CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS

----- X

March 22, 2024 Start: 11:53 a.m. Recess: 3:30 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway-Committee Rm. 16<sup>th</sup> Fl.

B E F O R E: James F. Gennaro

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Alexa Avilés

Justin L. Brannan Robert F. Holden Kristy Marmorato

Sandy Nurse

Lincoln Restler

Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

Susan Zhuang

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

Rohit T. Aggarwala DEP Commissioner

Joseph Murin
DEP Chief Financial Officer

Kathryn Mallon
DEP Chief Operating Officer

Suhali Mendez New York Lawyers for the Public Interest

Anil Pasram Jamaica Bay-Rockaway Parks Conservancy

Miranda Massie Climate Museum

Maite Duquela Waterfront Alliance

Issa Diarra Jamaica Bay Wetlands Fellowship

Hunter Severini Citizen's Air Complaint Program

Hayden Brockett New York Clean Air Collective

Mohamed Attia Street Vendors Project

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

Lonnie J. Portis
WE ACT for Environmental Justice

Brady Meixell Southwest Brooklyn Industrial Development Corporation

1 COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS 2 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning everyone 3 and welcome to today's New York City Council 4 Preliminary Budget hearing for the Committee on 5 Environmental Protection, Resiliency and Waterfronts. 6 At this time, we as that you silence all cell phones and electronic devices to minimize disruptions 8 throughout the hearing. 9 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh, that includes 10 me, right? 11 SERGEANT AT ARMS: If you have testimony

SERGEANT AT ARMS: If you have testimony you wish to submit for the record, you may do so via email at testimony@counil.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 kind cooperation. Mr. Chair, we're ready to begin.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Great, I was just silencing my own phone. [gavel] Good morning, I am Council Member Jim Gennaro, known today as the late Jim Gennaro. I'm [inaudible] late. Chair of the Committee on Environmental Protection, Resiliency and Waterfronts. Today we will review the Department of Environmental Protection's Fiscal 2025 budget. I'd like to begin by thanking DEP staff for all their

5

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

hard work over the past year, and I look forward to hearing about DEP's successes as well as ways we can work together to enrich the environment and protect public health for all New Yorkers. DEP's Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Budget totals \$1.6 billion. This funding includes -- this includes funding for a headcount of 6,300 positions. The Department's Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Budget has been relatively unchanged since adoption, decreasing by \$55.2 million. Preliminary Financial Plan includes no new needs for the Department and most of the funding changes result from the cost of collective bargaining agreements with the representative unions. Today, we look forward to discussing one, the changes in the Preliminary Plan and programs to eliminate the gap, or PEGs, in the November Plan. Two, ongoing capital projects and growing costs, and three, the filtration avoidance determination, often known as the FAD. We'll also discuss DEP's performance indicators in the Preliminary 2024 Mayor's Management Report and revisit some of the topic of oversight hearings we have held over the past year, including the-- and this is in quotations, "City's obligation to reduce carbon emissions from government operations." And,

1

24

2 The Administration's response to the summer 2023 air

3 quality emergencies." Next page. It is essential

4 | that the budget the Council adopts is transparent,

5 accountable and reflective of the priorities and

6 interest of the people we represent. This hearing is

7 a vital part of the budget process, and I expect DEP

8 to be responsive. Why would they not be responsive?

9 Of course, they're going to be responsive. I didn't

10 write this. To be responsive to the questions and

11 concerns of the Council Members. I look forward to

12 | an active engagement with the Administration over the

13 | next few months to ensure that the Fiscal 2025

14 Adopted Budget meets the goals the Council has set.

15 I'd like to thank our committee staff for their hard

16 | work, Financial Analyst, Tanveer Singh, Unit Head,

17 | Aliyah Ali [sp?]-- we have the Committee Counsel, of

18 course, Claire MacLachlan, Policy Analyst Ricky

19 Chawla and Andrew Bourne, and all my hardworking

20 staff behind the scenes. I'll mention my own

21 | Legislative Director, Nabby Kaur. She couldn't be

22 here today, but she is terrific. And

23  $\parallel$  I'd also like to, you know, thank the panel. Rit

[sic] and I worked together for a long time. We have

25  $\parallel$  the same taste in cuff links. These are sewer

2 covers. You can get them at the City's Municipal

3 Store in the Muni building, yeah, or the DEP

1

4 [inaudible]. And so I'm adorned with DEP jewelry

5 | today, and yeah, Rit [sic] and I worked together for

6 a long time, and I thank the panel for their presence

7 here today. This is the list, right? Okay. And

8 we're joined by Council Members Marmorato and Council

9 Member Zhuang. And now I'll turn it over the

10 Committee Counsel to give the affirmation to the

11 | witnesses, and then you can-- and then you can begin

12 | with your testimony which I have right in front of

13 me. Is there any way you could make the font even

14 | smaller? That would be great for someone on the

15 wrong side of 65. Yeah, this is like number two font

16 here. And so yeah, okay. No, I-- yeah. Thank you.

17 | Claire, I think you're on.

18 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I am

19 | Claire Mcloughlin, Counsel to the Committee on

20 | Environmental Protection, Resiliency and Waterfront

21 | at the New York City Council. Our first witnesses

 $22 \parallel \text{will be from DEP.}$  Can you each please state your

23 | name and title for the record?

24

25

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Rohit T.

Aggarwala, Commissioner of Environmental Protection.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

9

Mallon, as well as several of our Deputy Commissioners to discuss DEP's budget, capital plan, and our performance. DEP protects the public health by providing high-quality drinking water, managing wastewater and stormwater, protecting against coastal inundation, and reducing air, noise, and hazardous materials pollution. This year we continued providing the highest quality services to our customers and communities, while keeping our harbor waters cleaner than they have been in 150 years. are exceptionally proud of the work DEP's 5,600 men and women do every day to keep our city running, but we are not complacent. We are constantly looking for ways to do more and better serve our neighborhoods. You've been able to review our budget documents, so I will not go over them, although of course, I'm happy to answer questions on them. Instead, I'd like to review a few ways we have invested the \$4.1 billion dollars we received from ratepayers last year and address a few topics I know are of concern to New Yorkers and to members of this committee. First, our water supply remains safe, reliable, and delicious. We perform hundreds of thousands of tests each year

and our recently released 2023 Water Quality Report--

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

recently released, covering the previous year -- shows that we continue to do that core job with excellence. We have several major projects underway to serve the water supply. As many of you know, the Delaware Aqueduct, which carries roughly half of our daily water consumption, has been leaking since the 1990s. DEP has been taking a \$1.5 billion all told effort to build a bypass for the leaking section. We hoped to start using this new bypass tunnel last fall, but testing indicated that we needed new pumps to ensure construction worker safety, so that project was delayed. We are highly confident now that repairs will begin this fall, which will be one of-- which will conclude one of the largest capital projects in DEP's history. Starting to use this new tunnel bypass requires us to shut down the Delaware Aqueduct for about six months, but we have been preparing for this shutdown for several years to ensure that there is no interruption of water supply either to the city or the upstate communities that we serve. We also expect to start work in FY25 on a massive upgrade to the buildings where we undertake the final treatment for most of the city's drinking water at the Hillview Reservoir in Yonkers. This year we will also begin

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

work on a second tunnel that provides critical redundancy to our water supply between the Kensico Reservoir and our Catskill/Delaware Ultraviolet Treatment Plant. This is expected to cost over \$1 billion, but it is vital because this is actually the only single point of failure in our entire water supply system, and while there's no imminent risk, having that redundant tunnel gives us tremendous flexibility and security over the 100 or 200 years that we will expect to rely on that infrastructure. We also continue to make progress on the final two items, shafts 17B and 18B in Queens, which will allow us to place the Brooklyn-Queens leg of City Tunnel Number Three into service in 2032. I visited that site recently and I'm pleased to report that we still are on schedule for that date. Water main breaks are disruptive, and while we've had a few significant ones this year, I'm proud to report that in Fiscal Year 24 we are on track to have the fewest number of water main breaks on record. While water main breaks occur in all water systems with some randomness, our success in reducing them is not just luck. using system data and improved technology to catch small leaks and weak spots before they become major

12

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

breaks. When system data identifies potential weak spots, we send out our pipe doctors overnight to investigate. Their specialized sound equipment acts like a stethoscope to pinpoint leaks before they become disruptive and expensive water main breaks. This proactive work has paid off. We've reduced leaks by 42 percent so far this fiscal year. Further, we are working on a data-driven, risk-based approach to water main replacements that we hope to be ready to integrate into our capital plan over the next year or two. An important finding from this work is that vulnerability is not solely due to aging infrastructure. We have found that water mains from the 1950s and 1960s are actually twice as likely to break as water mains from the 19th century. And I do-- by the way, I want to credit the tremendous word of Anastasios Georgelis, our Deputy Commissioner for Water and Sewer Operations who has brought all of this data-driven analytical rigor to this mostimportant bureau. We don't rely on him for the outfield, it's okay. Across the United States, people are understandably concerned about lead service lines. To be clear, there are no lead water mains in our system. However, we estimate that

2

3

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

between 110,000 and 370,000 homes in New York City may have lead service lines-lines, the lines that are owned by the homeowner and connect from our water mains to the home. Further, an unknown number of homes have internal plumbing that either has lead or has lead solder. DEP carefully manages and treats our drinking water to minimize any lead leaching from these internal pipes. So, we do not see any immediate risk to people drinking our water, and infrastructure act, we have never seen a case of lead poisoning in New York City that was traced back to drinking water. However, we recognize that lead service lines should be replaced, and later this year, the federal Environmental Protection Agency will finalize its revised Lead & Copper Rule, which will essentially require all cities, including New York City, to remove all lead service lines. Last year, we initiated a New York State grant-funded program to locate and replace lead service lines in disadvantaged communities. We expect that these replacements will get underway in FY25. Further, we're currently developing a proposal for how we would manage replacements across the City to comply with the new Lead & Copper Rule. I will note, with

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

14

thanks, the Council's support for our efforts to get New York State to treat us fairly when it comes to funding like the federal funding for lead service line replacement. In 2022, New York City applied for nearly \$58 million in federal lead service line grants distributed by the State for six disadvantaged communities in the Bronx and Oueens that have severe financial hardship. The award criteria used by New York State arbitrarily restricted New York City to \$24 million, just 23 percent of statewide funds, and of course, you all know we have 44 percent of the State's population and 56 percent of the disadvantaged communities. And in 2023, we were in a similar situation where we received another only \$24 million, again, a portion of the funds that is less than our share. As a result of these arbitrary restrictions, we expect that New York City residents will bear the bulk of the cost of changing out lead service lines. All New Yorkers know the challenges we face from climate change. Nowhere is it more apparent than with the increased rain and flooding we have seen this past year alone. Climate change is bringing sudden, intense rainfall more frequently than ever before. In fact, New York City experienced

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

rain every three days in 2023. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration a couple years ago reclassified the city as a humid subtropical climate. The storm on September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2023 was the second-most intense rainfall ever recorded in the five boroughs, exceeded only by Ida in September 2021. DEP is taking climate change very seriously, but it is not an issue that we can solve quickly. Here's a sample of what we have been doing: As many of you know, as part of PlaNYC last year, DEP took responsibility for coastal protection and created the new Bureau of Coastal Resiliency within DEP. We have hired a new Deputy Commissioner, Laurian Farrell, who is right here-pleased to introduce her-- to lead this bureau. is building and training a team, because, as soon as this summer, DEP will be the agency to take over responsibility for the first operating floodgates, currently under construction as part of East Side Coastal Resilience Project. Very quickly, this new bureau will have simultaneous planning, construction oversight, and maintenance responsibilities. On catch basin cleaning, I've spoken in the past about our new data-informed catch basin inspection program, which targets more frequent inspections in areas that are

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

most likely to need cleaning. This new schedule has allowed us to increase catch basin cleanings by 22 percent through the first four months of FY24 while seeing a 45 percent decrease in the resolution time to clear a clogged catch basin. Now, when someone calls in a 311 complaint about a clogged catch basin, we address it in an average of 2.1 days. We have also begun installing a new catch basin design that includes a second grate on the sidewalk, so the basin can function even if leaves, bags or garbage covers the main grate at the street level during a storm. In his state of the city address, Mayor Adams committed to a five-borough Bluebelt strategy, and we are working to make that real. We are particularly working closely with the Parks Department on several potential Bluebelts in all five boroughs. fiscal year, we inaugurated the Mid-Island Bluebelt in Staten Island, and we are making significant progress on the project to daylight Tibbets Brook in the Bronx. Over the last-- no, I'm sorry. There's an edit I should have made here. Over the last year, in calendar year 2023, DEP has added nearly 1,000 green infrastructure assets. It says rain gardens here in the testimony, but in fact it's a broad category.

