencies to aid in farming and food processing, information on the 4 availability of potential sites throughout the city that could be developed for urban agricultural 6 purposes, information on the feasibility of costs 7 8 associated with expanding, and the number of farmers' markets operating in the Department of Parks and Recreation, um, property, and the number of community 10 11 gardens that engage in urban agriculture, and it also 12 asks for recommendations on how the city can provide 13 more technical assistance and financial resources to expand the number of community gardens that engage 14 15 in, ah, urban agriculture. This bill is obviously really important to me and I'm sure to my colleagues, 16 17 um, as many of us have many community gardens that 18 are engaged in urban farming and agriculture. 19 East Harlem and the South Bronx suffer from many 20 health disparities and community gardens in my 21 district especially have played an important role in offering access to healthier food options and to 2.2 2.3 offering much-needed access to green space respites during this very difficult time. I'm hopeful that 24 the study will help us, ah, gain much-needed 25

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2 information to support the growth and the

3 sustainability of urban farming and agriculture in

4 | the city, and I am now happy to turn this hearing

5 back to Chair Koo. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you, Council

Member Ayala. We are also joined by Council Member

Holden, Council Member Brannan, and Council Member

Van Bramer. I will now turn it over to our

moderator, committee counsel Chris Sartori, to go

over some procedural items.

I'm Chris Sartori, senior counsel to the Committee on Parks and Recreation, and I'll be moderating this hearing. Before we begin, I would like to remind everyone that you'll be on mute until you are called on to testify, at which point you will be unmuted by the host. During the hearing I'll be calling on panelists to testify, so please listen for your name to be called as I'll periodically be announcing who the next panelists will be. We will first be hearing testimony from the administration, followed by testimony from members of the public. During the hearing, if council members would like to ask a question of the administration or of a specific

2	panelist, please use the Zoom raise hand function and
3	I'll call on you in order. We'll be limiting counci.
4	member questions to five minutes, which includes the
5	time it takes to answer those questions. For members
6	of the public, we'll be limiting speaking time to
7	three minutes in order to accommodate all who wish to
8	speak today. Once you are called on to testify,
9	please state your name and the organization you
10	represent, if any, when it is your time to speak. We
11	will now call on representatives of the
12	administration to testify. We will be hearing
13	testimony from Mitchell Silver, commissioner of the
14	Department of Parks and Recreation, Sam Biederman,
15	assistant commissioner of the Department of Parks and
16	Recreation, and Bill LoSasso, director of GreenThumb
17	And at this time I will administer the affirmation to
18	each representative of the administration. I will
19	call on you each individually for a response, so
20	please at this time raise your right hands. Do you
21	affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and
22	nothing but the truth before this committee and to
23	respond honestly to council member questions?
24	Commissioner Silver?

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

3 | Commissioner Biederman?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: Yup.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Ah, Director LoSasso?

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Yeah.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. And at this time I will invite Commissioner Silver to present his testimony.

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Thank you, Chris. Ah, good afternoon Chair Koo and members of the Parks Committee. My name is Mitchell Silver. commissioner of New York City Parks. It's good to see all of you once again and to offer greetings to the new faces on the committee as this new year begins. Joining me on today's panel are our assistant commissioner of community outreach and partnership developments, Sam Biederman, and Bill LoSasso, our director of GreenThumb. Additionally, we have staff from our agency watching this panel, as well as the public testimony that will follow on the council's hearing live stream. GreenThumb is an amazing division of New York City Parks, initiated in 1978 as New York City was in the midst of a financial crisis and significant social upheaval. When

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GreenThumb was created it was able to assist

neighborhoods in revitalizing local spaces and

creating new and important community resources.

GreenThumb continues that mission today by providing

community gardens in this city, including workshops

8 that cover garden basics, as well as organizing

programming and material to support over 550

9 topics. These are all volunteer initiatives that

10 demonstrate the strength of community bonds and what

11 can be achieved when local government works in close

12 partnership with New Yorkers. To help provide more

13 detailed background about our GreenThumb division and

14 | the various efforts we undertake alongside our

15 community garden partner groups and to help maximize

16 potential of these special gardens throughout the

17 city, I would now introduce the director of our

18 GreenThumb division, Bill LoSasso.

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Good afternoon, Chair

Koo and members of the Parks Committee. Thank you,

Commissioner Silver, for your remarks. I am Bill

LoSasso and I serve as director of GreenThumb at NYC

Parks. Accompanying me today are Assistant

Commissioner Sam Biederman and director of government relations, Matt Drury. We are very pleased to be

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here today to discuss GreenThumb community gardens, the tireless work of New York City's volunteer gardeners, the efforts that we have made at GreenThumb to support community gardening and urban agriculture in New York City. As there has not been a recent hearing on GreenThumb specifically, and since there are new members joining both the council and the Parks Committee, please allow me to quickly explain GreenThumb, our model, and our support of community gardening and urban agriculture. As you know, GreenThumb is the community gardening program of NYC Parks with a mission of helping to create a more sustainable, resilient, healthy, and equitable New York City. Founded in 1978 to support the resident-led community gardening movement that had arisen during a time of disinvestment and abandonment of public and private property, we support a growing network of over 550 community gardens and tens of thousands of volunteer community gardeners with the provision of free access to public land, materials, technical assistance, operational support, public programming, and community engagement. We also serve thousands of New Yorkers who are interested in community-led environmental stewardship through

2	public programming, as well as hundreds of thousands
3	of annual visitors to [inaudible] gardens who enjoy
4	this cherished public open spaces. GreenThumb
5	community gardens are unique public spaces that are
6	stewarded by volunteer New Yorkers and which help
7	catalyze sustainable, healthy, and equitable
8	communities. Gardens thrive through a partnership
9	between New York City government, community
10	gardeners, and countless partners who are
11	collectively, who collectively care for these spaces
12	in a shared spirit of service. GreenThumb gardens
13	reflect the history and the diversity of New York
14	City's neighborhoods and they serve as platforms for
15	neighborhood beautification, social cohesion,
16	teaching and learning, cultural expression, food
17	production, health, environmental justice,
18	resilience, and more. Reflecting the unique
19	personalities and needs of our city's neighborhoods,
20	GreenThumb gardens range widely in size and nature,
21	and host a variety of activities, from botanical
22	horticulture and food gardening to passive
23	recreation, special performances, and programming,
24	providing opportunities for New Yorkers to
25	participate and collectively engage with their

1 It is important to note that it is not 2 neighbors. 3 GreenThumb who determines how each garden will be 4 used, but rather each individual garden group. Our 5 core philosophy is that the local community volunteers that make up the garden groups best 6 7 understand the needs and wants of their community. 8 Within this context, we invest that value by helping these groups realize their unique vision for each That means that whether gardeners plant 10 garden. 11 ornamental gardens, food gardens, or both, we support 12 them in that undertaking. Thanks to increased 13 support from city government in recent years, 14 including the City Council's discretionary 15 allocations, the Parks Equity Initiative, A Greener 16 NYC, and most recently the Play Fair Advocacy Campaign, GreenThumb has experienced tremendous 17 18 growth and an expanded ability to support gardens. 19 Specifically, this has allowed us to provide new and 20 higher-quality materials to increase the number of 21 annual workshops, to develop new specialized trainings for gardeners, and to work with emerging 2.2 2.3 garden groups to initiate approximately 20 new community gardens since 2016, with an additional 50 24

new gardens planned in the next three years through

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an innovative partnership with NYCHA. With the additional funding provided by Play Fair in fiscal year 2020 we were able to make unprecedented levels of investment in gardens. This includes addressing long-needed infrastructure improvements, including the installation of new fencing, signage, and sidewalks, new workshops and trainings for gardeners, an expanded provision of materials, including lumber for raised beds, compost tumblers, and expanded operational support to the addition of new GreenThumb GreenThumb has supported urban agriculture since its founding, providing tools, equipment, training, and materials that support food production in GreenThumb gardens. Food production has occurred in gardens since the beginning and this has been a growing trend in recent years. Greet has adjusted its programming and support accordingly to remain responsive to the needs of our network. developed new workshops and trainings on growing food. We've permitted garden groups to sell their own produce to support on-site efforts and formed new partnerships to provide additional supplementary support for food-producing gardens. Today 83% of gardens on New York City Parks property grow food in

some way and we estimate that a significant amount of 2 3 food is grown in gardens each year, though the scale 4 of production tends to be somewhat limited given the relatively limited size and capacity of these 5 gardens. In addition, some gardens are able to 6 distribute food to their community to support healthy 7 food access through farm stands and local donations. 8 Navigating the COVID-19 pandemic has of course proven challenging for all New Yorkers in so many ways, but 10 11 we are proud to have been able to continue supporting 12 gardens, including those growing and distributing food during this difficult time. We adapted our 13 14 annual distribution of free plants to gardeners and 15 hand delivered 110,000 plants to hundreds of garden 16 groups throughout the city in May, including 45,000 17 food-producing plants and thousands of seed packets. 18 This represents the largest plant distribution in the 19 history of GreenThumb. Working with the Department 20 of Health and Mental Hygiene we developed protocols 21 to ensure that gardens could safely remain open to 2.2 garden groups throughout the pandemic and that 2.3 allowed garden-managed farm stands to continue operating to support the safe distribution of healthy 24 food during a time of need. In addition, while 25

Thank you.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. And at
this time I will now turn it over to questions from
Chair Koo. Panelists, please stay unmuted, if
possible, during this question and answer period.

6 Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Ah, thank you, Counsel.

