CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS - CITY HALL

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Chairperson

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President of Red Hook West

Micaela Skoknic Self

Orissa Denny

Lobbyist based in Brooklyn

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Check, check, check, this is a microphone check on the Committee of Economic

Development in the Council Chambers on the 15th of

February, recorded by Patrick Kurzyna. Check, check, check,

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning and welcome to today's New York City Council Hearing for the Committee on Economic Development. At this time, we ask that you please silence all cell phones and electronic devices to minimize disruptions throughout the hearing.

If you have testimony you wish to submit for the record, you may do so via email at testimony@council.nyc.gov. Once again, that is testimony@council.nyc.gov. At any time throughout the hearing, please do not approach the dais. We thank you for your cooperation. Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON FARÌAS: Good morning and welcome to this hearing of the New York City Council's Committee on Economic Development. My name is Amanda Farías and I have the privilege of Chairing this Committee. I would like to extend my thanks to the members of the Committee who are here with us today, recognizing

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Council Members Riley, Bottcher, and Avilés, the

Administration, the New York City Economic

Development Corporation, industry representatives and

5 other stakeholders for coming together for this

6 important hearing.

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This hearing will examine options to expand shore power capacity at New York City's Cruise ship terminals. Installing infrastructure for ships to plug into clean, electrical power while docked provides tremendous environmental benefits for port communities. While simultaneously enshrining New York status as a prime global cruise destination.

The COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted the cruise industry and broader tourism economy but cruise activity has been rebounding swiftly with over 1.3 million cruise tourists who contributed over \$420 million to the city's economy last year alone.

Investing now in sustainable technologies like shore power at city cruise terminals will pay dividends as passenger volume continues growing over the long term.

Our city has traditionally been a leader in this space. The Brooklyn cruise terminal was the first east coast facility equipped for shore side

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2 electrical connection back in 2016, yet its usage

remains low among ship docking in Brooklyn and significant potential for shore power remains. 4

Upgrading more terminal berths with plug in capacity at the Brooklyn terminal and as part of a broader port redevelopment efforts at the Manhattan Cruise Terminal will lead to significant emission reductions for the entire city. It will also demonstrate New York's commitment to the health and sustainability of shoreline neighborhoods like Red Hook and Midtown West.

Today's hearing will assess the utilization of existing shore power infrastructure, as well as the Economic Development Corporations plans to make shore power universal at New York's cruise terminals. want to support our vibrant tourism community economy while protecting surrounding communities from cruise ship pollution.

We on the Committee see an opportunity to marry a strategic policy with capital investment into clean, poor technologies in order to achieve both of these goals. We look forward to an informative discussion with the Administration today on the progress of Additionally, today's hearing will shore power.

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2 consider Introduction Number 0004-2024 sponsored by

3 Council Member Alexa Avilés. This bill would mandate

4 cruise ship terminals to utilize available shore

5 power connections at city terminals as well as

6 require community impact mitigation plans addressing

7 increased traffic and pollution from cruise

8 passengers disembarking at the city's ports.

Enacting these shore power requirements into law, rather than just voluntary port policy, would improve emission reductions and neighborhood sustainability around our two major cruise hubs. As we examine legislation that would codify shore power standards, it's important to consider progress in other major ports nationally and worldwide.

American cities like Los Angeles, Seattle, and
Miami have already made shore power systems a normal
part of their expanded cruise terminals. Meanwhile,
global port cities like Hamburg, Copenhagen, Busan,
South Korea are setting robust targets for 100
percent port electrification by 2040.

New York's cruise industry suffered during the pandemic but activity is rapidly returning. Now is the time to install critical clean technologies enabling continued growth while benefiting the city's

waterfront communities. We cannot rest on past
environmental achievements if we want New York to
remain competitive in the cruise market. Expanding
shore power represents a vital step towards cementing

6 New Yorks position as the greenest and most equitable

7 major cruise hub on the east coast.

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Before we begin, I'd like to remind all those present today to please maintain decorum throughout the hearing. If you are here to testify, you will have three minutes to speak while your name is called. Please keep responses concise so that everyone has a chance to be heard. If you are unable to finish, please submit your complete written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov.

Finally, I would like to thank the Economic

Development team here at the Council, Senior Counsel

Alex Paulenoff, Senior Policy Analyst William

Hongach, and Finance Analyst Glenn Martelloni for all
their hard work preparing for this hearing. I will

now turn the floor over to Council Member Avilés for
opening remarks on her bill.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Thank you Majority Leader Farìas for hearing my bill today Intro. 004 formerly known as 1050.

I also want to thank my colleague Council Member Bottcher for his cool sponsorship and support of this bill as the only other representative also directly impacted by having a cruise port in his district.

Last but definitely not least, I'd like to thank all of our Red Hook residents. Particular shoutouts to Adam Armstrong, our Environmental Justice community-based organizations, Portside New York, PS 15, students and PTA, the Red Hook Business Alliance and so many others who have been advocating for this for so many years.

I'm sure that during our public session, the good people of Red Hook will make you all aware of the many problems surrounding the current cruise operation, and the fear and the dread that they currently face as we approach the height of this oncoming season. I want to honor their voices and allow them the space to speak to these issues but I want to make it clear at the outset, is that what you are seeing today however it manifests, is a community that is tired of being dumped on and feels like it's being dumped on and is ready to take collective action.

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From the BQE to the Last Mile facilities, to giant cruise ship operations that pollute our air and congest our streets. We are tired of being the brunt of toxic consumer culture that causes our communities to suffer disproportionately both mentally and physically. Given how concentrated our city is and a small geography, this is a citywide issue. To the Administration, I hope they hear these stories and know that this is civic engagement at its best. And it is our residents who were behind the installation of the initial electrification in the Brooklyn Terminal.

Our ports are a vital asset, not only to our neighborhood but also to our city and the region.

While we are talking about the cruise ships in particular, I must underscore that our community is committed to a working waterfront. To leaning into climate solutions that must include our co-existence with the water. We cannot barrier our way into resilience or an adaptive future.

Further, we demand to be partners in the solutions and decision makings that pertains to our community. Not just passive listeners that we must

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The cruise ship industry, while rebounded is an incredibly lucrative industry and what we are saying here is that the health of all New Yorkers should be the city's first priority. It should be dealt with urgency as we lean in and see the climate catastrophes that are surrounding us on a daily basis. And lastly, I will say the Red Hook community has not seen economic benefit from this or any other cruise deal. In all of the years that we have been hosting cruises, we have seen a negative benefit and that is traffic unwieldy, businesses closing because workers can't get there, honking, car crashes, only one road in one road out, no planning. unacceptable and our city can do better and I have to say to the EDC team who worked with us, the community residents last year to mitigate, I thank you and recognize that work but we must do better. We cannot do this after the fact and we must be included in decisions. A lucrative industry and Red Hook at zero benefit is just simply unacceptable.

Our health and wellness is the priority of myself and every Council Member here and so let's partner in

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protecting our air and our water and make sure that
we put people over profit and we lean into our
climate future and we ensure that we are doing
everything in our power to put New Yorkers first over
the profit margins of cruise industries.

So, with that, I want to thank the Chair again.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you so much Council

Member Avilés. I'd now like to allow Council Member

Bottcher a moment for an opening statement.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you so much Chair Farias and thank you to my friend and colleague Council Member Alexa Avilés for your leadership on this issue. We are here today to talk about the good, the bad and the ugly. The good is the benefits that the cruise industry provides to New York. It is a major economic provider in New York. It directly and indirectly employs thousands of New Yorkers in our district. The Manhattan cruise ship terminals do have a positive economic impact in Hell's Kitchen in Midtown. A lot of the folks from the cruise ship terminals come out into our neighborhoods, patronize local small businesses. The hospitality industry provides thousands of good paying jobs for New Yorkers in all five boroughs.

2 The bad, is that that economic impact is not 3 equally shared among all New Yorkers and I've been 4 5 6

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learning a lot about this. I was out in Red Hook for a press conference when we first announced this legislation in the fall, only to learn about how the Red Hook cruise ship terminals are not directly benefiting the people of Red Hook. The folks getting off those terminals should be spending money in Red

Hook. They should be patronizing small businesses in 11 Red Hook; something I want to talk about today.

The ugly is the environmental impact of the cruise industry. Cruise ships, when they're at sea, emit tremendous pollutants. The 63 cruise ships owned by carnival cruise lines emitted 43 percent more sulfur oxides than all the cars in Europe combined in 2022. When they're at port and not connected to shore power, the ships are burning heavy fuels, emitting toxic emissions into the air that's wafting into our neighborhoods.

This is entirely preventable with shore power. In Manhattan, we have no shore power. Those ships are burning fuel when they're at port. In Red Hook, they have the beginnings of shore power not fully We appreciate the efforts that EDC has operational.

and that these ports will be electrified as soon as 4

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What we are doing today with Intro. 004, the legislation that we're hearing today, is we want to codify that process to ensure that it happens. health depends on it. The health of our constituents depend on it. So, I look forward to a hearing today where we exercise our oversight authority as a City Council looking into all these issues and our legislative authority codifying shore power in New York City for generations to come.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you Council Member Bottcher. I will now turn it over to Committee Counsel for swearing in.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Good morning. Paulenoff, Senior Counsel. Would all members of the Administration testifying today please raise your right hands. Do you all swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony today and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

I do. PANEL: We do.

2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. You may begin 3 when ready.

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SABRINA LIPPMAN: Good morning Chair Farias and members of the Economic Development Committee. My name is Sabrina Lippman and I serve as the Senior Vice President for Portfolio Management at the New York City Economic Development Corporation. I am joined today by my colleagues Andrew Glenn Senior Vice President of Transportation, Felix Ceballos Vice President in our Portfolio Management Department.

As you know EDC is charged with creating a vibrant, inclusive and globally competitive economy for all New Yorkers, which includes but is not limited to promoting economic development and stewardship for the city's waterfront. To achieve our mission, we take a comprehensive approach through four main strategies. We strengthen confidence in New York City as a great place to do business. We grow innovation industries focusing on equity. We build neighborhoods as places to live, learn, work and play and we deliver sustainable infrastructure for communities and the city's future economy.

As part of this mandate, EDC manages 64 million square feet of real estate across approximately 220

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assets. We have a very broad portfolio of waterfront assets across all five boroughs, which includes the South Brooklyn Marine Terminal, the New York City Ferry Landings, the Brooklyn Army Terminal, South Street Seaport, Hunts Point Wholesale Markets and St. George and Tompkinsville Esplanades, as well as the Manhattan and Brooklyn Cruise Terminals.

Annually the cruise industry serves 30 million passengers globally with an average of 1.1 million passengers coming through our city with the local economic impact of over \$400 million annually. In New York City, the industry directly employs 2,000 full time jobs across the hospitality, tourism and transportation sectors. And an additional 500 jobs throughout other city industries. Each ship call supports 115 local union jobs and 100 seasonal jobs.

We have forecasted that in 2023, more than 1.3 million passengers came to New York City and brought an estimated \$420 million in local economic impact from spending by passengers and crew members. EDC is committed to sustainability, the development of the green economy, and climate resiliency for the city. The green economy is the city in EDC's vision for an economic future that puts human wellbeing at the

forefront by decarbonizing our economy to address the existential risk of climate change, diversifying our economic base and driving job creation in clean energy industries to create new opportunities for New Yorkers, while supporting the communities in our city that have historically been the most vulnerable to climate and environmental risk.

This vision serves as the foundation for our current shore power work and I want to be crystal clear that we absolutely share the Council's goals of Introduction 0004 and are committed to increasing the availability and utilization of shore power at both the Brooklyn and Manhattan cruise terminals. And improving traffic management within those local neighborhoods.

The cruise industry is committed to transitioning to shore power as one of its strategies to reduce emissions and address climate change. Shore power is the process of providing electrical power from the ship to the shore while it's docked. It allows the ships auxiliary engines to be turned off and decisions regarding the safety and feasibility of using shore power where available is a decision that

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must be made by the ship's captain in consultation
with electrical consultants.

Currently, 40 percent of all cruise ships around the world are shore power capable. By 2028, the Cruise Line International Association, known as CLIA, reports that 71 percent of its member vessels will be shore power capable. Additionally, the industry has established a goal date of 2035 for all existing ships to be retrofitted with shore power capability.

It is worth noting as mentioned, that BCT,
Brooklyn Cruise Terminal remains the only shore power
equipped cruise terminal on the east coast.
Similarly, even ports considered leaders in shore
power, such as Seattle, are still working toward
greater shore power capability with an aim to equip
all home port cruise ships with shore power
capability by 2030.

Shore power is also a large financial savings for ships. They will connect whenever possible. The decision to connect to shore power is never arbitrary. When cruise lines are unable to utilize shore power, it is because the power grid cannot handle the ships needs without overloading the system

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2 and/or there are safety concerns with connecting

3 because of weather or load shedding.

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EDC's management of the Manhattan and Brooklyn

Cruise Terminals on behalf of the city is

accomplished through a number of ownership and

operating agreements at each location. The Manhattan

Cruise Terminal is owned by the New York City

Department of Small Business Services. EDC serves as

the lease administrator.

The Brooklyn Cruise Terminal is owned by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and EDC serves as the leasee on site. The private company, Ports America serves as the operator of both cruise terminals through an operating agreement with EDC in Brooklyn and through a lease agreement with the city in Manhattan. As the cruise terminal operator, Ports America provides services at the terminals to ships and their passengers, they receive requests from the cruise lines for berths and manage the docking calendar.

The Brooklyn Cruise Terminal in Red Hook opened in 2006 and can accommodate one ship at a time. The existing shore power system at this site became operational in 2017, after a \$19 million investment

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from the Port Authority, the Environmental Protection Agency and New York State. This was the first shore power system for cruise ships installed on the east coast of the United States and remains the only shore power capable terminal on the east coast. It is among only three percent of ports worldwide that are connected or equipped with shore power.

The system first installed was specifically designed for the Cunard and Princess ships that were primarily serving BCT at the time. Princess and Cunard ships always attempt to connect to shore power when they are docked at BCT and in 2023, they connected successfully over 70 percent of the time. Generally, when ships do not connect or disengage, it is because of load shedding or when the power or the shore power supply is not sufficient to power the vessel. It would also have a negative impact on the neighborhoods power grid, weather dependent as well.