25

About half of those are traditional rain gardens. 2 3 About half of them, in fact, -- and I'll depart from 4 the text here-- is the benefit of our new unified 5 stormwater rule. So, what we are seeing, that rule as you know, particularly you chairman, was implemented 6 7 in March of 2022 and requires development -- new 8 development on larger property to incorporate on-site stormwater retention. What we are now seeing is that over the course of 2023 that program has yielded 10 11 roughly 400 retention installations on private 12 property, which is really exciting because it allows 13 us for the first time really to expand beyond just public property and use the rest of the City as a way 14 15 to manage stormwater. But in addition, we've got the 16 traditional roughly 600 or so, most of which are 17 those traditional rain gardens, and we are continuing 18 to expand them. And of course, we've had great 19 support for cloudburst projects, which design public 20 spaces to retain water during major storm events. I'm 21 pleased that our first cloudburst project, at the 2.2 South Jamaica Houses of NYCHA, will break ground this 2.3 summer. We have another four in design that will enter construction over the next two years, and six 24

more that we are currently seeking funding for.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

We've had great success seeking federal money for these. We have been selected and are awaiting award for \$123 million for cloudburst projects already and are applying for more funding for additional neighborhoods, including East Elmhurst and Central Stormwater management has been a priority Harlem. for this administration, and our teams have been doing great work. Among our achievements this last year is the completion of an innovative 3-dimensional computer model of every one of our pipes in the city. Unlike a traditional static map, this model allows us to examine scenarios and identify bottlenecks that can cause flooding. We've also engaged in a partnership with Rebuild by Design to create a panel of New Yorkers who will provide advice and feedback on how we create resilience across the city. Finally, roughly \$9 billion of our capital plan and 36 percent of our expense budget is dedicated to pollution control, the processing and treatment of wastewater. Because of our successes, New York Harbor now has dolphins, whales, and seahorses regularly. Just a couple of highlights of our work: We're well underway in the construction of four new anaerobic digesters at our Hunts Point treatment

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

plant. It's actually a really distinctive new addition to the skyline of the Bronx. We are in the early stages of a major project to bring advanced technology to all of our wastewater treatment plants, which allows our skilled staff to in-source work that we currently contract out. We're also pleased recently to have released the City Council-mandated study on the feasibility of a new wastewater treatment plant on Rikers Island. This study demonstrated that a new plant on Rikers is both feasible and beneficial to DEP and the city, both in terms of financial benefits and especially environmental benefits. While water consumes the majority of our budget and staff at DEP, we also take our air, noise, hazmat, and asbestos enforcement role very seriously. We are pleased with the results thus far on our noise camera program, which now has 10 cameras in operation. These cameras don't work well everywhere, for example, near highways, but we are optimistic about their potential, and we've been pleased to work with several Council Members on locations for these cameras in their districts. are looking into other technology-based approaches to noise enforcement. We are proud of the work we've

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

done on air quality and idling. We're on track to process 100,000 citizen-enforced idling violations this year, up from 12,000 in 2021. Such a massive increase in throughput has led to some delays, but I am pleased with how we have ramped up to get this done. Most importantly, we've had some success working with companies to convert to their fleets to electric vehicles as a result of this program, and I'm optimistic that more will follow. The program does require improvement and, we believe, legislative changes, but we're looking to expand participation by investing in a user-friendly app to allow citizens to report violations more easily and without the time and expertise that is currently required. We have been doing internal work to improve DEP's functions so we can do more, faster, and more efficiently. few highlights: Over the last two years we've reduced our procurement times by 50 percent compared to procurement rates during the COVID years. Our commitment rate, the rate in which we get projects underway, last year was 103 percent. We got every budgeted project underway, and a little bit more through a tremendous effort across many of our bureaus. And I could not be more pleased. Sorry, to

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

part form the text, but could not be more pleased with what we've done. People think the procurement is just broken and there's nothing you can do about it, and what we've demonstrated is that if you manage it, you can have a significant improvement in procurement, and I will say I feel like that has energized a lot of the agency, because I don't have to tell you all how deadening it is when somebody in an agency who knows that to accomplish something they know is important requires a procurement, and you're looking at two years before you can purchase something, it stifles innovation. It stifles the will to change, right? Now, we can tell them, you know, 11 months. That's imaginable. Like, people can wrap their brains around that, and I think it really has made a big difference. Cybersecurity is a prime concern of ours, and we're in the process of building additional system improvements that will help us ensure continuity of our IT functions in the event of a disruption at our headquarters in Queens. Our DEP police, who protect our critical water infrastructure upstate, will be launching a new class of incoming cadets at DEP's Police Academy in Kingston, New York. It's not often appreciated just

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

how important our roughly 200 DEP police officers are to protecting the water infrastructure that each of us relies upon. We have a significant vacancy rate among EPOs, Environmental Police Officers, and this new class will help. Finally, I'll note that we've undertaken an exciting effort with the Partnership for New York City, which we call the Environmental Tech Lab. Modeled on their Transit Tech Lab partnership with MTA and DOT, this effort uses a structured process to identify new technology solutions that DEP could use, source solutions to those problems from startups around the world, and test them at DEP. I'm pleased that our first year partnership identified one technology to pilot and another technology that was so compelling that we skipped the pilot and are moving straight into procurement. As you know, DEP's water functions are almost exclusively funded by revenue collected from water bills. In FY24, we expect to collect roughly \$4.17 billion in revenue from our water customers. Most things cost more in New York City than anywhere else in America, but our water rates are well below those of many large American cities, and we work hard to keep it that way. Of course, the system needs to

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

be funded, and we can only keep rates low for everyone if everyone pays their bills. Last year, we offered a one-time amnesty program to allow people with outstanding balances to save money on interest if they made down payments and entered into a payment plan. We think the program was very successful. brought in nearly \$105 million dollars. We forgave \$22 million in fines and interest, and have gotten-and the number's not here, but roughly 100,000 customers went from being in arears to being current with us as a result of that program. It was a huge success. This year, though, we are focused on enforcement, because we still have roughly \$1.3 billion in overdue water bills. When people don't pay their bills, they pass the burden on to their neighbors who do. We have programs that can help those who are truly struggling to pay, but it's unfair for customers who have the means to simply ignore their bills, so we have started issuing shutoff notices to these properties. I was with the Mayor on Wednesday when we issued one of 2,400 shutoff notices this week. We will continue to do so. We'll also be instigating legal action, and alerting co-op and condo owners if their boards and

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

management companies are not paying. Anyone who owes money should reach out to our Bureau of Customer Service. We will work with you. And Council Members, I also invite your support to improve enhancement. As you know, we no longer have the ability to sell liens on properties for unpaid bills, which means that shut-offs are our only enforcement I'm proud of the work that this agency has option. done during the Adams Administration and am excited about what the future holds for DEP. The 5,600 men and women at DEP manage our drinking water, protect our harbor, and are beginning to protect the city against climate change. We have much to do, and we appreciate your support. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today, and of course, we're happy to answer questions.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you,

Commissioner, for your comprehensive and good

testimony. We appreciate you and your team and all

the work that you've done. Ordinarily, as Chair I

would start off the questioning, but to make it up to

my colleagues who were here before I was, I am going

to call on members who have signed up for questions,

and I'll-- also, since I last recognized Council

2 Members, we've been joined by Council Member Restler,

3 Holden and Nurse. Happy to have them with us here

4 today. We have members who have signed up for

5 questions. This is how I'm making it up to my

6 members for coming late. I'll make it up to all of

7 | you by asking for your questions so that we get the

8 | 15 minutes back. Yes, and so questions-- first up

9 | for questions I recognize Council Member Marmorato

10 for questions. Sorry, it's a little--

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: thank you,

12 Chair.

well I used to.

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

1

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I'm having a little difficulty with one of my eyes, so I can't see as

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: Thank you,

Chair, and thank you today for coming to testify and
giving us all this information. So, when I came to

City Council, I knew that this was one committee that

I needed to be on, because I feel like my community

is suffering. We are literally driving in Throgs

Neck, Focus Point, Country Club, City Island, and

this is just our waterfront community. I live on the

other side of the district which is pretty land
locked, and the flooding is starting to become out of

2.2

2.3

this issue.

control on that end in Morris Park, Van Nest, Pelham Gardens, as well. I wanted to know that since we do have some-- sewer back-up complaints have increased in the beginning part of this year, I wanted to know what studies and assessments are doing as a Department that for my district specifically, an how we can increase this? And we need some

accountability and we need to know how we can fix

thank you, and I will say, I mean, this is a-- this is the core of the problem, right? The increase in wet weather sewer back-ups is reflective precisely of the change in precipitation that we have started to see really over the last 30 months. We'll see whether it's a blip or whether it is, as is predicted, really a hockey stick change because of climate change. but you know, the main reason that the first four months of FY24 showed such a spike over 23 is that as you'll recall, 2023-- 2022, calendar 22 was a drought year. Calendar 23 was a very rainy year. And so just as we point out in the PMMR, in September 2022 which is that first four months of FY23 there were 4.1 inches of rain. In

1

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

September 2023, there were 14.3 inches of rain. That's honestly-- and of course, one of those was the massive storm of September 29<sup>th</sup>, and that's really all you need to know, because when we get one of these tremendous rainstorms, inevitably there's a lot of wet weather related sewer back-ups. So that is an indication of the challenges we face in the whole sewer system. You know, we're very proud of the fact that over the last decade, you know, again, thanks to Tasios [sic] and his colleagues, we've dramatically reduced the number of dry weather sewer back-ups, right? And historically, that was the main cause of sewer back-ups, these, you know, fat [sic] bergs [sic] and other things. Now, climate change is throwing a new problem at us. We are doing a great deal of work on that. For the last 18 months we have been working on a comprehensive stormwater resilience strategy. The reality is, this is going to be a multi-year effort just to figure it out. The all pipes model that I mentioned in my testimony is one of the first big investments that we've made, but what that means is that really for the first time, we can actually start understanding, because the way the

sewer system works, you could have flooding or sewer

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

back-ups down here, down-stream, and the issue is you need to do projects up-stream. Or you could have flooding upstream, and really it's all about a bottleneck further downstream. Now we can start to understand that. The reality is the cost of upgrading all of our sewers is going to be dramatic. And we will probably next month. In PlaNYC we committed in early 24 to come out with a report. It will be a progress update. We will not have a plan by any stretch yet. But we are looking at tens of billions of dollars, even not to get to the point where we can absorb all of the water that Hurricane Ida sent to us. But even to get at what we think the "five or ten year storm" will be under climate change conditions. So, you know, it is certainly something for your district, but it's true across the City that this is of high priority. We've actually identified based on one target, and we don't have an empirical way to-- we have not yet come with a recommendation. That will be something that we start talking about with you, with the public about what service level we should aim for. But if we are to reach, just as an example, a 2.1-inch per hour-- traditionally, we've designed the sewers to absorb 1.75 inches of rain.