We are also joined by Council Member Rivera and

Council Member Levine. Commissioner Silver and

Assistant Commissioner Sam Biederman and director of

GreenThumb Bill LoSasso, thank you, thank you for

coming to today's testimony. So I have a few

questions. Ah, Commissioner, how many community

gardens are there in the city, broken down by agency?

How many GreenThumb gardens are there in the city and

how many other agencies [inaudible]?

that question, Chair Koo. Ah, as it was stated, we have over 550 community gardens. Ah, that's part of our GreenThumb program. Ah, there are other gardens, ah, through NYCHA and we have worked with NYCHA to help them to manage about 50, ah, of those gardens. I know they had some informal spaces and could number in the hundreds. But in terms of the ones I'm familiar with for Parks is over 550 and for NYCHA

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there's about 50 that we'll be working to help manage, ah, those NYCHA residents for those gardens on NYCHA property.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Can we have a breakdown of like, of gardens by borough, like Queens how many, Bronx how many?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: We, we can supply you. Ah, Bill LoSasso certainly has those numbers and we can supply those with you, ah, after this hearing, but we certainly have the breakdown of how many gardens per borough.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Commissioner Biederman, can you...

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Yeah, sure.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: And I would just add that, you know, for, um, you and your staff, Council Member, and for anyone following along, the GreenThumb website is a great resource for this information as well. Um, there's a great map where you can see all of the gardens laid out, ah, across the city.

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CHAIRPERSON KOO: OK, yeah. So how many gardens currently engage in urban agriculture and where are they located?

first and then I'll turn it over to Bill LoSasso.

Um, as it was stated, about 83%, um, do some level of food production. Because of the scale of the garden it may vary. Ah, so if it's 83% of 550, we can certainly do the math. Ah, but I'll turn it over to Director LoSasso to see if wants to, ah, provide more clarity to your question.

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Thank you,

Commissioner. Thank you for the question, Chair Koo.

Ah, of the 377 gardens that are located on Parks

Department property, ah, 314 last we were able to

count, ah, currently grow food in some way, as Mr.,

as Commissioner Silver mentions, is 83%. Um, these

food-producing gardens are located throughout the

city in all five boroughs and I don't have it, ah,

available right now, but I would be able to provide

a, a map showing food-producing gardens, um,

throughout the city.

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2 CHAIRPERSON KOO: OK. So what is the average cost to maintain a community garden,

4 Commissioner?

Each garden is different. Ah, these are not just gardens but community spaces. And they're volunteerled. Ah, so they do some of their own fundraising or volunteer contributions, but the GreenThumb also supports them in various ways. So that's very difficult, because some do food production, some do, before COVID would do some community events, ah, and the [inaudible] different about what they could accommodate, so that's very, very difficult. I'll see if Director LoSasso has some additional information, but it's very difficult to say on average how many of each of the gardens, ah, spend money, ah, to manage those volunteer spaces.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: OK, so who...

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Thank you,

21 Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Yeah, go ahead.

23 DIRECTOR LOSASSO: And it is very

24 difficult to estimate. Um, some garden groups, ah,

have small budgets. Some have larger. Ah, what

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we've done in recent years, of course, as I

mentioned, is, is realized, ah, significant new

resources thanks in large part to the council's

provision of supports. We've been able to really

6 exponentially increase the support that we're giving

7 at GreenThumb and there's another, ah, a number of

8 other support mechanisms that they available

themselves of, including grants from nonprofits

10 across the city.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, Director LoSasso, you, ah, just mentioned, um, 15 new gardens in the next three years. So where will those gardens go?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Um, those are currently located on NYCHA property. Ah, several years ago when the former, um, chair of NYCHA, ah, was concerned about the gardens on NYCHA property. I believe there were in excess of 700. We worked with NYCHA to do an evaluation. Some could just could have been a small plot or flowerbed. Others were advanced gardens. We we've worked with NYCHA. They felt that GreenThumb would be better suited, ah, to support those gardeners on NYCHA campuses and so for the past couple years, um, Director LoSasso evaluated those gardens that made the most sense, that kind of

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fit the standard of what we believe would be a community garden and so we'll be working with NYCHA to bring those into our portfolio. Not GreenThumb per se, but we'll provide some of the technical support for those gardeners on NYCHA campuses. What Director LoSasso did say as well is that we've added 20 new gardens since 2016. But these 50 are existing gardens, but they're on NYCHA property.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: I see. So who is responsible for maintaining the gardens? The farmers or the Parks Department?

commissioner silver: Primarily the volunteer effort with support from the GreenThumb team. We'll supply soils, equipment, so it's a joint effort. All these gardens are volunteer gardens. They have the new signage, will explain, ah, the hours that they should be open. Ah, but again, during COVID we adjusted those rules. But as a partners between our volunteers and the Parks Department with resources from both the city and again thank the City Council, from the City Council as well, and other grantees.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So the gardeners are responsible for, for what? Ah, for maintaining the

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gardens and your department is responsible for 3 administration?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: That's fair to say. But it's also support. We offer a lot of technical support by way of training, by way of resources. Ah, some of these gardens are small or large. Ah, but, again, they could be for food production, they could be for [inaudible]. Some have planting beds where a community person would just be responsible for their planting bed, but then would collectively make sure that is well maintained. But the volunteer groups, ah, each garden has a volunteer group. They are responsible primarily for maintaining, ah, the, the community garden.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, ah, how many fundraisings, ah, gatherings your department allowed to maintain the community gardens, how many fundraisings they can do?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Commissioner Biederman or Director LoSasso, I, I don't, I'll let them respond to that question.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: defer to Bill on that.

> COMMISSIONER SILVER: OK.

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garden.

now permitted to host fundraisers at, ah, community gardens. It, ah, was a change that we happy to make recently in response to feedback we got from garden groups, um, that hosting a limited amount of fundraisers on site would support them and garden groups are now allowed to host two fundraisers every year to support their efforts in the operation of the

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So if a community garden can no longer be sustained by the, ah, by the gardening group maintaining it, what happens to the garden?

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Yes, thank you, Chair, for the question. Um, it is rare, but on occasion garden groups will disband. But what we have found in GreenThumb in, in recent years that there's a lot of interest in community gardening throughout New York City. So we have a community engagement team, ah, of nine outreach coordinators who work with, ah, council members and community boards and members of the public, um, to find interested parties that continue stewarding the space, ah, and we've had really good success, ah, on the limited amount of

have to renew all the agreements.

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- 2 occasions where, ah, a space has become available.
- 3 So we've been able to keep them active with the
- 4 neighborhoods.
- 5 CHAIRPERSON KOO: OK. So how often are 6 the GreenThumb licensing agreements renewed?
 - COMMISSIONER SILVER: It's every four years. They're renewed every four years, and as Director LoSasso just stated, ah, we do listen and make some adjustments and, ah, so this year we did allow for the fundraising, but every four years we
 - CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, Commissioner, can you take us through the process of how the new rules are established in these license agreements?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: So, um, thank you for the question and thank you, Commissioner. Ah, this most recent round of, ah, license renewables was preceded by a more robust engagement with, ah, garden groups and garden advocates than, ah, GreenThumb had really ever done before and it did result in some significant changes to the license. Um, but so we reached out, I

that, that would be the process.

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believe, with a draft license, I believe, um, many months in advance of the signing date, ah, to get feedback from garden groups, get feedback from advocates. Then, you know, we take that back to the agency, discuss it with, um, our general counsel and the city law department just to make sure everything is kosher, and then we finalize the license. So

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So what are the new rules?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: Well, the license, the licenses, um, as licenses go it's not the longest license, but there are many details in it. Um, so there are some just and significant changes. Um, as Bill mentioned, one of them is, ah, explicitly stating that gardens have the ability to have two fundraisers a year. That's, that is a change. Ah, another significant change would be the lifting of a, an explicit liability of a requirement. So in previous licenses, ah, the gardens were made, um, the garden groups were explicitly made liable for what happened in the garden. That language was lifted. This was, um, thanks to feedback from the gardens. That language was lifted from the license,

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ah, so there is no strong liability requirement in

3 the license now.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So how much time are the gardeners given to look over any new rules in the license agreement before they have to sign on?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: Ah,
Bill, I, I, um, I think that process actually started
before I returned to the Parks Department. How many
months was that?

offhand. I, I want to say there was a couple months provided and then when there were some questions and some need for clarification we were happy to extend the deadline to make ourselves available to speak with garden groups that needed additional time to review, ah, the documents, either themselves or, or with their garden groups. Um, so we were committed to making sure that we made ourselves available to answer any questions or to provide any necessary clarifications.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So what happen if the, what happen to the gardens if certain groups do not sign the new license agreement?

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: So,

um, the groups that, um, ah, there were some groups

that still had questions about the license

agreements, um, and as, ah, Director LoSasso said,

um, continued to have questions and they didn't sign

on the initial signing date. So, ah, we worked with

them and, ah, made ourselves as available as we could

to answer as many questions as we could of these

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Yeah.

licenses. The good news is that at this date I,

almost every garden group has signed the license.

about, ah, really only a handful of groups left, I
think about five left, um, who haven't signed. Now I
think this goes to show this is a demonstration of
what happens to the groups that don't sign the
license. We make every effort to reach out to them.
Um, you know, we want these relationships to work.
We want these garden groups to, ah, to continue to
volunteer on the gardens that they've built. So, um,
we make every effort to get them [inaudible].

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, so, are there any current garden groups that have not signed the new lease? You mentioned you have five, about?

