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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April 26, 2023 Start: 1:28 p.m. Recess: 3:48 p.m.

HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Shekar Krishan, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

David M. Carr Eric Dinowitz Robert F. Holden

Linda Lee

Christopher Marte

Julie Menin

Francisco P. Moya Mercedes Narcisse Lincoln Restler

Sandra Ung

Marjorie Velazquez

OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS ATTENDING:

Selvena N. Brooks-Powers

## APPEARANCES

Shawn Slevin, Swim Strong Foundation

Tara Eisenberg, student at CUNY Law School

Sue Donoghue, Commissioner at Department of Parks and Recreation

Iris Rodriguez-Rosa, First Deputy Commissioner at Department of Parks and Recreation

Matt Drury, Director of Government Relations at Department of Parks and Recreation

Margaret Nelson, Deputy Commissioner of Public Programs at Department of Parks and Recreation

Kara Meyer, Managing Director of Friends of +Pool

Sherrise Palomino, Director of Advocacy and Programs at New Yorkers for Parks

Clare Hilger, Secretary of Rockaway Beach Civic Association

Ritta Ikonen

Scott Carney

Jeremy Jones

Bridget Klapinski, President of the Rockway Beach Civic Association

Shanna Blanchard, Water Safety Coalition

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

Sirio Guerino

Galit Sadik, Diversity Initiative

Ebony Beaty, Executive Director of Ocean Bay Community Development Corporation

Aydon Gabourel, Executive Director and Founder of the Laru Beya Collective

Katelyn Krause, Founder and Executive Director of Rising Tide Effect

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: This is a test. This is being recorded by Sakeem Bradley. Hearing is on Parks and Recreation. Today's date is April 26, 2023.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Hello, everyone. Just to inform you. Please, nobody approach the dais from this point on.

Welcome to today's hybrid hearing of the Committee on Parks and Recreation.

Place all electronic devices to vibrate or silent mode.

If you wish to submit testimony, you may send it to <a href="testimony@council.nyc.gov">testimony@council.nyc.gov</a>. Again, that's <a href="testimony@council.nyc.gov">testimony@council.nyc.gov</a>. Thank you for your cooperation.

Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much,
Sergeant. Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Shekar
Krishnan, Chair of the City Council's Committee on
Parks and Recreation.

Today, the Parks Committee will consider three pieces of legislation as part of our hearing that aim to make the City's swimming pools more accessible and safer for all New Yorkers.

The City's public pools and beaches are
run by the Parks Department and are no less a
valuable recreational resource than the thousands of
parks and playgrounds that fall under their
jurisdiction. Millions of people make use of them
each year, and the number of visitors continue to
rise since the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the
extent to which and how crucial our parks, pools, and
beaches are for New Yorkers. For the first time since
2019, outdoor pool attendance passed 1 million people
in 2022, which was an increase of nearly 20 percent
over 2021. I am sure this upcoming season will see an
additional increase as well. Therefore, we have to be
prepared to meet this increased usage with enough
lifeguards and resources and target the long-term
future by building more pools, especially in
neighborhoods that have been denied easy access to
quality open recreational space.

These recreational facilities have played a historically important role in the City's history. Pools first started out as public baths in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and soon evolved into actual swimming pools as recreation centers were constructed. During the Great Depression and

given jurisdiction over the City's beaches in 1938.

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The Parks Department now maintains 14 miles of free public beaches on the City's 578-mile coastline, which can be found in every borough except Manhattan.

The City's pools and beaches represent some of the best examples of how municipal resources can be used to serve residents from all walks of life, particularly low-income and working-class New Yorkers who have not had the means to vacation or seek recreation outside of the city during the stifling summer months. But that doesn't mean these services have reached their full potential to adequately meet the needs of the entire city in an equitable way. The key is all of as New Yorkers, all our communities, especially those that have historically had the least amount of access to pools and swimming resources deserve the same resources as well and, if not so, more attention at this point too from our City Government.

For example, using a similar metric that is typically used to determine access to public open space, 65 percent of Manhattan residents are able to walk to a pool in 15 minutes or less followed by the Bronx with 34 percent, Brooklyn with 31 percent, Staten Island 19 percent, and my borough of Queens

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2 | with only 12 percent of residents able to walk to a

3 pool in 15 minutes or less. Further, although there

4 are 64 Parks locations that contain pools, there are

5 | 18 Council Districts that currently have no pools.

6 This includes areas like Lower Manhattan, South

7 | Brooklyn, most of Queens including my District.

Clearly, we can do better with focusing our resources

9 on where we can build more pools.

The sufficient number of lifeguards or lack thereof has been particularly problematic recently. DPR has historically assigned around 1,400 lifeguards to beaches and pools throughout the city by July 4th. However, during the 2022 beach and pool season, DPR only hired 778 lifeguards by July. Pools and beaches remained open. However, due to the lifeguard shortage, the Parks Department altered opening hours and suspended swim programs, including Lap Swim, Senior Swim, and Learn to Swim at outdoor pools. The Parks Department has recognized this problem, and the Department this year in planning ahead has reacted by raising pay rates for new and second-year-season lifequards to \$21.26 per hour and by offering a 1,000 dollar bonus for those who work through mid-August. The department has also engaged

in numerous efforts to start the recruitment process

earlier and improve outreach efforts and increase the

number of applicants who are applying for lifeguard

5 positions.

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I think the bills we will consider today will help the City to take a big step forward towards addressing these issues. Intro. 962 sponsored by Majority Leader Brooks-Powers would require the Parks Department to conduct a survey of sites owned by the City to identify suitable locations where additional public swimming pools could be built with a focus on environmental justice communities and determine whether sites can accommodate more than one pool or other athletic equipment. It would also require the DPR consult with the Department of Education on creating a plan to open pools under DOE jurisdiction for use by the public and would require the Parks Department offer free swimming lessons at swimming pools under its jurisdiction. Just as we've done with school playgrounds and schoolyards and making them community playgrounds, here is an opportunity to look at our public pools in our school facilities the same way as well.

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Intro. 760 sponsored by Council Member
Menin would require the Parks Department to provide
swimming lessons for free to children age 13 and
younger.

Finally, a Preconsidered Bill sponsored by myself would require the Parks Department to submit an annual report on staffing levels and training for the City's pools and beaches programs including information on the seasonal recruitment of lifeguards, the number of emergencies that occurred at each beach and pool, and the current number of pools that are closed for public use due to maintenance or other issues. This information and this transparency about lifeguard staffing, hiring, and the proportion of lifeguards versus the pools that we have in our city is vital to making sure that ultimately as a city we can get to a place as soon as possible where all our pools and beaches are adequately and appropriately staffed by lifeguards. The more data we have, the more transparent that data, the more we can plan ahead and make sure that we are proactively finding ways to address any potential issues.

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I look forward to hearing comments and testimony on these bills by the Administration, the members of the public who have come to testify today and exploring other ways by which we can equitably expand pool access to more New Yorkers.

Now, a couple of my Colleagues also have opening statements. Before turning to them, I'll just review which Members of the Committee are present today. We have Council Member Menin, Council Member Dinowitz, Council Member Restler, Council Member Carr, Council Member Ung, Council Member Holden, Council Member Moya, Council Member Brooks-Powers, and Council Member Lee.

Now, I'll turn it over to Majority Whip Brooks-Powers for her opening statement regarding her bill.

MAJORITY WHIP BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you, Chair.

I'm so excited to be here today to hear a bill that is of crucial importance to my community and to communities all across the city, public pools. In the Speaker's State of the City, she said that access to public pools is a matter of justice. She's right. Too many communities are deprived of the

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recreational and health benefits a pool provides. 18 Council Districts, most of which are in historically underserved outer borough communities lack a Parks Department pool. Members of these communities are deprived of the opportunity to learn to swim and to swim safely. One out of every three black students cannot swim while only about one out of 10 students cannot. The absence of swimming programming is particularly problematic in my District in the Rockaways. We are surrounded by water, the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay. Each year, we lose community members off the shores of the peninsula. In 2019, for example, at least seven people drowned, all young people of color. Kids cannot learn to swim without access to pools and programming. Reassuringly, the Mayor and the Speaker are both committed to fixing this problem. Last month, the Mayor announced a 55 million dollar investment in pools at Roy Wilkins Park which will expand swimming opportunity in Southeast Queens, and the Council's recent budget response makes clear that we will prioritize this issue in the coming budget.

I hope that the bill we'll hear today,
Introduction 962, will help further commit the City

2	to resolving swimming inequity. This bill would
3	require the Parks Department to conduct a survey of
4	sites owned by the City to identify suitable
5	locations where additional public swimming pools
6	could be built with a focus on environmental justice
7	communities and determine whether sites can
8	accommodate more than one pool or other athletic
9	equipment, to consult with the Department of
10	Education on creating a plan to open pools under the
11	Department of Education jurisdiction for use by the
12	public, and to offer free swimming lessons for
13	children and adults at swimming pools.

I look forward to today's conversation about how we build more pools and bolster swimming programming. We must do better by communities across New York and work towards providing pool access to every New Yorker no matter where they live. Thank you.

I apologize. I'll be ping-ponging between two hearings, but thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much,
Majority Whip Brooks-Powers, and now I'll turn it
over to Council Member Menin for her statement.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: Thank you so much,
3 Chair Krishnan, for holding today's important hearing

4 on several bills related to swimming for New Yorkers.

Learning how to swim should be as common as learning how to ride a bike, yet since 2008 at least 58 people have died at beaches or pools in New York City. Water safety is absolutely critical to make sure that all New Yorkers are not at risk. That is why my bill, Intro. 760, would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to provide free swimming lessons for children aged 13 and younger. In addition, no child would be denied free lessons because their parents or guardians have unpaid recreation membership fees.

In the United States, drowning is the second leading cause of unintentional death in children from ages 1 to 14. No parent should ever have to endure the pain of losing a child to such a preventable tragedy. Formal swimming lessons have been proven to reduce the risk of drowning in toddlers and in preschoolers by 88 percent, yet just a fraction of New York City's children are currently served by the City's free swimming program. The City must do more to expand access and lessons for New

Yorkers who wish to swim. According to our Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, one in four children, or 27 percent, do not know how to swim. It is clear more can be done on the City's part to increase the number of swimming programs and allocate more resources to create a better inventory of lifeguards to keep all New Yorkers safe. Every child should have equal access to these life-saving lessons, which is why it is vital that we examine today how the City can go a step further and provide free swimming lessons to all children 13 and younger at no cost to parents.

I want to thank the bill drafter,

Christopher Sartori, and from my team I want to thank

my Chief-of-Staff Jonathan Szott, Legislative and

Budget Director Brandon Jordan and Daniel Kronan

(phonetic).

I thank the Chair for allowing me to speak, and I'm really looking forward to today's hearing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much,
Council Member Menin. We've also been joined by
Council Member Marte.

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Today is not only a big day for our pools and beaches, but it's also a big day for Council Member Marte as it's his birthday as well so happy birthday.

At this point, before we turn it over to the Administration to testify, we're going to have our first panel from the public testify so I'd like to call up Shawn Slevin from Swim Strong and also Tara Eisenberg who is virtual.

TARA EISENBERG: Would you like me to go first or is Shawn here?

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Shawn's here. I think we'll have Shawn go first and then we'll go to virtual after.

Go ahead, Shawn.

SHAWN SLEVIN: Greetings, Commissioner Krishnan, Council Members, concerned citizens, friends. I'm Shawn Slevin with Swim Strong Foundation.