2.2

2.3

our water mains.

Hurricane Henri was 1.9 inches per hour. Hurricane

Ida was 3.75 in the worst place, 3.15 in Central Park

per hor. If we try to get to 2.1 inches per hour,

there are 86 places around New York City that we will

have to do massive amounts of construction. And so

we are going to be, again, coming to you al, coming

to the public with our thoughts on how we use a mix

of underground infrastructure, green infrastructure,

how we think as cost-effectively as possible, but one

of the realities that we are going to have to face is

that anything we do strategically on stormwater

resilience is going to have a significant impact on

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: Well, I just-CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] And
I'll just say that notwithstanding that the time
being up, I'll give the Council Member a little, you
know, latitude for a comment.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARMORATO: Okay. Thank
you. This is not just a blip. This has been going
on for many years, many years in this district. It's
not something that is just-- maybe it's gotten worse
over time with climate change, but this is constant
flooding throughout my entire district. And my

2 people are worth money. If it's billions of dollars,

30

3 | I say we do the studies, and I say we start to fix

4 | it, because the damage that it's causing, our

5 | homeowner, our tax paying homeowners, it's

6 outrageous. These people don't deserve it, and

7 | whatever we can do to fix it, we need to do and we

need to put the money into it.

1

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And I'll just -- I want thank you for bringing this, you know, very important topic to the forefront in the first question. I think that's appropriate. I'll mention just to mention that we submitted to the council leadership a plan for our April hearing to be on storm water. 15, 20 years ago I did a comprehensive stormwater management plan, and so I put forward a bill which is the Stormwater Management Plan 2.0, and of course, our intention as a council is to put that forward and then work with the Administration, you know, to make sure that we can-- you know, that we have a consistent vision that will work, and then that will be put into law. And so this is about as intense and effort as we can make in order to push back against the stormwater. And so the Commission and I have had many, many conversations about this,

2.2

2.3

but you and your constituents should, you know, rest assured that the issue of flooding and everything that— anything that, you know, your folks are going through, everyone else folks are going through, and this is a top priority for the Administration, a top priority for me as Chair, and a top priority for this committee. And so, so happy that you're a member of the committee now. And so— you bet. I recognize Council Member Zhuang for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER ZHUANG: Our community-- I don't have direct water. We cannot see the water in my district, but we do see the water when it's flooding. It's raining, heavy rain. We always see the water the in the basement, and [inaudible] here I still remember my husband drop my kids to school. When he come back all up to here, all wet. Later on, two hours later, the school called every parent, "Can you guys pick up your child form the school? Our school is flooded. And in my dis probably have the same issue as yours. All the catch basins, probably every single one you've cleaned, and also, during-- if any time has heavy rains, you will street people have bucket drain the water from the basement and dumping in the street, and the street is always

2.2

2.3

flooded. And the way your drive you feel like you're going through an ocean, and I see you guys said now our water is clean. We're going to see dolphins, whale, and the seahorse regally. If that issue not fixed, our basement will see those animals regularly also. So I really want to address this issue and get your attention. This-- what we need to do to fix. And I'm looking forward to work with you. And also, they have another questions, noise. We do have a lot of noise complaint about the big truck. Is there

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So, Council
Member, you know, on your first question, I would
imagine what you're describing with your children is
from that big storm on September 29<sup>th</sup>, right?

anything DEP is working on?

COUNCIL MEMBER ZHUANG: Yes.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And of course,
Brooklyn was the hardest hit. Brooklyn had the most
intense rain of anywhere in New York City that day.
So, your neighborhood was-- your part of the City was
particularly affected. You know, as I said to
Council Member Marmorato, you know, we know full
well. We've been talking about the need, as Chairman
Gennaro just pointed out to work-- we have been

re-paving's happen and the street grade changes--

25

2 COUNCIL MEMBER ZHUANG: [interposing]

3 Yeah.

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: sometimes that does cause a problem, and so I'd be very happy to follow up with you if you have particular blocks or streets that we should take a specific look at, I'm happy to do that. I will say I think we've done a very good job of catch basin inspection changes, as I said in my testimony, and we are increasing our capacity to clean the catch basins. Catch basins fail in two ways. Either they fill up with dirt and leaves and things like that. That requires DEP to go in with a special piece of equipment and scoop out the gunk so that the water can flow in and flow out. What often happens and what we saw a lot of during the Storm of September 29<sup>th</sup>, because it was autumn, is that the catch basins can also fail even if they're perfectly functioning underground if they get matted over. In fact, I know Council Member Restler, I saw an image of him on video going out there like a good citizen and solving a problem with a simple rake or a broom by clearing the catch basin and pulling that stuff aside.

2 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: What a show-off.

3 What a show-off.

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: You know, it's a-- I think he was wearing a cape at the time. It was tremendous. And you know, so we are-- that is kind of situation. Usually what happens is that water will subside over a relatively short period of time, and one of the things we did see on that day of September 29<sup>th</sup> is that water filled up very quickly, and then actually within an hour or so, in most parts even of Brooklyn that was hardest it, it resolved by the time sometimes our trucks got to sites that had been called it. There was no flooding anymore. are working, number one, as I mentioned in my testimony-- we have a new catch basin design that we think will make a big different in helping those situations. It basically provides a back-up catch basin if the one on street level gets covered over, gets matted over. There's kind of a secondary drain. That's helpful. And we are rolling that out now. It's a relatively small roll-out. How many did we do? A hundred over the last year. We have 160,000 catch basins across the city, so we have to think about how we can accelerate that retrofit. We put a

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 36
2	couple on Knickerbocker Avenue in Council Member
3	Nurse's district, and they got pretty good reviews.
4	Although, they won't solve the problem for September
5	29 <sup>th</sup> . And so and we are also beginning to think
6	about how we reengage with citizens about potentially
7	enlisting people to help us, because there is
8	literally no way that DEP or in fact the entire city
9	workforce could respond to every matted over catch
10	basin in the midst of a storm, and so the kind of
11	citizen action like what Council Member Restler did
12	is something that we do encourage people to do.
13	There's no safety risk. There's no hazard. There's
14	no specialized equipment with going ahead and doing
15	that. So it's a multi-faceted solution, but we've
16	invested a great deal of time and effort into making
17	sure the catch basins work.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER ZHUANG: Thank you,
19	Commissioner, and also I'm looking forward our
20	district also have some new catch basin happening in
21	my district.
22	COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I would love to
23	come walk the streets of your neighborhood with you
24	COUNCIL MEMBER ZHUANG: [interposing]
25	Thank you.

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: and we'll talk 3 about that together.

COUNCIL MEMBER ZHUANG: Thank you. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you, Council Okay, it's a little sort of Council question Member. politics here. Now, the next member who signed up for questions is Council Member Restler. However, my Delegation Chair, Council Member Williams has some questions that Council Member Restler is going to ask on her behalf, and so because she's going to get a little extra time, I don't want to get Council Member Holden and Nurse mad at me. And so we're going to jump over Lincoln, and he's always like a really good, and I'm going to recognize Council Member Holden followed by Council Member Nurse, and then Council Member Restler will do his questions, and some he's going to ask on behalf of my Delegation Chair, Council Member Williams. Everybody good with Okay, so with that I recognize Council Member Holden for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: And I want to echo Lincoln Restler's an inspiration to us all. Can we get the stick also from the-- how do you open up a

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 38 2 catch basin? You have a stick, a certain-- does it 3 have a hook on it, or? 4 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We don't want you 5 to open them. COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: We--6 7 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: [interposing] It's just what's on top. 8 9 COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: You just want to clear it, okay. 10 11 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: A rake or a 12 broom, that's all. 13 COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Anyway. Commissioner, the Mayor's City of Yes is proposing a 14 15 lot more over-development, and that kind of flies in 16 the face of some of the complaints you've seen or 17 you've heard today. My district floods regularly, as 18 you know, many other districts in Queens flood. 19 Southern Queens-- and I think Nantasha Williams is 20 going to talk about that or at least the questions 21 will be directed at that. The water table is very, 2.2 very high in that area. So there's flooding in a lot 2.3 of sections. Where does -- what about your input on

City of Yes? Have you spoken about this and probably

24

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 some of the neighborhoods that might not work in this
3 plan?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Look, from-first of all, I'll say I wear two hats, as you know, in this Administration, and as Chief Climate Officer there is nothing New York City can do for the planet that is more important than expanding our housing capacity. Every single additional person who can live in the five boroughs reduces the global carbon footprint, reduces our impact on the environment. That is why, first, the City of Yes for carbon neutrality was such a big innovation, and I'm so grateful to the City Council for enacting that, and I am a full supporter of the current City of Yes package that will be coming to you before too long. From the point of view of DEP, the thing that we are in ongoing conversation with the Department of City Planning on is just making sure that we have constant communication about where they are expecting growth to occur so that we can incorporate that into our sewer capacity investments. That's the main thing. And frankly, I don't-- it has been on occasion things around small scale distributed growth, like what is really encompassed in some of the City of Yes

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

The bigger challenges come from larger 2 proposals. 3 scale rezoning's where we have to make sure that our investments are timed so we don't wind up hindering 4 growth.

But the City of COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Yes is taking residential areas one and two-family homes and actually building units over garages, in the backyards, side yards, which you're going to have more concrete. You're going to have less green. That's being done across the City. It's not just in certain areas, low rise areas. It's across the City. So, it's a one-size-fits-all. As you heard, as you know, flooding is in a lot of areas, especially where overdevelopment went, you know, went first. That started it. So what the Councilwoman-- both councilwomen said about their neighborhoods flooding even before the climate change started really-started getting a lot of rain. We've had a history in my district of-- first of all, we don't have the electrical grid. Every time I get a 30 mile-an-hour wind, we have a blackout, every single time almost. So, any time-- I got a horrible electric grid, but my sewer system is again 30, 40 years behind the time.

Twenty-five years from now, we still-- all the

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 41 2 projects will not catch up to what we have now. Now, City of Yes is coming and saying we want to put 20, 3 4 30, 40 percent more housing in a particular area that's already experiencing flooding, and yes, we'll 5 figure it out is not really answer. We really need 6 7 you to weigh in and say this can't handle it. can't handle the current situation. We cannot --8 9 because we're just going to give more flooding to the

people now who are suffering. So, that's not an answer that-- you know, we'll see. We need more housing and we'll figure it out. That's not really

13 an answer.