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license.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: there's about five who haven't signed the new

> COMMISSIONER SILVER: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Ah, are there any public hearing meetings that gardeners can attend to express their ideas or concerns?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: sorry, sorry.

COMMISSIONER SILVER: So the [inaudible] the GreenThumb, ah, keep in contact. We have outreach coordinators, so any [inaudible] public meeting clearly a lot of stuff we do now, everything we do is [inaudible] by Zoom, but there's regular contact throughout the years. It was stated in both my testimony and Director LoSasso. So in terms of public meeting, ah, we used to have these larger annual events. Ah, because of COVID we weren't able to do that. But certainly there are a lot of opportunities and then, um, almost certainly the gardeners, um, meet among themselves. But I will now, I'm sorry, defer to Commissioner Biederman and LoSasso. But I, I just want to make sure I understand what you mean by public meeting.

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Everything we do in the Parks Department is public whether it's online or in person. Ah, but our effort is to reach out, give the support in any manner, and to listen to the community gardens and see how we can help them out in any way.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Commissioner, I want to go back to the five, ah, groups that have not signed the agreement. Ah, why haven't they signed it and does that mean they are closed if they don't sign the new agreement?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: They're not closed.

Ah, the, Commissioner Biederman is actively working with each of them. It's down to five or six. Ah, in some cases we're having difficulty reaching them.

Ah, it's a variety of reasons. It's not the same for each. But my staff has been very diligent. As we sit down and people would express concern, the gardeners, we go over, ah, the language, ah, to see exactly how we could address their concerns. So there is just really, ah, a few left. So at this point we have 99% of all the gardens that signed. We will continue working with them. Ah, so I'll see if Commissioner Biederman wants to add to that. But they are, like I said, about five or six left.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: I haven't got anything to add to that, Commissioner. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So what are their Why are they, why aren't they signing the concerns? new lease. Can you name a few concerns that they have?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: Some, um, some of the, um, concerns are about that liability. [inaudible] that I, um, that I detailed earlier, there are, I think we found in some gardens, ah, previous gardens that, ah, declined to sign at first and then signed later, it seems to be a question, mostly questions that required clarification, ah, rather than adjustment, um, for a lot of these gardens, so we continue to work to clarify those issues and liability, you know, is a complicated thing and, ah, so we do our best to answer those liability questions, ah, as, um, as we can, you know, as they come in. Um, you know, a couple of gardens, ah, it's different from garden to garden. So liability is, tends to be the most common issue. Some gardens, you know, they're hard to reach, ah, depending on the, ah, organization of the

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garden. So it does vary from garden to garden with these five gardens left.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So you mentioned that they are hard, some gardeners they are hard to reach. Ah, how do you reach them, by email, by telephone, or by mail?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: All of the above, ah, Councilman.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: All the above?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Hmm. So if they haven't returned your mail or haven't returned your answer, so how do you contact them?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: Um, the GreenThumb team continues to, ah, attempt to reach out, by phone, by mail, and by email. I, I have a thousand percent confidence in, um, GreenThumb's dedicated outreach team. They are dogged when they [inaudible] time to reach out. So, ah, they, they are on the case.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So I will hope as a last resort you will go there, you know, go to the garden and find them there, because I guess sometimes, like senior citizens, they have a hard

time to, ah, listen to the phone or, or they don't read the email, or things like that, no?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Right, but they're, Commissioner, ah, Chair Koo, they're not there every day.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Oh.

COMMISSIONER SILVER: So, ah, not like a park where you have staff. Some are there once a week, twice a week, three times a week, so it's not like, you'd have to probably sit there for a couple of weeks and I'm not sure we're committed to doing that.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Really?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: But [inaudible] staff will reach out, ah, to find, ah, the gardeners and get in contact with them so they sign this agreement.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, Commissioner, are any of the meetings you mentioned before are made aware to the public? How are you communicating the meetings?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: I'll defer to [inaudible]. I'll defer to, ah, Director LoSasso for that question.

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DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Thanks for the question, ah, Chair Koo. We've worked directly with the garden groups since they are a party to the agreement, um, so we've worked directly with the garden groups rather than engaging, ah, the public. We, ah, as Commissioner Biederman mentioned, we, ah, keep in touch with them through our outreach coordinators, through events that we have through, through various events that we do in the gardens, um, and we did a pretty robust survey this year, ah, this most recent licensing round as well, to get as much, ah, feedback as we could, as we prepared for the four-year relicensing, and that's where a lot of the good suggestions that we got came from and we were able to make some updates to the license that were beneficial for the garden groups.

I'm [inaudible] very early [inaudible] in my
administration, because I see Raymond Figueroa and I
see Aziz, and there are others, very early on and
there were some concerns about GreenThumb. I think
it was my first year as commissioner that we sat down
to express, ah, just concerns, um, about GreenThumb
and so, ah, I've clearly stated, I don't know if they

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knew, I wrote an article way back when I was in my thirties about the GreenThumb gardens. That was right before, ah, Bette Midler was going to war with Guiliani and [inaudible] Kelly here, so I've had a long history with GreenThumb. It was a pleasure to meet with the GreenThumb advocates and so I told mystaff we're committed to see what we can do. So in terms of public meetings, as Director LoSasso said, I've gone to a lot of these harvest events. There was an annual program at [inaudible], ah, sorry, at, um, Coastals College, which I was going to, and so there were a lot of opportunities to broaden, ah, our reach, ah, to let both the gardeners but also other advocates that believe in these important public spaces come together and, and speak out. And I enjoy those annual events. I've learned a lot. Some of the most powerful speakers I've met, ah, have been And then took my own GreenThumb tour to there. [inaudible] and others just to see our incredible public spaces we have here.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you. So how does the gardening handbook relate to the actual license agreement? And is there any conflict between the two that can sometimes lead to confusion among gardeners?

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DIRECTOR LOSASSO: I, I can speak to Ah, so the gardener handbook is a document that really we prepared to be a one-stop of as much applicable information, ah, to help garden groups succeed as possible. Some of it, the information in the handbook, includes gardening 101 tips. Some of it is direction to gardeners on what do I do if, ah, a contractor shows up at the garden and wants to work on the building immediately adjacent to a space, who do I contact, you know, what rights do I have to make sure that a permit is issued. Um, who do I contact if I want to get, ah, a permit to use a hydrant to, to water the garden, and are there any other applicable regulations or rules that govern activity in the space. So we've outlined some rules, for example, from the Department of Buildings that outlines, um, how big a shed could be or how big a structure could be in the garden before it needs a permit. And we've really created it to be a resources for the garden groups, ah, to bring as much information into one place as possible. knowledge there is no conflict, um, between the, the handbook and the license. We've, we've gone through it, ah, pretty closely, ah, to make sure that that is

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the case and any time that there has been a needed clarification we've sat down with garden groups and

4 gone over it line by line, and we've really found

5 that to be helpful to, to explain the contents, um,

6 where it comes from, and how it can be used

7 [inaudible] garden.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: And, um, if I could add one thing. When there is an update to the handbook, this is some, um, something we committed to in conversation with, um, Aziz Raymond that, ah, when, um, when [inaudible] would make an update to the handbook that all the gardeners would be notified both via email and via, um, US mail so that, um, that those updates were, everybody was on the same page, everybody knew about them, there was transparency about them.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: OK. So I have one more question, and then I'll turn it over to my other, my colleagues in the committee. So regarding the licenses are there any future changes being contemplated to further support urban agricultural practices when it comes up for renewal again in a few years?

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COMMISSIONER SILVER: Ah, well, it is three years away from now since this one had just, ah, been resigned. Ah, as Director LoSasso said, urban agriculture is, is voluntary. Ah, we do not prevent them from doing it. If they do we can certainly offer them the quidance. Ah, but that clearly is up to the volunteer efforts, ah, because it does change what you do in your garden, so it is not prohibited, but it is not mandated. It's up to each garden. So we can certainly have a conversation about urban agriculture. As you know, it's seasonal and it's, ah, a very small supplement to overall city food production, but is something we can certainly have conversations with community gardeners to express, ah, the interest in increasing food production. Again, because the footprint is so small it would be a very small supplement, but I'm sure it would be still important, ah, to a local community. So we certainly can have the conversation, but it is something we would not want to mandate. We could encourage but we could not mandate garden, gardeners shift from horticulture to food production.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So are there any rules that, ah, each garden, how much is charged individual

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2 farmers, individual farmers? Ah, I'll give you a

3 plot, how much they have to pay, the garden, for

4 | administration?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: I think, ah, Chair Koo, I want to make sure we make the distinction between urban farm and urban agriculture. Ah, a lot of the food production that is happening on gardens are just given away. In some cases they're being sold to help support the garden itself. But it's not, since these are very small lots, 25×100 , some could be larger, so urban ag really isn't something we're going to be looking at a full-scale urban farm. Um, community gardens are somewhat different. I'll, I'll defer that to Director LoSasso, see if wants to add the that. Ah, but I believe people just come in, they agree to take care of a plot or do a certain function, and they're part of that community gardens network, ah, but I don't believe there's a fee charged to someone, ah, to actually be able to grow either horticulture or food in their garden.

22 | Director LoSasso?

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Thank you,

24 \parallel Commissioner. Um, we do not permit a mandatory fee.