As you know, New York City is a city of water, but for decades we've been an aquatic desert. We're under a triple threat of rising water levels, increase in storm strength and frequency, and developing waterfront areas. The New York City Panel

longer avoid the water.

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on Climate Change anticipates by the end of this century that New York will experience 25 percent more annual rainfall than it does today. The intensity of that rainfall is increasing, and more water is falling in shorter periods of time. These cloudburst events can and do exceed the sewer's capability to avoid them, and, frankly bottom line, we can no

Therefore, at this time, we must take advantage of this opportunity to create and realize the vision of climate resiliency and adaptation that centers on climate justice, the principle that all people should live, learn, work, and play in a safe, healthy, resilient, sustainable environment even as our climate changes. Standards for determining if a community has adequate swimming pool facilities are difficult to come by. The National Park and Recreation Association has published a recommendation for communities to have one pool per 20,000 people. We look at our Parks Department, which has 58 facilities of which only 12 are actual swimming pools and only six are potentially available year-round, and in no way, of course, does this come anywhere near the recommendation of a pool for every 20,000

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2 people. The recent map drawn up by Council Member

3 Selvena Brooks-Powers is a very strong visual of the

4 | lack of infrastructure in this regard in the Council

Districts across the city with 18 of 32 Districts not

6 having a public facility at all. This is

7 unconscionable when you consider that teaching water

8 safety and swimming skills are a public safety

9 imperative in a city surrounded by water and now

10 | increasingly threatened by more severe water

11 situations brought by climate change.

Swim Strong Foundation is grateful to finally see some acknowledge of this gap in addressing our public safety. Building multi-use aquatic facilities is not only important for the teaching of water competency but for the development of skills for use for first responder professions such as lifeguards, EMT, specialized services in NYPD and FDNY as well as careers in the Coast Guard, Marine, Navy, and maritime industry. Developing swimming skills is not only important for safety but for our physical and mental health. There is no better total body workout than swimming. It is the only activity that we can do from womb to tomb, and it should be embraced as part of everybody's exercise

2 regime. From a mental health point-of-view, there

3 have been studies which show the calming effects of

4 water, even just to be near it, not necessarily in

5 | it.

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I not only ask support for this current legislation, the three bills, but ask that you broaden it to include situational knowledge of water education to be taught in our schools. Water safety training is not a conversation we have only in the summer or around recreational events. In the fall, we've got hurricane season making our rip currents much more lethal, even from storms happening hundreds of miles away. Every winter, we rescue people who have fallen through the ice. In the spring, we've got flooding and the need to understand when it's not safe to cross water on our roads and streets. We even have this new phenomenon, sunny day flooding, which has nothing to do with rainfall but everything to do with super moons creating super tides that far exceed our normal high tide levels and those waters have nowhere to go but up onto our roadways and streets causing flooding in areas that have always been bone dry before. We need to learn new skills to prepare ourselves for the way water impacts our lives. Our

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families need to understand that water safety and
swimming skills are as important as buckling up your
seat belts when you get into an automobile or

5 understanding what to do during a fire.
6 I'd like to thank the follow

I'd like to thank the following for providing funding for our educational program,

Speaker Adams, Council Members Ariola, Brooks-Powers,

Krishnan, Lee, Osse, and Paladino. I ask that all of you follow their leadership in the next budget session to ensure that your schools receive this training as well.

In closing, no one goes to the water and expects a bad outcome. In conjunction with building infrastructure that protects our lands and buildings from higher water levels, let us also build the aquatics infrastructure and IQ, water education, and swimming skills for every New Yorker. To my knowledge, this is a unique moment in time where New York City and State Legislators are beginning to understand the criticality of creating a pathway of accessibility and equity for all New Yorkers to gain the knowledge and skills needed to be safe in, on, and around the water. Now is the time to seize the moment, to seize the day, to build a life-saving

## COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

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2 aquatic culture for all of New Yorkers. Thank you
3 very much.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much and thank you for Swim Strong's great testimony as always and great work too.

Now, I'll turn it over to Tara Eisenberg for CUNY Law School.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time will begin.

TARA EISENBERG: Thank you. Good afternoon. I'm Tara Eisenberg, a student at CUNY Law School, and I've been studying our policies around pools. I am a lifelong New Yorker so this is very important and personal to me.

I'm grateful to see the Council prioritizing this issue, and the proposed legislation is a step in the right direction, but I urge us to think more broadly about how to fix our broken system of pools.

Two suggestions I'm offering today. One, we undertake a full evaluation of our existing aquatic infrastructure to inform a comprehensive citywide aquatic master plan that acknowledges and leverages our existing strengths and weaknesses in addition to identifying new sites and facilities.

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Suggestion number two, which I'm actually borrowing from Shawn, I hope that's okay, is that we hire an aquatic czar to get this done. That person can coordinate the multiple agencies behind these resources to marshal our collective energy towards designing and enacting the plan that will balance safety and equity concerns with usability and visitor experience.

The lack of swimming education is a huge issue in our city of islands as we've already heard. However, as the Committee Report suggests, this is not the sole reason that pools demand more attention and resources. Properly maintained and wellprogrammed pools provide athletic opportunities, they serve as cooling centers, they act as childcare spaces, and they can be fun, essential to building community bonds. They can provide year-round civic gathering and educational spaces such as outdoor classrooms, and this is especially important in communities that are sorely lacking. The Report that the Committee put out leaves out that many of our pools were originally sited in parks where discriminatory housing practices led to slum clearance projects, and so uplifting them as

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community resources also offers opportunities to
repair historic and ongoing racial harms.

As already noted, it has been over half a century since any administration addressed the need for new or better pools, and reviewing our pools as a network will uncover where future change is warranted. The COVID pandemic reminded us how our essential outdoor community spaces are so critical. I was pleased to see our City respond with creative solutions including Open Streets and Open Restaurants but where were the Open Pools? This was not just due to a lifequard or a resource shortage, but pools have long been seen by the Parks Department as risk management headaches plagued with a myriad system of confusing and unfriendly rules and designs that intentionally deter lingering and enjoyment. Tellingly, even in recent years, NYPD presence at the pools has remained a priority despite other costcutting measures. I know at my local pool, the Kosciuszko Pool in Bed-Stuy, consistently, last summer at least, it opened over a half hour late twice daily citing the need to wait for NYPD. We have our priorities totally inverted if we're more willing to spend money on letting children suffer for 30 or

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more minutes in the hot sun waiting for police than
we are to find resources to make the pool function
during a time when outdoor spaces are so critical.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time is expired.

TARA EISENBERG: This is emblematic of the Park's primary view of pools as a liability and underscores the need for an aquatic czar to assess our pools with fresh eyes.

I'll just leave with a note that investing strategically in our pools as the essential resource they are and the economic driver they could be would be critical for us. The Committee Report opens with the assumption that public pools help provide vacations and recreation for some people who do not have the ability to leave the city during the summer months, and it is true that many of our neighbors take our dollars elsewhere in the summer, but I don't think the pools are only for those who cannot afford to leave. What if the City provided equitably sited worldclass swimming and cooling community facilities right here that actually encouraged people to stay and what if all who visited our pools felt safe and welcome? What if everyone who enjoyed our beautiful beaches felt confident as

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: I do.

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committed to improving New Yorkers' quality of life

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3 fitness, and safety awareness at all of our pools and

through aquatic recreation, promoting health,

4 beaches. Whether cooling off in the summer or getting

5 | fit in the winter, there's nothing like a refreshing

6 swim in one of our indoor or outdoor pools, and, as

7 | you all well know, our City beaches are the primary

8 getaway summer destination for millions of New

9 Yorkers when the temperatures start to rise.

I'd like to begin today by offering a brief overview of the beaches and pools that are under our jurisdiction. In addition to the 148 miles of waterfront parkland, our agency maintains over 14 miles of public beaches which we manage as nine separate beach areas located at various points along New York City's shoreline, all of which are open to the public for swimming and other recreational activities completely for free. Our beaches are open for swimming from Memorial Day weekend through the week after Labor Day. New York City Parks also has a total of 65 public pool facilities under our jurisdiction, 45 of which, nearly 70 percent are located in neighborhoods that have been declared environmental justice areas or potential environmental justice areas as defined by the EJ NYC

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report which identified low-income and/or minority communities based on U.S. census data. 53 of our 65 facilities host outdoor pools ranging in size from the massive Olympic pools at Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx and McCarren Park in Brooklyn, which is 330 feet long and well over four feet deep, to our medium-sized intermediate pools down to the wonderful mini-pools located in our playgrounds where you'll see some of our littlest New Yorkers splashing and enjoying the cool water on a hot day. Many of our larger outdoor pool facilities offer smaller wading pools, primarily used by young children and their families alongside the larger, deeper pools. The remaining 12 of our 65 facilities host indoor pools, usually located within larger New York City Parks recreation centers. New York City Parks' indoor pools are crucial in delivering swimming opportunities to New Yorkers year-round. Our indoor pools are nearly all intermediate sized, roughly 60 to 70 feet long except for the larger Olympic pool at the Aquatic Center at Flushing Meadows Corona Park. With a New York City Recreation Center membership, which is completely free for anyone 24 or younger, and available to adults and seniors for a very low cost,

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New Yorkers can enjoy our indoor pools and our robust offerings of aquatic programming for no additional cost whatsoever. This programming ranges from water exercise classes for adults and seniors to our adaptive swim program, which offers aquatic exercise therapy for people with disabilities, to water polo or water ballet, and, of course, our beloved Lap Swim and Open Swim sessions.

Beyond the important benefits for health and fitness, tragic drowning accidents over the years have proved all too often that water safety and swim instruction can save lives. Accidental drowning is the second leading cause of unintentional injuryrelated death among children under the age of 14 with a disproportionate impact on black and brown youth, which is why we are very proud to offer a wide variety of swim instruction classes so that New Yorkers of any age can learn vital water safety skills, develop healthy fitness habits, and have fun in the water throughout their lives. This takes place primarily through our Learn to Swim program as well as through Swim for Life, our targeted initiative conducted in partnership with the New York City Department of Education. Swim for Life focuses on

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second grade students and provides them with a weekly class schedule, provides them with top-certified swim instruction at our indoor pools during the school day as a regular part of their weekly class schedule, reaching over 260 second grade classes so far this Fiscal Year. Our young Swim for Life students are eager to learn and literally jump right into their classes with no fear or inhibitions. The young students are a true inspiration for us all and a reminder that it's never too late in life to learn how to swim as we also offer swim classes tailored for adults and senior citizens. Nearly 8,500 New Yorkers of all ages have taken advantage of our swim instruction classes so far this Fiscal Year joining hundreds of thousands of others that have benefited from our swim instruction swim instruction programs over the past decade.

Additionally, we have begun to offer dry land water safety instruction as part of our youth public programming, encouraging kids to be water safe in different environments in and around water, including water parks, oceans, lakes, and rivers.

Our beaches and pools play a special role in our present daily lives, but they have also had a

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fascinating history, many dating back to the New Deal Era of the 1930s. Of course, like any public amenity, our pools have seen a lot of intense usage over the decades and experience significant wear and tear, which is why we are dedicated to investing in the care and maintenance of our pools and the facilities that house them. We have active capital projects at four of our indoor pool facilities and five of our outdoor pools. In addition, last year this Administration provided the agency with an additional 67 million dollars in capital funding to bring over 20 additional pool facilities into a state of good repair. We are assessing the highest priority sites for these renovations and will seek to advance all of these capital projects as swiftly and efficiently as possible.