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, Council

Member, look again, I am fully in support of the City

of Yes package that's currently working its way

through. I think DEP is perfectly positioned to

handle that, and again, I continue to believe that

ADUs and other innovations to help ensure that we can

alleviate the City's housing crisis are important. I

will point out—

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: [interposing] So, at any cost you're saying?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, I will point out that 13 New Yorkers whose lives were lost

2.2

2.3

during Hurricane Ida mostly lived in illegal basement apartments, and this Administration has continuously tried to get Albany to help us start the process of legalizing those illegal apartments. That's an indication of how much we need that kind. Those are—

- those are accessory dwelling units. What we are trying to do here is bring these out of the shadows and into the light and out of the basements which tend to be unsafe and into places where people whose—

- people's lives won't be at risk. I think that's really important.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Right, but again, there is a cost. And the cost is if the infrastructure is inadequate now, and you're not offering an upgrade in that area, and you want to build 20 percent, 30 percent more housing in that particular area without improving the infrastructure, that's a recipe for disaster. That is really questionable. So, again, you can support the City of Yes, but there's got to be, you know, carve-outs.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We-- well, I

don't know about carve-outs, but we have certainly

been in conversation with the Department of City

Planning about making sure that we are fully aware of

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

where development is expected. We will focus on that, but I also have to point out, and I stress this on a number of occasions, that an increase in the sanitary flow, right, of people flushing toilets and taking showers in combined sewer locations in the City which is two-thirds of the City, that is not going to cause flooding, right? Because our sewers are designed for storms, and stormwater, right-- I mean, remember if we get an inch of rain-- so our annual daily water consumption is a billion gallons a day. If we get one inch of rain across the five boroughs, that's five billion gallons of rainwater. And our sewers are designed generally to handle between 1.5 and 1.7. So we have built-in in our combined sewer areas, something between five and ten times the sanitary flow. So the sanitary flow increases from a relatively -- you know, if you quintuple, you know, stuff that happened in Williamsburg and other places -- like if you have a double and tripling, quadrupling of the population, we have to take that into account. 20 or 30 percent is not going to cause flooding. Now, again, I will--I say as I said to both of your colleagues who asked question before. We are absolutely focused on what

2.2

2.3

it will take to address flooding in the City. the sad reality is, that flooding is going to happen in your neighborhood whether its population stays the same or goes down or goes up until we make progress on our work, until we have the engineers we need to do the work, and until we figure out what it's going to cost and get the capital in our budget, and raise the water--

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: [interposing] And again, the infrastructure has to come first before building, and if that's not something that you recognize, then we're in trouble. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Well, I think it's time for me to jump in here, because I got some good news for Council Member Holden. Hopefully we can make this happen. You know, the time has lapsed anyway, but I have a bill, Bob, that's currently being drafted which would mandate that— and it sounds like the kind of thing you're going to want to sign onto, because we've seen it all over that they—Department of City Planning will do an up—zoning. you know, subterranean, you know, sewer infrastructure is not prepared for that, and if somebody wants to build a building then they have to—

45

- you know, then DEP charge them to infrastructure in the ground. Anyway, just to cut to it, my bill should it become law, would mandate that the subterranean infrastructure be built out to accommodate, you know, whatever is coming with the new zoning before the new zoning can actually take effect. Now, of course, we'll be going against the forces that are pushing the City of Yes and whatever, and the Administration's for it, and you know, the leadership of the Council, whatever, but I think it's a common sense bill to make sure-- it would be a common sense law that the sewer infrastructure has to be able to handle whatever is envisioned by the new zoning. That's like the crux of what the bill's going to do. I think you're going to like that. know, thank you for your good questions as always. appreciate that. And with that, I recognize Council Member Nurse for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And I trust Council Member Nurse so well that I can take a little break and I don't have to worry that anything is going to happen, because Sandy's--

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: [interposing] The hearing's not going to go off the rails.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Sandy's got it, okay? So, I happily recognize Council Member Nurse for questions.

too want to put for the-- I want to put on the record that I too have cleaned a catch basin, just not on camera, but maybe I will. I need to be a better politician. So, I have just some silly questions, because I-- the testimony was very comprehensive, and because I've just been on the committee for a while. I feel like I know all the answers that you're saying to some of the questions. But I did have a question on the RFEI on anaerobic digestion and if you had any major takeaways or things that you've learned from that process or general updates, and then was wondering if DEP was accessing any IRA or other federal funding?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Thank you,

Council Member. I don't have a ton of news to share,

but you know, what you're referring to just so the

others on the committee know, last year we put out

actually three RFEIs around different aspects of the

47

circular economy for organics processing, for biosolids reuse and for bio gas capture and reuse. We've taken the responses to them and we are incorporating them into our plans to expand our role in the circular economy. I'm really excited about that. I think the -- you know, a couple of takeaways that I see is that there is real opportunity, right? And part of the reason we did that is we needed to make sure that what we understood about the -- what the market was interested in was up to date because the world has really changed on this topic over the last couple of years, as you know as well as anybody. So now I think we are well-poised for that. As it relates to the IRA, we are very much working on something. We are not yet at a point where I can announce it, but I hope within weeks we can say something really positive on that, but we are certainly-- you know, as you know, Deputy Mayor Joshi [sp?], you know, is tasked by the Mayor with leading an effort that Joe leads on behalf of DEP with making sure that we are absolutely maximizing every dollar from the IRA and the BIL that we possibly can, and that is part of our strategy.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Okay. I just have one other question. How has it been going with the new Bureau of Coastal Resiliency and the new DEP Borough Commissioners we've discussed at previous hearings?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, the
Borough Commissioners, we are well behind schedule, I
will acknowledge. We did start— I think they posted
at the end of last year. Yeah, so we are in the midst
of recruiting for them. we have got— as with any
recruiting process for five roles simultaneously, we
are a little bit ahead in the process on some than
others, but we are actively doing that, and we are in
fact— my colleague, Beth DeFalco, the Deputy
Commissioner for Public Affairs and Communications is
essentially redesigning her bureau around having the
presence of these Borough Commissioners. So I think
that'll be a really powerful force later this year
when we get them all on board.

COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: Okay. Sounds good. Thank you so much for-- just wanted to acknowledge and thank you for all the work you've been doing in the Bushwick community from the little micro pilots just coming out. It's been really-- you

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 49 know, it's nice when a city agency is actually able 2 3 to deliver. It's been really great. So, thank you. 4 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I think we're just taking the reins here. Chairman's going to 5 regret it when he gets back. But I will say while 6 7 he's not listening how much we appreciate Chair 8 Gennaro and his like expert and thoughtful leadership at the Committee. I was saying nice things about you James. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [off mic] 12 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Well, she was 13 done. 14 COUNCIL MEMBER NURSE: I passed it over. 15 I thought that's what the cough drop was about. 16 [inaudible] the reigns. 17 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Because she 18 actually chaired the last committee, you know, 19 because I couldn't be here, so now she just acts as 20 chair anytime she wants. So, save me the work. 21 like I said, Council Member Restler is going to be--2.2 he asks his questions and those of Council Member 2.3 Williams, and yeah so, I'm back just to gum up the works here. Sorry about that, Lincoln. Just go get 24

25

'em.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Thank you very
3 much, Chair, I really appreciate it. And I--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] And I just mention that we're joined by Council Member Avilés. I want to recognize her good presence here. Happy to have here. Once again, sorry for the interruption.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I appreciate it, sir. I really just want to start by echoing Council Member Nurses' sentiments. We've had a great working relationship with Dep on a range of issues. most recently I was thrilled that your team was willing to work with us to relocate an affordable housing development on water tunnel number three access site in Bed-Stuy so we're preserving an amazing community garden while ad-- while securing the affordable housing that we need for our community. We've got-we're in the beginning stages on I hope really dynamic green infrastructure projects in McCarren Park that are critically important to our community. The Gateway to Greenpoint projects has been in the works since you were in the Mayor's Office multiple mayors ago, and it's finally coming to fruition thanks to you and your team's great work. And

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

there's some new-- you know, and I appreciate thoughts around how we can strengthen the long-term control plan for Newtown Creek. And you know, you mentioned and Council Member Nurse mentioned the importance of keeping our storm drains clear, and we're really excited about the preliminary conversations we've had to encourage more neighbors to be able to adopt a drain and map that and track that and think about how we can do a better job with maintaining the drains and the storm catch basins in our community are clear. I did-- and I will just say because it was referenced, the September 29<sup>th</sup> storm where I was out in South Williamsburg where much of the Broadway Triangle area was flooded. You know, just this morning DEP was out at Walton and Harrison working on the catch basins there. So we really appreciate that and it makes a difference. I know that these are tough issues to solve for, but we appreciate your responsiveness and your partnership really across our district. I have a few areas that I was hoping to ask some questions on. I just want to first start with perhaps the most frustrating issue that we've worked on together which is at Newtown Creek where, you know, national grid was

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

52

supposed to deliver a product for us about a decade ago that appears to continue to have problems. I get emails from my constituents on a daily basis that things don't seem to be working well. Can you give us a status update from your standpoint on how things are going and what the path forward is?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Happy to do Thank you, Council Member, and I will, you know, reciprocate the thanks. We enjoy working with you and I want to acknowledge particularly on Gateway to Greenpoint and the McCarren Park efforts, the great work of Angela Licata, our deputy Commissioner for Sustainability. So, the bio gas facility at Newtown Creek-- another thing frankly that dates back to my days in the Bloomberg Administration as you probably know-- finally in operation most of the time. It had a really rough first year, and frankly we had a number of issues with our partners at National Grid over the way they informed us when they had issues. Now, in fairness to them, we are in pretty close contact. We have ironed out protocols for how they have to let us know when things are going wrong. Sometimes things go wrong that are either they're scheduled maintenance that has to

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

happen on a piece of infrastructure that handles natural gas, right? I mean, that's obvious. One of the things that has been happening that we're concerned about is there have been a lot false alarms being tripped by the various safety sensors, and of course, if something happens you have to take it deadly seriously. And so that led to a disappointing in-service percentage in its first year. And we are just about, maybe almost to the day, at the one-year anniversary of its service period. As I said, we have had some frank exchanges of views with our partners. We have a new set of protocols so we are feeling better informed. And one thing we wanted to do so that your constituents don't have to like take their binoculars out and check the flare, just this week after some really good by-- Jane's not here, but Jane Gajwani and her team and our IT folks. On DEP's website, we now have a real-time status monitor as to whether the bio gas system is working. So you can go at any moment to check whether our flare is firing.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: That's great.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And within a couple of weeks, we expect also to have a direct feed from National Grid system. So at least in terms of

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

that kind of transparency, I think we're making a lot of progress. Now, you know, our -- and I have -- I am personally probably on the phone with National Grid every other week on this topic. Jane's probably on the phone with them every other day. You know, what they are saying is look, it's a complex piece, kind of first of its kind. It's inevitable that the first year is going to be rocky. Don't' worry, year two is going to be much better. And it's a plausible argument. I think now that we have a better sense of how quickly we will know, we will see. Of course, we want to hope for the best, right? We don't want them to fail. We are in a 20-year partnership with them. I don't want to wind up in a position where we wind up having to sue them or try to kick them out or something like that. That's not the right way to go, but you know, we will see and we will be critical, because you know, I think your frustration we share. I think there's good will on that side, but we want to make sure that it is as important to them as it is to the city, because as you know as well as anybody, that is a cornerstone of our circular economy strategy. And if at some point in the future we are going to do bio gas capture at other treatment

plants, and if we are going to harness that gas to
help buildings comply with Local Law 97 and we are
going to use it as part of our organics

5 infrastructure, we have to make sure it's working.