To expand the shore power systems ability to connect with additional ships, EDC began conceptualizing a plan in late 2019 to fund and install a mobile cable positioning device on the pier apron. This project and many other capital projects were paused at the onset of the pandemic. We have

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aligned our budget and capital planning to prioritize this work because we understand and know how critical and urgent it is to improve the connection rates in Brooklyn and ensure that more cruise ships are able to access shore power.

We are working with our vendor and our contractors and expect this work to be fully completed by the end of this calendar year 2024. The Manhattan Cruise Terminal located at Piers 88 and 90, can accommodate up to three ships at a time and the vast majority of New York City's cruise passengers utilize this terminal.

Due to the size and the complexity of this terminal, the adoption of a shore power connection will be a lengthy process but it is one that EDC is steadfast and committed to pursuing. EDC initiated and is currently completing a feasibility study that will identify the next steps with respect to shore power at Manhattan Cruise Terminal.

The final step of this study is receiving an energy load assessment from Con Edison. Following the receipt of this assessment, EDC will review options, funding opportunities and develop an RFP for this project. While we want to be transparent about

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the uncertain timeframe and potential infrastructure challenges of bringing shore power to MCT, we remain committed to exploring and pursuing every avenue to do so.

It is part of our long-term strategy to ensure that the cruise industry fulfills economic and sustainability goals for the city. In fall of last year, EDC received board approval to enter into long term agreements with three cruise companies, the Mediterranean Shipping Company, known as MSC, Carnival and Norwegian Cruise Lines. The long term agreements will govern approximately 80 to 85 percent of ships utilizing our terminals today, bringing stability to the industry and benefits to the city and neighborhoods that host these terminals. that we must do more to ensure that local businesses and communities experience the economic benefits of New York City's cruise and tourism economy and that is why we pushed our long-term agreement partners to include unique advantages that have never been contemplated or achieved in previous agreements.

We have leveraged our long-term agreements to ensure that New York City's Cruise industry is bringing economic benefit to the communities,

committing to shore power, contributing to workforce opportunities and learning in exchange for preferential berthing at our terminals. With the implementation of our long-term agreements, we have negotiated terms requiring that the cruise lines establish educational partnerships to provide networking and job opportunities for New Yorkers, as well as a local provisioning plan to create contracting opportunities for city businesses while also maximizing contracting opportunities for MWBE's.

Cruise lines that enter into long term agreements with EDC must also contribute to a first of its kind community priority fund through a per passenger fee and we will be working closely with Council Members Avilés and Bottcher to ensure that these monies will be used to address the needs and projects identified by the local community. These benefits did not exist in earlier agreements.

These agreements also function as an additional measure to ensure that cruise companies commit to shore power development and availability across their vessels and operations in New York City. This this end, any long-term agreement requires that a cruise

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2 line first uses shore power for New York City bay 3 ships when not available and operational feasible.

Second, commits to reduce emissions while in port where operationally feasible. And lastly, commits that all new ships calling into New York City after 2028 will have shore power connections and that all older vessels will be retrofitted with shore power capability ahead of the 2035 Cruise Line International Association goal date.

For the 15 to 20 percent of ships utilizing our terminals without a long-term agreement with EDC, these ships also have an interest in connecting to shore power when feasible and available, as it is significantly less expensive fuel source and all cruise lines are committed to decarbonization initiatives.

We understand that cruise ships generate traffic impacts in the surrounding communities. As passengers embark and disembark and we are dedicated to minimizing these effects on local communities, we recognize that Red Hook has experienced significant traffic challenges last year when MSC began temporarily berthing in the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal.

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I want to sincerely thank Council Member Avilés and her team for working with us and the community to identify and improve traffic flow through wayfinding improvements, improve circulation patterns, augmented ferry service, renewed signage and deployment of additional traffic agents. These mitigation strategies are closely coordinated with our partners and colleagues at the Department of Transportation, the New York City Police Department and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

I also want to restate our commitment to continuous traffic planning and coordination with our partners, along with our goal of reducing personal vehicles and for-hire vehicles in and out of both terminals and supporting more public transit uses.

As a part of this commitment, any cruise line that is a party to a long-term agreement is required to share passenger data with EDC for transportation planning purposes.

Turning to Introduction 0004, we want to thank
the Council for your leadership on the important
issues of sustainability and traffic planning. EDC
is fully aligned on the goals of improving shore
power connectivity at Brooklyn Cruise Terminal,

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

implementing shore power at the Manhattan Cruise

Terminal and improving traffic planning in both

communities.

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This commitment is reflected by our long-term agreements and our ongoing work to address climate change, develop renewable energy and create sustainable infrastructure across the city. We look forward to discussing these issues further to ensure that we are addressing the impacts to the communities on the ground. Thank you so much for the opportunity to speak with you today and we are happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you so much for your testimony. I am going to yield my time temporarily to allow my colleagues to ask their questions first. I'd like to call on Council Member Avilés.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Thank you so much Chair.

Thank you to the EDC for your testimony. I think

just to jump in and excuse me, this might be a little

all over the place. We have so many questions but

let's start at the traffic mitigation piece. So, EDC

has noted to our office that legislating cruise

terminal agreements are not necessarily because the

cruise terminal agreements that are still in the

midst of being negotiated fully represent the concerns of our community. And I think that was also reflected in your testimony today.

So, I'd like to know, according to the legislation and compare with what we understand that language of the agreements are, which we have not yet seen, starting with the traffic mitigation. So, this past summer, the EDC as was noted by both of us, we engaged in these weekly dialogue with community members around traffic mitigation, which clearly was a result of having no plan to deal with 5,000 individuals in the neighborhood at a sudden moment in time.

As you know businesses suffered as traffic was at near standstill each and every cruise day and pedestrians suffered tremendously. This was a disaster as we all know. In the presentation to our office, you noted that the current cruise agreement will require operators to conduct a voluntary survey of passengers to be completed by guests at the terminal asking a few key questions. The percent of passengers participating in airfare. The origin of passenger and the total amount of dollars spent in New York City.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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How is these questions at all similar to a community traffic mitigation plan as outlined in the bill that would require a reduction of traffic, reduction of vehicular noise, vehicular pollution to name a few? How do these three survey questions equate an actual traffic mitigation plan and investment to make sure that that plan gets properly implemented?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Yeah, thank you Council Member for that question. We take the issue of traffic and congestion very seriously and it requires a fully comprehensive approach. The collection of passenger data is critical for us to be able to understand point of origin for passengers. The cruise lines do have shuttle service to and from airports but this will allow us to stand up additional shuttle service in addition with expanding our transit options. That is only one facet of how we mitigate traffic.

I want to hand it to my colleague Mikelle to elaborate.

MIKELLE ADGATE: Thank you Sabina. Good morning
Council Member Avilés. Thank you for the question.
Uhm, I think so, to be clear, our read of the bill
and the language around traffic mitigation

specifically calls on the specific cruise lines to

have their own traffic planning efforts and our

proposal back to you and back to the Committee is a

more comprehensive approach to community traffic

planning with plans for Brooklyn Cruise Terminal and

Manhattan Cruise Terminal that reflects not just

individual cruise lines but the total ecosystem of

9 the types of ships that are coming in.

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I think that also, we want to speak to the fact of challenges that we've heard from the community about provisioning trucks coming in and idling. The timing of those trucks, looking at a more comprehensive approach to community planning for each terminal. And doing that in a way that includes the community voices because that as you mentioned in your comments, we have learned a significant amount from the stakeholders of Red Hook about how these traffic issues had a negative impact on the neighborhood.

And so, as we think about comprehensive planning, we want to make sure that we have a more holistic approach rather than looking at the individual cruise lines to do that. One thing I would also add to that effort is, you asked about what is the financial

operator who is in the community and with no you know

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the nuances of the community, which I think would be very different certainly in Manhattan then it is in Red Hook.

I think the point that I'm driving at is that the survey of passengers does not equate a full comprehensive traffic mitigation plan and the investment that it requires and I would like to know from the EDC, what is the full amount of concrete investment that was actually made? There was a good number of gestures put forward, obviously the most concrete one is the uhm, is the traffic consultant who did very concrete work.

So, I would love to know very clearly what the actual investment was into Red Hook around traffic mitigation and what is going to be the investment moving forward since a good number of the issues actually were not fully addressed and we will see repeating again in this cruise time.

MIKELLE ADGATE: Thank you Council Member.

Before I hand it over to my colleague to answer the questions about the investments to date, I do just want to be clear that we agree with you that survey questions from the cruise industry do not represent a

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comprehensive traffic mitigation plan and it's certainly not our intent to imply that it does.

The intention is to be clear that the data that those cruise companies provide to us will be critical for thinking about creative solutions for ensuring that their passengers are not always driving personal vehicles or taking rideshare service into the neighborhoods. So, if we have more clear information about where their passengers are coming from, it helps us to make smarter decisions about things like shuttles and increased ferry service and other public transportation opportunities.

But I do want to kick it to Andrew who leads our transportation team, who has really worked very closely with our transportation planning consultant.

ANDREW GLENN: Yes, thank you Mikelle and thank you Council Member. I think the best way to answer the question is to say that our commitment already has — we've spent about \$350,000 towards a mitigation plan and we intend to spend more until we get it right. I want to emphasize that EDC is committed to getting it right. I also want to give you a little history because I've been here at EDC for a bit.

There was a traffic, transportation plan done in

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I also want to emphasize that when EDC leased piers 11 and 12 to build the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal in the early 2000's, it was explicitly done so that the entrance and exit to the terminal would be away from the commercial corridor on Van Brunt Street, and for many years, that worked very, very well. changed was like all of the maritime industry, you know the ships have gotten larger and that's effected both you know passenger ships as well as cargo vessels. And so, what our commitment now is updating all of that work using WSP as our consultant. One of the things that they had recommended was really to understand the origins and destinations of the cruise passengers so that we can catch the passengers from where they're coming. Use shuttle buses, use mass transit to the largest extent possible so that there are fewer vehicles coming into Red Hook.

At the same time, the commitment to use the traffic enforcement agents to supplement NYPD traffic agents during those cruise events, has really proved beneficial and then you know one of the things that we're doing too closely with New York City DOT on the traffic master plan is to make sure that all the signage, all the wayfinding devices with Google, with

Apple, with ways, all of that is directing people

appropriately into and out of the Red Hook community.

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So, there will be a lot of work and beginning, well it's happening now and continuing in close concert with your office.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Thank you. Certainly, we are well aware of your long history of working with the community. I mean since 2015, the other very notable change in the community. It's not just the size of the ships but the proliferation of last mile facilities, which EDC knows very well. Bringing thousands of trucks into a community with one exit. So, how none of this was considered with a ship with 5,000 individuals and 2,500 staff employees to service the ship is mis defying to me quite frankly. However, we're going to try to move forward. In good faith, I would like your office to provide us with a breakdown of what that \$350,000 went to so that we have a clear understanding. And moving forward, what is it going to tangibly look like? Because there are still many signs that haven't been posted. There are still many issues that remain. I would like to know how much NYPD resources were utilized to subsidize the cruise industry. I'm not sure this is a good use

of taxpayer dollars but I'd like to see that in the breakdown. I think in moving onto shore power, I agree, I appreciate that you're trying to use data. We advocate for data to show the bottom line and in fact, I also like to verify the data and ensure that we're just not repeating cruise lobby data who are

specifically focused on protecting their bottom line.

So, our goals might be very different. I think so I want to move onto the shore power piece. You know early in my tenure, the EDC President Kimball noted that electrification would be repaired within a year. We are three years later with an additional year and a half Q4— uhm 20 I think what did he say Q3 maybe this year. Again, it keeps moving to repair this GIB. If the mobile GIB is anticipated to be ready by next fall of this year, why has the EDC extended the timeline for plugin to 2035 through these agreements?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Thank you Councilwoman, I can hopefully address that. So, the current mobile GIB that's there will allow us to connect to additional Princess and Cunard ships, which is critical to get more ships connected to shore power. That will be

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complete by the end of 2024 and that will be tracked and measured by our partner Ports America.

Again, the only time ships are unable to connect or for three reasons. It is weather related and it is unsafe. It will overload the grid and it is unsafe or there is load shedding happening at Con Edison and we want to be safe.

Outside of that, the most important piece is to create a system that is compatible and that is the true goal. The 2035 date is very specific to the cruise lines themselves. So, the cruise industry, the CLEA is committing that all new ships are shore power capable by 2028.

By 2035, all ships, all vessels are to be retrofitted. Those that are not shore power enabled are retrofitted. Our goal at Brooklyn Cruise Terminal is to expand the capability of that shore power to connect to as many ships as possible.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: So in terms of uhm, you mentioned the reasons why ships may not be plugging in. How does EDC verify that? Because there has been data across the globe that show the ships actually end up plugging in because it's just not convenient and they are not interested, but these

2 things are often not verified unless there is an

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3 investigator for porter who is following this data.

How is EDC verifying that these are the reasons?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Yeah, absolutely. It's a very good question and especially considering that we are implementing a requirement within these long-term agreements, it's critical for us to hold these lines accountable.

So, EDC works with Ports America, the terminal operator to track those connections. So, we do the due diligence to make sure that the shore power equipped to vessels connect as often as possible and we monitor all the conditions under which the vessels due.

So, that will help us find and develop a best set of practices and address any conditions that impede shore power. So, Ports America provides us with that report along with what conditions were aligned to ensure that it was only for those three reasons that I stated earlier, that the ship was unable to connect.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: So, so it's Ports America reporting to EDC and then they're documenting why the hookups happen?

2 SABRINA LIPPMAN: Correct.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: And can you tell me a little bit why the port — why there has been such a problem with the load shedding uhm here?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: I think that's a question that

Con Edison can likely answer a bit better but I can

give you a little sense of it. Uhm, we want to

ensure that we never compromise the integrity of the

neighborhoods grid capacity. We do not want an event

where the neighborhood ends up without power in order

to power the ship. So, we never want to see

something like that happen, which is why there is

always an electrical engineer on site to ensure that

it is a safe connection.