Lastly, we are pleased to be working in partnership with New York City DDC to advance two new recreation center projects that will include indoor pools, the 144-million-dollar Shirley Chisholm Recreation Center at Nostrand Playground in Brooklyn and a new 131-million-dollar recreation center facility at Roy Wilkins Park in Southeast Queens.

These will be the first new New York City Parks pools

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in over 15 years delivering access to state-of-theart recreational and aquatic facilities to the communities that need them most.

In addition to keeping our beaches and pool facilities in the best condition possible, we are constantly seeking out new opportunities to offer a truly special experience for our visitors. In recent years, through our Cool Pools NYC initiative, we've upgraded 16 of our outdoor pools with fun summer-themed wall art, lounge chairs for sunbathing and relaxing poolside, cabana-style shade structures, new plantings, and fun and free poolside activities including games, sports, arts and crafts, and fitness classes. We were very proud to reinvigorate and reimagine these sites, most of which hadn't been renovated or improved since they were built decades ago and give New Yorkers the chance to experience an old neighborhood amenity in a completely new way.

Keeping our beaches and pools clean,
enjoyable, and safe is our top priority, and to make
it a reality it takes an amazing team of effort from
our incredibly hardworking staff including our
Maintenance and Operations Workers, Aquatics
Programming Staff, Lifeguards, and our Parks

Enforcement Patrol. We realize we're only a month away from the start of our beach season, and outdoor pools will be open shortly after that so the agency is gearing up, preparing our sites and facilities, and bringing on thousands of seasonal employees that will work alongside our year-round staff to help keep beaches and pools clean and safe for the public to enjoy.

It is no secret that many sectors of the national economy have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and many employers are still facing hiring challenges, and it's been well-documented that qualified lifeguards are in short supply. While many U.S. cities had to make difficult choices in 2021 and 2022 to close their public beaches and pools or to start charging attendance fees, we were proud that New York City was able to keep all of our public pools and beaches open for free public use, a testament to the City's commitment to equitable access. Many Council Members and other elected officials helped us get the word out as we launched our lifeguard recruitment efforts late last year, and we are well underway in our training and

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certification process to make the 2023 beach and pool
season as successful as possible.

I'm pleased to note that the City has reached an agreement with DC37 on a pay increase for new and second-year seasonal lifeguards as well as a retention bonus for all lifeguards working through mid-August, but the reality is is that the entire nation is still facing a very challenging environment for lifeguard hiring. Despite these challenges, keeping our beachgoers safe will continue to be our top priority, and our incredible lifeguards will continue to be a core component of our beach and pool operations.

I'll now turn to the legislation being formally heard today, Intro. 760, Intro. 962, and Preconsidered Legislation 3294.

Intro. 760 as currently drafted would require New York City Parks to provide free swim instruction to any child between the ages of 1.5 years old and 13 years old within an year of their application.

Intro. 962 would compel the Agency to conduct a survey of City property to identify potential sites for new public pools, develop a plan

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to provide public access to pools under the

jurisdiction of the New York City Department of

Education, and offer swimming lessons at a minimum of

5 three days a week at each of New York City Parks'

6 indoor pools for no additional cost to participants.

Preconsidered 3294 would require the agency to submit an annual report including data on the number of lifeguards and other agency staff hired to work at beaches and pools, safety training provided to those hires as well as information about emergency incidents at beaches and pools and the number of pools that are closed to the public for maintenance or other purposes.

As I hope we have made clear, New York
City Parks is dedicated to making sure that New
Yorkers can safely enjoy the most access possible to
City beaches and pools so that they can stay cool,
get healthy, or just relax and have fun. Millions of
New Yorkers enjoy these amenities every year, and we
dedicate an enormous amount of time, energy, and
resources making these special places the best that
they can be.

In particular, it should be noted that some of the mandates that would be instituted by the

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concerns.

bills as currently drafted would be very challenging to implement given the existing limitations of our physical infrastructure and our existing staff.

Having said that, we certainly share the Council's goals reflected in the legislation and look forward to discussing the bills further with the sponsors so we can better understand the intended outcomes and work together to address any operational or policy

We'd like to thank the Council for their continued interest and advocacy regarding these subjects as we know how important pools and swimming safety are to the constituents in your Districts. If there are any questions on the legislative bills or related topics, we'd be happy to answer those questions at this time.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much,
Commissioner, for your testimony and for the Parks
Department's attention to this vitally important
issue. Thank you, First Deputy Commissioner, as well
for all your great work too.

Before starting with questions, I just wanted to note for everyone too a big thank you to our Council's Data Team. We have some excellent data

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and maps online that really shows what I think is the most important theme of this hearing, which is the way in which access to pools historically and currently is really dependent on where you live. When we talk about the resources and how where you live affects everything else around you, this is one of those things where where you live affects whether or not you have access to a pool within walking distance, and, as you'll see from the excellent maps and charts that we have, some of which we'll reference as we go through our questions, there are a number of Districts, mine included in Jackson Heights and Elmhurst, that have very little to no access to pools within walking distance and so it's something that I think we need to figure out as a city and really work to address, but I encourage you all to really look at the Council's data for some really, really interesting and impactful information.

Commissioner, you testified before about the number of public pool facilities, 65, under the Parks Department's jurisdiction. How many public pools under the Parks Department's jurisdiction are currently open to the public, how many are in rec centers versus other types of pools?

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COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Absolutely. As I
said, we have a total of 65 public pool facilities
under our jurisdiction, 45 of which as I said in my
testimony are located in neighborhoods that have been
declared environmental justice areas. Of those pools,
53 of them are outdoor pools and 12 of them are
indoor pools, so the 12 indoor pools are in rec
centers, and 53 of them are outdoor and 12 of them
are in our rec centers.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Are all 65 currently open to the public?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: No. Of our indoor pools, four of our indoor pools are closed for capital maintenance and upgrading. Of our outdoor pools, five of those are closed also for upgrades.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Is there any sense of when they'll be reopened?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: We're working as quickly as we can. We know the importance of having these pools open. We also know the importance of ongoing maintenance. A lot of these, as you mentioned, Chair, in your testimony, are quite old facilities. Many of them are from the '30s so they take a lot of care and maintenance so we'll be doing

2 that maintenance and restoration and opening them as 3 soon as we possibly can to the public.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: What did the Parks

Department budget allocate for maintaining such

beaches and pools?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you for the question, Council Member. The way our budget is structured is not by facility type or by property type such as beaches and pools. Rather, it's based on the need of New Yorkers, and we're looking to be able to serve New Yorkers equitably so what we do is we allocate to our pools and beaches a certain number of staffing.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Is there some sense numberwise of what the staffing is generally?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Absolutely, yes, for sure. At indoor pool at any given time there are between five and seven staff allocated, and at an outdoor pool, when they're open for the season, there are typically 18 to 22 staff members on site.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Got it. How many lifeguards will be employed or do you expect to employ by the Parks Department this coming season?

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First Deputy has done an amazing job, as you know, in our recruitment efforts, and we want to thank the Council for your help with that and distributing information. Right now, our lifeguards are in training, and we have also begun the process of recertifying returning lifeguards so we don't have a number at this point in time, but we're working as hard as possible to be able to bring in as many as we can, and that's why it was really important and we were thrilled to be able to announce this week about the increase in pay rate, all designed to hopefully bring in as many, especially returning, lifeguards as possible.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: What is the breakdown statistically of lifeguards on beaches versus pools?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: That's a question that we can absolutely get back to you on for sure.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Sure. Given where recruitment efforts are, can you say a bit more about what's being done to recruit lifeguards and are we on track to have the same number of lifeguards as last year, more, how are things looking so far?

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COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you for the question, Council Member. As I said, our recruitment efforts started in September of last year. As soon as the season ended, we were working on what we needed to do to bring more in, and the Council has been helpful with that. We've worked with other sister agencies across the board to try and do everything we can to get in as many as possible, but to speak to some of the specifics of the recruitment, I'm going to hand it over to First Deputy Commissioner Rodriguez-Rosa because she's been leading that charge.

Thank you very much, Council Member Krishnan, for that question. As Commissioner Donoghue mentioned, I wanted to also say thank you very much to the Council Members citywide that they have actually taken our information and being able to distribute it to their constituents to be able to (INAUDIBLE) for recruitment efforts that we've tried to do so we've done an exhaustive and aggressive effort that we've made in terms of recruitment this year as opposed to any time before. This year, what we did was we actually hosted about 47 qualifying tests at nine

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different sites throughout the city. We utilized DOE schools and we utilized many of our recreation centers to be able to bring these qualifying tests to the communities to make it accessible for them. We had the qualifying exams done earlier this year. We started actually on December 2nd, and we went through March to be able to do these qualifiers to try to gain as many individuals to be able to come and test as possible. We also increased this year, instead of having the 50 yards in 35 seconds, we actually did 45. We increased it to 45 seconds to be able to allow for more individuals to be able to qualify to go into the training school. We also now make sure that the individuals that actually came for the qualifiers actually know what time that they made because, in the past, they were not given the time. They were just doing a pass or fail so we wanted to make sure that they actually knew that. Because of that, some of them that did not quite make it, the Public Programs Division of this agency was wonderful enough to provide a swimming improvement program which really allowed for the very first time individuals that didn't quite make the qualifier to be able to improve their skills a little bit and be able to come

2 back and try to test again so I want to thank the 3 Public Programs Division for having done that as 4 well. We increased our outreach by going to the PSAL when they have their swim meets, and we were able to 5 go to Lehman College and do that. We had an 6 7 aggressive marketing campaign that included our bus shelters, news outlets, banners with DOE public 8 schools, printed material, mailings to elected officials, Community Boards, Friends of groups, swim 10 11 coaches. You name it, we covered the gamut of 12 everything. We also had the first ever, so I wanted 13 to let you know that we had for the very first time 14 the first ever meeting with the year-round lifeguards 15 to be able to engage them and to bring them on board and for them to understand the importance of being 16 17 able to bring some more individuals in. Again, this 18 year, the City Administration also had a 19 collaboration of being able to have DYCD, DOE, 20 Department of Health, Parks Department, all of us be able to meet together to talk about helping each 21 other to be able to do additional recruitment. 2.2 2.3 Finally, we also had an inter-organizational grouping of individuals with YMCA, Asphalt Green, and other 24 non-profit organizations that were able to be part of 25

2 | an effort to be able to streamline the qualifiers.

3 Those individuals who may have failed our qualifiers,

4 | we also shared that information with other agencies

5 to be able to afford the opportunity for young people

6 to be able to have employment. I just wanted to be

7 able to share that. Currently, we have about 231 in

8 Classes A and B in training, doing that currently

9 | right now so we're hopeful that many of them will

10 pass the final test. Luckily, we have the increase in

11 salary is also helpful in being able to get the

12 message out so thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: I really appreciate all the extensive outreach done and the different methods taken this year, but then the question remains, if you look at the percentage that will complete training, how many will return, do you all think you're on track to meet or increase the number of lifeguards that staff the pools compared to last year? If not, one of our big concerns is the impact that will have, again, on hours of pools and operations so can you speak a bit to what you're projecting relatively speaking compared to last year where you'll be and what impact that will have?