Some groups, ah, are permitted to charge what is

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usually a nominal fee to support the basic operation of the garden, \$10 or \$15 to help support them buy seeds or, or buy shovels, or put on events for the community. But we do have a requirement that there also be an alternative to any kind of membership fees. So we want to make sure that gardens are accessible to everyone, that financial means is not a barrier being a member to a GreenThumb garden. somebody is not able to, to pay a plot fee or a basic membership fee, they are able to do some additional work around the garden or perhaps host, host open hours or, or share a special skill that they have with the garden group. So we've done everything we can to work with garden groups to make sure that gardens, ah, don't have any barriers to membership, and, and gardens are supportive of that. GreenThumb community gardeners are very much community-centered and community-minded and they're always interested in bringing more people into the

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, ah, Director, I have one more question for you. Ah, so suppose a senior citizen, they want to do something on the garden, right, they have some free time, you know,

garden and not creating barriers.

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they retire, is there a waiting list for them to sign on the, the community garden, or it depends in which area you live in?

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Ah, thank you, Chair There may be a waiting list to get access to a plot. Some gardens, many gardens are relatively small in scale, as Commissioner Silver mentioned, and there's only so many plots that can be fit. But what we have found is that all garden groups find innovative and creative ways to broaden membership and to allow people to join the group. So even if they don't have access to an individual plot in the first year or two, they do have a way to be a part of stewarding the garden or perhaps participating in a communal plot. And each, each group makes its own determination on how plots are allocated, but membership is very broadly defined and we find that groups are very welcoming, although sometimes there may be a small wait to get access to a growing plot.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: OK. So if they're interested to join they just, how do they join? I mean, they just look up the GreenThumb, ah, directory or what?

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DIRECTOR LOSASSO: There's a lot of different ways. The best way is to, to go to a garden and introduce yourself and you will find some of the most welcoming and inviting people in the world stewarding GreenThumb gardens and gardeners will be happy to give a tour of the space and tell you the history of it. A lot of the history of these gardens is amazing, um, and if they're not able to, to reach the group or, or they want to just reach out directly to GreenThumb, we have a whole team that can facilitate introductions to, to provide pathways to membership.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you. I finished my questions. Ah, I want to turn it over to Counsel, our moderator.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Ah, thank you Chair Koo. Ah, we'll now move on to questions from other council members. Ah, I will call on members to ask their questions in the order that they have used the Zoom raise hand function. If you would like to ask a question and you have not yet used the Zoom raise hand function please raise it now. Ah, council members, again, please keep your questions to five minutes. The Sergeant at Arms will keep a timer

by Council Member Riley.

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and will let me know when your time is up. Ah, you should being once I have called on you and the sergeant has announced that you may begin, ah, asking, ah, your questions. Ah, first we will hear from Council Member Barron and she will be followed

8 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you, thank you so much. Thank you to the chair and to the panel for participating and sharing the information. I did not hear most of the, ah, testimony, but I do have a specific question that I would like to pose. Ah, first of all, oh, I'm so sorry. Commissioner Silver, thank you for the work that you continue to do. We've had a great partnership in developing the major parks in my community and having them refurbished and restored, so I want to thank you for that. And commendations to Marty Mahr for the great work that he has continually done in our community and the staff that works with him. My question particularly goes to a garden that's in my community. Ah, it's a garden that has been operated for perhaps maybe as much as 15 years or more. And it's the Green Valley Garden on [inaudible] Avenue. We had to battle,

1 2 first of all, to keep it as a garden. There were 3 plans from the city to take it over and include in 4 some development that was being conducted, ah, and we had to fight and battle and get a lawyer to prove that it was in fact a protected garden and we were 6 7 successful with that battle. Subsequently there was 8 development that was planned across the street and the height of that building would have had a negative impact on the sunlight that would have been able to 10 11 reach the garden. So we negotiated, ah, I'm very 12 much concerned about housing but gardens are 13 important as well, and we had the developer lower the 14 building substantially so as to not be as much of a 15 hindrance to the sunlight. The, ah, developer agreed 16 that they would in fact, again, after negotiations, 17 that they would in fact participate in installing a 18 grow light so that there would be some compensation 19 for the sunlight that was diminished during that 20 growing season. But now it appears that we have a bit of a problem. I've been told that there needs to 21 2.2 be a more substantial building constructed or 2.3 structure erected to accommodate what would be the electrical outlets and poles and all of that thing. 24

So I don't know if you or someone on your staff can

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speak to that topic and give us some input as to what

3 is the process in proceeding so that we will be able

4 to get that grow light installed and have that

service provided, which the developer said that they

6 would do.

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Well, first thank

you, ah, for your comments, Council Member Barron.

I'm not familiar with the details. I will see if,

ah, Director LoSasso does, ah, so I'll see whether he

has any information about that specific garden.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: OK.

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Thank you,

Commissioner, and Council Member, ah, thank you very much for your support of gardens. Um, in my entire tenure at GreenThumb you've been a strong supporter and I know that the garden groups are very appreciative of that, so thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you.

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Ah, I am familiar with the space and it's, um, ah, a bit of a technical question, ah, as you alluded to [inaudible]. The, the specific challenge here, and I will be happy to follow up offline with more details, ah, if you're interested, is that installing electricity into a

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structure, um, cannot occur, ah, unless that
structure is registered with the Department of
Buildings. And the existing structure is not
currently registered with DOB. We, we did have a
chance to speak with the garden group and it's, ah, a
great garden group, it does a lot of great work in
the neighborhood...

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Yes.

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: ...as, as you know, um, and does a lot of, ah, food-related work, very pertinent to the topic of this hearing, um, and tried to outline, um, where the technical challenges were and what may be some possible paths forward. One of them would be, um, getting, ah, another greenhouse, a prefabricated greenhouse that already met DOB specifications, um, that could be more easily electrified. And, and I don't want to speak too deeply on it because I'm not an electrician, but I, I would be happy to get more information for you and, and follow up if, if you have further questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: OK, because it's been a, a struggle, as I said, from the beginning.

But, ah, I'm used to struggling when the causes are righteous and just cause and, as you alluded, this

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particular garden has been around for years and the 3 contributions that they made to the community are 4 truly outstanding...

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: And they have a, the beehive and the bees come and get the honey and all of that. The, ah, local honey and that's so important as well. So I look forward to talking with you afterward as well as my staffer, Ms. Anita Fisher, who is my liaison in this, to find out specifically what needs to be done and what the timeframe that we can establish to accomplish that, because the building is up...

> SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: ...so now the sunlight is being impeded. So I just want to, ah, be sure to get back to you so that we can progress, and thank you so much to the panel and to the chair, once again, for allowing my question. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, Council Member Barron. Next we'll hear from Council Member Riley. He'll be followed by Council Member Ayala, followed by Council Member Levine.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

thank you, Chair Koo, and to the panel for this presentation today. I'm very supportive of community gardening and, and my question is, ah, has the Parks Department ever, ah, seen a community group abandon their garden and if so, um, what is the process of another group possibly taking over the garden, or is that garden completely just dismantled? Also, um, is there any way that community group, who has a community garden, sell the produce that they're

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Um, well, first, welcome, Council Member Riley. I will defer that question to Director LoSasso.

actually making in the garden to the community?

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Thank you,

Commissioner, and thank you, Commissioner, ah,

Council Member Riley. Um, on occasion GreenThumb

gardens can become inactive. That's the term that we

use at GreenThumb, um, and that just means that the

group that was stewarding it for, for whatever

reason, um, disbanded. Sometimes people can move

from the block or people's interest can change and

the space will become an inactive. It's rare, ah,

but it does happen. Um, and typically when that's

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operation of the garden, and sell some tomatoes or

cucumbers when the, when the crop comes in at the end of the year. You can then buy soil or more seeds or more plants for the next year. So we do permit that, provided that all of the revenue goes back into supporting the garden.

COUNCIL MEMBER RILEY: Thank you. That, that answered my questions. Thank you so much.

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Thank you, Councilman.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, Council Member Riley. We'll now hear from Council Member Ayala, followed by Council Member Levine.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Thank you. Um, so my question is has, has the Department of Parks and Recreation or GreenThumb done any type of analysis on what, ah, neighborhoods are most in need of new urban agricultural sites?

Say urban agricultural sites. We know where the gardens are located and where the gaps exist. Ah, so, ah, but we look at gardens in general, not urban [inaudible] in particular. I'll defer the rest of that question to, ah, Director LoSasso. But we do have maps spatially to show where there are gaps in,

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2 I guess, a walking distance to GreenThumb gardens.

3 Ah, so I'll defer to, ah, Director LoSasso.

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Thank you,

Commissioner, and thank you for the question, Council Member, and, of course, for your continued support of, of GreenThumb gardens. I know you have a lot in your district as well. Um, so as Commissioner Silver alluded to, we do look at neighborhoods throughout the city that don't currently have a garden. would look specifically for siting a GreenThumb garden and let the group, of course, choose whether or not they want to grow food or they want to grow flowers, or a mixture of both. We have the long-term goal of establishing a GreenThumb garden within a 10minute of every single New Yorker. It, it is ambitious and long term, but we have all seen that a neighborhood is a better, stronger neighborhood when they have a GreenThumb garden. So gardens are clustered. We have about 550. They're clustered in, in five areas, um, throughout the city largely. so we've developed a set of criteria and, and a pretty robust map, which I would be happy to share after the hearing, showing those areas in the city that don't currently have a garden and we're

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2 specifically focusing and prioritizing our efforts on

3 trying to find those, those few remaining empty

4 vacant lots in the city to potentially start a garden

5 | there, because I think we all know once a vacant lot

6 is gone, it's probably gone for our lifetime. So we

7 | are focusing on those neighborhoods that aren't

8 | currently [inaudible].