6 So that's a top priority.

1

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I could to agree with you more. I think it was two years ago to the day at our Preliminary Budget hearing that I blew a gasket on the fact that we were two decades in the making and still didn't have a working product, and Chair Gennaro followed up with me immediately, connected me with senior folks at National Grid. did bi-monthly calls with them or twice a month calls with them throughout until it got launched and have been frustrated by the percentage of time that it's actually been in operation. The data I have is about 75 percent for most of year one. You know, they say they have to-- I hear you that there are times that they have to bring it offline, but that's a lot lower than we were anticipating and we have not been getting good responses. I appreciate greater transparency. I appreciate them having better protocols in place for all of us to be able to hold them accountable, and I appreciate that you're

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

56

continuing to be hands-on and making sure that National Grid takes this as seriously as they need to. I had other questions, but let me go to Nan's, because she asked me to. So, actually, just briefly, I just want to follow on Council Member Nurse, is that okay? One second. I was really excited about the coastal resiliency announcement last year, and just to have been-- it was a little hard in our briefing materials to get a-- I think because it's probably a new unit to get a full understanding. Could you give us a breakdown both of the MOCJ headcount and the coastal resiliency headcount, and-for the FY25 Adopted Budget, Preliminary Budget excuse me.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Let me-- so I And I apologize actually to Council Member believe. Nurse. I answered half of your question, not the other half, so I'm glad Council Member Restler picked it back up, because -- of course. BCR is super important. So, Laurian [sic] joined the team last-joined the team last fall, and I believe in the Preliminary Budget there is literally one line in the Bureau of Coastal Resilience, which is her. That was by design That was by agreement with OMB when we

57

announced it because that we asked her to do was come on board and figure out what a structure for BCR would be. We also have about 10 sewerage treatment workers and figure out what a structure for BCR would be. We also have about 10 sewerage treatment workers. Are they in a BCR line?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICE MURIN: Right now they're still over--

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: [interposing] BWT, so before the bureau was really set up in the budget, we hired 10 people under the sewerage treatment worker, civil service title, and started to train them to be the crew that will maintain the flood gates. So, in effect BRC has 11 people and you've got two, three-- two people, right, two people that we've kind of loaned internally. So she's kind of working with a team of three plus this filed ops crew of 10. And now that she's a couple of months-of course, there wasn't enough time between her start date and December's work on the January Plan. We now in discussion with OMB about what BCR should be To your point about OMB, we now-- we staffed at. have 43 lines within MOCEJ. I apologize. I will have

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

2.2

2.3

2 to get back to you with what the current headcount 3 is. There are a number of vacancies at MOCEJ.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: When you follow up on that, could we also just get a breakdown from FY21 to the represent so we just understand how the agency, the headcount and how many spots were filled?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: yeah, we can certainly do that. And of course, as you know-- if I'm thinking correctly, FY21 it was still two offices, right? It was sustainability and resilience. And --

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
[inaudible] was it not? It's okay. You--

merged it. But in an-- we'll-- I will certainly-we'll get you the couple of years look-back so you
can do a reasonable comparison, and you know, one of
the things we are looking at with the future of BCR
is to aggregate some of the roles that the previous
mayor's Office of Resilience had played. We're in an
ongoing conversation between DEP and MOCEJ around
what resilience functions remain at MOCEJ?
Inevitably there are some that are cross-cutting that
you really want in the Mayor's Office. That's a lot

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

that you probably want in the operating agency. Ando there might be some movement back and forth, but also for example, you know, until BCR was created, it was actually assumed that DOT would take over the maintenance of ESCOR [sic]. Those lines at DOT were never funded, and so the conversation right now is even though it was always kind of an outstanding liability for the city in the future, we are now working with OMB to get those things [inaudible].

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I'll just jump in for a second, because of course the -- Mayor Bloomberg had established Office of Long-term planning and sustainability, and then I thought it was a good idea that that be put into law for, you know, perpetuity and I added resilience to that, because heretofore there was not a resilience office. so the parsing of how the resilience or, you know, resiliency or whatever you want to call it gets done either through the office of resiliency that's part of the [inaudible] that I set up in law-- do we have to a law to kind of figure that out, to kind of make sure that the-- that the new bureau at DEP is fully consistent with prior Local Law which puts it in the Mayor's Office?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Council Member, I'll take another look, or Mr. Chairman. I don't think there is any inconsistency because, you know, as is appropriate, laws like that are generally written with some vagueness and discretion, but I will say that I think we may be coming to you this year with a request to formalize coastal resilience as part of DEP's mission.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: You could generally—it's my way, so to speak, when I see something good and it's working, is to you know, do the Hollywood walk of fame kind of thing where it's in concrete and that's the way it is. And so that successive Administration come along and they want to shuffle the deck, and sorry it's the law, you know? If they want to change the law they can try, you know, but that's—you know, it—

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: [interposing]
Happy to stick my hand in cement [sic] with you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, if it works, let's just crystalize it and have that be the way it is.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Sounds good.

25 | Thank you.

2.2

2.3

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: And I would be eager to co-prime such legislation and support it with you. I think it's a great idea. Just on behalf of Council Member Williams, I think we all know that-- you know, you've heard from everybody complaining about flooding and concerns in their district, but Southeast Queens is without and about ground zero. Council Member Williams wrote a letter on behalf-with every single city, state, and federal elected official representing Southeast Queens in January of this year asking DEP and DEC to begin quarterly public meetings starting in May of 2024 about how joint city and state action can help address the groundwater flooding issue, which I believe according to Council Member Williams who cites the U.S. Geological Survey data, groundwater table in Southeast Queens was 40 feet higher in 2013 compared to its lowest levels in the 70s and 80s. Her office has followed up since the letter was sent in February and March and is hoping for an official response in writing, but I think seeking any information today about DEP's plans to work with DEC and the Southeast Queens delegation to begin addressing the issues caused by the end of groundwater pumping in the

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Southeast Queens community. She's seeking a

commitment from DEP today to participate in these

quarterly public meetings with DEC in two months.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Thank you, Council Member. Look, groundwater -- first of all, I need to point out, groundwater is an issue increasingly across the city and around the country. One of the things we're seeing is that as sea level rises, that pushes water underground and so coastal communities across the board are seeing their water tables go up. We've done several things on this issue over the last year or year and a half. first is we finally registered the USGS? Not yet. So last month, we started with the U.S. Geological Survey where we inevitably took us a year to do the contact, but we got it done. Where we're working with them to a comprehensive set of drills of wells-to drill a comprehensive set of wells across the City so we can start measuring where the water table is across New York. We do not have reliable data on that across the City and we need that. The other thing that we've done -- I know many of her constituents have argued that well, DEP just needs to restart the wells, and so, you know, I'm sure you

starting them up for the sake of--

25

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: [interposing]

Well, let me be clear, that was the idea that a number of the residents and advocates in that neighborhood have been arguing for. Now, for the same reason that—reading between lines, I'm going to hear you saying you don't want to drink that water, right? One of their things we found is it's polluted enough that we can't just pull it out and

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

to hear you saying you don't want to drink that water, right? One of their things we found is it's polluted enough that we can't just pull it out and dump it into Jamaican Bay or even into the ocean, right? We would have to treat it, and the pump stations having been unused for nearly 30 years at this point cannot just be restarted. We do not have a final cost estimate. We will work towards a closer one and of course it requires a conversation with DDC because any systematic groundwater pumping and dumping of groundwater will require DEC permits, but the cost of restarting the pump stations is between-somewhere between \$500 million and one billion dollars. Not only do we think we would have to basically build new pump stations, but if we have to treat these through a -- treat this water through a traditional wastewater treatment plant, our Jamaica wastewater treatment facility cannot handle it, and so there would have to be an expansion of some other

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

facility created to do that treatment. One of the things that has led us to do, and we reached out a couple of weeks ago to the Queens Borough President office is we really have to start understanding the scope of this problem. There are homes across New York City, across Long Island, across everywhere where you have basement flooding, right, and ground water intrusion, and you know, the thing we have to think about is whether the scope of this problem first in that neighborhood and then frankly across the City is one where a large scale systematic solution like the -- we're talking about geoengineering here. We're talking about intervening to change the earth for the convenience of our buildings, and that kind of effort to lower the water table, not to mention the EIS we would probably have to do for that. We have to think about what it actually protects. Right now, we've actually only been able to get a list of 60 addresses that the Borough President's office tells us that they have self-identified as having a problem with ground water flooding. We-- a couple of years ago, DEP tried literally going door to door in some of the affected neighborhoods, and most people refused to answer

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

66

questions. It is entirely possible that we have some illegal basement apartments or other things like that which lead residents not to want to engage with the City, which is why we reached out to the Borough President's Office for his help in maybe helping us quantify this problem, but as you can imagine, if we're going to think about a \$500 to-- \$500 million to one billion dollar problem, if it's really only 60 homes, it's going to be far more logical to do that on a home by home, sum pump, French drain in the basement kind of solution than to do the geoengineering. The other thing we have to look at, and this is what this USGS data will begin to help us understand -- helping us understand is, is this really just a southeast Queens's problem or is this something that's been happening citywide. And you know, anecdotally, I mean, in you know, Red Hook-you have Red Hook, right? No. Who's that? Council Member, of course, you've got Red Hook. Your constituent, my Deputy Commissioner, has ground water in her basement on a regular basis. I talk to her. So we know that that is not just a southeast Queens thing. So the bottom line is we are taking this situation seriously. However, it think people have

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 67 to appreciate there is no easy panacea for this. 2 So 3 we will work in earnest, but huge sums of money to 4 solve undefined problems. We have to be thoughtful before we move on. COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Totally hear all 6 7 that, and Council Member Williams, I think, has a 8 number of suggestions and ideas for how to potentially help. Is there a time frame by which you plan to respond to the letter from January? 10 11 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We have a draft. 12 We have not actually worked in coordination with DEC 13 on this. So we're going to answer on our own behalf first. We'll see what DEC says, and then we will 14 15 figure how to work together. 16 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Appreciate. 17 Thank you very much. Thank you, Chair. 18 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. 19 you, Council Member Restler. It is my privilege to recognize Council Member Avilés for questions. 20 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Hello. Thank you 21 2.2 so much, Chair. Thank you to DEP for being here. I 2.3 think earlier we've talked a lot about flooding, so we're going to go back on topic. As you know, 24

Commissioner, I represent District 38 which includes

25

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

68

Red Hook and Sunset Park. We have seen increasing sewer back-up complaints rise quite significantly, and we're on track to have nearly 38 percent increase in sewer back-up complaints. This is truly a significant issue in our district, and with portions of our industrial waterfront also experiencing flooding and sewerage in the streets any time there's a rainstorm. I'd like to hear more about it and forgive me if you've already covered this, but how does DEP plan to address this issue, particularly in my district and on Third Avenue where we have the BQE overheard which is additionally raining down its water in addition to all the other water. We haven't seen any discernable investment in addressing this issue, particularly in Third and Second Avenue. Well, let's-- all over the district that's a problem. Let's talk particularly about Third Avenue where my residents have been trying to address this issue, and quite frankly, extremely frustrated where you will hear some direct testimony later -- what the agency is doing to address these issues?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, Council