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COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you for the
question, Council Member. We're absolutely hoping to
get to at least the same number we had last year, and
all of the work that the First Deputy mentioned has
been geared towards that effort, really leaving no
stone unturned in terms of doing everything we can to
bring in more lifeguards, but, as I said earlier and
in my testimony, this is not unique to lifeguards.
Retail, restaurants are experiencing the same
challenge with workers, and we're seeing it in the
lifeguard pool, the pool of recruits that is, and so
that's why it was really important to negotiate a
deal for higher salary, doing everything we can in
order to increase those numbers, but, no, our
projection is that we are hoping to at least have
what we had last year.
CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN. Which is roughly

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Which is roughly about 900?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Okay. How many lifeguards in total would be needed to staff all the pools and beaches across our city?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: The optimal number is about 1,400 to be able to be fully staffed and be

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able to run more than one shift. Not having that
number means we can just do one shift, which is 11
a.m. to 7 p.m., and we do that and try to place

priority on just the greatest number of individual citizens, having as much of the public be able to

7 access our pools and beaches as possible.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: So 1,500 needed to staff all of them for more than one shift, one shift being 11 to 7, on track to probably hit about 900, the same as last time, so what impact do you think that would have on the hours and operations of the pools?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Just to be clear, if we had 1,400 to 1,500, we'd actually be able to have more than one shift.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Right.

commissioner donoghue: I mean that enables us to do more. A lower number than that, like we had last year, reduced number means that we can only have one shift, which is 11 to 7, and that does impact our ability to provide ancillary swim programming outside of those hours.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: So other programs like Senior Swim...

2 COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Laps, and all other, the Swim for Life, all those programs would be impacted again this year.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Absolutely, yes.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Do you get a sense of what that impact would be? Would there be programs offered at all or they would not be offered?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: It's really hard for us to say at this time because we don't know what those final numbers look like. Until we do have a clear sense, I really can't say.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Can you just give some background, you testified to it before as well, but what will the starting pay be for, actually I'll come back to that one.

One more question was part of what we had alluded to and Parks had alluded to last year and this year was this is a national problem, that it affects lifeguards so given that, has Parks reached out to other cities as well to collaborate on strategies to find ways to increase (INAUDIBLE) because the way I see it is that if it happened last

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2 year it's going to happen again this year. This is a
3 larger systemic problem...

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: No doubt.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: With no real end in sight so what are the shared strategies that you all are doing and employing with other cities to find ways to increase our lifeguard capacity?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Absolutely and thank you. It's such a good question. As the First Deputy Commissioner mentioned, we were so pleased, there was a large task force that was formed back in November of all the different entities, partner agencies, organizations, sister agencies that are struggling with this same challenge, the YWCA, Asphalt Green, Swim Strong was part of that task force, DOE, DOHMH for us all to share best practices, to look at how we could jointly recruit, what are some of the methods, and through that task force we're also looking at what's happening in other cities, looking at news reports, other information, and we're looking at really two things. We know it's about increasing the pipeline, how could we have more swim programming to get more kids to be swimming and then also what are the availability in terms of pool

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programs as well.

access so having all of those folks, that's the first time that has happened, having all those folks around the table has been extremely beneficial not just for us on the City side but for all of the different entities that are struggling with this same challenge, having enough lifeguards to man their

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: I'm glad to hear that the collaboration is happening. As I said, I think this is clearly a larger issue...

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: No doubt.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: That we need to keep finding ways to more innovatively address given the magnitude of the problem that we face because the numbers, there's a huge gap there as you all recognize...

absolutely, and it's not, as I said, not unique to the City. These other entities, the YMCA, Asphalt Green, everybody is feeling it. That's why it's really important that we did come together, and we're all recruiting, we all have the same mission, the same goals to provide as much swim opportunities as possible so it's great to have everybody at the table

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and talking about the same struggles and challenges
that we're facing.

Over to my Colleagues for questions, I do have one more question. You testified to it before, as I mentioned, but obviously one of the biggest issues has been lifeguard pay. There are a number of factors as to why it's been difficult to hire or retain. New York City has not kept pace historically if you look at New York State and otherwise with what lifeguard pay is and obviously that affects the ability to hire or to retain so what will the starting pay be for first-time lifeguards, how does it differ from the pay scale for more experienced lifeguards, and do lifeguards at beaches receive the same pay or different pay than lifeguards at pools?

Member, for the question. As I said, we're really pleased to be able to announce this week that the starting salary for first- and second-year lifeguards is going up to \$21.26 so a significant jump from last year where it was at 16 dollars. In addition to that pay rate of 21 dollars an hour, all lifeguards this year will receive a 1,000-dollar bonus if they stay

The last I heard it was the same from the State Park

Τ	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 52
2	that I spoke to, indicated that we were now
3	(INAUDIBLE)
4	CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Exactly the same?
5	Okay, so there wouldn't be a concern then of, as you
6	mentioned before, Commissioner, losing
7	COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: There should not,
8	no.
9	CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Lifeguards to State
10	pools. Okay, that's helpful to hear.
11	I do have another round of questions to
12	ask on a different topic, but I'm going to pause here
13	and turn it over to my Colleagues who have questions
14	as well. We'll start with Council Member Menin.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: Thank you so much,
16	Chair, and thank you, Commissioner, for your
17	testimony today.
18	A couple questions on swimming lessons. I
19	wanted to get a sense of how many parents or
20	guardians couldn't pay the recreation fee and were
21	denied swim lessons in the past few years.
22	COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you, Council
23	Member, for your question. Luckily, none because our

swimming lessons are free.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: So none were 3 denied?

member of our recreation centers, and our recreation centers are free for anyone 24 years old and under, all our programming then is free and so swim lessons are free so no one is denied.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: How many free swimming lessons were provided, and can you do a breakdown by borough?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: I don't know if we can do a breakdown by borough, but I am going to call up our Public Programs expert to really give you that. Margaret, do you want to come up? Our Deputy Commissioner for Public Programs, Margaret Nelson, to really go through those specific numbers.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER NELSON: Hello. Yes, we were so excited that after the pandemic when our recreation centers were closed for a period of time that when they reopened we were able to restart all of our swim programming. For FY23, we have served about almost 4,000 through our Learn to Swim Program, 4,600 children through our Swim for Life Program which is the second graders that we serve, and then

## COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

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2 another 1,739 with swim team, water aerobics,
3 adaptive aquatics, things like that.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: In terms of advertising for these free programs, what is the advertising budget and in how many languages are you disseminating that advertising?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER NELSON: I think we primarily do the advertising at our centers and on our website. I don't think we have a specific advertising budget to go out in part because we have to a lottery, right, we do a lottery for people who want to participate and we can't necessarily take all the kids at one time so we run lotteries to participate in our swim lessons.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: I guess that was really my question. Would the lotteries then, if you're running the lottery, then how is that every single parent that wants their child to get the swimming lessons is able to if there is a lottery?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER NELSON: Sorry. I think she was talking about no one was turned away for lack of being able to pay.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Your question was what are parents paying, are they...

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENIN: My main question is are parents being turned away, and, if so, how many parents, like where is the shortage, that's what I'm interested in.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER NELSON: I think we do have some statistics on our lottery programs. Let me just see if I can pull that up. In general, we cannot accommodate everybody who wants to learn to swim. In each of our recreation centers, we're trying to find a balance of our programming so we have Lap Swim in the mornings, we run different programs, we run our Swim for Life for second graders in the middle of the day, we have swim team programming, we have additional Lap Swim programming, we work in our Learn to Swim programming at least three days a week in all of our recreation centers, we're providing free swim classes to children, but, again, we recognize that there is a greater need in the city. Your legislation talks about every child under 13, which is probably over a million children. We don't have the capacity to serve that, but we do I think a great job with the aquatic folks that we have providing really quality swim instruction, and we serve, again, thousands of

question, I just want to build upon what our Chair

second round of questions, but I'll turn it over now

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to Majority Whip Brooks-Powers who has questions as well.

MAJORITY WHIP BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you, again, Chair. I was excited to see the major investment in pool infrastructure in Southeast Queens at Roy Wilkins Park, and I wanted to talk about the process for selecting pool investments, just generally speaking, so as we're having the conversation that we know.

In your testimony, you talked about a current list of investments in pool infrastructure

Parks would like to make or is considering making.

How is it prioritized in these investments? How is

Parks making determinations about which investments

are most urgent? Then, what other agencies does Parks

currently work with on Parks programming? Does Parks

have a relationship with the DOE with respect to

school pools?

I also wanted to talk really quickly about modernizing the pool infrastructure and programming. How does Parks set rules and schedules at each pool? Has it conducted a systemwide review to ensure these rules are efficient and easy to understand?

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Lastly, what does Parks identify as major barriers to extending free swimming programming to all New Yorkers?

Member, for the question, and we also were thrilled about the investment for Roy Wilkins, for the new rec center, 144 million dollars. It's a major investment for Roy Wilkins and then a similar investment for the Shirley Chisolm rec center in Brooklyn. In terms of, we have across the board where we make investments is data driven. It's where there is the greatest need, where there hasn't been investment, whether it be our playground spaces through our Community Parks
Initiative, we're looking at where we can provide the best and greatest access in areas of highest need.

The funding that I spoke about, we were really pleased that the Administration put the 67 million dollars in for State of Good Repair funding for our pools and our recreation centers. That State of Good Repair funding is based on, we have, and Margaret and the team, have a running a list of where there are needs in our rec centers. It's everything from pool roofs to boilers to just making sure that our facilities are accessible and safe as possible.

2	Then your question, non-profit
3	partnerships. Absolutely. We work very closely, I
4	think first you asked about partnership with DOE. We
5	have a very long history of partnership with the DOE
6	on a number of different initiatives. As Deputy
7	Commissioner Nelson mentioned, our Swim for Life
8	program is active and has been very active in DOE
9	schools across the five boroughs. As I said in my
10	testimony, we have 230 second grade classes that have
11	participated in our Swim for Life programming in this
12	last year, and we have been able to work with DOE to
13	expand that Swim for Life programming so that kids
14	during the school day are actually having swim
15	instruction happening. We also partner with the
16	Department of Health and Mental Hygiene on their
17	Making Waves program so we look across the board at
18	where any opportunity we can to partner with City
19	agencies to provide more and better access to swim
20	programming, absolutely. Did I answer everything?
21	MAJORITY WHIP BROOKS-POWERS: Yeah, you
22	have another one. Do you need me to repeat it?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Yes.

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MAJORITY WHIP BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. What does Parks identify as major barriers to extending free swimming programming to all New Yorkers?

Commissioner Nelson stated, we look to provide as much access as widespread as we can. It is a matter of having the facilities available and the aquatic staffing available to be able to provide that instruction.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: As Deputy

MAJORITY WHIP BROOKS-POWERS: Chair, can I just ask one followup question?

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Of course.

MAJORITY WHIP BROOKS-POWERS: Has Parks ever undertaken any planning around opening pools or pool grounds outside of the swim season. For example, I understand Lasker Pool reopening as Meer Center will continue to be a skating rink and heard that McCarren Park Pool had once tried skating in the offseason. How is Parks thinking about maximizing use of these facilities off-season?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you for the question, and it is a good one. We do look where and when we can. McCarren Pool underwent an extensive restoration. It was a really exciting project. That

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years throughout the '80s and into the '90s, and so as part of that restoration, because it was actually such a huge pool that we were able to rethink the design of it to create some space that could be utilized in the winter for skating, for other activities so we do look where and when we can. The Harlem Meer project that you mentioned is another example of, through the restoration process when we have a brand new opportunity to rethink and look at the design of a pool, we are absolutely working with the community, asking questions about how we can make that available year-round.