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: OK, I appreciate that. I wanted to recognize Ray, ah, Figueroa from Friends of Brook Park, it's in my district. Love, love, love what they're doing in that garden. But I have two questions. I only have three minutes left. Um, what portion of the budget for green, um, GreenThumb or otherwise is devoted to promoting and supporting urban agricultural programs in community gardens and, two, um, do we know of any, any gardens that were either unable to or opted to not open during COVID?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Bill, why don't you respond?

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Of course. Um, I don't have an exact breakout, ah, Council Member, on urban agriculture-related portion of the budget, but I, I'm confident saying that it's hundreds of

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thousands of dollars, ah, which was, of course, um, an exponentially large amount of support last year due to Play Fair. And that's primarily broken into providing, ah, clean topsoil that's chemically tested to, to be safe for growing food, providing really high-quality lumber for raised beds, ah, indirectly supporting urban agriculture through infrastructure, ah, supporting the gardens, and we've spent tens of thousands of dollars on providing free plant starts and seeds to garden groups throughout the city, and developing new workshops and public programming and trainings to support those that are interested in food production, and that ranges from gardening 101 to really advanced gardening techniques.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: OK, and regarding the question around the gardens that either opted to or were unable to open during COVID, is there a number?

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Ah, I don't have a number, um, off the top of my head. I, I can get you an estimate. We don't know exactly, but what we did do is, was defer to each group. We worked very closely with Parks operations and the Department of Health to develop protocols to make sure that the

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gardens could remain accessible to garden groups. So they were always open to garden groups during COVID. They were closed to the public during the height of it, in the interest of public safety, of course. And then we developed protocols as the situation evolved, ah, with operations and with the Department of Health to advise groups on maintaining social distancing and signage and what kind of PPE might be necessary to begin to invite the public back in. But we've always approached this through a lens of best practices of public health.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: I appreciate it.

I appreciate the support. Oh, I'm also on the bill.

Um, this summer we had the, the garden at the

Randall's Island, um, and they were just

phenomenonal, um, in terms of it. I know that Ray

does this all of the time, too, in the South Bronx.

Um, you know, contributing to the local food pantries

was really critical, um, especially, you know, in the

Eighth Council [inaudible] District, we were hit

really hard and food disparities continue to be a

real thing for us. So it would be really, it would

be nice to, you know, at least do a study to have a

better understanding of where food is being grown,

2	how we're processing, who, you know, where, where
3	this food is being distributed to, um, because I
4	think that we, you know, we underestimate the
5	importance of community gardens sometimes, um, and,
6	and we've learned, I think specifically during this
7	pandemic, how, how critical they offer in terms of
8	helping us meet the, you know, supplement the needs,
9	ah, in the community, ah, that has been deprived of
10	an opportunity to really have access to fresh, ah,
11	foods, ah, during this pandemic, um, for many
12	reasons. So, you know, I thank you for that and I,
13	you know, I look forward to, to passing this bill and
14	hopefully getting, um, you know, some answers to some
15	of our questions and figuring out how we can be more
16	supportive, um, as a body so that we're, you know,
17	we're able to really look at this more holistically.
18	DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, Council

Member Ayala. Next up is Council Member Levine. Ah,

before Council Member Levine starts I will just ask

if there are any other council members who have

questions, please use the Zoom raise hand function

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2 now, and we'll go, move on to Council Member Levine.
3 Thank you.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Thank you, Chris. Ah, thank you to Chair Koo for your great work in this hearing, and it's really a pleasure to see you, Commissioner Silver, really grateful for your leadership for parks in this city. I just want to say how precious I consider the community gardens. Ah, I really feel they are an essential component of the Parks system, not an appendage, and I feel like their value now in the pandemic and, and post pandemic is actually greater than ever, in part because just having any space for people to be outside right now, it's really a lifesaver. I can't imagine what the city would have been like without our Parks system and, and specifically community But I also think that, as Council Member gardens. Ayala was just, ah, saying very forcefully, um, we see more than ever just how critical access to fresh fruit and vegetables is to health. Ah, it really, ah, critical to closing health inequality that has been exposed by this pandemic, and so community gardens really have I think an even more important

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role to play going forward. And, ah, and I know you agree with that. I just wanted to ask a couple follow-up questions. So the current license agreement is dated 2019, correct? And I think, I might be confused on this. I think you mentioned a four-year term for that? So does that mean that this agreement expires, I guess, in 2023 and then it would be subsequently reviewed, renewed for another four years?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: That is correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: OK. And is that the normal cycle? This is an every-four-years process?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Got it, OK.

Thank you. Um, in, in terms of the liability
obligations, ah, as, as defined in the agreement,
which I know has been very contentious, um, just
perhaps you can expand or, or clarify if, if garden
volunteers, community garden volunteers, are, um,
shoveling snow, ah, after, after a storm, ah, and,
and they leave a spot undone accidentally are, are
they then as volunteers liable to be sued as a result
of that, according to the, this agreement?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: Well, let me, I'm not sure the answer to that question. Let me defer that to Commissioner Biederman, ah, about the, the new liability clause in the agreement.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: So, thank you, Commissioner, and, ah, thank you, Council Member, for the question. Um, the, so if in the unfortunate case there's an accident or a lawsuit, um, regarding anything that happens in the garden it would be left to a judge to decide, um, what the, who's liable or the accident [inaudible]. Ah, just a reminder, prior to this the licenses stated, prior to the current licenses, the licenses stated that, um, it was the garden groups were liable for everything that happened in the garden. That language was lifted and so now it is up for a court to decide in the, um, unfortunate instance that something like this should happen.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: And how, how often does such an instance occur?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BIEDERMAN: It has not happened in my memory under, ah, my leadership [inaudible], yeah, it's exceedingly rare.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Ah, that, that's good to hear. Um, we just want to make sure that these volunteers who, I mean, I just have to say a word about the volunteers. I mean, the community garden volunteers in this city are absolutely incredible, ah, what they've done, ah, in many cases turning these spaces from abandoned vacant dangerous places to, ah, just thriving community gathering spots and sources of healthy food and environmental education and none of them are getting a, a penny for that effort. So I think at all times we want to uplift them and celebrate them and, ah, certainly, ah, we don't want them to feel that they're facing legal liability, ah, if they're just trying to do the best they can. But, um, I'm, I'm short on time so I just, I did want to ask about the study, ah, Commissioner, that you referenced, um, that I think is looking to understand food production. Ah, do I have that correct, at our community gardens, or am I confused? Sorry, forgive me. The, the study you're conducting now on community gardens?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: There's no, no, I think that the Intro 1059, ah, Council Member Ayala would like us to...

is?

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Forgive me, yes. But, ah, and the administration's position on that

transparency. We'd like to actually elevate the work that our community gardens are doing. So we'll work with the council and we believe in transparency. Ah, we're very grateful this is a one-time report that would give the council information they need to better understand what is happening in our community gardens, specifically urban agriculture. So we're certainly willing to work, ah, with the council. Ah, we believe in transparency and we believe in providing valuable information.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Ah, thank you to you, Commissioner. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thanks to Chair Ayala for, for your work in supporting, ah, these critical Parks spaces and the volunteers.

COMMISSIONER SILVER: And welcome back to the Parks Committee. It's good to see your face.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Likewise.

Thanks, Commissioner.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, Council

Member Levine. Ah, we will now turn it back to Chair

Koo, who has some additional questions.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you. Ah,

Commissioner, I have one more question. Ah, there is
currently approximately \$900,000 in city funding that
has been [inaudible] and allocated to purchase a

parcel of the Frank White Memorial Garden located on

143rd Street in Council Member Levine's district that
is currently at risk and for sale by a private
entity. These funds were secured to allow the garden
to continue to operate, but we are hearing Parks have
not yet moved forward. Ah, what steps need to be
taken so that the purchase can move forward?

COMMISSIONER SILVER: I'm not familiar with that specific garden. Ah, Director LoSasso, do you have information about that specific situation?

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: Yes, thank you,

Commissioner, and thank you for the question, Chair

Koo. So the Parks Department did receive ULURP

approval to acquire a vacant parcel immediately

adjacent to a garden, um, and capital funds have

been, ah, provided, ah, through discretionary

allocations from Council Member Levine and, and

Borough President Brewer. But unfortunately the city and the property owner have not been able to reach a negotiated upon purchase price. My understanding is that process continues. Um, but at this point, ah, an agreed-upon price has not been reached.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So can you, can your staff like get back to us by Friday with the next steps, ah, to, to ensure that we don't lose the community garden?

provide, um, follow-up information. But just to provide one clarification, Chair. The existing community garden is not at risk. This would be, ah, an expansion of the garden onto a parcel that is immediately adjacent to the...

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Yeah.

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: ...existing space.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, so...