We are working very closely with Con Edison to ensure that the grid is able, ready and willing and it is. 70 percent of the time, the ships that are compatible with the system are able to connect, which from an industry perspective is a significant percentage of the time. The other element is weather and that is up to the ship's captain. If it is inclement weather or high winds, we want to ensure that that connection is safe.

where EDC is getting their direction from.

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SABRINA LIPPMAN: So, the 2035 date is based on the Cruise Line International Association mandate across all cruise lines globally. So, that is the date certain that all vessels will be shore power capable. President Kimball is steadfast in his commitment to move with purpose and urgency to equip both Manhattan cruise terminals and Brooklyn cruise terminals with the shore power needed to connect to every ship that comes in. And we are making significant steps towards that progress.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: I appreciate that but for the record, I have to note that we work for the residents of New York City, not for the cruise liners and their billions of dollars in revenues that we see no benefit of. So, those queues should be from our communities, from New Yorkers, not from the cruise lobby or the cruise industry that decides it's going to get his ships ready.

This has been a longstanding issue that the industry knows quite well has been a problem. So, I just have to say that for the record, I feel like there is a very — there's a different boss in the room and somehow it's not us and I find that deeply problematic.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: And I - can I elaborate Councilwoman because I understand that frustration.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Please.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: And I think a lot of the frustration also stems from, there is no universal standard for shore power and that complicates things. Because what it means is we want to make thoughtful and effective investments in shore power and we don't want to repeat the mistakes of the past. We want to build systems that are going to connect to these ships that are retrofitting or new ships.

And so, the reason we have referenced CLEA, it is not to say that we are following them but we want to make sure the shore power we are expanding at our terminals is compatible. Because there is no universal standard and we do support a universal standard and are working with that industry to try to implement one because we want to be the leading; we want to be on the cutting edge and leading this initiative but that does complicate things.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Yeah, I appreciate that and also in New York City, I mean this market is probably one of the largest markets for the industry themselves and our market share is significant and

2 our capital is significant. And like other

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3 sustainable technologies, we don't wait until other

4 people decide to build them at their profit margin.

5 We ensure that we create the market and the

6 incentives to do what's right at bare minimum. So, I

7 | think the 2035 deadline is just too far out. It's

8 too far out and benefits the cruise industry more

9 than New Yorkers but I'm going to move on.

In terms of — so the bill we introduced requires that the contracted entity be responsible for monitoring the operators compliance with shore power plug in; however, the EDC claims that this is not necessary because the cruise agreements ask operators to reduce emissions where feasible, and where it does not cause financial harm to the operator or create a safety concern. How are these things at all similar especially when financial harm is not defined?

MIKELLE ADGATE: Uhm, I'm sorry Council Member.

I'm not sure what you're referring to in terms of uhm any conversation about financial harm to the cruise operators. What we have said you know in sort of early discussions with Committee Council is that you know we want to negotiate this bill in a way that is reflective of the Council's goals and our shared

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alignment on improving shore power utilization at both terminals. The cost to be able to do that, yes, is something that the city and EDC need to manage in terms of the financial commitments and the capital planning. But as Sabrina laid out, we already have that capital commitment confirmed for Brooklyn Cruise Terminal. That work is ongoing for increasing capacity and then once the feasibility study is complete for Manhattan Cruise Terminal, then we'll have an understanding of what the cost is and what infrastructure improvements would be needed in order to bring shore power to the Manhattan Cruise Terminal. So, I apologize if there was confusion in that conversation but what we want to be clear is that from a planning perspective, we are moving forward to improve shore power capacity at both locations and we're doing it in a way that still allows for as Sabrina laid out, both the real time decision making that needs to be happening with the ship's captain, the electrical engineer and all of the technical realities each time that the ship is coming into berth.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Uhm, you know I just have to note that the phrase where it does not cause

financial harm to the operator or create a safety

3 concern was in a presentation that the EDC gave to us

4 directly. So, I don't know where the

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5 miscommunication is but I think what we're asking for

6 is certainly clarity of definition and where none of

7 | these things are fully elaborated.

The second question is have you all considered the healthcare costs of Red Hook residents to have borne the brunt of the environmental decades, uhm environmental burdens for decades. Uhm, we know the original investment in shore power was actually made during the Bloomberg Administration using the healthcare savings as a — in healthcare cost for residents as a major impetus to justify da installation of shore power. Have we, has the EDC continued to map that data and has it at all uhm looked at it as of recent?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Thank you Councilwoman for that. I think I'll pass it to my colleague Mikelle Adgate to elaborate.

MIKELLE ADGATE: Yeah, thank you Sabrina and thank you for the question Council Member. As you know, EDC's mission surrounding economic development is different from our colleagues at the Department of

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Health and Human Hygiene, Mayor's Office of Climate and Environmental Justice. So, I cannot say that we, EDC have done specific mapping as it relates to health indicators in our cruise terminal communities. With that said, I can say that we collaborate closely with DOHMH, MOCEJ and other partners about the impacts of our economic development work. We know that the community has been asking for progress when it comes to air quality monitoring as it relates to the cruise industry and the cruise terminals. so, we have already started discussions with DOHMH, the Department of Environmental Protection and MOCEJ to see how we can be a partner to that work because as you said in your opening statement, the air quality realities in our environmental justice communities are impacted by a variety of factors. Yes, the cruise industry but also traffic, last mile facilities, uhm industrial uses.

We understand that we are part of a much broader conversation about air quality and so we are committed to partnering with the entities that regulate and manage that work for the city so that we're being transparent in sharing information as decisions get made.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: So, can you speak to I mean, what has EDC with these partner agencies knowing the heath impacts of this industry, again noting it was used to justify the implementation of shore power back in the day and knowing it's not fully functional. What has EDC tangibly done around health impacts with the partner agencies in let's just say the past three years?

MIKELLE ADGATE: Thank you for the question. I would not be able to say to you that we have you know done anything specifically that is improving heath indicators in these communities aside from the you know sort of less tangible impacts of you know having a working waterfront, job creation and those pieces that are most loosely connected to health improvements across our neighborhoods.

Uhm, what I can say is that we have initiated those discussions to look at opportunities for air quality monitoring, thinking about how can we be transparent about that data and that we will — are very committed to working with you Council Member Avilés and Council Member Bottcher and your constituents and having that information be a guiding force in how decisions are made in the communities.

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But if you're asking me to say you know have we specifically invested in you know a health clinic in Red Hook or something along those lines, I wouldn't be able to answer affirmatively on that. What I can also say though is that as part of the long-term agreements that Sabrina highlighted, because we have included language about environmental benefits, emissions reductions, requiring shore power connectivity, we see ourselves as part of the broader strategy to improve air quality across the city.

And actually Council Member, I should say I thought of one more thing that I do want to hand over to Andrew Glenn to speak to which is our work on the Blue Highlight and working to reduce traffic in our neighborhoods as you mentioned in your opening remarks, being able to use our waterfront more holistically to move goods, to move goods, to move people, is a critical strategy in getting vehicle emissions down and getting cars off the road. And so, in terms of your question about tangible things that we are participating in, I would like Andrew to speak to that work.

ANDREW GLENN: Thank you Mikelle and Council Member, before I go into that, I do want to stress

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that across the globe, the issue of fuels burned by ships at sea has been addressed through trees through the International Maritime Organization, which is the United Nations agency. And what that has done in port cities across the world is establish environmental control areas, where the ships have to change the fuels that they burn to cleaner, low sulfur, low nitrous oxide fuels when they enter a port. And that is true for all the ships and vessels, both freight and passenger that come into New York Harbor and that's closely regulated by the Coast Guard. So, that's one global improvement ahead of shore power but uhm as we move forward, there's more and more pressure to convert vessels to liquify natural gas, to hydrogen, to other cleaner fuel sources in addition to shore power.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Cleaner.

ANDREW GLENN: Yeah, no and I understand. I understand. One, to get to Mikelle's point, EDC and the city, the Administration is committed to the green economy which is sustainable, economic growth and key to that is decarbonization and reducing carbon that's burned in our supply chains. And that includes using waterways and using electric vehicles

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wherever possible to literally transform you know how the city - how both passenger and freight moves into, out of and through the city. So, that is something that we're you know you'll hear more about. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Yes, we talk a lot about These are all related compounding issues that we face and certainly, I know you have been working materializing a blue highway. However, we're talking specifically about the cruise terminal today and the fact that the cruise industry itself, we are well aware of what the emissions, the impacts, the polluting impacts of this industry. Well aware. The data is irrefutable. It's a global issue. it here.

So to hear that we are signing agreements with future, for future benefit or future mitigation plans, when we have been doing this for years and have not planted a tree, have not invested in any real on the ground immediate mitigation strategies. It's just unconscionable. We don't know what's in the agreements and I know legally EDC has responded that they cannot share those agreements for whatever legally doesn't allow that. Nevertheless, we are at

identify next steps with respect to shore power.

When can we expect to see that feasibility study completed?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Thank you Council Member

Bottcher and I'm happy to answer that. I want to

start by saying it's important to note that shore

power is tremendously complicated. It requires

again, there is no universal standard but it also

requires significant infrastructure upgrades, whether

it's new substations, switchboards, sawtooth and

cabling positioning devices and other complicated

electrical work.

With that said, the feasibility study that we've commissioned for Manhattan Cruise Terminal is near completion. We quite literally have just one remaining item left and that is that Con Edison load letter, which is incredibly critical because that will inform us as to whether there is available grid capacity for the additional 13 megawatts that is needed for the system.

We are expecting that letter from Con Edison quite literally any day now and that, once we have that, if the grid capacity is confirmed, which we won't know until we have it and it would mean that

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2 Con Edison is willing to allow 13 megawatts added to their grid, we can start and begin capital planning.

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What that looks like right now per pier is looking between \$15 million to \$20 million of an investment to start standing up a shore power system. If it doesn't have 13 megawatts, then what that means is that we would need to incorporate utility upgrade costs and that utility upgrade cost is going to be dependent on what that load letter tells us and how much more we would need to build or if we need to build a substation.

With that said, we already are starting with things that we can start with. So, for example, we have a trench project because we will be trenching that power through cables and we're trying to start all of that infrastructure work now ahead of it.

But until that load letter is really in hand, depending on what it says, there are two very desperate tracks which is causing the frustration that we have that we can't provide a timeframe at this time. What I can commit to and what I know we are committed to is that we will keep your office and the community fully engaged as we have in Red Hook as these items come to pass, so that it is a fully

2 transparent open line of communication and you
3 understand where we are in the process.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you. Let's say that the feasibility study wraps up this summer for example and let's say that Con Edison in its load assessment finds that a substation would not need to be added. When from that point would we expect to see an RFP put out potentially?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: I'm always concerned to speak in generalities and I totally -

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: How long do these generally take to prepare RFP's?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Once we have a feasibility study, we would move quite quickly. I mean, the first piece before the RFP is identifying the funding source. So, we would be working closely with your office, with the Council, with the city to identify the city capital that will be needed to be able to implement. Once we have security in that field, the RFP process can happen you know rather expedited as we'd like it. I mean President Kimball has been clear, this is a top priority. And so, this would be fast tracked but the capital planning portion would

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be the immediate next step as identifying those
sources.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: So, let's say that in next years during the budget negotiations, we get a commitment that in the FY27 budget would it be, that we have the capital funds for this. So, we put out an RFP next spring. How long would that RFP be out?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Typically and I again, just speaking in generalities, I mean from your lips to God's ears, I hope all of that works out. I would say anywhere between a three-to-six-month process to be able to draft the RFP, release it, allow three months for us to bid out the project, publicly procure the project.

Once the city's capital, the project is fully invested, we would then be able to start engaging with the experts that are going to be required. The other element I just want to highlight here is we don't do this in a vacuum. This has significant coordination with additional partners, so the Army Corp of Engineers is very involved here. DEC is very involved here. We need to work with Ports America. And so, it is —

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Hudson River Park.

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SABRINA LIPPMAN: Yes, correct Hudson River Park
Trust is another critical stakeholder, as is the
community and your office. And so, we would need to
all work together towards those timelines.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: So, the project is, let's say it's fully funded in the FY26 budget.

We're in the middle of next year, and RFP goes out middle of next year. The responses come in at the end of next year 2025. Uhm, construction starts in 2026?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: At this point, as much as I want to — what I can say is, if all the stars align and we're able to get what we need, our goal is to issue and begin, which is why we conducted this feasibility study and we're concluding it, is to get shovels in the ground as soon as possible. That's as much as I can say right now.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: These are multi-year capital projects once shovels get in the ground.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Absolutely. It is very conditional. I mean, as I'm sure all of you know, our waterfront is aging. It requires significant investment and we have to do this considering all of the substructure that's in place, make sure we're

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doing it the right way. So, yes, these are multiyear and very intensive and complicated projects that would be underway to enable the terminals with shore power and it deserves it.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Right, under the best of circumstances, the best-case scenario, we really are talking about years before these ships are plugged in to shore power. What can be done in the interim to help reduce the emissions from these ships? What's on the table in terms of you know the filtering technology and other methods?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Yeah, it's a great question and that's something that we work very closely with both the Cruise Line International Association or with the cruise lines directly.

We are very happy to see that the cruise lines that are coming in, the majority of them are using — they are all at EPA standards and low sulfur emissions at 0.1 percent. But they're also using closed loop systems, which is also a future facing technology that is drastically reducing the emissions while they're on port.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: I look forward to working with you on that and my colleagues and I on

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the west side are ready, willing and able to do anything we can to help expedite this process, particularly on the funding side. So, thank you for your partnership in this.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Thank you very much Council Member.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you folks. I have a couple questions too and I know you've answered some of this in your testimony and from members. So, just so we can recap. What's the current status of shore power infrastructure at Brooklyn Cruise Terminal in terms of its full functionality being utilized by ships with shore power capacity? How many actual hookups exist? And how close are we to that 2035 ship retrofits that we spoke about?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Thank you Chair Farias. So, at Brookly Cruise Terminal, the shore power system is functioning fully. Uhm, what we need to do and what we are committed in doing is expanding its capability. Again, because it is not a universal standard as these ships come online, as they are retrofitted, as they are more capable, we need to create flexibility within that system and that is what is currently under way. The mobile GIB is this

system that is being implemented and will be fully

3 functioning by the end of 2024 to expand its ability

4 to connect to more ships that are docking at Brooklyn

5 Cruise Terminal.

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CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: And that's not a flexible goal post.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: That is not a flexible goal That will be in place by the end of this calendar year. As a part of that, that is the first step. The one piece that I want to get out in front of is we have heard the community loud and clear. are so grateful to the community for - and to Council Member Avilés for raising the concerns. understand that MSC being one of the largest ships that has docked the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal, that is a temporary location. They are set to move over to Manhattan but while it is there, we understand that the community wants to see that ship connect. that mobile GIB that will be complete by the end of 2024 is the first step in allowing us to add additional capacity to add the cable positioning that's needed to connect to the MSC Meraviglia Ship.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Great, thank you so much.