Member, first of all, and it is true, we talked a

little bit about this before you arrived. So just to

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

69

recap, 20-- so, you're referring the PMMR results that compare the first four months of fiscal year 24 which is basically the later half of calendar year 23 with the first four months of fiscal year 23 which is basically the last several months of 2022. significant uptick is directly a result of the fact that 2022 was a drought year. We had an extraordinarily dry summer, and most of the state of New York-- happily not New York City because our reservoir system -- but most of the state of New York was under a drought restrictions. 2023 was--September of 2023 was the second wettest September in New York City's history, and when we have massive rain storms, particularly like the one on September 29th which particularly affected the northern part of Brooklyn and a lot of our district, that will inevitably lead to a significant rise. So we actually don't believe yet that this is necessarily indicative of a permanent trend, so I don't fully agree with the projection of where we will end up this year. It is highly dependent on the weather. We do have a number of investments going on in your district, and I can get back to you with them, and I have to tell you I don't know-- I don't know it well

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 enough to know what the situation on Third is, but
3 I'm happy to visit and walk the streets with you.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yes, we definitely would like to arrange that, and in fact, have been in conversation with staff on a-- I'd love to know if the agency can provide us with the complaints that it has seen in terms of sewer overflow and from 49<sup>th</sup> Street to 51<sup>st</sup> Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, including both sides of that -- of Third Avenue which is quite wide, and I'd love to see it over a very long period of time. I don't know how long the agency tracks this, and part of the long time frame is because this-- if you talk to any resident on those streets, they will tell you this persistent issue has persisted over 15 years and they have not seen any investment. So, I guess along those lines are really addressing the challenges in earnest and with climate change is only getting worst. In terms of -- how does DEP address the issue when homeowners are in charge of repairing their portion of their connection to the sewer line when the City is neglecting its investment in streets and the streets are collapsing because they are We also suffer from a good number of sink

2.2

2.3

holes. How is it that homeowners are on the hook for the fact that the City hasn't invested in these streets and we're allowing them to collapse? Just putting in asphalt into a hole is a temporary solution for a couple months and then we have the same pothole there, and it's affecting homeowners, and then we're asking homeowners to pay bills for their portions of sewer lines that are being collapsed because the whole street is collapsing anyway? I'm trying to figure out like where does the responsibility of the City lie here when the streets are collapsing?

Member, look, I will—— I would be happy to explore that topic with you further. It is a little bit contrary to my understanding, and so we should discuss it. The way I understand it is, if a failure in the City's infrastructure damages private property no matter what the situation, then the City will be liable, right? And a homeowner in that circumstance should be filing a comptroller claim to seek damages, and if it is in fact due to a lack of maintenance of City infrastructure, then the Comptroller will find in favor of the homeowner and pay the claim. The

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

72

other thing I will point out, and unfortunately I do see this, right? We see this all the time, that frankly people don't think about the fact that they own the entire service connection to the water main, that entire pipe out to where the water main is, and the sewer line out to the sewer in the street. have a program which I wish more people would take advantage of which is the service line insurance We actually updated it this year, so it'll run for another nearly five years. You know, generally this insurance company that we partner with gets very good reviews for its timeliness, its responsiveness, its claims. It's part of the negotiation where we took advantage of the contract's ability for us to extend it. We negotiated a number of improvements, so the coverage is now more comprehensive. It covers some things that had been the main source of disputes over the last many years. It also includes -- and Council Member Gennaro and Council Member Holden, you particularly would probably appreciate this. we've had a number of issues where-- not that many, but occasionally we have issues where somebody's service line or sewer

line has to be replaced and a tree has to get cut

2.2

2.3

month?

\$21.99.

- down and then you have to pay the tree restitution

  which can be very expensive. We now have a fund to

  cover that so that that doesn't get in the way of

  helping the homeowner, and it is-- what is it, \$18 a
- 7 CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER MURIN: It's
- 9 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Okay. Isn't
  10 that tier two?
  - CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER MURIN: [inaudible]

back to you, but it's roughly \$20 a month, and you know, when a service line needs to be repaired, that can be between \$10-\$20,000. So we really recommend that people take it. You can opt into it. It's an opt-in program. It comes on your water bill, so it's very easy to pay. And something on the order of 250,000 New York City households already subscribe to this, and we are going to be doing—the Chairman has it. We are going to be doing some advertising, aptly funded by our partners, so not using water rate money, to make rate payers aware of this, because we think that is the kind of thing that can help. We do

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, so--

2.2

2.3

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: [interposing] And you know, we're an industrial waterfront community which means we have a lot of signs that say, "Don't-trucks are not allowed on this block." And then you see nothing but tractor trailers running up and down the block. So this is part of the issue. We don't have any design, designed mechanisms to stop those trucks. So the truth of the matter is, in an industrial community we're overrun by trucks, and none of these streets can sustain that, and they're all sinking, and we-- I need to know what systematic assessment are we doing of these streets so that we don't have residents and their cars and trucks falling into the ground.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And I'll just say that the time is expired, but I'm happy to give the Council Member a little latitude on this very important question.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you, Chair.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So, Council

Member, I will point out sink holes happens for a

variety of reasons, some of which fall to DEP to

address and many of which do not. So, if a sinkhole
is caused by a leaking water main or a sewer main,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

then of course we address it. and you know, that is where the work that our Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations is done with these pipe doctors to address water main breaks and find leaks before they have a problem. Basically we have -- the two most common emergency calls we get are either a sink hole, which is a water main break that hasn't really burst out onto the top, or a water main break where it goes straight. Those fall to us, and you know, realistically, I think the path we are on, thanks to Deputy Mayor Joshi's advocacy and support from OMB, we've been able to expand that pipe listening technology which started out just in Manhattan. now a five borough effort, so I'm really proud of that. That just started last year, so we'll really see the first fruits of that in Brooklyn and Queens and the Bronx over the next year or two. So that's, I think, the main strategy for us. And you know, for the other structural issues, I fear I have to defer to my colleagues at DOT and DDC, but I will say wearing both my DEP hat and from the perspective of the Chief Climate role, we made a commitment in PlaNYC last year also to look into a low emissions zone, and one of the two places, we said that Hunt's

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Point and Red Hook or Red Hook, Sunset Park were actually the two places where we thought that would be appropriate to start. Low emission zones are an approach. LA has done a version. London has done the most aggressive one where it basically singles out high-emission vehicles and charges them or requires different activity from them. And what we see-- you know, London has applied this really for all sorts of vehicles in its central city, but our perspective was that in New York if we're going to take this approach, we really need it to address these hubs, particularly at the distribution centers that have gotten so heavily concentrated in places like Red Hook and Sunset Park and the South Bronx. That is something that we are actively pursuing. is a top priority of Deputy Mayor Joshi. She and I talk about it on a probably weekly basis. And it is something that our -- my colleague, Deputy Commissioner Julie Lubin who runs our Bureau of Environmental Compliance who's in charge of air enforcement. She's not here today, but our Bureau of Environmental Compliance and MOCEJ are working very much on that, and I hope over the next month or two to have some progress to share.

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you very much. Just talking to my district office as I'm here. So I'm here and there. And thank you very much for your good questions, Council Member. So, now I'm up. start, I heard Commissioner make reference to Angela I'm happy to see you. We were buddies along time, and thanks for being here. And Rob Cataldo [sp?] from City Legislative Affairs, I want to shout him out for his good work, and now he works for the Committee and that gets me off the hook for not responding to his last text message to me, but he's a great guy. I'm going to walk through the Commissioner's statement where I made some notes as he was reading it to me, and then I'll go onto other questions. First is actually to Joe Murin, because I understand that you function also as the Executive Director of the Water Board.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER MURIN: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Now, you know, you're a DEP employee and you're here and we're doing oversight over DEP. I don't' want to poke my nose too much into Water Board business, because they're their own little entity or whatever, but I'm speaking

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

to you as someone who has knowledge of what that entity does. The Mayor this year in the budget asked for [inaudible] proposal to take a \$440 million rental payment, and I won't bore the audience with the whole story. The rental payment which was originally conceived as a way of paying off the pre-1985 DEP general obligation debt before-- that was back in the days when DEP used to-- was online with everyone else for, you know, capital monies. then we went to the Water Board, Water Finance Authority Construct where Water Finance Authority goes to Wall Street, borrow money, issues bonds, does whatever, and then it became a fee for service thing, and meters and all that, and then the question was what do we do with this accumulated pre-1985 general obligation DEP debt, and hence the rental payment was born to pay that down. And what was-- you know, rental payment of the year was equal to-- this is for everyone's edification -- was equal to the debt service on the pre-1985 general obligation debt, and that was the-- that was what the rental payment was, and so it was that amount or-- and this is the Trojan horse that was built into the rental payment, was that it would be the debt service of the pre-1985

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

80

general obligation debt or 15 percent of the Water Finance Authority debt, whichever level-- you know, whichever amount was higher. So, during the early years of the Bloomberg Administration, the lines crossed, so to speak. The pre-1985 G.O. debt service was lower than the 15 percent of the Water Finance Authority debt, and so what mayors would do, they would take the water payment -- they would take the rental payment in full. They would pay off the debt service of the pre-1985 debt, and then they would keep the change and put it into the general fund. Ιf I were DEP, I wouldn't like this, because people are paying their water bill and they are-- they are under the assumption that when they pay their water bill that they're paying for water and sewer operations, not for the Parks Department, the Police Department, and all these other -- you know. And so now we're in a situation where the pre-1985 general obligation debt is zero. The 15 percent of the Water Finance Authority debt is \$300 million or whatever it is, something about around there. And last year, the Mayor didn't ask for a rental payment. That's nice because rental payment is a scam, because there's no pre-1985 debt. It's just free money that budget

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 81 directors like to get their hands on, and when this 2 all happened, I used to work in OMB back in the days 3 4 in 1985. That's where I worked, in the Capital Division, and so I knew all about this, knew about, you know, Water Finance Authority that's going to get 6 7 DEP capital funding kind of out of our hair, and it's a Trojan horse that's built into this, and some day 8 we're going to make a lot of money off of this. a lot of giggles around, you know, DEP back in-- OMB 10 11 back in those days, but I was new, I didn't have 12 anything to do with this. I was there, but it wasn't 13 And so here we are. so the Mayor has asked for the full rental payment for FY25 and wants to kind of 14 15 do like a reach-back because he's asked for \$440 16 million, and if I'm not mistaken, that would be the 17 \$300 million full rental payment for the water rate 18 thing yet to happen for FY25, and he passed the-- he

20 he's asking for it almost like retroactively or

21 whatever. Is that a fair assessment of what's going

missed the opportunity to ask for it in 2024, but

22 on?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER MURIN: Yes

24

2.3

they build in the ability to kind of do that.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO:

Okay.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

financial, you know, happenings during the course of

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

the year, you may be running-- as case and point, we want to-- vacancy rates, so you may have money left over from the budget because you're not filling all the--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER MURIN: So, those all come together in terms of--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Yeah, but still \$440 million that walks out of the pot and goes into the general fund that is ultimately going to mean either in one gulp or over several gulps, that's going to have an impact on the water rates to the, you know, to the tune of 11 points. There's just kind of no way out of that.

than I would say because we do also have, you know, certain carry-forward cash that we have in the system that could help mitigate that as well. Now, that also means we are eating into some of that if we were going to use, you know, just that to fund the rental payment, but then it also gives us the opportunity if we don't foresee that the rental payment is going to be coming in future years, that we could build up

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

oselv

those reserves over time. So we work very closely with OMB, you know, as the--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER MURIN: myself as the Executive Director and the Water Board and DEP, to make sure-- and with the Water Finance Authority on the financing side, to make sure that we're moderating and keeping--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER MURIN: all of those inputs as conservative or as realistic as possible.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: But it is also the case that if the \$440 million was not taken, then that would be-- then all these other mechanisms that you're doing about, you know, this money's here, this money's there, you know, that could be used for the system to hold down water rates in the future. I'm sticking with, you know, from my own-- you know, my own simplistic view of things, that \$440 million is 11 rate points, and I'm going with that. So,--

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: [interposing]

Council Member, we will do everything we can to--

2.2

2.3

that. You did a great job. Going through the

Right, so yeah. so the -- so, across the course of the year, the Delaware aqueduct supplies about 50 percent of our total water consumption, the Catskill about 40 percent, and the Croten [sic] system about 10 percent on average.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: On average. fluctuates.

> CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yep.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: You know, and we dispatch the reservoirs and those three aqueducts based on a number of factors. Core to the entire program that we've been working on for more than a decade has been planning to make sure that the City's

number -- yeah. So we have a number of strategies

service lines, Lead and Copper Rule-- and now you did

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

93

2 | indicate that-- make these little cryptic notes here.

3 Now, the financing for that, you did indicate later

4 on was going to bear the bulk, and then-- oh, here's

5 what I wanted. About New York State arbitrarily

6 restricting New York City to \$24 million. Is that

State money or are they allocating federal funds?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: This is all

9 federal money under the bipartisan infrastructure law

10 | that the states are in charge of distributing, and

11 you know, we were quite frustrated. We responded to

12 | the competitive opportunity. According to the

13  $\parallel$  criteria, we scored at the top of the proposals. We

14 were expecting we would get 100 percent of what we

15 asked for, and then the state decided they were going

16 | to impose a new rule that said no municipality can

17 get more than 25 percent of the pot, and they gave us

18 | their cut.

19 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And we are kind of

20 helpless to flex on them or whatever? It's not like-

21

1

7

8

22 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: You know, we have

23 | been-- as you know, I have been outspoken about this.

24 | We've had support from Congresswoman Meng,

share across the board would be helpful.

since he -- since he took on the job, anyways.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 96 Because it just like irks me, and I know it hurts 2 3 everybody and it's not fair. Now, when they do that, 4 it doesn't-- this is the second floor, right? It's not DEC, right? 5 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: It's-- so 6 7 technically, it is the environmental facilities 8 corporation that makes the decision. EOC [sic] is kind of a joint operation between the Department of Health and DEC. I would imagine the Governor's 10 11 office is a participant in this kind of decision-12 making, but I couldn't say. 13 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, okay. you. And we already mentioned about the Laurian 14 15 Farrell and the new coastal resiliency. Do you mind 16 if I put in an Ellis [sic] request to do this, and 17 then we do it at the appropriate point? I would just 18 like to be the one to do it. And so I just want to 19 put in the--20 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: [interposing] 21 Always happy to work with you--2.2 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Yeah.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: to enshrine good

25

23

24

ideas in law.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Yep.

a current contract which is good.

99

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We did both. And so, you know, hopefully we'll see some positive benefit from the fact that now there is a new salary that is still-- that is higher than it was.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yep.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And a number of our officers are going to get back-pay. At the same time, there have been changes in the state law that actually make it easier for Police Departments to poach form each other across the state, every-including PD.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO:

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And we've already -- that took effect in October, and we're already seeing the impacts of that.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Now, when they get trained, do they have their own-- oh, okay, yeah, you mentioned that they have their academy is in

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

impact of that--

because they ask a lot of the stuff I was going to ask. Okay, here's one. I'll just read it verbatim. The November Plan included reductions to MOCEJ for a total savings of \$4.1 million in FY24, and well, that probably means FY25. And \$2.5 million in the outyears, that's the narrative. The question, first question, what program/reports were delayed or

downsized as a product of this PEG. So what was the

it. That was a combination of a couple of things. I don't think there's any significant impact, and in fact, some of it is a benefit to the public. So a couple of these were about timing issues. So, for example, our Environmental Justice Report is behind schedule. We've been working very closely with our Environmental Justice Committee.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yep.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So, I think they're all fully aware of the reasons why, and I'm very pleased. We expect it to come out next month, and I'm really pleased with the content. But as a result, there was money built into the budget that we're not going to be spending this year, so it's

factors here.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah.

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: As you know,

MOCEJ is kind of a cobbled-together staff, lines on a

number of different agencies. Some of the staff-
and I don't know if we have the numbers at-hand, but

some of them are on Mayor's Office lines, some are--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: on DCAS lines, a lot of them are on DEP lines. Because DEP worked very hard back in the fall to get agreement from OMB that we got exempted relatively quickly from the hiring freeze, there's been some hiring that MOCEJ has been able to do on its DEP-funded lines, but the hiring freeze that, as you know, was only lifted weeks ago, froze all of its non-DEP lines, and so a lot of those vacancies were stuck. We are currently in discussion with OMB on which ones we can now move forward with.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. And that question, the answer you just gave answered my next question. Okay, the preliminary— this is capital stuff. The Preliminary Capital Commitment Plan with DEP for FY 2024 to 2028 totals \$15.8 billion, we'll call 16. First question, the Preliminary Capital

in 2014 the ultraviolet plant.

it separates it.

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 106
2	COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: That's at Shokan
3	and Hill View. We don't have a
4	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] No, I
5	thought it was oh, no, no. I meant
6	COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: [interposing]
7	You're thinking about Hill View.
8	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Hill View.
9	COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Hill View has a
10	weir [sic]. I know Shokan has a very problem
11	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Okay.
12	COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: But in any case,
13	no, Kensico doesn't, but nonetheless, it's such a big
14	reservoir there can be variability from one side to
15	another, and so KEC will build that second tunnel
16	with a full capacity. So when it is under
17	construction
18	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.
19	COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: we can either
20	get all of our water from the existing connection.
21	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.
22	COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We can move all
23	of our water from the new connection. We could get
24	from both. The plant is designed to handle
25	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

2.2

2.3

of course, not only does that give us great
resilience with respect to dispatching different
parts of the Kensico reservoir, but of course, it
allows us to take one of those tunnels out of service
to do long-term maintenance--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: that, you know,
we haven't had to do with a 10-year-old facility, but
after 20, 50, 100 years,--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: you have to be able to get in there.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Sure. Okay. And let me jump down over a couple of question. The Preliminary Capital Plan includes \$437 million to upgrade the chambers of the Hill View reservoir. We were just talking about that. Can you provide an update on this project and the estimated completion for the project? And then I also-- let me just put in there the 30-year saga over the cover of the Hill View Reservoir. We come-- I was-- my hair was much fuller, my waist a lot thinner when we first started talking when I first started as an analyst to the

View. So, that went out to bid a couple of months

reservoir into underground tanks.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Because back in the day-- because once upon a time, it was sort of like a floating cover. It was like one-tenth like the cost of like a concrete cover with like a reflecting pool on top.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We have a project going on right now that is trying to assess what the different options are.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Hopefully, we'll have more to report on that over the coming year.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Great. Got that.

Got that. And this is— this is something that staff put in here, this is a question I get when I go around Queens and you've heard me say this before.

Although I didn't ask for this question to be put in here, so I don't want to be the bad guy here. So, as many people know, currently southeast Queens does not have a full build—out of storm sewers, and while there are lots of plans to do a lot of projects, I don't think anything exists now that there is an actual plan that resides some place in DEP as to when the residents of southeast Queens can expect a full build—out of storm sewers, like the entire network to

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

2 have that whole area covered by storm sewers? Just a

3 piece of paper somewhere.

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We don't really have the end date. This is the same long-term project. I mean, there's no way around it.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: It is funded at the \$2.5 billion, \$2.6 billion in our 10-year capital plan, and that's pretty even. So roughly a quarter billion dollars a year for the next 10 years, and we've spent— we've been spending at about that rate for the last 10 years. \$800 million over the last number of years since it started. You know, one of the things that we have to remember is—

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] It's just that folks want to know when, you know what I mean?

is, the last ones will be a long tem away, but what we are focused on and it is exactly the right thing to do, first we have to build the trunks. As you know, the sewer system works like trees, right? You can't build the little branch on the small

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

2 residential street until you build the big trunk
3 main--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: that all of it feeds into. That's been the priority thus far, and that should allow us to do more in an accelerating way over time, but we still got to get that core network done.

noted that I let the commissioner off easy on that one. I-- you're welcome. You're welcome. The water rate stuff-- oh, let's have some fun now. Does the Department-- we've talked about this. So, now you're all going to be in on it. Does eth Department have any capital plan directed towards DEP ultimately at some future date selling water to Nassau County? Let's have a little fun.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We do not that I know of have any planning under way to sell water to Nassau County. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the state did a study and it was released a year and a half ago or so, exploring the feasibility of Nassau County tapping into the New York City water supply.

2.2

2.3

various plumes are that we may not know, and just--

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 114 so we just have a sense of what's going on down 2 3 there, and not wait for something to go sideways and 4 then all scramble and figure it out. And so they were going to-- and then I laughed and then-- maybe 5 this was part of that. So--6 7 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: [interposing] Well, so a couple of things I at least took away from 8 9 that study, and you know, Tasois, tell me if there are other things I should point out, but the study 10 11 pointed out that right now our distribution system 12 would not be able to provide sufficient supply at 13 sufficient pressure to Nassau County. In our longterm planning, there is -- and frankly, we're 14 15 thinking about rebranding it, but the notion of a city tunnel four that would--16 17 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right. 18 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: connect the 19 southeastern part of the Bronx directly into eastern Queens, and a project like that--20 21 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] 2.2 Southeastern part of the Bronx. 23 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So, imagine the

24

Whitestone Bridge.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And so the people of Nassau county would have to be willing to take fluorinated water because we fluorinate upstate.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, and that would be good for them, but state legislature gave local jurisdictions the ability to legislate fluoridation policy. When I first started as a policy analyst for this committee in 1990, I would get all the fluoridation people and they could come to me, and I'd say look, this is determined by the Board of Health. Council can't legislate the Board of Health, and we don't' have the ability to legislate that. And then the-- and then we-- every local jurisdiction was given the ability to legislate fluoridation policy and all the tin foil hat people descended upon Suffolk County, Nassau County, got them to kind of buy into the whole fluoridation is evil, and then I had to deal with them because we could indeed, you know, do what they wanted. And-tin foil hat thing is kind of like a pejorative in case people don't know that, whatever. Yeah, and so you had your -- thank you. Am I starting here? Silence came over the room when I talked about the fluoridation people, but you didn't have to sit toeCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

117

2 to-toe with them and go through all their like stuff.