MAJORITY WHIP BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you, and I would love to work with Parks to follow up on the long-term plan aspect and the master plan because I'm not really clear that Parks is doing a long-term holistic citywide strategic planning on pools, but working with the Chair and Parks Department I would love to have further conversations. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Absolutely, and thank you for your great questions and vital legislation for when it comes pool access and equity across our city.

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2 I'll now turn it over to Council Member 3 Dinowitz.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Thanks, Chair. Appreciate it. I never know if it's the afternoon or morning. Good afternoon. I love talking about pools because I'm always brought back to a great memory from two years ago at the Van Cortlandt Park Pool, you seem embarrassed, Deputy Commissioner, when the Deputy Commissioner was there, we celebrated the opening by jumping in the pool. I didn't jump in, she did, but it was a great moment, but I'm always brought back to that, and that's the pool in my District. The Chair said there's good data. I would redefine it as robust data because it's not great to see the data and see it right in front of you if there is only one public pool in your District and that only 7 percent of the population can reach that pool within walking distance within 15 minutes. I do want to refer back to our October hearing where we were asking about swimming and lifeguards and I asked about the collaboration with the Department of Education, and I will say from the programming perspective it is encouraging to hear that there is a lot of collaboration going on, that you are looking

at other cities and other agencies, but one of the
questions that I asked at the time was about
infrastructure, and, Commissioner, you indicated that
it was part of your conversation was about physical
infrastructure. We have Dewitt Clinton High School in
my District, which has the infrastructure for a pool
but needs updates. It's not currently usable. So I'm
asking what updates can you provide regarding your
collaboration with the DOE to fix the pool at Clintor
High School to provide more access to our youth for
pools and to do exactly what you're talking about in
this hearing which is to increase the pipeline and
pool access?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you, Council Member, and we appreciate the question. We will make sure we let you know when we're opening the pools this year because we love when we have people jump in with us. We welcome everyone to do that.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: We're going to throw him in next time.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: I don't think you can lift me, Chair.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Fun day, and the
First Deputy and I would love company in jumping in,
right, wouldn't we?

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RODRIGUEZ-ROSA:
Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: You got it.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: In terms of investment in pools and, in particular, opening up access, as Deputy Commissioner Nelson stated, we were really thrilled this year that we were able to expand access for our Swim for Life program into a number of DOE pools so we're able to do more by having more DOE pools available.

In terms of that particular high school and that pool, I couldn't speak to that. It's DOE property. It would be a question for DOE. We are in regular conversations, they're part of this task force, and have worked really so closely with us to expand opportunities not only for swim programming and swimming lessons but for our certification process this year, for bringing in our lifeguards when we were recruiting. It's been a great collaboration. In terms of that particular pool, I

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3 be a question for DOE.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: I hear you saying that there's a lot of collaboration, and I guess the other part of my question is why isn't infrastructure part of the conversation?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: It is. That's how come we were able to utilize these pools for our swim programs. The pools that we're using in order to expand our reach are DOE pools as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Maybe I'm a little confused. I'm kind of hearing both things, right, which is we have this great collaboration with the DOE for this programming, which is great and we're using their facilities, but we can't talk to them about the facilities, and in this particular case there's a real opportunity to fix a pool so you can continue to have that collaboration but really provide opportunities for the youth in our District and for the broader community.

DIRECTOR DRURY: If I can briefly interject. I think the Commissioner is just trying to clarify it. For example, it's my understanding that the School Construction Authority, for example, would

have oversight over the actual capital reconstruction of DOE facilities and access. So by all means, it's absolutely part of the conversation and the state of a given facility obviously informs the partnership for potential programming, we hear you 100 percent on that and agree, but, in terms of providing an update as to the feasibility of an upgrade or the timing of an upgrade, we would just need to consult with our partners there at DOE and SCA, and, of course, we'll certainly be letting them know about your interest on this front. I hope that's helpful.

council Member Dinowitz: I guess sort of is the answer, just because I did ask in October about this, and it was indicated to me that it would be part of the conversation, and it sounds like you talked to them, and the truth is if a school wants a physical facility for sports or whatever the physical facility is, then that is the DOE and they do talk about that and, yes, then they reach out to the SCA, but I guess the request is have the conversation with them about upgrading the facilities and then whenever SCA needs to get involved, they can get involved, but that be part of your conversation, not just going in

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and providing the programs but also really be part of that robust conversation about infrastructure.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Yes, so those conversations are going on, absolutely, and they're at the table for this task force and talking about what's available in terms of pools, and part of our conversations, the reason why we're able to expand into different areas outside of Parks' purview, was because of those conversations about infrastructure and what was available at DOE so those conversations are very much happening, but, in terms of what happens at an individual school site, I do not have purview over and I can't designate, obviously. That's between the school and the School Construction Authority.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Can you put it on your agenda, please? This is very important.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: You can look at the map, you can look at the hearing, the Bronx, especially this northern part where I represent, pool access and, again for you, the pool of lifeguards that you are able to hire would be greatly expanded

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2 if more of our high school kids had this opportunity, 3 which they don't currently have.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Couldn't agree more, absolutely, and we'd love your help with those conversations as well with the individual school and with DOE.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you, Council Member Dinowitz.

I want to stick both on that theme and then also a theme that Council Member Menin had raised before too, which was, just taking a step back for a second, it seems to me, and I'm a strong proponent of this and done an op-ed earlier with Carter Strickland from Trust for Public Land that a lot of our school assets, whether it's playgrounds, pools, tracks, all of these things should be open to the public because they're really important, they're a readily available source for our community, especially those that don't otherwise have access to these facilities. As you know well, (INAUDIBLE) spearhead of the program in the schoolyard community playground context, that's possible, but it seems

here that's been slower with pools, and so I'm just curious to know just as a starting point how many swimming pools are located on DOE property, are any

of these pools open to the general public or to

6 groups other than DOE students at any time?

Member, for the question, and, as I was saying to Council Member Dinowitz, we have worked closely with DOE, and they've been really helpful in terms of providing access to pools where and when they can. In terms of number of pools on DOE property, that is information that I know DOE would be happy to provide and could provide to you in response.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Okay, I think it would be very helpful to see that information, to know what potential is there.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Has Parks and DOE ever discussed opening these pools for use by the public at times when schools are not in session, so not just the ones that are currently open but even other ones as well, recognizing these are DOE facilities but has there been real consideration by

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both agencies to see what's possible during nonschool hours?

as part of our interagency task force, there have been all kinds of conversations about how do we have access to pools, how do we expand access to pools not only in Park spaces but on DOE property. That has absolutely been on the table for sure.

Of timeline or plan to actually make that happen, because it seems to me, of course there are issues with staffing to consider, the same way with the schoolyard community playgrounds, but it seems like a really worthy investment so I'm just curious if there have been set concrete proposals or plans that make that happen on some sort of expedited timeline.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: The conversations that we have had have been fruitful, we feel like, and productive in that we have expanded access and we do have this programming, our Swim for Life programming, at more schools this year than we have had in the past so that is happening.

In terms of specific timeline, it is contingent on if you have a pool, the thing that

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we're most concerned about, certainly that DOE is most concerned about is safety, so in order to have a pool open and available to the public you'd need the requisite staffing for that so you need lifeguards, you need personnel so it is a matter of having that staffing available.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: That leads me to my next question. You'd mentioned, Commissioner, the Learn to Swim, Swim for Life programs, and Council Member Menin had alluded to this before as well, understanding that no students are turned away as a result of cost, I think one of the biggest issues is given the need for swim classes, given the disparities in pool access, it's not so much anyone being turned away and recognize these are free classes, but can we expand the partnerships working with non-profit organizations that specialize in this so you can serve even more people than would be possible otherwise, right, so even if you have a small percentage that are being served through the Parks' programs, even more could be served if we expand the network and collaboration so my question is what is the Parks Department's view in consideration of working with qualified non-profit

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organizations on swim instruction lessons and how can
we expand the partnerships that the Parks has

available working with these non-profits?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you for the question, and it's one we appreciate and, absolutely, as we have discussed here, we have a huge emphasis on making safe swimming available for as many New Yorkers as possible. We have a long history of partnering with non-profit organizations. We mentioned Asphalt Green, the variety of organizations that we've worked with. That's why we were so pleased to have this task force come together that had all those different non-profits around the table so that we could look at different opportunities for sharing best practices, sharing resources, sharing recruitment, all of those things.

In terms of specifically non-profit in our facilities, the challenge has been that our programs are all free so if a non-profit can come in and use our facilities and provide that programming for free, we'd absolutely welcome that.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: You kind of alluded to it too, but during this task force meeting as well, is that one of the conversations being had, is

2 about how to expand those partnerships and to bring

3 in non-profits because, not just with Parks but in

4 city government generally, sometimes the best and

5 most effective to reach the most number of people is

6 by partnering with the organizations on the ground,

7 that know the communities, that are doing the work.

8 It seems that this is right for that kind of

collaboration so is that something that's being

10 actively explored by this coalition?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Absolutely. That's what this task force is all about. It has the Legal Aid Society, it has DOE, it has Parks, it has the YMCA and Swim Strong and all the agencies at the table to think about where are the facilities, how could we make the best use of them, absolutely, it's all part of the conversation for sure.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: I look forward to hearing more about it too because I do think it's a readily available solution, recognizing, of course, the free nature of the classes and how we set it up, but these partnerships I think could be very effective so look forward to hearing more about what's possible here and what the next steps could

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1 2 On that note as well, what is the cost to 3 the Parks Department, I know the classes are free to 4 the public, but to the Parks Department to actually hold these classes in the first place? COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: In terms of 6 7 staffing, is that the question?

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Yes, and any other costs associated with hosting these programs.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Sure. Margaret, do you want to take that in terms of those programs?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER NELSON: I think we're very fortunate we have a great aquatic staff so we have around 80 full-time and part-time aquatics instructors that work for Public Programs, and they're the ones that provide the free instruction. In addition to other programs, they help with our swim teams, our water aerobics, they run a variety of programs, not just swim classes, and then we hire additionally seasonally to provide even more capacity over the summer so I think that's why we feel we offer a great set of programs in the pools that we have and we're really excited to have more pools come online. It's primarily staffing costs. The pools are already open so it's really a question of what we're

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programming at what hour so it's kind of a fixed

cost. There's no particular additional cost related

to the programming.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Got it. Thank you.

Finally, this is a question that Council Member

Brooks-Powers had asked before, but just following

up. How does Parks set the rules and schedules at

each pool and decide the programming, when it

happens, how it happens? Has Parks conducted a

systemwide review to ensure these rules are efficient

and easy to understand to the general public?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you for the question, and we are very focused across the board, not only at pools and beaches but at our playgrounds, at our rec centers, making certain that our facilities are as welcoming as we possibly can to the public. It's hugely important to us.

In terms of the rules that we set for access to our recreation centers or pools, we have gone through an extensive effort with signage and making sure that our signs are clear, rules are clearly posted, and it's on our website, just making sure that New Yorkers when they come to access our facilities they know what the rules are, yes.

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CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Okay. My last question, following up on legislation about pools and where they can be sited, does the Parks Department engage in its own process for determining or planning where more pools can be developed and for understanding the maintenance and capital needs of pools so how are we looking at siting decisions already? Granted, our legislation would address that as well, but how is Parks currently looking at siting decisions and then figuring out where maintenance should happen?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you for the question. The Parks Department has been for a number of years engaged in a capital needs assessment to determine where and how we need to spend money. We are very focused on the ongoing maintenance of our facilities. As I discussed earlier, a lot of our facilities are aging and they are very well utilized, and so that's why we were really pleased with, we had advocated for, we were really pleased with the funding for State of Good Repair funding so that we could get to an existing list of where we had capital infrastructure needs and where we had repair needs, whether it be new boilers, new roofs, so designating

especially in a District like mine where we really

don't have that ability for a pool inside for our

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community so what has that conversation been like and
how can we help?