Uhm, okay you just answered my timeline question of

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expansion. What would be the estimated cost for both purchasing and installing necessary equipment to make Manhattan Cruise Terminal shore power operational?

Has EDC budgeted or sought funding for the terminal upgrades?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: It's a great question and as I mentioned earlier with Council Member Bottcher, shore power at Manhattan Cruise Terminal is I mean shore power anywhere is complicated but at Manhattan Cruise Terminal, where we are today is, we are on the precipice of completing the feasibility study.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Right.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Until that Con Edison letter is in hand, the answer to that question can deviate significantly. If the grid has the capacity to accommodate shore power, it is a much, much different story than if the current grid doesn't. If the current grid doesn't, it doesn't mean that we can't have shore power. What it means is the investment is just larger because we need to add a substation to the facility.

Once we have that Con Edison load letter, what I can commit to is Chair, letting you, the Council, the Council Members know what the result is and what our

immediate next steps are to be able to start putting

3 funding around it. Because there is no estimate at

4 this point, there is no funding allocated until the

5 study is complete.

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CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Great and are there standardized systems for voltage, frequency and connector types in place for shore power that are typically used at cruise ports?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: We do work very closely with Watt's Marine. They are the leading forefront vendor that works on the best shore power connected ports.

Again, we are the only one on the east coast. There are only three percent of ports worldwide that have shore power but this consultant works in Seattle on their shore power. Because there is no universal standard, that's what makes it all the more complicated. The connection points on ships vary significantly.

And so, what we want to create is the flexibility within, which is what we're doing with Brooklyn Cruise Terminal is allow for flexibility. So, regardless of where the ships connection point is, we're able to find a way to connect to it and that's

SABRINA LIPPMAN: That's a fantastic question

Chair Farias. So, there's a few mechanisms. So,

first I want to just be clear that of the compatible

ships that can connect to shore power, they are

connecting 70 percent of the time, which if you look

at any port in the United States, it's a

significantly high connection rate.

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CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: What's the usual? Do we know if there's like a -

SABRINA LIPPMAN: A standard? We can look back. I think we might have that number but if we don't we'll look back and we'll be able to report out to the Council on that.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Uhm, we do know it is higher than average, significantly higher. And so, when they are not connecting that, 30 percent of the time that they are not connecting it is for three reasons. It is for weather, inclement weather. It is for load shedding or it is a concern on the grid capacity. It's a very hot summer you know, the grid is uploaded.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Yeah, totally heard that in the testimony.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: So, those are the reasons. TO move on to the reporting piece, so Ports America is keeping track of every ship that comes in, whether they've connected and if they haven't what were the conditions that didn't allow them to connect? They work with the onsite electrical engineer to ensure that the electrical engineer is providing proof that the grid couldn't make it or the weather was such, right? It's between the ship's captain and the electrical engineer that make that call.

Lastly, this is where the long-term agreements are actually incredibly critical to holding these cruise lines accountable. Like I mentioned in my testimony, connecting to shore power is not arbitrary. It is an absolute cost savings to ship.

As Andrew mentioned, when ships come within the two
miles of the North American Coast line, this switch
to the alternative fuel is very, very expensive to
reduce those emissions as they're getting closer to

It is significantly more affordable to them to

connect to shore power.

So, they are already incentivized through that but that's not enough, which is why in the long-term agreements, what we've done is built in a mechanism as a part of the long-term agreements just uh because I don't think we mentioned this. The idea is you give preferential berth. So, it's not increasing cruise traffic. It just allows the cruise lines to book the berths instead of you know, immediately they booked it, they get preferential berth days. Not birth days but berth days.

Uhm, so when in exchange for that, we are able to extract an enormous amount of community benefit and that is what we're doing through these agreements.

If they are not connected to shore power, there are incentive fees that are baked in because they pay dockage and wharfage per passenger that are completely redacted and uhm, they no longer, so there

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2 is a financial penalty to the cruise lines if they do 3 not connect to shore power if it was feasible.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Okay, do we know off the top of mind right now the penalty fees how big they are?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: It does vary between cruise line depending on when they're coming in, those preferential berth days if — we can definitely get back to you and give you that number.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Yeah, that would be cool and just any data around percentages per quarter or per year, however you want to give it of like who has actually been in violation or noncompliance and issued penalties. And then just in terms of the lease agreements. You know we haven't and I think — I don't want to be misquoted here but in over a decade, has this Committee heard anything around shore power, so I don't quite know all of the details of the lease agreement. So, what data do we collect or have we in terms of lease agreement implementation on hired workers, MWBE contracts, job opportunities locally, some of those points that you referenced in your testimony?

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2 SABRINA LIPPMAN: Yeah, thank you Chair Farias.

So, just to be clear, so these are long-term agreements. So, they are not lease agreements.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Sorry.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: What they are are an opportunity for — and the reason we feel strongly about them is because it is the mechanism where we can hold cruise lines accountable. Most ports around the world just allow cruise ships to dock and keep moving. What we're doing is creating meaningful and documented partnerships with these businesses in order to hold them accountable.

What we've built in to these long-term agreements is first of its kind in many, many ways. So, there are few points that are in there and there is a tracking mechanism and those incentive fees are the way that we are able to ensure that they are meeting those needs and that they are guaranteed those days, which they are very keen on making sure that they are able to have.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Okay, so how do we know the percentage of MWBE contracts from the cruise lines for example?

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2 SABRINA LIPPMAN: So, the reporting requirements 3 are built into the long-term agreements. I don't know Mikelle if you want to elaborate? So, there's 4 5 annual reporting that will be done on local provisioning. So, there's a few categories. 6 7 local provisioning, ensuring that New York vendors are supplying food, flowers, other services to the 8 site. There is workforce development and local 9 educational partnerships that need to be built, 10 11 planned for and executed on. That they need to 12 report out on an annual basis. There is the 13 emissions reduction, both ensuring that they meet and exceed EPA standards but that they are connecting to 14 15 shore powers requirement. And then there is the 16 community fund which is truly innovative and which is 17 \$1.00 per passenger of every guest that comes through 18 our terminals that will go into a restricted fund 19 specifically for the communities where the terminals 20 are housed.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Okay can we actually talk about the community fund. So I know in your testimony you refer to it that there's an EDC contributing to or per passenger through passenger fees to a community priority fund. Can we talk about

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

what the fund is, how it was established, maybe what's within it, how it's utilized.

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MIKELLE ADGATE: Yeah, thank you very much
Council Member. One thing I want to be clear about
is that the information that Sabrina was just sharing
in terms of tracking local provisioning MWBE
workforce, even the Community Priority Fund. Those
are new things that are being implemented as part of
these long-term agreements. And you know to Council
Member Avilés earlier point, we completely recognize
that many of our local businesses are small
businesses have not seen the economic benefits of
cruise industry in the Red Hook in particular as
Council Member Bottcher laid out.

And so, part of the impetus of negotiating these long-term agreements was to take corrective action to ensure that we are being very intentional about how this industry and how we are thinking about economic development from a sense of equity and from supporting our local businesses. So, to your question of what kind of tracking has been done historically, the answer is none. What we are saying is that as part of this work because we have heard very loud and clear that we need to do better on

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transparency, on reporting, on being able to clearly show how funds are being spent in our local neighborhoods. That is part of the work and part of why you know as Sabrina laid out, these long-term agreements are what we see as being the future of ensuring that we can actually do that in a way that

has real implications for the cruise industry.

And so, to your question about the Community
Priority Fund as Council Member Avilés and Bottcher
can attest to, we are looking forward to working with
them and their stakeholders to establish the
governance for that fund so that it's being used to
meet the needs of both cruise terminal communities.
We've had some early conversations with them to that
point. We do not yet have a covenant structure
established because again, we want to be mindful that
it's not an EDC led decision making process. We are
conduit for the funds from the cruise industry but
that it's actually the Council and the community.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: So, when was it initially established? I understand it hasn't been established for a decade but when was it initially established?

MIKELLE ADGATE: So, we received board approval for the long-term agreements in the fall, fall 2023.

agreements are set, it's \$1.00 per passenger.

2 can expect based on passenger counts about 1.1 to 1.3

3 million that we get a year. So, that's the funding.

4 So, for example, in 2024, Manhattan Cruise Terminal

5 usually sees about 700,000 passengers. It's a

6 700,000 annual fund.

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We estimate over the next ten years, that fund will generate close to \$14 million, specifically for those two communities, for Red Hook, Midtown West.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: That's kind of — to try to understand. I would recommend we retroactively pay into that once we figure that out from fall 2023, which would be great. Uhm, but I'd like to obviously stay in the loop on how it's progressing but these members are the priority members to be working with. The last question I have before I see if anyone has any additional questions or comments. What kind of support does the NYCDC need from the state or Port Authority to outfit all city cruise terminal berths with shore power capacity? Other than all the support?

MIKELLE ADGATE: Yeah, I think you said it
perfectly. You know as Sabrina said in our
testimony, because of the ownership and leasing
structures varying between Brooklyn Cruise Terminal

2 and Manhattan Cruise Terminal, obviously the Port

3 Authority of New York and New Jersey is a critical

4 partner on the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal side. On the

5 Manhattan Cruise Terminal side, she mentioned a few

6 Department of Environmental Conservation, the Army

7 Corp of Engineers and others. I think as we

8 continue, especially on the Manhattan Cruise Terminal

9 side, the completion of the feasibility study, a

10 timeline for that work, we definitely see being able

11 to access federal funding as being a part of our

12 | long-term strategy.

We've had initial discussions with the US

Department of Transportation, Marad as you know. We
have been successful in securing federal funding from
that entity. They know that we have a very clear
directive from the Mayor and from President Kimball
to do more to ensure our clean ports and we see that
partnership as being instrumental, not just on the
permitting side but also on the funding side.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Great, thank you so much.

Oh, I'd like to acknowledge Council Member Rafael

Salamanca has joined us for this hearing. Thank you

Council Member. Do you have questions? Awesome.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you Madam Chair. First, I want to congratulate you Councilwoman Avilés on this bill. I was part of a meeting yesterday. We were reviewing bills and I was extremely impressed with this and I would love to signed on to this bill.

My question more to EDC is more on the Waterfront in Hunts Point. We have I know Freight NYC, Freight NYC, I'm sorry it's something that EDC is interested in. I know that nothing has moved but there has been many conversations and I know that in the waterfront of Hunts Point for example, we have a cement company called McInnis that comes in once a month and they bring cement from Canada, powder. Then it goes into this I guess; they process it and it goes back out.

The community was extremely supportive because it eliminated thousands and thousands of truck miles coming into Hunts Point in and out, opposed to now it's just you're going out. But the cement truck is stationed there for a long period of time. Do we know, has EDC ever done a study as to the amount of energy that they are using to be stationed there?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Council Member, always a pleasure to see you. Nice to see you today. I'

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going to pass that question to our head of transportation albeit subject matter expert Andrew.

ANDREW GLENN: Yes Council Member, we are — I did want to say, we have been working with the owners of the McInnis site and the neighbors to really look at something innovative, which is a marine highway landing at that location, so that we can further reduce truck trips into and out of the peninsula.

As to the question about — maybe I need a little clarification. Are you referring to the vessel that comes down from Canada with the cement powder?

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Yes.

ANDREW GLENN: That is a private terminal, so we would have to look into the amount of time it stays at berth at that location and understand better you know how much it's requirements are. Usually those dry bulk vessels do not have a very high-power requirement when at berth. They're not like passenger vessels that have all sorts of you know HVAC systems. Those vessels are much less power intensive.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Understood but as we're having these conversations on vessels and our waterfronts. You know, I know that Council Member

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Avilés has a high asthma rate in her district. So do

I in my Council District. I say this often and I

4 have to walk around with my asthma pump with me just

5 in case because I live in the community, so I'm an

6 asthmatic because of the environment there.

Uhm, and uh, just finally, are there any plans for the Freight NYC, Freight NYC program? Because I've heard about it for many years but that's all it's been, it's just power point presentation.

ANDREW GLENN: Yeah, well, maybe some updates.

You know, we have been working with US DOT, the

Maritime Administration on a grant that will connect
six landings, mostly on the East River but including
Oak Point in the Bronx, the site next to McInnis to
create a marine highway network that will include
sites in Manhattan. The 23rd Street Sky Port Marina,
Pier 36, and the Downtown Heliport as well as the
25th Street and 29th Street piers in Sunset Park, and
next week we've issued a request for proposals for an
engineering and design and environmental review for
that system.

So, in addition to that, we have received the results of the joint EDC Department of Transportation requests for expressions of interest for the Blue

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Highway program at large and we were very excited because we have gotten a robust response to that from some very large entities, freight entities, maritime companies that are interested in using the waterways for moving freight and decongesting our roadways and decarbonizing as well. So, there's a lot of good news and a lot of movement that you know we're happy to share.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Well, I look forward to that type of presentation as soon as possible.

Alright, thank you Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you. Council Member Avilés.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Great, so while my bill I believe is written relatively generously and allowing for plug in to happen when feasible, EDC argues that the language of their agreement is similar, therefore regulation not needed. However, in the EDC language, as it's been presented to us, we see that only vessels consider to be regularly calling will be required to plug in when feasible.

So, in our estimation, the EDC's language further limits the number of ships that would even be considered eligible for plug in as it's confined to

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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the particular vessel, rather than to the cruise company itself. So, in essence, Norwegian, the operating company could run 20 individual ships into the terminal and never be required to plug in because they instead did not run for separate ships. I know this is really technical and we want clarification on this reasoning to understand. Because it seems like a very large loophole.