DIRECTOR LOSASSO: I would be happy to get you follow-up information.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: OK, yeah, please follow up with us, yeah, because we don't want to lose the money or lose the site, yeah. So, ah, thank you very

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2 much. Ah, are there any other council members who 3 have questions?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: No, Chair Koo, no more questions from members.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: So, ah, we can go to public hearing.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, Chair Koo, OK. Ah, we'll now turn to public testimony. I'd like to remind everyone that unlike our typical council hearings we'll be calling on individuals one by one to testify. As I stated earlier, each panelist will be given three minutes to speak, so please begin once the sergeant has started the timer and given you the cue to begin. Council members who have questions for particular panelists should use the Zoom hand raise function. And I will call on you in order after, ah, the panelist has completed their testimony. For panelists, once your name is called a member of our staff will unmute you and the Sergeant at Arms will give you the go-ahead to begin upon setting the timer. Please wait for the sergeant to announce that you may begin before, ah, delivering your testimony. At this time I'd like to invite Lynn Kelly from the New York Restoration Project to, ah,

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2 speak, and she will be followed by Jessica Saab from 3 New Yorkers for Parks.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

Thank you, Council Member LYNN KELLY: Koo and the rest of the City Council. I appreciate the invitation to be able to speak today. My name is Lynn Kelly. I'm the executive director of New York Restoration Project. Um, for those of you that don't know us, ah, New York Restoration Project, we steward over 80 acres of parkland on behalf of the city, um, and we operate 52 community gardens, which is about 20,000 square feet of actually food production right now throughout the five boroughs. Um, I think it's been well documented about the benefits of community gardens, um, health, mental, both mental and physical, and especially so within the onset of our pandemic. Um, it's proven itself time and time again, gardens, green space, are essential city infrastructure. What I want to point out, though, and there's also, um, been additional documentation on this through the Food Bank of New York City, New York City residents make up half of all food-insecure people in New York State and the rate here is rising. We're 12% higher than the national rate. So between

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rising unemployment, the impacts of the pandemic, 2 3 access to fresh healthy food is at a premium and it's 4 becoming harder and hard to obtain. And that's why, um, at the beginning of the pandemic NYRP took immediate action and we transitioned many of our 6 7 gardens that were used for passive recreation into 8 small mini urban agricultural oases in the city, um, for, and for the surrounding communities. provided gardeners with starts for plants, like the 10 11 not actually the seeds but the actual starts, extra 12 tools, PPE equipment, in order to encourage increased 13 growth of produce in these neighborhoods for distribution for free. And I'm happy to report that, 14 15 um, our gardeners are the heart and soul of our 16 network. Those volunteer gardeners grew over 90,000 17 pounds, um, since the onset of COVID and that's 18 equivalent approximately to \$180,000 worth of produce 19 that's been provided for free throughout the city at 20 no cost. Um, we really hope that the city and the 21 City Council can help support the work of NYRP and 2.2 our partners. Um, programs that allow New York City 2.3 residents to grow their own food are critical. need to be expanded. And we need to be able to seek 24

creative partnerships with city agencies. We applaud

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your efforts on, ah, behalf of New York City to

3 advocate for this. I'm pleased to see so many of my,

4 ah, gardener colleagues on this call, as well as New

5 Yorkers for Parks. I wish we could come up with

6 another 8 million dollars for the Play Fair Campaign

7 again for community gardens. Um, but I'm here in

8 solidarity, ah, and hope that we really see this as

9 an opportunity for food production on some small

10 scale in New York City. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Jessica Saab from New Yorkers for Parks. She'll be followed by Aziz Dehkan from the New York City Community Garden Coalition.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

JESSICA SAAB: Good afternoon. My name is Jessica Saab and I am the advocacy and communications project manager at New Yorkers for Parks. I want to thank the Committee on Parks and Recreation for hosting today's hearing. Community gardens play a critical and often overlooked role in our city's open space network. With over 550 community gardens citywide these spaces which are created and maintained by dedicated volunteers drive

grassroots neighborhood development, create space for

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our vibrant multicultural communities and help address food insecurity on a local scale. gardens are the site of food production directly, but others also act as sites for community-supported agriculture distribution as well as composting. also provide a means for young New Yorkers to directly interact with land in ways that are often not available to residents in our dense city. During the pandemic some community garden groups stepped up even more, establishing community [inaudible], connecting networks of mutual aid, and growing additional food for neighbors. In 2019 New Yorkers for Parks launched the Play Fair Coalition and Campaign, which sought to increase the expense budget for New York City Parks. One of the key pieces of our budget platform was an 8 million investment into our community garden network. We were thrilled when the City Council secured this funding, which marked the first-ever system-wide investment for community gardens. This funding allowed New York City Parks to hire 15 additional outreach coordinators for the GreenThumb division, provide fencing and sidewalk improvements, and provide materials for gardens While this funding was not renewed in the

answer any questions the council might have.

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2 CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you, Rebecca.

No, thank you, Jessica, sorry, yeah. So is there anything else, ah, the city can do to support community gardens and urban agriculture?

JESSICA SAAB: Um, well, as I stated...

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Yeah.

um, that report, Growing Food Equity in New York
City, outlined some policy initiatives that make a
lot of sense for helping communities, community
gardens continue to grow and, um, distribute things
well. I think, as all have mentioned, it is based on
volunteers, so it's tricky to codify this work and,
um, but I do one of the policy initiatives that was
mentioned in that report was finding a way to provide
payment to volunteers for their work. So I think
there are different ways that, um, gardeners can be
helped in this.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you. So I, I wanted to ask Lynn Kelly the same question again.

Can the city do more to help community gardens and agricultural groups?

LYNN KELLY: Ah, yes, I would concur with, certainly what Jessica has said, but I would

add this. A lot of the times the challenge between 2 3 partner organizations and the city, um, often have to 4 do with the, the red tape or the process that has to And there's a reason why there is a process. occur. I mean, the city has its, its process for a reason, 6 7 I'm not discounting that. But I'll give you an 8 example. In the case of NYCHA, ah, my organization, organization over time was able to create a license agreement with NYCHA as an agency so that as garden 10 11 groups that are parts of tenant organizations applied to us to be able to do small-plot gardening and 12 13 otherwise under-utilized spaces we have a very 14 succinct, quick process for approval now that we 15 didn't have a year ago. So if there are ways of creating streamlined approval processes so that we 16 17 can get things up and running, it's, I always say 18 it's, a garden is a lot different, setting up a 19 garden is a lot different than some of the large-20 scale city capital projects and in my point of view 21 they don't need the same time of procurement or the 2.2 same type of level of, ah, scrutiny, perhaps. 2.3 there should some process in place, don't get me wrong. But I think if the council could encourage 24 agencies that have land, not just the Parks 25

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Department, but remember DOT has land, DCAS has land, ah, DEP has land, NYCHA has land. They're, you know, think about if there could be one sort of czar over this, so to speak. I hate that word, but I can't think of a better one at the moment, to really kind of consolidate, ah, some of this work and the processes with the city agencies. I think that would go a long way. I mean...

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.

I'll say this, like if ever there was a time to move quickly and think creatively about how to get fresh produce in New Yorker's hands, look at any corner in any neighborhood where there's a food pantry and there's your answer. So now is the time to, to mobilize and, ah, I, I will hope that the elected officials on this call and the administration can figure out a way to work with us as partner organizations to make that happen quickly. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you, yeah.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. We'll now hear from Aziz Dehkan from the New York City

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Community Garden Coalition, and he'll be followed by
Raymond Figueroa.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

AZIZ DEHKAN: Hi, everybody, and thank you for, um, letting me speak today. Chair Koo, thank you very much for your pointed questions. Um, your, your committee has come with some really good questions to the commissioners and, and Bill LoSasso on this call. Um, some of the things that have been said, um, I have some issues with. Ah, I think the word transparency has been bounced around a lot here and, um, during the license negotiation I think there was an extreme lack of, of transparency in how we were working with each other. The license issue could have been resolved months earlier had Parks Department, um, held more fruitful discussions with us, but that's water under the bridge, so to speak, and now we need to talk about how we increase the work of community gardens. How during this pandemic we, um, find ways to increase food security in the city and as people have spoken about it, um, you know, community gardens are a definite outlet for that. Um, I think part of what we need to do is in this study, which I want to shout out to Rafael

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Espinal who started this process years ago, um, my question comes around to transparency again. And I'm concerned, ah, following up with, ah, Councilman's, ah, Council Member Levine's question, how is the DPR going to conduct this study? Um, how will it be shared? Who are they going to talk with, ah, about this during the study? Um, how's it gonna be presented back to your committee, Chair Koo? And, um, how, how receptive are they going to be to our questions and to the things that we see as community gardeners, as we know the importance of our own gardens. Um, so I'm, those are my real concerns about this study. You know, we're in, the Community Garden Coalition is, is in support of Intro 1059. think it's important to recognize what, ah, Jessica Saab said about there are previous studies out there that could be utilized. Ah, as a part of the New York, ah, COVID-19 Coalition we've talking quite a bit about food security and the community gardens' roles in that food security issue, um, and food insecurity. Um, as, ah, Lynn said, ah, all you need to do is go to a food bank and see what that's about. So anything that the, ah, GreenThumb and Commissioner Silver can do to increase, you know, the ability and,

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and Chair Koo you talked about, you asked about are there rules that limit community garden activity.