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Thank you, Council Member. I appreciate the question. Do you mean partnership specifically for access to pools?

Yes, absolutely, the Parks Department has a long history of public/private partnership in many different ways, many different types of organizations, our Friends of groups, our conservancies are an example of that. We're always looking for ways to expand our reach and be able to partner with different entities to provide more access, absolutely.

A lot of what we've talked about here in this testimony, the big thing for us in terms of providing that access is that it's free. Our programs, our swim lessons, our access to our pools and beaches are free to New York City residents.

That's something that's really important to us, and it's something that we take seriously and we know it's vital, we want to provide as much access as possible to New Yorkers and do it at a very low cost or free so we are absolutely open to partnerships and being able to expand our reach. It just needs to be

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able to work within those parameters of providing the greatest access as possible at a very low to no cost for New Yorkers.

COUNCIL MEMBER VELAZQUEZ: Any specific conversations with SUNY? As I have SUNY Maritime in my District, I think that that would be a perfect connection.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Yes, absolutely, that's a really idea, and we have talked a lot here before you came about this task force that we have that is made up of a lot of different organizations that have pools and looking to see where we can expand access so would love to have that conversation with SUNY, absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER VELAZQUEZ: I'll leave it to my Colleague here, Eric, who is the Chair of Higher Ed.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: I am that, thank you. Commissioner, I think it's so great that you attend so many of these hearings. I think that's wonderful. Now that you're here and I'll remind you under oath, I just have a quick question. Which park is better, Van Cortlandt Park or that other one?

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: You're under oath.

have to settle it, Commissioner. Go visit and decide for ourselves which has the better park.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Yes, we look forward to visiting both and spending time in both this summer, absolutely, and we would invite you all, we talked about our Cool Pools Initiative, we've really done so much in some of our public pools. We would love for you all to come and visit and check them out with us.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Absolutely. If there are no other questions, then I want to thank you all for coming to testify today. Look forward to our continued work together on this clearly very important issue to many New Yorkers and the ways we can expand access to our pools. Thanks very much.

COMMISSIONER DONOGHUE: Absolutely. Thank you for your support. We appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you. Now, we will turn it over to members of the public for public testimony.

We have witnesses both in-person and virtual. Our first in-person witness is Kara Meyer.

You may begin.

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2 KARA MEYER: Hello. I'm Kara Meyer. I'm
3 the Managing Director of Friends of +Pool, and I'm
4 here to express support of these bills.

Our non-profit was born out of +Pool, which is an idea for a water-filtering floating swimming pool that will provide free and safe access to the rivers around New York City for swimming. It's shaped as a plus, hence our name. After years of advocacy, we are now working directly with the City to create a regulatory pathway to support safe public access to the rivers joining the many cities worldwide that are reclaiming urban waters for swimming. This is thanks to decades of work improving water quality in urban waters since the Clean Water Act and innovations like ours that we proposed. I bring this up because, as everyone's talked about today, there's 520 miles of waterfront, more than Boston, Miami, San Francisco combined, and that is a whole lot of public water that is controlled by the City to be assessed for additional public swim facilities.

We have the lowest number public pools per capita of 25 major U.S. cities, only 0.7 pools per 100,000 people compared to Chicago's 3.3,

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Boston's 5.7. The effects of this are impacting swim education, of course, as we've talked about today and affect children of color the most. As many of the stats have already been stated, I'm not going to repeat them, but I will say 79 percent of children with incomes of less than 50,000 do not know how to swim, and that's why we support this effort to put these facilities in environmental justice communities.

We tackle this issue at +Pool through our programs because we believe it's necessary to our vision for the future, that when the people that represent the full diversity of New York City are swimming safely in the river they need to have the skills to be able to get into the river.

I want to thank City Council Speaker

Adams and Marte, who stepped out, for supporting our

Learn to Swim initiatives the past Fiscal Year. Since

launching our programs, we have provided more than

500 low-income youth with a series of free swim

lessons. This Fiscal Year, in addition to teaching

150 kids to swim with Council funds, we've also

provided opportunities to hundreds of families

through our free Family Swim Days and taught 95

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ratio.

adults how to swim since just last fall. Last month, we offered an all-day swim camp at John Jay College that merged our STEM curriculum and our Swim curriculum, teaching kids about water quality alongside swim education. All of our Learn to Swim programs follow the USA Swimming Standards for Learn to Swim programs which requires a certain number of hours in the pool and a certain student-to-teacher

Where do we produce these programs? Since we don't have our own facility currently, we lease pool time across the five boroughs. Frankly, due to lack of adequate swim facilities, this means anywhere we can get pool time really. This does include some private schools, I want to add since the testimony that was just shared with the Parks Department, it includes some private schools that open up to us when school's not in session so I think it's totally doable for DOE to do that. This fluctuates every year and creates burdensome administrative tasks trying to identify new pools and negotiate prices. Pool time can reach rates as high as 600 dollars an hour, meaning facility rates for our programs because we do that series that's mandated by the USA Swimming

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Foundation can cost us 5,000 dollars per group or session. This is not factoring in instructor cost, equipment cost, lifeguards, or administrative and staffing costs.

Identifying public pool facilities that can be made available to the private sector swim providers and working with the City to identify underutilized spaces, like the river perhaps, where we can design and build more aquatic facilities is no longer a desire but is, I believe, a necessity and a basic need for our city.

Equally important is an opportunity to increase opportunities for free swim lessons we believe. As has been stated, a lot of data about that, fatal drownings are the leading cause of death between kids 1 and 4 and the second leading cause of death for 5 to 14-year-olds. This is disturbing because we all know that this is totally preventable with education, formal swim lessons can reduce the likelihood of childhood drowning by 88 percent. This should be a combination of in-class water safety that teaches students when to avoid the water and what to do in an emergency, as Swim Strong as done, as well as in-water instruction that teaches students how to

breathe, float, move in the water. With proper

facilities, we can start this in our universal pre-k

programs. With all our waterfront and the increased

water-related emergencies and extreme heat caused by

6 climate change, it is simply irresponsible not to do

so.

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I want to address a bit about the demand and constraints that came up just now in the Parks' testimony. Our youth program is totally free, and we work with NYCHA to identify children who need it most in our program. This includes going door-to-door, online recruitment, things like that. Last year, we had 1,000 people on our waitlist, and we shut it down after 12 hours. With respect, the assessment that 4,000 students served through the Parks lottery, which is great, obviously that's many, many more than our numbers, but I do think it's limited to people who have access to the ability to apply for the lottery, know about the lottery. A lot of the people that we serve don't have access to email or speak English so there's that to be considered too.

I think that there's also more that can be done to meet the challenges that have been addressed here with scaling and directly serve the

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proposed bill for free swim lessons for all. At +Pool, we've leveraged the private sector and built an organization that operates with about 24 percent of donated in-kind services and pro bono work so I think local governments can also use this and the

private sector and non-profits to meet these demans.

In addition to providing some education for youth, we must also provide opportunities for adults interested in career opportunities in aquatics to assess swim facilities and hone their skills and prepare for lifeguard exams. As the City Council is well aware and has been discussed today, we have this lifeguard shortage. Since 2022, we have been working with Henry Street Settlement to co-design a workforce development program for our future facility that includes water quality testing, maintenance of what will be a unique facility, and lifeguarding. This past January, we produced an information session with Henry Street attracting about 70 participants to discuss career opportunities in the field. We gathered feedback from training needs related to lifequarding. We asked participants if they knew how to swim, if they were interested in practicing their skills to better prepare for the lifeguard exam, or

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if they were ready to take the lifeguard exam and get a job, and 56 percent of our survey respondents said that they were interested in increased training to prepare for the lifeguard exam. I think (INAUDIBLE) for the private sector and increased funding for non-profit groups to provide this advanced pre-training will greatly support the City's needs to supply lifeguards.

That's why we support these bills so thank you for proposing them.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Great. Thank you so much for your testimony and for your great work as an organization.

Now, we will go to virtual. We have Sherrise Palomino from New Yorkers for Parks.

SHERRISE PALOMINO: Good afternoon. My name is Sherrise Palomino, and I'm the Director of Advocacy and Programs at New Yorkers for Parks. We are a founding member of the Play Fair for Parks Coalition which includes over 400 organizations from across the five boroughs. We want to thank the City Council Committee on Parks for inviting us to speak about today's public swimming pool hearing. I also want to thank Chair Krishnan for his leadership and

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partnership in the Play Fair Coalition and for
raising these important issues.

The New York City Parks Department operates and maintains 64 Parks' locations with pools, excluding 18 City Council Districts, most in historically underserved communities. New Yorkers for Parks supports Intro. 760. Swimming is a critical life skill, and providing free access to children under 13 can help alleviate the racial inequity associated with swimming. One out of every three black children cannot swim while 1 out of every 10 white children can. By requiring a survey of sites owned by the City to be considered for new pools can address some of the limited access in racial inequality that the city is currently facing. The Preconsidered bill would require the Parks Department to report about lifeguard staffing and other important data. These bills are important steps to ensuring that New York City Parks can provide critical opportunities for youth development and empowerment with free swimming lessons that offer health and sports benefits. Creating more access to pools provides older adults opportunities to socialize and be active, which is essential to their

Association, I'm a participating member of the Water

Safety Coalition, and I'm a swimmer. I am here today

4 to testify my strong support of the legislation 0760,

 $5 \mid 0962$ , and 3294.

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First and foremost, we need free swimming lessons because currently there are multiple barriers keeping all children from learning to swim and learning to be safe around water in New York City. I live in a community surrounded by water. There is not only the factor of proximity to Jamaica Bay and the Atlantic Ocean but also the effects of climate change, severe storms, and flooding. We need to educate our young people on water safety and learning to swim so that they can thrive on a changing planet. With education and training, this is possible. What comes as the most shocking barrier is that there is not a public pool outside of two high schools, one of which is smaller than competition size, on the Rockaway Peninsula. How is it that an ocean-facing community has no public place where young people can learn to swim? There are private pools in Rockaway, but that would mean you'd have to pay, and we do not just need free swimming lessons from New York City Parks and Recreation, but we need a pool where these

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2 lessons could be held. Free lessons in Rockaway now 3 would be extremely limited or would require traveling 4 off the Peninsula, yet another barrier. What makes a community great? What makes it thrive? We need 5 quality schools, places to shop, local businesses, 6 7 arts, culture, safe neighborhoods, parks, parks, we 8 need parks with pools. Current Rockaway is experiencing a boom in largescale residential building. All we hear on the news is that New York 10 11 City needs affordable housing, but housing and what 12 else especially if you're surrounded by water. 13 Bringing a large, competition-sized pool to Rockaway 14 could benefit the community beyond measure. Swimming 15 lessons, education on water safety, lifeguard 16 training, we've all heard about lifeguards, the 17 shortage, athletics, we could have youth and adult 18 swim teams, competitions, events, and lastly 19 recreation and a fun and safe place to cool off on a 20 summer day. It does not seem like a huge ask. New 21 York City Parks and Recreation has neglected many 2.2 areas of Queens, not just Rockaway. Having a pool 2.3 could provide education, recreation, and employment. Building a community of water people. If you are 24 knowledgeable of how to stay safe in the water, that

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will open the doors to other activities on or in the water, surfing, kayaking, sailing, fishing, so on. This legislation needs to be passed because it will not only usher in a culture of respect and knowledge of the water, but it can save lives. Every year, there are drownings in Rockaway. I have watched someone drown. If I thought I could manage the water's conditions, I would have gone in after him, but I know my limits and the water was rough and the rip current was strong. Had this person known these were unsafe conditions, then he would have never entered the water. When someone goes missing in the ocean in Rockaway, there is a large and costly response. I have seen helicopters, police, fire, EMS, and other first responders come to the scene. If we had pools with lessons, water safety education, and experience in the water, these drownings could have been prevented.