MIKELLE ADGATE: Yeah, thank you for the question Council Member and I also would like to go a little bit backwards to a question that you had asked that I misunderstood when you were talking about the language, undue financial hardship and I thought that you were referring to conversations about the bill rather than the specific language that we had shared from the long-term agreements.

So, I apologize for that confusion and do want to be clear before I hand it over to Sabrina that the absolute intention and where I think we are aligned with the bill language is ensuring that ships are connecting when operationally feasible and we understand that we might have work to do in negotiation about what the definition of operationally feasible is. But the intent of our

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work here is to ensure that we are doing our part, both at Brooklyn Cruise Terminal and Manhattan Cruise Terminal to ensure that flexibility so that ships can and will connect. And I won't you know sort of go back over the language about the different pieces of that. But it's not the intention to allow for -Iwant to use the word copout but to create sort of wiggle room for the industry to be able to get out of connecting, right. The intention is to ensure that we have the infrastructure in place to be able to do so but that we're also ensuring that the ship captain and the electrical engineer who are really at the point of connection are the ones who are ultimately making the decision based on operational feasibility, safety and so on.

So, I just want to sort of clarify my earlier comment. I apologize for that again and I can hand it over to Sabrina to talk more about the specific lines and why having these agreements governing 80 to 85 percent of our cruise traffic is important.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Yeah and I think that's a perfect place to jump off. That is the purpose of how important these long-term agreements is because then we have long-term understanding and stability as

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to what ships are coming in. Again, MSC is a ship that is temporarily docked and we're looking to have that ship moved but the Cunard and Princess lines under Carnival that are shore power capable, those are the ones we really need to make sure are connected and those are the ones using the terminal.

So, the spirit and the goal and we, I know we are more than happy to get together with you Councilwoman to make sure that if there is something that seems like a loophole, that we're closing that up. Is that if that ship is compatible to the system at BCT, they are connecting full stop. The only exception to that is when it is not feasible for it to connect. And that's really — if that is the spirit, we need to make sure that the language can mirror that to avoid any confusion or uncertainty that it is creating a loophole.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: So, just for clarity sake, this is based on the cruise liner, not the actual ships because it's a very — I think the language was five connecting. I think if connected five or more times, then they don't have to report.

So, I guess we need clarity on what this threshold is and how it can navigate. And you know

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I'm certainly not sitting here with the understanding that EDC's intention is to be nefarious and do terrible things. I'm concerned about the impact and the fact that the cruise industry, like many other corporate industries find every loophole in the book to lower uhm, you know to lower their risk and certainly their risk to profit. So, this is not a matter of like intentionality, it's a matter of recognizing where there are problems and loopholes to be closed.

So, I guess we'd like to really understand this particular issue on the number related to the cruise line or the number of vessels, individual vessels because it could create a very wide gap of actual plug in. So, I guess we'll follow up some more on this issue.

In terms of there was a follow up letter between from President Kimball in September, which predated the announcement of the Cruise Terminal Agreement.

In this letter, EDC states that the only instance in which ships do not plug in is when there is a need for load shedding, as we've talked about during hot summer days. Has EDC compelled the corporations that have entered into these cruise terminal agreements

who are clearly benefitting substantially to make any investments in critical infrastructure? Such as battery storage, which has now been further enabled

5 actually by the City of Yes for Carbon Neutrality

6 technology.

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SABRINA LIPPMAN: Thank you for that question and it's a good one. As stated in that letter and I think I can speak for President Kimball that we are and as it is in one of our four strategies as the Economic Development Corporation, we're committed to building a sustainable infrastructure for this economy. The economic impact that the cruise industry provides to the city is the mechanism in which we are able to make those types of improvements and commitments to the grid.

As you mentioned the community, city agencies, the Council are the ones that should have oversight and we are not looking for an overreach of any cruise lines into our terminals. They need to be good neighbors. They need to be strong partners, which again, the long-term agreements, what that allows us to do is secure that investment for the City of New York so that we can look at the infrastructure needs and upgrades that are required to continue to build a

2 more sustainable infrastructure to be able to move forward.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Okay, so the answer is no. We don't ask corporations to invest in infrastructure. That would be good for our communities when reaping enormous benefits.

ANDREW GLENN: In order to plug into shore power, the ships do get modified by the cruise lines. So, in each vessel makes a substantial investment so that they can accept the cables coming off from our pier. So, I think our focus has always been on making sure that the cruise lines when they come here are making those modifications.

In the case of Brooklyn, 70 percent you know the Princess vessels and the Queen Mary too have made those investments and I think we would continue to press for all of the vessels to be shore power capable.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: One of the other things that I think we can say, we have the highest dockage and wharfage rates in the country. And so, it is much more affordable for ships to dock elsewhere and we are I think seven out of the top ten terminals. We are not Miami and we are not Seattle yet we are able

to exact much more from the dockage and wharfage fees that we charge every ship.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Uhm, I have so many things running through my mind. We could talk about this all day long. It is true that the taxpayers are also subsidizing a part of the electricity that ships are using as well right? Is that true? Would you like to talk about—

ANDREW GLENN: That is true because when we installed the shore power system, it was understood that the cost of the ship using its own power versus the cost of plugging into the New York City grid, there was a differential and we agreed because of the public benefit, the air quality benefit to subsidize the difference between plugging in and allowing the vessels to burn their own fuel. So, that is true and it's part of our commitment really. It's part of the learning curve I think for all of these systems that until this is a global, until other ports around the world have these systems, we are kind of the pioneers in getting the shipping, the cruise lines to convert and be able to handle the shore power.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: But other ports do have these systems. I mean, your moving speedily and

other cities are committing much more aggressively in their systems but I think we can move on.

In terms of in the letter you state MSC is unable to plug in to shore power but that they use the exhaust gas cleaning system. That the air is scrubbed. What happens to the sulfur oxide and nitrous oxide that is captured by the ship in this process?

Sure, so I guess to, let me take one quick step back. So, as Mr. Ganz(SP?) noted, the ships are supposed to use the low sulfur. We know that because they're supposed to be meeting standards. We know that ships are in fact not entirely using that and using alternative scrubbers as a way to meet this requirement. That's a pretty well-known fact.

So, I think we're all aware of or I'd like to hear from you, what are the problems with the scrubbers and what happens to the sulfur oxide and nitrous oxide that is captured in the scrubbers?

FELIX SABALLOS: So, thank you for that question Council Member. The sulfur and the nitrous that are captured through the filtering process go into a holding tank and then that gets discharged to a

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terms of air quality monitoring, you mentioned

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2 integrating some air quality monitoring projects and 3 data collection at the cruise terminal. Will air

4 quality monitoring and mitigation be part of the

agreements and can you be more specific about that

6 from the September 23^{rd} letter around air quality

7 monitoring.

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MIKELLE ADGATE: Thank you for the question Council Member. So, we see this effort as being specific to the cruise terminals themselves, rather than the specific industry partners. Because as our testimony laid out, there's you know a variety of cruise companies that are docking at both terminals. And so, from a management perspective, the same way we discussed earlier on traffic mitigation, we think that it's important to think about air quality holistically. And so, we have again, you know started discussions with DOHMH and DEP who are really you know the leaders on air quality testing throughout the city, whether it's through DOH's community air survey or other efforts and so the intention and I know you and I have discussed this, is for us to come to you with a plan, a proposal to think about air quality. What monitoring could be Where those would deployed but I think what we really hope to see is our partners again, DOH and others being on the driver's seat of that because it connects to the larger work about air quality

5 improvements in the city.

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Again, we recognize that the cruise industry is one point of this conversation but as you mentioned, there are other factors that need to be considered. And so, you know in terms of the details, as you know, we are very open to discussing that with you, with Councilman Bottcher and with both of your sets of stakeholders.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: But in the actual agreement, is there any mention of air quality monitoring?

MIKELLE ADGATE: Not that I am aware of but we can get back to you on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Okay. Uhm, I just want to get to the community fund. Now, in some of the earlier conversations, I know you've been very open about the potential of this community fund and exploring and our community has said \$1.00 per passenger is an interesting and relatively arbitrary number. Does the EDC know what the revenue

divvied up.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: We'd love to know how much these cruise operators actually contribute to city and state taxes.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Absolutely.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Because my understanding is they do not.

SABRINA LIPPMAN: We can absolutely get back to you on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: And they don't actually around many ports around the country, which is a real problem because they use our services quite profoundly and we subsidize in addition to that.

So, also we understand that cruise operators often pay a head tax of \$4 to \$15 per passenger when they get to the port of calls. Is this dollar in addition to the \$4 to \$15 they pay? Or actually, the better question is, what do they pay to EDC in head tax per passenger per port of call?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: And I can pull up the — you have the dockage and wharfage? So, just before I pass it onto Felix, so we have the highest dockage and wharfage rates in the country. That means —

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Could you define what wharfage is by the way?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Sure, sure sorry. Uhm and I'll let Felix do it because as the Coast Guard man, he can explain it better. The \$1 fee is above and beyond that. It is completely separate from their dockage and wharfage and I just want to stipulate, this is a first of its kind. We have not found any other port in the United States that has ever implemented the community fund fee. So, I just want to stipulate that. This is first of its kind. It has never been done before. And so, with that, I'll pass it to Felix to answer what dockage and wharfage is and what the rates are.

FELIX SABALLOS: Sure. So, Council Member, the wharfage fee is the fee per passenger and that number is \$27.69. It's publicly posted on the Ports America tariff online. And the dockage fee is \$0.14 per registered ton that gets assessed to a ship that docks at the terminals.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: So, just for the record, so the 2757 per passenger goes to Ports Authority? I mean, I get confused, all the agencies. Does that go to Ports America and then goes to EDC? What is the trail of this?

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FELIX SABALLOS: Sure, so that fee, all the fees are charged and collected by Ports America. Of that, 30 percent of that fee, 30 percent is retained by Ports America to cover cost of operations for running the terminals. That includes labor, [INAUDIBLE 01:59:22], utilities, etc.. The balance is remitted to EDC and then EDC pays its cost of operations, dredging expenses, rental payments in Brooklyn to the Port Authority, uhm insurance and other expenses and then the balance is what's left over as the net.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: The \$10 million?

FELIX SABALLOS: Yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Is the net after all those expenditures.

FELIX SABALLOS: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Got it. That is very helpful and I just, I ask these questions to underscore while the first in the country and absolutely appreciate that gesture and creating something new. The contradiction, the position here that is very challenging is that we wouldn't have community demands if in fact these agreements prioritize what the community needs to make sure it doesn't have pollutants and it doesn't have traffic

that is unbearable and doesn't have all the other

3 economic challenges that we've currently faced right.

4 We wouldn't need a community fund if we would address

5 these things up front.

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The community could have been consulted in what would be an appropriate, equitable I guess development of a solution right. Just telling us, oh well you get \$1 per passenger, maybe \$400,000 when we've seen a net negative of significantly higher than that because we haven't studied the health impacts. We don't know the loss of businesses. Any of the jobs that were noted in the testimony, 20,000 jobs, I would love to hear any shred of evidence that demonstrates any community member in my district being employed in any part of this sector. Does EDC provide any — do they collect any data by zip code?

Not even like individuals on these 20, I'm sorry, I can't even remember, thousands of jobs in this industry in New York City?

MIKELLE ADGATE: Thank you for the question

Council Member and as we have spoken before not just about Red Hook and about Sunset Park and all of the EDC assets that are in your district. To just put a fine point to your question, we do not currently have

at this moment data with like the zip codes of where those folks live. We can certainly get back to you on that the same way that we did on the Sunset Park With that said, as part of our work across the EDC portfolio, we are making strides both on workforce development and ensuring that local communities have access to our assets for job creation and job retention. And so, we have definitely partnered with the Mayor's Office on things like community hiring and how our existing structures can be amended to assure that more community members are able to find jobs, find families sustaining jobs at the assets that we manage. And I think that part of the commitment that we have received in the long-term agreements on the workforce development side, gives us the opportunity to ensure that community members, not only get access to the education and the training but also the credentials that they may be needed to work in these different roles.

And so, as we have discussed with you, we look forward to making sure that we get that right in terms of connecting your community members, Council

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agenting and customer service-related jobs and then

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1 COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 94 2 about 115 union labor jobs are during cruise days as 3 well. CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Just really quickly to just 4 5 ask about like another way to ask this, and I don't understand this. I don't understand this. 6 Is this 7 contracted out day by day or is this contracted out by the terminals long term agreement? 8 9 FELIX SABALLOS: So, with respect to the union work, Ports America holds the contract with the Labor 10 11 Union. 12 CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Which? 13 FELIX SABALLOS: Which is the ILA? 14 CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: ILA okay. 15 FELIX SABALLOS: Yes. With respect to the customer facing work, that's contracted by the cruise 16 17 lines on a ship call that staffing levels are about 18 100 jobs and the cruise lines contract with shore 19 There's two in New York Harbor and they side agents. provide the staffing for those services. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Okay, do we ask how 2.2 regularly people - like, do we have any of the data 2.3 in terms of through ILA or through any of the

networks that pull in people when necessary on whose

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COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2 local versus whose citywide, versus who tristate
3 wide?

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FELIX SABALLOS: That's a question we've started asking internally at EDC and we're working on getting that data.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Yeah, I hear the - I mean as someone that like has worked in job training and both unionized job training and apprenticeship models, I feel like more times than not when folks on the outsides of those that already are not used to the stringent level of data, aggregation and creating reports to get that information, it's critical that we put ourselves in that mindset every time we make either a regulatory agreement or a partnership that's created or a new initiative. I mean even here in local governance who are creating things like community hiring or anything else, it's important for us to remember that we need to know all the demographic information which includes where people are and things like that. So, thank you for entertaining my questions. Sorry Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Just to circle back.

Yes, I mean, we talk a lot about this. Uhm, the need for real tangible information. We hear you know \$400

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million investment; \$100 million investment coming to
our communities and can't point to more than a
handful of jobs and it is just utterly frustrating to
continue down this path. Not relegated to the ports
but just like, the massive size of the projects and
to see no one in your neighborhood ever employed in

any of these projects is truly infuriating.