And in a 17-page license there are a lot of rules that do limit us in what we can do. So we would like to see some of those relaxed and, you know, a partnership with GreenThumb that, that goes back for many years restored and that a communication transparency would be a, a top of the list on this,

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you for your input, yeah.

this study is proposed. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next we'll hear from, ah, Raymond Figueroa of New York City Community Garden Coalition and Pratt Institute, and he'll be followed by Shahela Begum from Uprose.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

RAYMOND FIGUEROA: Ah, thank you very much. I first want to acknowledge the leadership of Chair Koo, ah, and Councilwoman Ayala, very much so, and I want to recognize also Council Member Levine for his, ah, long-standing leadership, ah, as it regards community gardens. Ah, thank you again for convening this hearing. I'm, ah, very, very grateful. Um, I just wanted to respond, I believe,

considering community gardens. Why? Because as we

can see from the pandemic the way it's played out,

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um, it's played out in such a way where there is disproportionate morbidity and mortality in communities of color. Where these community gardens, in the same places where these community gardens are located. Ah, what I'd like to say is that for example in the Bronx, community gardens organized themselves, I want to say a dozen, ah, approximately a dozen of us community gardens organized ourselves to aggregate our harvest. We grew, ah, anywhere from 5 to 10,000 pounds, I don't have the exact number, I know that's a big window, um, depending on how we measure, but it was, ah, it was over 5000 pounds of food that we moved. And, ah, um, market valuation in excess of, ah, \$36,000. The point being, um, is that community gardens have risen, um, to the occasion to respond, ah, to this, ah, situation of the pandemic. The city needs to really think that if it is not healthy, um, from a community health perspective, from a citywide perspective, the economy is not going to be, ah, healthy as, as well. People are not going to be [inaudible]...

23 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

RAYMOND FIGUEROA: ...any healthy. Um, I just want to just finally say that, um, at Pratt, out

2	of Pratt Institute we've conducted a number of
3	studies. Not only are community gardens growing food
4	in a very robust type of way, ah, we are also, ah,
5	benefitting the city fiscally in terms of our
6	ecological system services, meaning that, um, in the
7	year that we, last year when we measured, ah,
8	ecological system services, just out of a sampling or
9	20 gardens, ah, the city is realizing 1.3 million
10	dollars in savings, ah, to its sewage infrastructure,
11	to its energy infrastructure, ah, and, and so forth
12	as a result of ecosystem services. So the
13	combination of benefits to local communities in, in
14	terms of lowering pollution and benefitting the city
15	fiscally, as well as producing health-promoting food
16	and there's nothing more health-promoting than
17	locally, ah, ah, grown nutrient-dense food. So I
18	just wanted to, ah, offer that for your
19	consideration. Thank you very much.
20	CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you. Thank you
21	for your suggestion and your input. Thank you.
22	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Ah, we'll
23	now hear from Shahela Begum of Uprose, followed by

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

Alexis Mena of Universe City NYC.

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SHAHELA BEGUM: Good afternoon. My name is Shahela Begum and I'm the resilience coordinator at Uprose. I'm here today on behalf of Uprose to express our support for Intro 1059. Founded in 1966, Uprose is Brooklyn's oldest Latino community-based organization. Uprose is an intergenerational, multiracial, and nationally recognized [inaudible] grassroots organization that works at the intersection of racial justice and climate change. Thank you for addressing the need for community gardens and urban agriculture as a way to address resiliency efforts throughout the city. New Yorkers are extremely resilient in engaging with resources to provide supplemental food benefits for their community. However, this type of engagement should not fall on the community alone. The City Council Parks and Recreation Committee must commit to do more in support of community gardens in low-income communities and communities of color. Providing funding support and valuable resources to front-line communities secure the future of urban agriculture. COVID-19 has made a huge impact on communities of color, especially in urban areas, such as New York City, forcing to reallocate resources and cut

2	programs such as compost collection. Due to these				
3	types of cuts in environmental sustainability many				
4	New Yorkers turn to their local community gardens for				
5	their composting needs. Community gardens took much				
6	of the burden off the Department of Sanitation by				
7	reducing excess food waste and scraps in our				
8	landfill. Composting sites in local gardens				
9	throughout the city also play a vital role in				
10	building healthy organic soil to use for gardening				
11	and distribution. Low-income communities look to				
12	these gardens as a source of supplemental food where				
13	there's a growing food crisis during the pandemic.				
14	The variability of food growing depending on local				
15	neighborhoods represents the many diverse ethnicities				
16	and cultures that represent New York City. For all				
17	of these reasons, community gardens function not only				
18	as ecologically resilient hubs for the city, but also				
19	uphold social cohesion and resiliency of our people.				
20	There are a myriad of benefits that [inaudible]				
21	functions of urban agriculture, one of which is				
22	climate resiliency. New York City receives an				
23	average of 45 inches of annual rainfall, which makes				
24	it difficult for our existing infrastructure to				
25	process, leading to combined sewage overflows and				

2	CSO. We see ongoing flooding every time it rains
3	continuing to be a major problem in front of, in
4	front-line communities that also have to deal with
5	pollution and flood damage. Urban agriculture is one
6	way to relieve an excess amount of rainfall from
7	overflowing our infrastructure since much of the rain
8	is absorbed into the soil and spread slowly
9	throughout. Furthermore, community gardens are also
10	well known for rainwater harvesting in large tanks,
11	which also plays a vital role in alleviating CSOs.
12	Urban agriculture designs offer solutions for a
13	healthier New York, reducing flooding pooling in
14	front-line neighborhoods along with simultaneously
15	producing the need for healthy food. Air quality and
16	temperature is dramatically improved with the
17	increase of community gardens where cities suffer
18	from overheating

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

SHAHELA BEGUM: ...due to urban island

21 effect. Thank you for allowing me to testify.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. We'll now hear from Alexis Mena of University New York NYC, followed by Maureen O'Brien from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

ALEXIS MENA: Sorry, I was on mute. afternoon, everyone. Thank you for this opportunity to speak today. Ah, my name is Alexis Mena. lifelong resident of Brooklyn, New York, ah, specifically East New York. Um, I'm an organizer, I'm a farmer, and a [inaudible] community chef. I have been part of [inaudible] NYC with five community gardens, two school gardens, and two [inaudible] New York City, and I think that we need to see more support, ah, direct financial support to people who are taking on, ah, urban farming projects and landscaping and beautifying the, the parks. Um, two fundraisers a year, ah, if you think about most of these community gardens are working on small, ah, series of, of funders and followers, ah, [inaudible] locally. So the most that they are fundraising in these, between these two, ah, proposed fundraising events is somewhere between \$1000 to \$5000 on average, from what I've heard back from a lot of the other, um, partners. This is insufficient. We need more direct support [inaudible].

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Sir, we're losing your, ah, your signal a bit. Is there a way we can,

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is there a way you can move to a location, ah, where
you can get more clarity? If not, we can return to

4 you at a later point.

ALEXIS MENA: [inaudible] which is the public land of the city. Thank you for my time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: OK, thank you. We'll now hear from, ah, Maureen O'Brien from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, ah, who will be followed by Joseph

Raver or Reger from the Elizabeth Street Garden.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

MAUREEN O'BRIEN: Thank you. Good afternoon, everyone. Ah, thank you, ah, Chair Koo, ah, council members, everyone here attending from GreenThumb and other organizations. I also want to shout out Brenda Duchene, Barbara Adamson, and Alexis Mena, out there, people who are community gardeners out there doing the work. So glad to see you. Ah, my name is Maureen O'Brien. I'm the community field manager at Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and I work with community gardens and urban farm volunteers in Brooklyn. Um, ah, BBG supports community gardens and public open green spaces and we do support a study on the prevalence of urban garden food production and agriculture in New York City. Um, ah, we suggest

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that this study focus, ah, very specifically on the 2 3 volunteer gardeners, ah, what community gardens and 4 farms have and are doing, and what specific support would be helpful. Ask and listen to the gardens and 5 farm leaders first. And learn and gather advice 6 7 about what they're doing and what they need, and if they would like to do more. Our gardeners, who are 8 9 volunteers, are literally the people on the ground. They're working with the soil and growing and they 10 11 know what they need to continue doing that. Not every garden is interested in food growing and there 12 are some limitations with soil and, um, other, you 13 know, contaminations that not every single, ah, 14 15 situation is appropriate for food growing. 16 ornamental horticulture and herbs and pollinator 17 gardens are also super important, ah, to support the 18 food growing, ah, efforts. Ah, we advise that the 19 study also prioritize communities affected by food 20 apartheid, gardens and farms led by black and brown people, neighborhoods that are low income and have no 21 or low food access. Ah, healthy food and seeing food 2.2 2.3 being grown is really important, ah, so that people can develop healthy eating habits, even if the food 24

coming from the garden is not actually eaten.

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important that people know where food comes from and we really, ah, just, um, praise the council for, ah, taking a deep dive into more food access for people in New York. Ah, thank you so much. I want to leave with, ah, one thing that Leah Peneman stated yesterday at a conference at BBC, at BBG, sorry, we're in a triple, we're now in a triple pandemic, the COVID crisis, climate change, and racism. All of these three things can be affected in a positive way through community garden support.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, next up is Joseph Reiver from Elizabeth Street

Garden, who will be followed by Sarah Williams of Green Guerrillas.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

JOSEPH REIVER: Hi there. Um, I just want to thank the City Council for, for hosting this meeting. Um, you know, I think a good question that's come up, ah, from Council Member Koo is that if there is anything the city can do to continue helping community gardens and green infrastructure, ah, to let you know. Um, you know, along with everything that's, that's been discussed here, I

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of the size that we are, we're able to accommodate

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and they both are vitalities to the city, ah, and

1	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 90
2	community healthy. So, you know, I just, I want to
3	highlight Elizabeth Street Garden because it's a
4	perfect example, ah, and we really can set, ah, a new
5	precedent in the way we're ah, we're unfortunately
6	being met with this housing versus green space, or
7	green spaces at risk, East River Park as well. You
8	know, these discussions, the community should be much
9	more involved, I feel, ah, personally, ah, and then
10	speaking on behalf of the garden, ah, the City
11	Council, I urge you to, to really sit down and listen
12	with the community because we're putting forth, ah,
13	creative plans and we really want to work with, ah,
14	with you to achieve the, ah, preservation
15	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time.
16	JOSEPH REIVER:of these green spaces,
17	like Elizabeth Street Garden. Thank you.
18	CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.
19	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next up
20	is Sarah Williams from Green Guerrillas, who will be
21	followed by Kara Goad from Earth Justice.
22	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.
23	SARAH WILLIAMS: Thank you. I'm Sarah

McCullough Williams, executive director of Green Guerrillas, a nonprofit that supports community

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ability of the Parks Department to adequately

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undertake this study. On key issues, including composting in the city, Parks leadership has not upheld the interests of those who are working for food justice. We urge the city to think and work in expansive ways to support and recognize the value of community gardens across the city. Simultaneous to this, we ask that the unpaid volunteer labor being done by community gardeners be recognized within the proposed Parks Department study and recommendations. Community gardeners do essential life-nurturing work to heal the soil, to foster a connection with nature, to act for food justice, to preserve and protect the health of their families and neighbors. The most prolific and powerful community gardeners are often people of color, often from low-income communities, often women, often immigrants. Their work has tremendous community value, but it lacks vital economic support. We ask the city to increase their support for community gardens as essential infrastructure for neighborhood food production and to offer creative, adequate, and community-affirming funding to ensure that they can provide increased health and environmental benefits, um, to communities across the city. Thank you for your time.