Lastly, there needs to be more transparency and reporting of data from NYC Parks lifeguards. In support of your legislation, 3294, we need data from lifeguard operations. Obviously, there's a problem since we have a shortage. Let's all work together to solve the problem. There is such a

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missed opportunity in that an ocean-facing community, such as Rockaway, cannot have an open dialogue with its own lifeguards. If we had a pool to start training, we could even have a junior lifeguard program. Every New Yorker should have the opportunity to enjoy and exercise safely in a pool or even the ocean. We need pools, we need swim lessons, and our

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much. Now, we have Ritta Ikonen.

communities will thrive because of them. Thank you.

RITTA IKONEN: Hello. I'm here to voice support for the introduction of bills 0760, 0962, 3294. Free no-cost swimming lessons to young people under age 13 and increasing the availability of public pools and public access to pools throughout New York City. I often say in my visual arts practice that if I can get people to know about something, they have the chance to care about it too. I am a Rockaway Beach resident, and our most formidable neighbor is the sea. It is important for all our survival to be able to coexist with the forces that make the Atlantic Ocean. I feel this bill will empower New Yorkers to learn about swim safety and care about our oceans and waterways. Being able to

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face climate change challenges in our peninsula means being able to swim to safety. Where I live, during Sandy, we had six feet of water connected the ocean to the bay. This is obviously traumatizing, but imagine not knowing how to swim in this kind of situation and also recognizing that we can expect to face more and more frequent storms leading to a repeat of these events. Even a regular rain event has our streets flooding. Imagine if you aren't equipped with basic life skills such as swimming to help yourself and your family in such crisis. In the busier summer months, every single weekend (INAUDIBLE) about Glastonbury Festival worth of people descend to our beaches. Having trained lifeguards is essential, but having the tens of thousands of beachgoers know how to swim is even better. When we have access to pools and teaching from an early age, we can have greater understanding on living at the Atlantic Ocean and what it means to responsibly interact with the tides and the weather in all its complexities. Last year, I ran a series of swimming workshops. They were synchronized sea swimming lead by a pro synchro coach with the aim to sync with our most formidable neighbor. Everyone was

being of the City. Thank you.

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invited to attend the free workshops supported by the Queens Council on the Arts, and we had a number of people on the shore saying they thought what we were doing looked so fun, but they didn't know how to swim so they couldn't participate. I support the advancement of swim education and pool access. Please help more people in my community to have the means for survival, access to the arts, sports, and wellness too. These bills are crucial for the well-

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you very much} \\ \mbox{for your testimony.}$ 

Now we have Junda Xu from World Journal. No? Scott Carney (phonetic).

SCOTT CARNEY: Good afternoon.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Good afternoon.

SCOTT CARNEY: Over a decade ago, I gave testimony in this Chamber to the Parks Committee about the inefficiencies at capital projects and recommended how to fix it representing DC37's Technical Guild. I'm returning this year for the second time. I was here previously this year. This was all wrong. I shouldn't be here again. A decade ago, I should've been making deadlines on budget

2 instead of being here. Now, instead of being here, I should be volunteering at a climate change advocate's 3 4 office on this other side of retirement. Again, this Committee offers the same empty words as Ritchie Torres' Committee did, and yet I'm one of the lucky 6 7 ones that knows the futility in this Committee's 8 approach to delays. People essentially, in the most children in your Districts and the entire city are suffering. How dare you put on the pretenses to care 10 11 about capital projects delays and reforms? Years 12 before, in my 2014 testimony, the lack of 13 efficiencies at Parks capital projects were crystal clear. Many newspapers, park advocacy groups, 14 15 community organizations were writing about it. This 16 is the third time I've given testimonies. I can't 17 count the number of emails, emails that are in your 18 office with the answers to these delays. You're 19 quilty of equivocating. Equivocating costs taxpayers 20 millions. Your arrogance is going to be paid by the cheating of children of their playgrounds. I hope 21 2.2 they never forgive you unless you become reasonable 2.3 and stop 10-million-dollars' worth of Parks capital budget delays. I come here again asking you to please 24 be reasonable. Implement the DDC's Efficiency 25

truly evil. Thank you.

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Program. I've sworn under oath that you had the 2 3 solutions in your office that are far beyond anything 4 the New York City Parks Department report that you've asked for can do. If you doubt that, have the Comptroller's Office do a preliminary audit comparing 6 7 the departments, and we all know the answer. Parks wastes more than DDC does. It's simple. You say and 8 hear that you understand the urgency, but no matter how sad and angry I am I do not want to believe that 10 11 because, if you really understood the situation and 12 still keep failing to act, then you would be evil, and I refuse to believe that my Parks Committee is 13

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you very much} \\ \mbox{for your testimony.}$ 

Now, we'll call up Jeremy Jones.

JEREMY JONES: Thank you very much for having us and the rest of the Committee and the Parks Department for coming by.

I almost feel like what I had to say,

it's sort of like we kind of worked this out already.

Everybody agrees that we need more pools and we want

to fund it and so maybe I'll try to keep it brief

because I think we figured it out and I think

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everybody is in agreement so what's the issue, why

are we here? Anyway, I wrote this and I came down so.

Again, I'd like to thank you for having us. My name is Jeremy Jones. I'm a resident of Rockaway Beach. I'm a lifelong swimmer, bodysurfer, and lover of all things aquatic. The joy that being in the water brings me is so beyond my capacity to express to you in words today so I'll keep it brief and leave it at this. I love the water. I was very fortunate to have been able to learn to swim at a very young age. It started with my family and then swim lessons at the Y and have continued to this day swimming in the Atlantic Ocean where I live. I was very lucky to have that access, and I've come to understand that so many don't which is why I'm here to support the bills as put forth.

While many have learned to swim in the ocean, it's not the most comfortable environment for a young person to learn in. There are currents and waves, it's cold, and there are creatures in there.

The pool is a natural choice, of course, and through my involvement with my local civic association, big ups Rockaway Beach Civic, I learned about the lack of public pools not only in our neighborhood but also

throughout New York City. How can this be in a city
surrounded by water? We've all heard the stats about
how many people drown in our waters each year, and
these are tragic year after year, and I can tell you
sitting on my porch in the evenings, particularly on
the weekends anytime after 6, you'll hear that
helicopter and you know what is coming, and we need
to do everything we can to stop that because it's
hard for everybody involved. We are aware that
funding in the budget is always tricky and that the
Parks Department always lacks the funding they
deserve as they play such an important role to the
health and well-being of our citizens so here's our
big chance. Let's look at the possibilities for new
pools in the areas that need the most, and I can tell
you there's plenty of available land in my home in
the Rockaways. Maybe we do something really weird
like build a nice public pool or two instead of
another condo development. It'd probably even cost
less, and it will definitely serve more people in
ways that will last a lifetime.

Thank you, again, for your time today, and I'll see you in the water.

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2 CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you for your 3 testimony.

Now, we have Bridget Klapinski.

BRIDGET KLAPINSKI: Hello. My name is
Bridget Klapinski. I'm here to voice support for the
introduction of bills 760 and 962 aimed at providing
no-cost swimming lessons to young people under age 13
and increasing the availability of public pools and
public access to pools throughout New York City.

As a Rockaway resident, I currently serve as President of the Rockway Beach Civic Association.

While I'm testifying today as an individual resident, our Civic Association is an active member of the Water Safety Coalition, a group of residents, community groups, and local non-profit organizations working together since 2021 to advance water safety throughout New York City and beyond. Each summer in Rockaway, we witness numerous water rescues and throughout New York City there have been tragic incidents resulting in injury or loss of life due to drowning. Free swimming lessons and increased access for the public to swimming pools, whether within schools or New York City Parks facilities would expand the opportunity for both in-water and out-of-

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water education. This preparation could be lifesaving during recreational swimming or when individuals find themselves in an emergency situation such as flooding, a boating accident, or a simple fall into a body of water. In recent years, and anticipated more frequently due to climate change, we've seen hot weather and very warm days extending far beyond the traditional summer season of Memorial Day to Labor Day. Just a few weeks back, we experienced days topping 80 degrees in the middle of April. The City's beaches and waterfront areas were crowded with visitors though no lifequards or seasonal staff were yet present. When the water is hot, people are more inclined to enter the water, which poses an additional risk when lifeguards are not on duty. In cases like this, knowing how to swim might be lifesaving. Related to lifeguards, especially on the Rockaway Peninsula, a community surrounded by the ocean and bay and geographically isolated from many parts of the city, increased access to public pools would create more availability for lifeguard training and testing. There are good jobs available through the lifeguard program, but, as I understand, candidates are presently required to travel

significant distance for lifeguard training and
testing, which is a limiting factor for so many. We
know there is reported to be a nationwide shortage of
lifeguards. Increased localized training
opportunities through swimming pool availability and
access would ideally cultivate and ease the lifeguard
training process, resulting in enhanced employment
opportunity and an expanded lifeguard department
throughout New York City. Preparing all New Yorkers
for experiences in the water, whether recreation or
emergency situations, is a critical need. We are a
city surrounded by water, rivers, bays, and the
ocean, which brings opportunity for great enjoyment
through swimming, surfing, paddling, boating, and
other activities. As a City, we've also experienced
the impacts of devastating storms, whether hurricanes
or extreme wind and rain. With this in mind and as we
move into the future, I support the advancement of
swim education and pool access for recreation, health
and wellness, and as a potential lifesaving measure.
Bills 760 and 962 would do much to advance this goal.

Thank you for this opportunity to voice

my support today.

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2 CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much 3 for your testimony.

Now, we have Shanna Blanchard.

SHANNA BLANCHARD: Good afternoon, Chair.

Thanks for having me. My name is Shanna Blanchard.

I'm here on behalf of the Water Safety Coalition. As you've noticed, there are many of us here today, all behind me and many friends of the coalition as well.

We are a group of concerned citizens and non-profit organizations working to make water safety education an essential right for all. We offer our full support to introduce bills 760, 962, and 3294, that's a mouthful, and hope that these bills can turn the tide in how the City prioritizes water safety and how our citizens can equitably and safely interact with our city and water.

Much of our work has focused on the

Rockaway Peninsula as I'm sure you've noticed. It's a

bay and ocean-facing community. While this seemingly

offers a great opportunity for waterfront access and

water-based recreation, there are many gaps in the

City's infrastructure and education system that make

for a deadly and dangerous summer year after year. In

Rockaway, residents dread the site of helicopters

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hovering over open water as that usually means that a near death or drowning has occurred. While a coastal community, Rockaway has no City-operated pilot program with swim and water safety programs where residents can learn to swim and/or be trained to be a lifequard. The unfortunate reality is that someone will likely drown off the coast of Rockaway in the coming months. It's a really sobering thought, and it's very, very possible, and very much a reality. As our climate continues to warm and beach season extends far past the historically accepted dates of Memorial Day to Labor Day, it is critical that the City take preventative measures to deliver the lifesaving skills, education, and infrastructure New York City residents need to positively and safely benefit from their waterfronts. We believe these bills are important steps in that direction. As you know, many young people do not have access to water safety education tools and programs. This inequity costs lives. According to the CDC, one in five people who die from drowning are children 14 and younger. We believe that Bill 760 can save lives and better connect young people to their local environment and introduce them to a range of opportunities including

2 jobs, hobbies, and social and community connections.