So, in terms of the hookups, I just want to go back to this point. There was a moment and time where it was posted publicly when the ships would come in and when they were plugging in or not. Were we able to correct, and then it got pulled down. Is that going to be reinstated again?

MIKELLE ADGATE: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Okay great. In terms of the rational, you laid out three broad based reasons why we don't hook up to shore power. Whether I think safety, of course I don't remember them. Do you have a sense of that 30 percent? Like, how much is attributed to weather? How much is it attributed to the other reasons?

SABRINA LIPPMAN: Yes, so when Ports America monitors who is connecting and who's not, the reasons why and the conditions in which they weren't able to

there are two Princess and Canard ships. By the end

of this year when that mobile gib goes in, those two

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2 ships that aren't connecting will be able to connect.

3 So, that will happen.

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The MSC ship requires this mobile gib is the first step. There is infrastructure work and additional cabling positioning that needs to be added to the mobile gib to allow the MSC ship to connect and that's what we're working on right now.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Okay, I guess with that Chair, uhm I think there is quite a lot of community experts who would like to testify, so I'm open to move into public testimony.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: I just have one last just clarifying question. While I did hear we are a pioneer in this and just like other places are adapting and building their infrastructure. Are we ensuring that the technologies and the infrastructure upgrades that we're currently working on implementing and installing and adapting these ships to are not—we're not going to be putting ourselves in a position where in another decade, we will have to reconfigure. Talking, I know we don't have a universal industry standard. I know that's something you guys are working CLEA, if I have that correctly.

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Uhm, but are we seeing that we are using the most up to date recent infrastructure and that we are doing that in hopes in like a decade, 15 years, 20 years, it is still the most updated industry standard?

That's a fantastic question and SABRINA LIPPMAN: very astute observation. The answer is yes, unequivocally yes and the reason for that is the issue tends to be connection point and so, what we're doing at Brooklyn Cruise Terminal in this mobile device, it allows us to kind of bring it up and down the pier apron, so that if the ships connection point is on one side or the other side, we're still able to move it to ships. So, it creates that additional flexibility and as we work with CLEA and other ship agencies, the hope is that we do get to a place that is standardized but we are working with the vendors and the experts in the field to ensure that we are matching kind of the for leading technology that is out there.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Okay, great thank you. One last question from Council Member Avilés.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Unending, unending, I'm sorry.

But essentially the condition of the roof is one gating issue, uhm so it wasn't eligible because of the condition of the roof is one thing but there were others and we can get more detail.

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CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Great, thank you so much today for your testimony. This panel is now dismissed and if you folks can hang back for some of our public testimony panels, that would be greatly appreciated. And I'll turn it over to Committee Counsel to call up our public testimony. And if I can just ask the Sergeants to clear out any cups or anything on the front. We are still in winter time COVID era. Thank you.

[02:13:48] - [02:13:52]

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. We'll now turn to public testimony. For in person panelists, please come up to the dais once your name has been called and for virtual panelists, we'll be calling individuals one my one to testify.

We will be limiting public testimony today to three minutes each, so please begin once the Sergeant has started the timer. The first panel today in person will be Adam Armstrong, Susan Povitch, Carolina Salguero, Rosette Diaz, Debbie Riservato, and Kristine Rakowsky.

If you did not hear your name and you wish to testify, please fill out a witness slip and hand it to the Sergeant. Thank you. [02:14:27]- [02:14:32]

immigrant dock workers living in the neighborhood.

Sorry, sorry. Okay, in the 1930's, Robert Moses came

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to power and he changed the neighborhood in two key ways. Number one, his Sloan clearances where he pushed the city's poorest to the coast line indirectly leading to the building of the Red Hook houses in 1939. And number two, building the BQE in 1946 and the reason why these are both important is because they were about segregating and about keeping

poor people poor and keeping them over there.

Then in the 50's shipping methods changed and suddenly 7,000 shipping jobs are gone and they removed the trolly service and there's just very little economic opportunity for Red Hook residents who were already considered low income to begin with. Then the persistent neglect and severe lack of infrastructure continued into the 80's, where Life Magazine called Red Hook the crack capital of America and even our schools own formal principal Patrick F. Daly, for whom our school is now named after was shot and killed due to gun violence and a drug epidemic that were the consequences of the neighborhoods mistreatment.

Then came Hurricane Sandy, which by design, disproportionately hit our poorest people the hardest. The Red Hook houses were under water for

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2 weeks, no heat, no electricity. Then three huge

3 Amazon warehouses came with another UPS one on the

way and here we are now with an MSC Meraviglia, the 4

5 sixth largest cruise ship in the world spewing toxic

emissions every week. 6

> Now why is any of this relevant? Why am I taking my three minutes to talk about the history? Because this issue is just another example and a long history of abuse and exploitation in Red Hook. It is absolutely relevant that Red Hook is still a mostly poor, Black and Brown neighborhood because that is not by accident. And the city hopes that the community is too tired and too burdened by the systemic racist and socioeconomic historical injustices to fight back. But we will keep fighting because as I said at the very beginning, I'm here for the kids. These kids who go to school every day three blocks from the entrance of the BCT and they cannot, according to the EDC's cruise ships agreements, wait until 2035 or even 2028 for full shore power usage. The kids deserve better and we should do better for them. Thank you.

ADAM ARMSTRONG: Hi, my name is Adam Armstrong. Just, I wanted to just quickly divert from my

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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prepared pieces just to say scrubbers are no solution. If those ships were using scrubbers in Red Hook, they wouldn't have black smoke. Ships using scrubbers emit white smoke. I don't know why EDC is ensuring everyone that the ships are using scrubbers and that's just okay. So, I don't know what's going on there.

The other point is shore power is not hard.

Other ports are doing it all around the world and around this country. Miami is instigating there shore power system from announcement till implementation in a couple of years. They're doing it in years, not decades. My son, born in Red Hook in 2003 was three years old when we first started to see the polluting funnels of cruise ships towering over the backyard of our family home on Pioneer Street. That's when I began the campaign to bring shore power to the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal.

He was six when the NYC EDC and Port Authority
made their promise to build zero emission shore power
infrastructure at the terminal. He was nine when
Super Storm Sandy flooded our house, filling our
first floor to the ceiling with oily stormwater and
still the building of the shore power system that

promised to remove tons of Co2 and other greenhouse gases yearly from our air had not yet begun.

He was 13 when EDC announced the nearly built shore power system was fully operational. It was not. In the press release the EDC submitted in 2016, they said that the health benefits associated with improved air quality were resulting in \$99 million, \$99 million over 15 years. That is an EDC statement they don't seem to remember today.

We celebrated our son's 14th, 15th, and 16th birthdays watching the cruise ships continue to build carcinogenic, asthma and climate change inducing diesel emissions over our neighborhood. With EDC making excuses why the ships weren't plugging in.

He was nearly 17 when the New York Times story exposing the EDC's excuses and ineptitude in building a functional shore power system was published. He was nearly 18 when we left Red Hook due to our families concerns about our continued exposure to ship pollution, truck congestion and the fear of other disasters due to climate change. And our frustration with the continued inaction on fixing the shore power system I had spent 15 years fighting for.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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My son turns 21 next month. The shore power system is still not working to its full capacity and EDC is dragging its feet in fixing it. Now in a backroom deal with EDC and the cruise companies, they are giving a decade more for the cruise ships to plug in. Ten more years to pump emissions into our air and water that have been proven to be dangerous to human health and of the climate. Ten more years of avoidable pollution that's killing our children and our planet. This sad and embarrassing saga has to end. NYC has to join the other world class port cities and urgently mandate the use of shore power for all ships visiting our city. Thank you.

SUSAN POVITCH: Thank you to the City Council for giving me the opportunity to give testimony in support of Intro. 004. My name is Susan Povitch. I live in Red Hook. I own a restaurant in Red Hook called the Red Hook Lobster Pound. I am also the Chairperson of the Red Hook Business Alliance. I am here to urge all members to pass Intro. 004.

The arrival of the MSC Meraviglia in April, which carries over 5,600 passengers and 2,500 in crew brought hours of gridlock, resulting in bus rerouting, ambulances driving on the sidewalk, unsafe

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

walking and biking conditions, in addition to the toxic fumes.

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While the major boasts a huge economic gain for the city, very little if any comes to the local neighborhood. The lack experience of the cruise terminal without any mention of Red Hook or local businesses consist of one sign that says, "Welcome to Brooklyn Marty Markowitz." This discourages any exploration beyond the Port and discourages and there is zero connection of the local business community with the cruise ship passengers that arrived.

Red Hook retail businesses and restaurants earn 80 percent of their revenue from May 1st through September when locals and tourists tend to take a day trip to Red Hook. This coincides with the heaviest cruising days. The traffic congestion this past year during peak months resulted in overall neighborhood business decline. My personal business could not open on several occasions because my employees could not access the neighborhood to come to work. I can also personally report that only a handful of cruise passengers have frequent in my establishment and these guests were there because they were meeting friends and family that already lived in Brooklyn.

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Our revenue is down by 20 percent. This means the community lost jobs. Our small business community is in a fragile, seasonally dependent neighborhood. We cannot wait anymore for the EDC's long-term timelines to connect and to give economic development from the cruise lines to the neighborhood. We have already lost one landmark 15year business. The word is out in Brooklyn, do not come to Red Hook because you cannot get there.

Calls with the EDC this past summer revealed zero traffic planning was done prior to this ship docking. I specifically asked members who sat in this Council room for a copy of the traffic plan that was done before the MSC docked. I have yet to receive a copy of this plan. Unregulated EDC management of the port means these problems will continue to burden Red For years the EDC has made promises that are unfulfilled. In 2017, the EDC announced a \$15 million investment in the Red Hook terminal. money was not invested and in February, along with its new long-term agreement, the EDC transferred nearly all the promised \$15 million to the Manhattan Cruise Port.

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Intro. 004 our water or air is a step towards accountability and protection. It will require all idling cruise ships to use the city's electric grid. It will also require comprehensive traffic planning. Intro. 004 marks a pivotal moment in the quest for a responsible cruise industry and City Council input on EDC agreements. Beyond Red Hook, it's a beacon for a future where economic growth harmonizes with environmental and community health. We encourage all Council Members to support the passage of the legislation.

DEBBIE RISERVATO: Thank you to the City Council for hearing my testimony in support of the use of shore power by all cruise ships docking in New York City. My name is Debbie Riservato and I've lived in Red Hook Brooklyn for 15 years. I have two children who lived in Red Hook their entire lives. They attend PS 15, Patrick F. Daly, where I'm also a PTA Board member.

I'm here to represent not only myself and my family but all of the families in the PS 15 community who cannot be here today. I feel that it is important for me to speak because I own a home in Red Hook and plan to live here for many years to come.

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Red Hook is a mixed-use neighborhood with residential properties alongside manufacturing businesses and last mile warehouses. Families already have to deal with traffic and exhaust from idle trucks parked outside our doors at all hours of the day. When cruise ships are docked there and running on Marine diesel fuel, we are exposed to emissions that are far more toxic than those caused by typical highway fuel. Children that grow up in Red Hook continue to suffer from high rates of asthma and blood lead levels caused by preventable environmental factors.

My children spend hours outside each day on the playground at PS 15 and at the Red Hook ball fields just a few blocks from the cruise ship terminal. Air quality sensors throughout the neighborhood show that they are exposed on a weekly basis to harmful levels of pollutants. This is made worse by prolonged physical exertion during recess, after school sports and playtime outdoors. I'm concerned for the longterm health of my children, my husband, a cancer survivor, and all of the families who call Red Hook their home. If a cruise ship cannot plug into shore power, it should not be allowed to dock in New York City.

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Intro. 004, our water, our air, would require cruise ship companies to use shore power and provide protections against some of the harmful impacts of diesel fuel emissions. Passing this legislation would be a critical step towards the sustainable future for the families of Red Hook and the greater New York City area. Cruise ships should dock responsibly. We deserve clean air now.

Thank you to Council Members for hearing my testimony. Please consider the families of Red Hook and support Intro. 004. I appreciate your time and attention.

CAROLINA SALGUERO: Hi, my name is Carolina

Salguero and uhm, I've covered the waterfront as a photo journalist, a waterfront advocate and now as the Founder and Executive Director of a Maritime

Nonprofit Port Side New York. We are on Pier 11 parallel to Pier 12, the cruise terminal and EDC tenant.

I've dumped everything I've wrote because I'm really concerned by what I heard today and I think we're all given three minutes after 2 hours and 15 minutes the EDC talking, during which there were many representations and I mean many. So, I just want to

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2 say to you Chair Farias, I'm really glad to hear 3 about your experience and commitment to workforce development for example, so the EDC will say, uhm, 4 we're looking at local educational partnerships that 5 need to be built. The EDC promised Port Side a home 6 7 where we are now 2008, 2009, and 2010, where one of our functions would be to create a pipeline of marine 8 careers and since you're from Soundview, you know 9 Rocking the Boat, we have intended from the beginning 10 11 to have a program like Rocking the Boat. They're even willing to advise us now plus training for 12 13 adults with identified partners. We don't have the 14 space.

There were many misrepresentations by EDC about things here and I don't have time in my three minutes to state them all but I want to say that passing this act is absolutely necessary because the EDC doesn't do it right on their own. They just don't and it's a lot of spend to use an old term behind me, it really was pretty shocking to hear a lot of it and so, the act is necessary to make things happen.

About the Community Fund, I have been asking for and actually there was a January 16 meeting, I said, "within two weeks, can you provide EDC your revenue

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fund.

2 net and gross? Every year you run the facility, not
3 just for the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal but all-over

4 Atlantic Basin because it was formal e-car race.

completely extractive.