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2 CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Ah, next is, ah, Kara Goad from Earth Justice.

KARA GOAD: Hello, thank you. Yes, my name is Kara Goad. I'm a legal fellow at the Sustainable Food and Farming Program at Earth Justice, and I'm [inaudible] in support of Council Member Ayala's bill. We support this bill because it will bring more attention to the many benefits that community gardens provide to New Yorkers, which I'd like to highlight today. Community gardens offer numerous benefits to gardeners, neighbors, and garden visitors, including the opportunity to participate in urban agriculture. Through urban agriculture our community gardens, community members gain access to fresh and nutritious foods, including traditional foods that they might be otherwise unable to find. For example, at the Rockaway Youth Task Force Urban Farm in Queens gardeners grow callaloo, a popular Caribbean ingredient, ah, that's not commonly available at supermarkets. In addition, community gardens offer neighbors the opportunity to learn about agricultural techniques. And one of these techniques is composting, a traditional method of

1 enriching the soil and recycling the food and plant 2 3 In 2018 the BK Rot Program at No Wastelands 4 Community Garden in Bushwick took in 70 tons of food waste for composting. And if the success were 5 replicated at more community gardens it would 6 7 contribute significantly to the city's waste 8 reduction goals. The city's community gardens also offer space for innovation in urban agriculture. example, the Impact Farm at Harlem Grown, ah, has a 10 11 solar-powered greenhouse and a vertical farming 12 hydroponic system and it's one of the first of its 13 kind in the United States. Urban agriculture at 14 community gardens is especially important for people 15 living in neighborhoods without easy access to fresh foods. It's been a key resource during the COVID-19 16 17 pandemic, which has heightened food insecurity. 18 in response to the pandemic community gardeners 19 across the city increased production and distributed 20 fresh and healthful foods to neighbors and food banks 21 in need. Ah, yet the pandemic also made clear that much more is needed, which is another reason we 2.2 2.3 support this bill that will help establish the foundation for expanding community garden and food 24

production. By requiring the Parks Department to

protections for community gardens by requiring the

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agencies fully evaluate the impact of certain actions, like nearby construction, on the gardens, yet at the same time it would not unduly tie the city's hands from moving forward with necessary projects. Um, our petition also asks the city to do a study of the gardens not specifically described in the petition to confirm the critical environmental area designation is appropriate for them. To assist with that study we created a form on our website that community gardeners can share information about their gardens, including whether the garden is used for food production. Ah, we've received information about 20 gardens and over 300 people have signed on for our petition, which shows the wide [inaudible], ah, interest in this issue and support for this bill. So in sum because community gardens enhance public health, provide natural settings, celebrate the cultures of the gardeners and their neighborhoods, and contribute to the city's sustainability efforts, we urge the committee to pass this bill and to also consider additional bill to grant critical environmental status to all of New York City's community gardens. Thank you for the time.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Ah, next up we have two individuals who registered under the name Brenda Thompson Duchene. Ah, I'm going to call up, ah, the first person, if you could state your name for the record and also let us know who, if you are aware who the other person might be.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

BRENDA THOMPSON DUCHENE: Good afternoon.

I'm Brenda Thompson Duchene. The person is [inaudible] also in my [inaudible] the garden, she's one of my gardeners. One of the thing I heard today from, um, GreenThumb saying they're helpful. they're not helpful in a sense that I want to thank, um, [inaudible] Inez Barron because the garden that she spoke about is my garden. The garden have a, a greenhouse, 25 x 40 feet, that have been there seven years. It incur increment weather. Um, when, when we was told that we cannot install the electricity, um, we had Brooklyn Range came in to do assessment and they said, OK, this is what we can do. All I'm hearing from GreenThumb is take down, take down. When they take down this greenhouse, which is growing food in it, are they gonna replace it with the same size? One of the things is as I hear everyone say

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2 in, in Brownsville, it's in Brownsville, we started 3 11 years ago growing fresh vegetables 'cause no one 4 will come into the neighborhood. We did a study on food that was in the neighborhood which was lousy. 5 6 It was poor quality. For two years we did the study 7 with the supermarkets. These gardens is essential 8 with the growth that we need to be able to give out. With this pandemic we gave out over 1500 free bags of The greenhouse, what we trying to do, is grow 10 11 all year round. With that building it took away all 12 our sunlight. We even can't start, like now we start 13 the seedlings, we can't do that. If GreenThumb 14 really want to help us they have agencies that could 15 come in and help us, see what we can do to get this lighting. Instead of tearing down and spending what 16 17 you don't have, let's work with what we have and see 18 what we can do. If it's really [inaudible] that is 19 that terrible and they can't do anything, well Brooklyn Range gave us a assessment something could 20 21 be done. It don't have to be taken down. What are 2.2 we gonna do to help the community? We need 2.3 transparency as Aziz and everyone else said. feel there's enough transparency. I don't feel is 24

enough support. Yes, they give support, but not

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enough. And if they really want to help a community that is lacking in, in fresh vegetables, no one didn't want to come into Brownsville. That's why we started [inaudible] of Elegance Foundation, it's a nonprofit, that we could take care of the community and give with other people did not want to come in to help. We are helping ourself and we need the support. Thank you for your time. And if you have

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.

any questions I would love to answer.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Ah, thank you very much, and I will now ask your fellow gardener to come up and testify, and, again, can you please, ah, just state your name for the record since we don't have it on your, listed as your Zoom profile.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time starts now.

BARBARA ADAMSON: My name is Barbara

Adamson and I'm currently a member of [inaudible] of

Elegance and as Brenda Duchene said we've been

growing produce through, ah, Sustain Brownsville and,

ah, other areas because no one wanted to come into

this area. Um, as she said, we gave out over 1500

bags of food and if we keep this greenhouse we can

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definitely start, like we always do, in late February, early March, so that our seedlings are ready to go in the ground at the end of the first frost, which allows us to have extra growing time and giving vegetables to the community that needs them. Ah, we have horrible soil and GreenThumb just came in and we have taken up what's there and over the last 11 years, ah, different people, I can speak for myself, I've been purchasing soil to go in my beds to compensate for what I feel is the inadequate soil that we've been getting. Um, there's just no cooperation. Why can't, um, members of GreenThumb do the DOB for us? We don't have that kind of money. They have staff that can do the research, find out what we need so that we can keep the same size greenhouse and continue the production of what we've been doing for the last years. But with all of this going back and forth, back and forth, I mean, it's preventing us from doing the most we can do. GreenThumb took down a small fence around our garden, what, what, three feet, and, ah, now the garbage is spilling from the building next door onto the sidewalk and they're gonna blame us for the area being dirty. Where are they going with that three

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feet? It's just, it's like a dictatorship now. I mean, gardening used to be fun. Ah, most of us are senior citizens. I'm 72 years old. And we go to the garden, we do what we have to do on the days that we need to do it. But we're older and they're just not trying to help. It's like they're pushing the senior citizens out for modern technology, ah, the, the licenses agreement, ah, it has more pages in it than a mortgage. I mean, we're not college students. Ah, we are baby boomers and we don't understand a lot of the information...

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

BARBARA ADAMSON: ...that's been given to us. But, ah, they just want implement their rules and regulations and if you don't agree with them then, ah, you're pushed out. My three minutes is up so I'll just be quiet.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you very much.

Um, that was our last registered panelist. Ah, if we have inadvertently missed anyone who is registered to testify and has not yet been called, please use the Zoom raise hand function and you'll be called on to speak. Seeing none, I'll now turn it back to Council

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Member Koo to offer any closing remarks and adjourn the hearing.

CHAIRPERSON KOO: Thank you, Chris.

Before we close, I want to thank Parks Department,

Commissioner Silver, Assistant Commissioner

Biederman, and director of GreenThumb, ah, Bill

LoSasso. And also our committee staff, Chris,

Patrick, Chima, Monica. And of course my staff,

Elaine, and also I want to thank all the public

participants, Lynn Kelly, Jessica, ah, and all the

other ones. So thank you for coming. This is very

meaningful and fruitful testimony. Ah, so the

meeting will come to, will be adjourned. [gavel]

UNIDENTIFIED: Ending live stream.

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 February 27, 2021