3 We know, of course, that New York City needs more

4 pools to most equitably deliver swimming skills and

5 access, which is why Bill 962 is so critical in

6 building the swim and water safety infrastructure New

7 York City needs. We also know that we need

8 | appropriate staffing and facilities to deliver water-

9 based programming and access to New Yorkers, and we

10 strongly support Bill 3294. We acknowledge the

11 | complexity in hiring of seasonal staff to best

12 | safeguard our beaches and pools and believe this

13 | legislation is one step in building out a broader

14 | network of lifeguards and the resources needed to

15 | maintain facilities and open spaces that can allow

16 | for equitable and safe access to water-based

17 recreation.

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We further acknowledge that there is substantial funding needed to make this collective legislation a reality. We support the Play Fair Campaign and believe that 1 percent of the City budget for New York City Parks can help address these inequities, but we need far more funding for that as

24 well to really make all of this a reality.

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2	We hope that this collective legislation
3	is the beginning of further City investment in water
4	safety and equitable waterfront access and water-
5	based recreation. We strongly support the City
6	Council in passing this legislation and hope that the
7	City will also consider additional lifesaving
8	measures such as incorporating water safety education
9	in the classroom and assessing and extending the
10	traditional beach season and lifeguard hours. That's
11	really important. We're also working at the State
12	level to advance legislation that would allow for
13	water safety education in all public schools across
14	the state. This is a really special time for
15	highlighting a lot of these issues so we're really
16	excited about this legislation. We want to help.
17	Thank you for your time and please let us
18	know how we can help.
19	CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much
20	for your testimony.
21	Now, we'll move to our last witnesses on
22	virtual. We have Sirio Guerino.
23	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time will start

now.

## COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

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2 SIRIO GUERINO: Hi. Good afternoon,
3 everyone. How are you?

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Good.

5 SIRIO GUERINO: This is (INAUDIBLE)

6 | Guerino. Can everyone hear me?

 $\label{eq:chairperson krishnan: Yes, we can hear} % \end{substitute} % % \end{substitute} %$ 

SIRIO GUERINO: Okay, great. Thank you all for being here. I am so happy that Council Member Eric Dinowitz had brought a very important issue to our community in reference to Dewitt Clinton, our pool. Our pool has not been utilized for several years so therefore our children are unable to swim in that gorgeous pool so that was what I really wanted to testify about, but I am so honored that our Council Member, Eric Dinowitz, brought it to everyone's attention, and I'm hoping that his testimony does not fall on deaf ears. Thank you, everyone, for participating in this very important hearing, and I hope that within the next couple of months our students can actually start taking swimming lessons. Thank you, everyone, and stay safe.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much

25 | for your testimony.

Now, we'll move to Galit Sadik.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time will start

now.

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GALIT SADIK: Hi, everyone. My name is Galit Sadik. I am from Rockaway Beach, New York, and I want to speak to you all as well as Council Member Brooks-Powers regarding getting a pool in Rockaway. I'm also here on behalf of a non-profit organization called the Diversity Initiative, and it is our mission to create safe underwater spaces for everyone, and I think that this is a very big part of that. We currently run something called Community Pool where we actually rent a pool and every Friday we have dive masters, dive instructors, and people can come and it's by donation, they can come and practice safe swimming, they can practice scuba diving, they can practice mermaiding, and they can practice all different things in the pool, and I think that this and creating another pool and giving swimming lessons to people would create those kinds of safe spaces and allow everyone to have access to the water. One of our goals is Underwater for All by 2030, and that is so important. Having a way to teach people how to swim, a place to teach people how to

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swimming lessons is so important. It's lifesaving.

You teach a person how to swim, and you can save

their life. Besides the fact that there are tons of

other benefits that come with swimming, whether it be

cardiovascular, getting exercise, there are just so

many benefits. We work with a lot of veterans and

people that are disabled and the underwater is so

swim, free access to underwater areas, free access to

could benefit them in more ways than we could count.

I'm going to keep it short and end it there. Thank

you very much for taking your time and listening.

therapeutic to people so giving them an underwater

space that is free and accessible is something that

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you for your} \\ \mbox{testimony.}$ 

Now, we have Ebony Beaty.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time starts now.

EBONY BEATY: Good afternoon. My name is

Ebony Beaty. I'm a Rockaway resident and Executive

Director of Ocean Bay Community Development

Corporation, which is a non-profit social service

organization that has served the Rockaway community

for over 20 years. I'm pleased to be here to support

the Bill 962 to address public swimming pool location

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and swimming lessons offered by the Department of
Parks and Recreation. Swimming is an essential skill
in the Rockaways given the proximity to the bay and
ocean. I also want to take this opportunity to thank
Councilwoman Selvena Brooks-Powers for introducing
the bill. The Rockaways, which is in Community
District 14 is an 11-mile long peninsula and at most
1-mile wide surrounded by water on three sides, which
includes Jamaica Bay and Atlantic Ocean. It is a
majority minority community and has endured the brunt
of decade-long disenfranchisement. We want to thank
you for recognizing that change is needed in how
decisions are made and the time is now.

Today, our focus is on the youth of the Rockaway Peninsula and the urgent need to plan today for our children's future and incorporating into the Arverne Phase 3 plan if possible to provide a youth-led economic engine that includes an aquatic center with an Olympic-sized pool, medical academy, and theater for the arts. The Urban Renewal Plan clearance had began in the 1960s under Robert Moses. Since his departure, the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, DHPD, has led the efforts to rebuild those (INAUDIBLE) acres. Phase 1

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in 2003 was approval of the first over 4,000 units of housing. When completed, over 10,000 residents were added to the Community District in the 2020 census. Phase 2 recently completed focused on important sustainable elements along the waterfront that has improved drainage and public access to the streets, the boardwalk along other elements that are vital to the sustainability of the community. During this phase, the YMCA was built with a pool. This was a welcomed addition to the community. Unfortunately, the cost is not affordable to most families. Phase 3, the last phase of the Averne Urban Renewal Area is 116 acres. Phase 3 will begin this year, which seems to be the planning stages (INAUDIBLE) requested a site plan with details including a street layout and have yet to receive it. Although the recent ULURP report of the approval of the (INAUDIBLE) zone did specify 1,650 additional housing units which is... SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time is expired.

EBONY BEATY: I'll wrap it. My final point, recently Howard University in Atlanta was

(INAUDIBLE) cover of Sports Illustrated (INAUDIBLE)

swim team pursuing a Northeast Conference

Championship. It's estimated that 1.5 (INAUDIBLE)

daughter wanted to learn how to surf that there were

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2 not a lot of people who look like her, and, when I 3 started the non-profit, I thought the biggest thing 4 was going to be the cost. Surfing is super expensive. That wasn't the biggest thing. I soon learned that the majority of the kids that we were getting, over 6 7 75 percent, did not know how to swim. They had no 8 experience in the water which meant that I couldn't bring them into the program safely. I had to scramble my first year and run all over New York City to find 10 11 pools to get these children swimming lessons. 38 12 years ago, when I entered high school in Far Rockaway High School, we had swimming. It was a requirement. 13 14 You took swimming classes. It was part of graduating. 15 Years later, that was gone. What changed? I know the demographics of the area changed, people didn't have 16 access to the pool anymore, and it wasn't a 17 18 requirement anymore. A lot of people spoke about all 19 the development in Rockaway. Lots of development 20 coming in, wonderful housing for everyone, I'm all 21 for it, but along with that the population is 2.2 increasing. People are coming out with more children, 2.3 the weather's warming up, Memorial weekend is coming up, and it's probably going to be warm enough before 24 Memorial weekend when the lifequards are out for the 25

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kids to get into the water. You're not going to stop kids from getting into the water. Oh, don't they know better? I was one of those kids. I didn't know how to swim when I was 11 years old, and I almost drowned right here on Beach 25th Street. I say all that to say the biggest impediment to me getting these kids in the water was just having access to a pool. I had the funds, I had the volunteers, I had everything else. I couldn't find a pool to get these kids into the water. We had to use some of the organizers' pools who lived in Manhattan, who lived in Brooklyn. We would have to load these kids up in a minivan and drive all over the city to find a pool to teach these kids how to swim. I'm glad this is being discussed now. I hope something happens. I hope something happens really, really soon. Thank you so much for your time.

CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much for your testimony. Our final witness in-person is Katelyn (phonetic) Krause.

KATELYN KRAUSE: Thank you, Chair. My name is Katelyn Krause, and I am the Founder and Executive Director of Rising Tide Effect, a 501(c)3 non-profit organization that seeks to empower positive change in

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2 underserved communities through the aquatic

3 experience. I also sit on the task force the

4 Commissioner mentioned before along with Swim Strong.

5 Swimming is a critical skill, and it's 6 essential to being a human on earth. We have a

7 serious problem with childhood drownings in the

8 country, and we have an especially critical issue

9 with youth drowning in New York City beaches such as

10 the Rockaways. Drowning is 95 percent preventable.

11 Water safety education can save lives, which is why

12 the sister bills and local laws proposed are just as

13 | important. Creating pools in underserved communities

14 would work towards fixing the disparity in

15 underserved populations because swim lessons and

16 water safety knowledge have been largely something

17 that only affluent families can afford for their

18 children. This knowledge should not be a matter of

19 money, especially when we have the resources already

20 available. All human beings should have the right to

21 access this lifesaving skill. The Department of

22 Education and the New York City Parks' collaboration

on this topic would produce opportunities for more

24 New Yorkers to receive water safety and swim

education. The pools in public schools and parks in

a way forward on these issues.

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New York City should be activated so that New Yorkers can access them, and we must do everything we can to support the Parks and the DOE in this collaboration.

With me today are my colleagues from the Water Safety Coalition. We have suggested solutions to share with those who are interested in hearing some options for

On behalf of the Rising Tide Effect and the Water Safety Coalition, we support the three pieces of local laws and legislation. Thank you.

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON KRISHNAN: Thank you so much} \\ \mbox{for your testimony.}$ 

want to thank all of our Water Safety and so many advocates who came out to testify very powerfully about the need to expand our pool access, the importance of water safety, and the importance of having a true picture of the lifeguard crisis that we face right now and the importance of proper staffing. Couldn't agree more about how this is an urgent issue for our City and our Parks Department to address. Thank you all for testifying on our pieces of legislation too. Look forward to all of our continued work with the Parks Department together to make sure

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION that we really can achieve a city that, as surrounded by water, is one where water safety is prioritized, where everyone knows how to swim, and every community has access to a pool. I want to thank, in particular, our Committee Staff on Parks and Recreation, Chris Sartori, Patrick Mulvihill, Michael Sherman, Julie Fredenburg, and Anne Driscoll, in particular to our Data Scientists for just the phenomenal job with all of the data and demographic information they posted. I encourage everyone to go visit and see it. Of course, to my office staff as well, my Legislative Director Greg Clark, Chief-of-Staff Chuck Park. Thank you all so much, and that concludes our hearing for today. [GAVEL] 

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 May 5, 2023