There are other tenants in there and I think that should be the starting point for figuring out how much Red Hook deserves because otherwise it's

What the EDC has done is put a head tax on the cruise ships companies. That doesn't reflect necessarily what they're earning locally and we deserve to know what they're earning locally because we deserve to know and then we should start talking about money. And the EDC, here's another misrepresentation. The official press release says that the EDC would be managing that fund. Whereas here, Mikelle I think it was said, the community is

going to have input. They say it's an EDC managed

The EDC has ignored Red Hook input, suggestions, comments. All very constructive for 19 years and not delivered on promises in the main including the home for Port Side New York, a fully realized Port Side New York. Not just based for the stored ship but everything else. So, I just need to say, EDC

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promises at this point sadly or not believable, there's a community here perfectly willing and deeply willing to collaborate. But we have not been served well and so, I implore that you pass this act and that you continue to talk to us so that we can address other issues as well. And I really thank you for your time and I want to thank particularly you Council Member Alexa Avilés and Eric Bottcher for taking the initiative on this and for partnering because Red Hook has battled this alone for a very long time and it's really great for Red Hook to have Manhattan in the house. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you so much for your testimony. I will say one, you have 72 hours to submit what you actually wrote.

CAROLINA SALGUERO: Oh it's coming.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Okay, great you can still submit and I — yeah exactly and any additional pages that you'd like to add to it, please.

CAROLINA SALGUERO: Yeah and I mean, honestly I wasn't able to prepare one in time because we did respond to the RFP that was due last night. The RFP for Atlantic Basin which would displace us. So, there we go, years of — not only did the EDC promise

a home called For Port Side, a fully realized Port Side Atlantic Basin as a promise, it was a community give back to Red Hook right away for a Red Hook that was not happy about other decisions the EDC made. The EDC made representations at the Harbor Operations Committee. It was a promise to the Maritime community, the City of Water Day. You know they dumped us completely. It was a fight. Thanks to Councilman Carlos Menchaca giving the ship back there and you know they got an RFP out that would displace And this kind of thing goes on and on and you know what I was able to and willing to constructively engage on those Zoom calls that Alexa set up. You know weekly Zoom calls for two and a half months last year to work. It was crowd sourced you know traffic management and they need to do better. And there really needs to be Council involvement. And I think honestly, we need this act because the EDC is not a city agency and so you don't get to vote on their budget and there's very limited control and if they won't do the right thing on their own or with community input like this, there needs to be a change. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Well, I appreciate your
testimony. Please include everything that you can
into — something more thorough or at least complete
every thought that you want to make sure we can look
back to and I hope that this is at least a first step
from my end as Chair of this Committee as a Bronxite,
who doesn't necessarily is experiencing what's
happening on the ground.

CAROLINA SALGUERO: Come visit. We'd all love to have you. Yeah, come on down.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: I'll make my way down but I hope -

CAROLINA SALGUERO: I hear there's good lobster.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: At least my commitment to ensuring that we are focusing in on the issues that are happening across the city and not just my own individual priorities. So, thank you.

CAROLINA SALGUERO: May I ask a question first?

Can we add more to our written testimony?

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Yes, you have 72 hours.

CAROLINA SALGUERO: We can add as much as we

23 want?

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CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: So you can say what you want to say here and then you have $72\ \text{hours}$ to email us -

2 CAROLINA SALGUERO: What if we already submitted a testimony.

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CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: You can still update your testimony.

CAROLINA SALGUERO: Great. Yeah, I think given what we heard, there's a real interest in saying something.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Homework for the next 72 hours.

CAROLINA SALGUERO: I know we're going to be really busy.

KRISTINE RAKOWSKY: Alright, let's start that clock. Hi, my name is Kristine Valentine Rakowsky. I am commonly known as Keke Valentine. I just want to say, I like Carolina, I had to amend this today.

Debbie, my son was born in 2014 and he had lead and we went through incredible testing and ripped the apartment, a rent stabilized apartment and we live right next to the cruise terminal. And we couldn't figure out where the lead came from. It's so hard not to get emotional because now he has asthma and his best friend in NYCHA has asthma and ends up in the hospital. This kids missed 17 days of school. His mother has asthma, she grew up in NYCHA. How

2 dare the EDC sit here under oath. I digress.

Council Members and Committee Chair, today alongside many others, I actually express concerns about Section 22-A27 in the bill.

This amendment grants cruise operators access to terminals for a shore powered connections but with the caveat of practicability. This ambiguous language opens doors for exploitation of loopholes, a stand our community has repeatedly rejected. Most recently in a meeting on January 16th with EDC, where we challenged the word feasibility, which if I had a dollar for every time I heard feasibility today, I would buy you all coffee.

We urge specificity in this bills language for your consideration reflecting the vast disparities between what can be mandated in Brooklyn right now and what the future could hold for Manhattan. They are two different boroughs, two different issues. It is imperative and I'd like to add on the matter of transparency and trust, there are two audience members in chambers who I noticed were at the press conference. I approached them to introduce myself. They did not introduce themselves to me. Only when

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asked, they said, "they're here because it's an

3 interesting issue."

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But on the back of their phone is FTI. FTI

Consulting provides communications, reputation

management, public affairs, lobbying and more in the

"complex realm" of one of the world's largest

industries, the cruise ship industry. FTI's revenue

in 2022 was over \$3 billion. Cruise industry

consultants failing to disclose their identity and

worse, lying to my face while I'm not getting paid to

be here today, illustrates a minuscule fraction of

the rhetorical fallacies Red Hook has been hearing

from EDC for 16 years and what Manhattan will be

hearing once MSC gets there.

Uhm, I went through after January 16th and said to each EDC representative, this is not personal, it's business. I implore this Council to make this personal because as we've seen in both the cruise industry consultants here today and the EDC's performance here today, this is a very big business and they do not care about the people.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you so much everyone for your testimony today.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Just one question. Uhm, in the sites of economic development, Susan could you talk a little bit about some of the things that you would like to concretely like to see the EDC actually do in this realm?

SUSAN POVITCH: The Red Hook Business Alliance — okay, let me start back. We had a very large event for a long time called Formula E, which was electric car racing. It was very difficult during that time for the tenants in the cruise port, like Port Side. When I'm talking about Formula E, I am excluding the negative impact that that had on tenants in the terminal.

On tenants on small businesses outside of the terminal, it was one of the biggest months of the year for our business. We regularly saw revenue increase 20 percent from the year before once Formula E started. In order to expand cruising in Red Hook, the city terminated its contract. EDC terminated its contract with Formula E.

So we lost one of our biggest economic drivers.

In the aftermath of this, we toured the Brooklyn

Cruise Terminal with the Borough President, with SBS,

with everybody and people could not believe what a

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lack luster experience it is. There's no food and beverage, there's no map, there's no even mention of any businesses outside of Red Hook. A bunch of us went gorilla and put our own signs up on the fence. We had no choice because there was no official way that we could get our businesses seen.

What we would like to start with is a thorough rehab of signage and wayfinding in the terminal. This is a millions of dollars investment. First, we need to ensure that the Wi-Fi is working because a lot of the cruise ship passengers have cellphones that are on international networks. So, we have to get that up. We need QR codes and we need signs that say Welcome to Red Hook. You know we have all these great opportunities for you, like do you want key lime pie? Do you want lobster? Do you want great cocktails? There is not a single passenger that enters into that terminal that's aware of it. would also like, I would like a mandate that the cruise companies need to include information about their embarkation and debarkation ports and what's available there.

If they come a night early, they can stay and you know they can go out to Sunny's and hear music. They can go to Marios and get pasta. There are so many things to do. There are so many cultural institutions in Red Hook.

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So, we need a full renovation of the cruise terminal. We've been talking about it for years. I'm not hearing about anything until the end of 2024. We are going to lose 5 to 6 more small businesses in Red Hook this summer if the traffic congestion continues. Word is out, people are not coming. So, what I'm looking for is communication directly required with the cruise guests, so they know what's available in the neighborhood. We need an entire renovation of the terminal that not only shows local mapping for businesses but provides people with interesting history. Port Side with water stories has incredible amounts of knowledge of graphics of things that can teach people about Brooklyn.

So, those are the two first things we need. I mean, we also need traffic mitigation, which is keeping everyone else except the cruise passengers outside of Red Hook. But those are our three asks, traffic mitigation, direct contact with cruise customers, and a thorough renovation of the terminal that lets people know what's going on. There was \$15

million that was supposed to be invested that has

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3 been taken away from us. There has not been a single

4 dime invested in that terminal since it was built

5 except for the shore power. It is embarrassing and I

6 do think that frankly, I can't believe the current

7 mayor and the current borough president haven't at

8 least tried to get Marty Markowitz off the wall. I'm

9 wondering where is Marty? I should send him down

10 there. He's a very nice guy.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Sure, you can respond.

12 CAROLINA SAIGUERO: I wanted to say something.

13 | That was great, thank you very much for mentioning

14 [02:39:28]. In terms of the traffic mitigation for

15 | example, I'm not alone, Keke's talk about this. A

16 lot of other people. I don't think the NYPD should

17 be used. Why are we using taxpayer dollars to

19 making money here? They should be paying for traffic

20 people but also as someone had pointed out, the NYPD

21 | officers, if they're not from Red Hook and Red Hook

22 is admittedly physically eccentric, you got all sorts

23 of one-way streets and T-bone junctions and

24 verything else. You know there needs to be people

25 who are really dedicated to this project. Ports

2	America has actually done a great job. I think they
3	were the ones that got a bunch of people on site and
4	did some events but the EDC did nothing about this
5	and so, here's another misrepresentation and this one
6	I think was Andrew Glenn who said, yeah, we're
7	notifying the apps and everything else port side.
8	Little Port Side was the one who was struggling with
9	Google Maps when they just suddenly decided there was
10	no longer pedestrian entrance on Pioneer Streets.
11	All the Ferry passengers were being routed you know -
12	I was doing that during the depths of the pandemic.
13	The EDC was not doing this at all. I mean, Carly
14	from the Road of Business Alliance was saying you
15	know, you should do like the Port Authority does with
16	the airports and communicate how to get to the
17	terminal. And I mentioned, it seems like a small
18	detail probably, it seems but no. It's huge because
19	the facility has fences all around it and the apps
20	don't know that those street ends don't go right into
21	it. So, what happens when you introduce 400 or 600
22	inbound cars an hour, for three hours at peak?
23	That's just the inbound by the way, that isn't the
24	exiting ones and if thev don't know where they're

going, they start circling around at all these dead

ends in the fence and it's just like it's a vortex of dysfunctional craziness and the EDC hadn't address that at all.

And so, that's just one example and these things all snowball so you have as he said, all of us not paid to do this, doing work that the EDC should be doing proactively and then oh yeah and they're going to do a head you know tax on passengers and then they're going to run a community fund. You people are making money. It's totally extractive to not be sharing that money with us. They need to disclose how much money there is and this all needs to be handled differently. And why should taxpayers pay for NYPD to do traffic directing for cruise passengers? That's not right.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you folks so much for your responses and your testimony. This panel is now dismissed. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED: May I just add one? May I please?
CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: You have to be brief.

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, no, uh I just want to say on the matter of employment opportunities in Red Hook by the cruise industry, there are pedestrian safety agents that were hired and then replaced by the NYPD.

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So, when we have ships come in that don't have 5,600 passengers, there's an overstaffing at NYPD and it's not their fault that they're idly on their phones. There's just not enough traffic to justify it. So, that's the compensation but we're paying for it as taxpayers. And I'll say the number of pedestrian safety agents that are hired are I want to say 12 but it's under 15. So, that is not job stimulation and the work there that they had didn't even outreach to our local schools and nonprofit organizations that focuses on marginalized Black and Brown community members in NYCHA. We have a community justice center that's innovative. Red Hook is a unique community and that's why you haven't seen anything like this happen before because we are not going to take this and we will represent the entire country if we have to have justice around cruise ship impacts. you.

CAROLINA SAIGUERO: Yeah, the Career Day, the
EDC's Maritime Career Day that was being held in
Atlantic Basin, it's since I think two times in the
cruise terminal in Manhattan, they didn't invite
local schools. It was you know the EDC preselected
schools. The Harbor School logically but other ones

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at Staten Island, one somebody from the Bronx. You know whatever else and there was no engagement with Red Hook on this. You know, there was also I remember testifying to the City Council in April 2019 there was a hearing about the EDC's management of the NYC Ferry and I got to the Red Hook ferry dock and I seen school buses coming in and the ferry dock was packed with people and some of them speaking; I speak several languages, though not all very well. And I speak to one from Germany, "what are you here for?"

"Well, there's a youth business plan competition."

I said, "there is? Where is it?" "It's in the

I said, "there is? Where is it?" "It's in the cruise terminal." No one had been told. So local students couldn't participate, submit a business plan but they couldn't even and I'm going to like cry like Keke, because I'm big into kids and education. Our local kids couldn't see an international business plan competition in their own neighborhood because nobody had told them.

You know and this is the kind of absolute disconnect and for years I have made suggestions like this. Like publicize the special events in the cruise terminal, so businesses like Susan's know when people are coming because you know what? If you're

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running a business and you suddenly have 5,000 people at a trade show who want to come in for burgers and you're not staffed up and you don't have burger meat, it's not a help you know. And so, there's been no connection in any kind of way in all of the ways that the cruise terminals use because it's not just for cruise ships to have this work for the neighborhood.

And you know what? It's not that hard but it means the EDC has to listen and stop saying things like, "we're happy to have that question. We're happy to engage and we're engaging with the apps and whatever. I mean, just please be real.

SUSAN POVITCH: I just want to add one more thing. We cannot wait on -

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: I have many people virtually. I need you to submit testimony. I'm being generous and it's not typically how I am in my hearings but I totally understand.

PANEL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: I hear you all. I see you all. Please, please, please send us as much more and be as detailed as possible within your testimony.

Thank you all so much.

THANK YOU ALL SO MUCH.

PANEL: Thank you so much.

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committee counsel: Thanks Chairs. We're now going to move to virtual testimony. For panelists who are here virtually, please wait on the Sergeants to call your name and start the timer before delivering your testimony. I will call on panelists one by one to testify. First, we'll hear from Lacey Tauber followed by Eric McClure and then Karen Blondel. Lacey Tauber, you can begin when the Sergeants call the time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

LACEY TAUBER: Hi everyone. Thank you so much for holding this hearing today. My name is Lacey Tauber, I'm the Legislative Director for Brooklyn Borough President Antonio Reynoso. I'm here today to express the Borough Presidents support for Intro.

004, which will help bring the environmental justice to Red Hook.

As you have just been hearing, Red Hook has been overburdened by the impact of the industry and the history of environmental racism, home to the largest public housing development in Brooklyn cut off from the rest of the borough by construction of the BQE at the Battery Tunnel. And more recently, inundated the warehouse facilities causing a heavy increase in

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truck traffic. The community suffers from poor air quality and associated health such as height in asthma rates. Pedestrians and cyclists also report feeling unsafe on the streets due to the uptick in truck traffic.

This is the contacts into which these giant cruise ships arrive in Brooklyn. They have to be diesel exhaust equivalent to 34,400 idling tracker trailers per day when not connected to shore power, according to the New York Times, and now between 300 to 500 plus vehicles per hour during peak hours to run in the streets, creating hectic traffic not to mention more idling according to EDC's own analysis.

Borough President Reynoso wants to recognize

EDC's work with Council Member Avilés and the Red

Hook community so far but he agrees with Council

Member Avilés that EDC's agreement with the cruise

ship industry does not go far enough. 2035 is too

long for the community to wait for compliance.

According to an industry analysis about 42 percent of the existing local cruise ships fleet has adopted shore power. You heard earlier about how many of these ships are already able to comply.

California has a shore power mandate. All of the

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European union will have one place for major ports by 2030. This is to say that the industry is already changing so it does not seem unreasonable to demand that these companies prioritize community health and safety now or find somewhere else to dock.

In order for this to happen, the city must make it feasible for them to do so. EDC must expedite upgrades to the Brooklyn Terminal and immediate pursue shore power capability in Manhattan and do better working with the industry and community to create traffic mitigation plans. As mentioned, EDC's announced traffic issues on port of call days for the system that could be greatly improved by for example, coordinating shuttle buses to common destinations and/or to public transit and adding more service on the NYC Ferry.

In conclusion, Borough President Reynoso supports Intro. 004 and encourages the EDC to work with the cruise ship industry and impact to communities to make some plans quickly and mitigate impact on the ground. Our communities health supports the investment. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Eric McClure followed by Karen Blondel and then

Micaela Skoknic. Eric, you may begin when the Sergeants call the time.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

ERIC MCCLURE: Good afternoon. Thank you. My name is Eric McClure. I am the Chair of Brooklyn Community Board 6, as well as the Executive Director of Streets Pack. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today.

Brooklyn Community District 6 includes the neighborhood of Red Hook in its entirety. Brooklyn Community Board 6 has long advocated for the use of shore power at the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal and we've long advocated in supportive efforts to mitigate and better manage traffic in Red Hook, including the chaotic gridlock that too often accompanies the departure and arrival of cruise ships.

We strongly support Intro. 004, Council Member
Avilés's bill that would require cruise operators to
connect to and use shore power that the city's cruise
terminals and would also require the creation of
traffic mitigation plans as a condition of port
access. The passage and enactment of Intro. 004 will
have tremendous benefits for Red Hook which continues
to bear the brunt of multiple environmental

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injustices. Research has shown that a cruise ship docked for a single day without connecting to electrical power can generate as much diesel exhaust as more than 30,000 idling semitrucks.

Hundreds of gridlock taxi's and other rideshare vehicles dropping off and picking up passengers, as well as dozens of trucks resupplying dock cruise ships add to the harmful emissions, further polluting a community that's already overrun daily by hundreds of trucks operating out of Red Hook's growing last mile delivery facilities. It's no wonder that Red Hook's public housing residents suffer from asthma at three times the citywide rate.

Brooklyn CB6 has for several years and across multiple administrations called upon the city to conduct a comprehensive traffic study for Red Hook, which the Department of Transportation finally undertook last March. We've also called on the Department of City Planning to place a moratorium on the development of any additional last mile facilities in the neighborhood which continue to pop up as of right.

Intro. 004 can help lessen the environmental harm to Red Hook by forcing the New York City Economic

Development Corporation to require the use of shore power and traffic mitigation efforts. Something that some cruise operators have done by employing shuttle buses. But MSC Cruise, which operates the largest ships sailing from the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal with room for nearly 6,000 passengers makes no such accommodations for arrivals and departures. Intro. 004 would compel a plan. We urge the members of the Committee on Economic Development to vote in favor of Intro. 004 and the full Council to pass it without delay. Red Hook's residents deserve nothing less.

I also just want to add that Council Member

Avilés raised the question of solar panels on site at
the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal and I'll point out that
the wholefoods in Gowanus, which opened about ten
years ago installed a solar canopy above its parking
lot prior to opening. It's been in operation now for
ten years and while the roof over the port facility
may be insufficient to the whole solar panels at this
time, there's no reason that they could not install
structures that would allow us or a canopy over the
parking lot there. Thank you very much.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Karen Blondel followed by Micaela Skoknic and then Orissa Denny.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

KAREN BLONDEL: Good morning, uh yeah good afternoon. Thank you to this Committee for having me today. I am the President of Red Hook West. I am speaking for the residents of public housing, including Red Hook East where over 6,000 residents are living in Red Hook.

As far as asthma rates, if we can't monetize this conversation, then I want us to stop just blaming asthma rates on the cruise ship because we've been dealing with construction retrofits since 2016 on the development in regards to Sandy upgrades.

Back in 2011, cruise shore power was announced, I got very excited. I met Adam. Adam is one of the experts on the last panel that I pivot to in regards to shore power because I know he's been working on this for at least the last ten years.

In regards to shore power, I hate the fact that 1050 is calling for grandfathering in certain ships and as Ms. Valentine said, the feasibility. Whether it's feasible or not, Red Hook has to benefit from

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this environmental injustice. One of the things I'd love for EDC to look into, that the E Formula did, it did one good thing. It actually planted some trees in Red Hook before it left. Since Sandy, we have lost over 1,500 trees in Red Hook. Some [INAUDIBLE 02:53:31] that's one of the reasons we don't like walk over to the cruise terminal is because the urban heat island effect is real and we feel it tremendously in Red Hook. So, while we're waiting for shore power, I would love for us to come up with a conversation where we could work with Parks

Department and do some street processes that allow for residents and visitors to walk Red Hook because Red Hook is a walkable area.

Finally, jobs, there are so many jobs like going there cleaning. Last minute, you don't have enough cleaners at the ship, why isn't the Red Hook residents a part of that hiring process? And again, I'm going to give you all the Red Hook West phone number and email address because I speak for the residents here. We need partnerships. We need discounts on some of those tickets. When you guys don't have a full ship but you're using full power, can you invite some of the Red Hook residents who

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have never been on a ship before to come on a five-day, seven-day cruise with you guys? These are the time of things we have to talk about until shore power is ready. We have enough. We can get some rick shores going through Red Hook.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired.

KAREN BLONDEL: Thank you. I'm just going to finish up. We need rick shores that will take people from the cruise terminal through Red Hook, stop off at the Lobster Pound, see our art galleries, see our spaces, come look at the projects, the development Red Hook east and west and maybe even over to the train station. Thank you so much. I yield my time and thank you Council Members.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you so much for your testimony.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Next, we'll hear from Micaela Skoknic. You may begin when the Sergeants call time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

MICAELA SKOKNIC: Thank you. Thank you to the City Council for the opportunity to testify today in support of Intro. 004. A legislation that takes the right step in addressing the unwarranted and above all avoidable pollution traffic and pressure that the

2 Red Hook community is experiencing as a result of unregulated cruise activity in its harbor.

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My name is Micaela Skoknic and I'm the Director of Programs at SBIDC, South West Brooklyn Industrial Development Corporation. SBIDC is a 46-year-old nonprofit. Our mission is to create equal opportunity for the people, businesses and community of southwest Brooklyn. Firstly, we want to echo the public health and environmental concerns raised by others before us. Cruise ship docked and running on diesel fuel dump an equivalent amount of air pollution as 34,000 idling trucks. This is not acceptable.

Through demanding the use of shore power by cruise operators, Intro. 004 calls for the necessary investment so that shore power infrastructure, which has been in place since 2016, can be effectively used.

Secondly, Red Hook's waterfront public assets have been neglected for decades by the city.

Repeatedly, authorities have missed the valuable opportunity to invest in the waterfront with a long-term vision that centers equity and sustainability over profit, throughout its peers, the Red Hook

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and people.

Container Terminal, the Red Hook Cruise Terminal and beyond. Many waterfront properties in Red Hook can and should be leveraged to create local economic growth, allowing for cleaner transportation of goods

As a community-based organization with long ties in Red Hook, we are a strong supporter of Intro. 004 because we want to see a deeper and impactful investment in Red Hooks waterfront assets. We believe activating shore power is the right step in reducing the cruise industries carbon footprint and for regulating the saturation and harm this industry creates for the community that lives and work here. I want to thank Council Member Avilés, the Red Hook Business Alliance, Port Side New York, and all the community for their leadership in this matter. Thank you Council Member Farias for the opportunity to testify and for your attention.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Orissa Denny. You may begin when the Sergeants call the time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

ORISSA DENNY: Hello, my name is Orissa Denny and I am lobbyist based in Brooklyn. I just want to

thank you for allowing me to speak with the Councilwith regards to this matter of the shore line

4 docking.

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The redundancy of the planning of the shore line impedes on 975,000 acres of promulgated crop land in Red Hook be deceited petulance. It's actually pushing the trash inwards towards the shore and is replacing it with heat. It relinquishes 45,000 tons of neuropathic projective waste by [INAUDIBLE 02:58:38] to produce heat at 350,000 [INAUDIBLE 02:58:42] of power. It's enough to blast as hole all the way through New York Park. Just one engine, one malfunction in weather can do that.

The force would push the shore line 500,000 feet down, 20 feet in a 350,000 milliarcs of waste back into the ocean. Installation takes eight years actually and the neuron priority dictates and lunates that the funds be submitted to deficit reduction through capital investment. I don't see how you can have a fitting put in place that takes about eight years but have the funding docketed on trial by June. It really doesn't make sense to me.

But with all due respect to the Council, it would better serve the Council to invest in nonprofit

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corporations and crop lands to reduce the city

3 deficit by three trillion to avoid parlance by

Congress. 4

> As an alternative, a [INAUDIBLE 02:59:40] with a [INAUDIBLE 02:59:41] docking spear. As an added, the New York [INAUDIBLE 02:59:47] Fund 4,000 investments per year in bypass as [INAUDIBLE 02:59:52] shoreline The grounds of the shoreline use for docking and designated as crop land in 1967. Excuse me, sorry.

> The grounds of the shoreline were used for and were docketed and were designated as crop land in 1967 and are protected under the Pellet law. And yes, investment is necessary in order to per luminate and land of a profitability rate of 13 percent and pocketing, meaning you need to invest in this fracture in corporation, in truancy of leisure cropping as for the Pellet Law in order to make it legal to put a pump in the shoreline. The reason this is the case is because if you put a pump where the shoreline cropping system is going to go, it is supposed to go not going to, it will drain down into the street and flood by the next storm or the next formic ice, which means we have another of very cold

weather from space, which happens about every 16½ months when we drop 30 to 40 degrees.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time is expired.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you for your testimony. Please make sure you email in anything additional that you were unable to say today. Thank you so much and for being so patient and thank you.

I'd now like to call up Christopher Leon Johnson for in public testimony.

CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Alright, ready?

Ready? Hi, my name is Christopher Leon Johnson.

Thank you Chair Farias, Chair Avilés. I think you should be the Chair for Economic — I mean, sorry about that Environmental because where is James

Gennaro? Where's he at? He could have jumped on a virtual panel. If he could travel all the way from Queens to here, he should have jumped on a virtual panel. So he should be reprimanded for that. He should be subpoenaed to come — he should be part of it because this is part of our environment. This bill is about environment and where is Selvena

Brooks-Powers? She didn't come either. This is about transportation and the little Board of Finance;

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I don't know where Fester at but that's a different

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But I want to make this clear right? Uhm, there's a transportation plan within this bill about mitigation and transportation. Now, this is my statement about this, I am down with traffic mitigation. We have to find where they get more people that's not related to the cruise industry to be around that area but we have to make sure that this nonprofit that's called Transportation Alternatives doesn't have a say in this situation, in this bill. Because Transportation Alternatives works with the Economic Development Corporation NYC EDC. Transportation Alternatives is controlled opposition. Transportation Alternatives is they take money from these developers and so, you got to stand if they be part of the situation, they're going to try to get credit and do whatever they got to do to protect the NYC EDC. The NYC EDC shouldn't be protected in this stuff because they are the reason this is happening.

And there's another organization that's called

Often (SP?) Plans that should be out of this situation

because they're part of Transportation Alternatives

2 and Street Block NYC, they shouldn't be part of this
3 either.

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Now, I just heard from this guy Eric McClure, who runs Street Pack but people got understand about Street Pack, Street Pack is the electoral arm for Transportation Alternatives and a number of you elected officials, you all want that street back in Brooklyn so you all going to say no. You're going to let this guy and his people like Kathy Price who is a lobbyist, who is a toxic lobbyist of Brooklyn who need to be, who shouldn't be in this situation. With her, a lot of people are scared of her because they got Kevin Lakhera(SP?) who is a sabaton stalker and he you know, and we don't know what's going on with this stuff.

Now, with this transportation plan, it's good to have it. Like I said with that but we got to get Transportation Alternative out of the situation because they're the lobbyist. All they are are nothing but lobbyists, lobbyists, lobbyists. All of them Kathy Price, Kevin Lakhera, Danny Harris, Lauren Shepherd, Eric McClure, who's part of Transportation Alternatives. He should have disclosed that to you guys here that he's a member of Transportation

Alternatives and what they want is to make sure that whatever happens with the transportation plan that the NYC EDC will never get thrown to the wolves with this stuff and they'll be protected when this bill goes through. But we have to throw the NYC EDC to the wolves and make the responsible for everything they do because they're the reason that the city is gong the way it is. So, that's all I got to say.

CHAIRPERSON FARIAS: Thank you so much for your testimony today.

CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Thank you. Seeing no one else that hasn't testified today, we will now adjourn this hearing. I do want to just do a friendly reminder that this was only a hearing for the Committee on Economic Development and that is why my members were present and I am present today. And with that, we have lots of work to do and I'm looking forward to working both with community advocates, my colleagues in government and the NYC EDC to keep working on this issue. Thank you so much. [GAVEL]

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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date FEBRUARY 21, 2024