3 Yeah, it was a whole, like, thing. Yeah, it was-- I

4 | should read the narrative for the question, first,

5 though, right? The Preliminary Mayor's Management

6 Report was released last month, and there's some

7 areas in which the Department has now reached certain

8 benchmarks. A, the percentage of samples testing

9 positive for coliform bacteria was-- is this in the

10 distribution system? Yeah, the percentage of

11 samples, I guess when the-- when you do the testing

12 of the distribution. Percentage of samples testing

13 positive for coliform bacteria was only half a

14 percent in fiscal 2023, but increased 2.13 percent in

15 the first four months of FY24. You know, why the

16 | increase? So, the question is about we have more

17 | hits on coliform in the distribution system.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Thank you, Mr.

19 Chair. First of all, I have to stress we've got to

20 compare appeals to apples, right? So, coliform

21 | bacteria, like many aspects of the water system

22 | varies with temperature and ambient conditions.

23 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

24

18

massive storms like these very intense storms--

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

had the FAD of along time. It's worked well. We've done wonders. There was a 97, you know, filtration void, and the whole handshake that 97-- then it was the five-year FAD, and then the next five year, and then it was 10 and a bunch of EPA having primacy which they held onto for a long time. Then the State health Department and whatever. And it's only, I quess, natural to think of or at least plan for the possibility of like a post-FAD reality. And so there's-- you know, the questions here about the FAD, but why don't we just get to it about, you know, what are the depar-- just generally, what are the Department's thoughts and planning for the possibility of like a post-FAD reality and building filtration plan, and just what is the Department-and the budget impacts of doing that?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Of course, thank you. And that is a hugely important topic and one we've certainly been paying close attention to. So, just a couple of things. First of all, the FAD itself requires us to do on a set schedule planning for a filtration system so that we are not completely unready if someday the State DOH or EPA itself determines that we have to filter. As part of work

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

think really interesting and underappreciated, it's something that we're going to be working on very much under a new sub-bureau that Paul Rush [sp?] is setting up in the Bureau of Water Supply, is thinking about how the FAD needs to change with the times. so, one of the things we have found, and as the FAD went through its mid-cycle review a couple of years ago, the National academy of Sciences did a review, and amount the things I found was that pretty much west of the Hudson River, more land acquisition has no more positive impact on water quality. We've kind of reached that point of diminishing returns from land acquisition. One of the other things that our own research has found, and this was particularly acute when we saw the impacts on our water supply of Hurricane Ida was that when we have a violent storm, the pollutants that are going into the reservoir are different than they were 30 years ago. So, in the 1990s we were worried about human sources and we were worried about agricultural sources, right, dairy farms and things like that.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: right? And so the work of the FAD over the last 30 years has been

thinking very differently about what the key

2.2

2.3

components of the FAD are. That's something we recognized, we've had discussions with DEC about-frankly, I've been presenting this to some of the environmental advocates who of course played a big role of setting up the FAD.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yep, yep, yep.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: As you know very well. And our intention is to approach this with a scientific basis with a creative mindset and with recognizing the way to extend the life of the FAD may be to think very differently about what it is.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Here, here. I remember all that yelling and screaming leading up to the-- you know, 1997, that's almost a long time ago, but yeah, thank you for that update. I'm looking at that. I'm going to see if I have anything more. You know, I think I'm just going to go to stuff that's bouncing around up there. Once upon a time, the--one of the toughest places to-- so you've got Kensico, which has I think like a some small like 10-square mile natural watershed or whatever, you know, really hard to buy land there because it's all developed or whatever, and once upon a time this could be a number that's way out of date, and that,

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 you know, the water in Kensico, because it's like a

3 pass-through from water coming upstate, that 98

4 percent of the water in Kensico was from upstate.

5 Two percent was native form like the local 10-square

6 mile or whatever it is water shed, but that two

7 percent of the water form like the local watershed,

8 you know, contributed something like 50 percent of

9 the pollutants that were in Kensico. What's the

10 current state of affairs now? Not that this is

11 | really like a budget question, but it just--

extent of natural defenses --

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So, I would have to check any of the numbers. That is—without going necessarily to 50 percent, generally speaking you're totally right. It's a tiny percentage of Kensico is captured there, but because we do not have the same

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: around Kensico as we do in the West of Hudson watershed, the pollution risk is different. Among the things that we have done, and this was in part in the aftermath of hurricane Sandy-- and what was the other one that it our state? Irene, thank you. We have completed several shoreline stabilization efforts--

2 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Which this former
3 Air National Guard site is polluted. I've discussed
4 this site with the county executive. He's very on
5 it. The Westchester Congressional Delegation, I'm

6 told they have a plan to get federal funding to clean

7 | that site up.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. Thank you for that foresight, particularly when you talk about these-- you know, and again, Nassau County is--they've been hit with like-- whether it's PFAS, you know, like one of [inaudible] after like, their limit is one part per billion, and for another one it's like 10 parts per trillion. It's just like, you know-- I had-- I was already fat and grey when you couldn't test for parts per trillion, you know.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: You know, and this is actually one of the kind of outstanding risks to the FAD over time is exactly that. So, the standards that EPA has issued for PFAS are currently untestable, right? And so--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Oh, oh, they are untestable?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: They are untestable still.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And so it is true that we have never found PFAS west of Hudson. That does not mean we are necessarily in compliance, because we literally cannot test. And so that is open of the other kind of, you know, a sort of Damocles hanging over the FAD.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: right, right, right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Because if some day we were to find that, that could force us into filtration, because currently--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Yep.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: the conventional wisdom is that PFAS and PFOA requires filtration, and I haven't been convinced that there's chemical solutions to that. Although, I'm sure with the focus on this there's millions and millions of dollars that are indeed being spent by suppliers and contractors around the world on treatments for those forever chemicals.

> CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: But that is the kind of the thing. Now, I will also rush [sic] to

a couple years after he left the Council and one of

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

his phrases that he used all the time was the "sword of Damocles." And so-- and you just made reference to that, and so Stan is still, you know, having an influence over what happens in this room, and I remember him dearly, and I-- he was the-- and he was around for all the 1997 yelling and screaming, and yeah, he was a great guy, and we miss him. Thank you, Commissioner you and your team for being here today. We look forward for, you know, to putting together a budget that makes sure you're all nice and taken care of, and to do all the other work that we'll be doing in the upcoming session. thank you very much. It's always a pleasure dealing with you and your great team, and -- what was I going to-- say something else, but-- having a senior moment here. Yeah. Oh, yeah, I was going to say Robert, someone's going to hang behind and make sure that-what's that? Okay. Yeah, so just saying we want to make sure we have other people going to give good testimony. We want to make sure that the Administration has the benefit of all the good testimony that's going to follow the great testimony that we just heard. So, thank you all very much.

With that said, I'm going to do a two-minute recess,

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

and then we'll be calling the first witnesses from what we got, okay?

[break]

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay, we're going to reconvene. Sorry for the-- you know what, I think I-- forgive me. Middle of an eye situation here. You know you got to put in certain meds at a certain time. It's a stage of life when you start carrying around lists of like meds that you have to take at like a certain time. Yeah, why don't you call the first witness, and then--

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I now open the hearing for public testimony. I remind members of the public that this is a formal government proceeding and that decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, members of the public shall remain silent at all times. The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify. No video recording or photography is allowed from the witness table. Further, members of the public may not present audio or video recording as testimony, but may submit transcripts of such recording to the Sergeant at Arms for inclusion in the hearing record. If you wish to speak at today's hearing, please fill out an

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

appearance card with the Sergeant at Arms and wait to be recognized. When recognized, you will have two minutes to speak on today's hearing topic, the budget of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection. If you have a written statement or additional written testimony you wish to submit for the record please provide a copy of that testimony to the Sergeant at Arms. You may also email written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov within 72 hours of this hearing. Audio and video recordings will not be accepted. I will now call the first Suhali Mendez with New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, Anil Pasram from Jamaica Bay-Rockaway Parks Conservancy, and Miranda Massie with the Climate Museum.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Now, I just want to reaffirm what the Counsel to the Committee has said, and that this effectively a budget hearing, and so any policy matters that you wish to discuss, there has to be like a nexus to the budget. Some people use any opportunity, and I would too, to come before committee and talk about policy matters. This is a budget hearing. And so there has to be at least some tenuous connection to the budget, okay? With that

commence with your good testimony.

2.2

2.3

God, yeah.

said, -- how do we-- why don't we start from my left to the right. So I'll-- I don't-- what's this witness' name? Okay. Yeah, so please state your name for the record. Oh, you already did, so please

MIRANDA MASSIE: Thank you so much, Mr.

Chairman. It's a pleasure to be here. As a reminder,
way back in yesteryear you and I worked together on

PCBs in New York City Schools. Back when I was-
CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Oh my

MIRANDA MASSIE: Suhali Mendez's colleague at New York Lawyers for the Public Interest. And since then, you've engaged a lot with my current work at the Climate Museum, including through the introduction of Resolution 82. We're very excited about that and really look forward to getting a hearing--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Great.

MIRANDA MASSIE: on the books and getting-- drumming up some more support for it. My testimony is a change of pace for sure, but it does have a connection to the budgetary matters that you all have been discussing, because it's critically

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

important for you and other forward-thinking policymakers on climate to have the support of New York City communities and members of the public. At the Climate Museum, we use the arts to mobilize civic engagement with the climate crisis, and in our first six years of public-facing programming, we've reached more than 150,000 New York City residents and tourists, many thousands of high school students and also younger and older young people have come through our youth leadership programs, and our visitors tell us that engaging with the arts and climate and with solutions and pathways forward increases their sense of agency and their sense of civic engagement massively. We recently had a front page story on the New York Times art section. We've been asked to partner with Brooklyn Botanic Garden and Rockefeller Center. We've been very lucky as a new organization, but still we face the prospect of going out of business in the very short term. And so I come before you both in relation to that resolution, and also to ask you to consider using your convening power to gather a roundtable that would be not just about the climate museum in a narrow sense, though that's very dear to me and to our visitors and the

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

community members we serve, but also to the sector-if I could just finish my sentence.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Sure, sure.

MIRANDA MASSIE: The-- at the intersection of climate and cultural work which is growing in New York City but dramatically underfunded and has the capacity to elevate New York City's climate leadership by drawing on our super-power as one of the cultural capitals of the world. The work at that intersection is incredibly important, and it's growing, but it's really under-funded, and it would be great-- we're not asking you for money, but it would be great to convene a conversation and you and a few others could do that to talk about how we can help this sector grow, and maybe in the process save the Climate Museum which is-- we're told is a worthy institution.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yes, I think it is a worthy institution. So here's what we're going to do. I've got my Legislative Director, you know, Nabi Core [sp?], if you could just-- you know, once this panel is finished, if you could, you know, take Miranda into the hall just for a little side bar to

2.2

2.3

managers. Within six months, the wetland fellows

planted over 70,000 new native plants-- sorry--2 3 native plants, cleared over five acres of invasive 4 species and removed over six tons of debris from our marsh lands and shore lines. Jamaica Bay wetlands 5 are disappearing at a rate of over 40 acres per year, 6 7 and to ensure the sustainability of restoration 8 sites, maintenance must be part of the solution. Wetlands play a crucial role in climate adaptation. Their natural buffer is against flooding, reduce the 10 11 impacts of extreme weather and suppress [sic] the 12 carbon at a rate ten times greater than that of 13 forests. Our goal is the restoration of the Jamaica Bay wetlands, which are the first line of defense for 14 15 surrounding communities. Jamaica Bay Wetlands 16 fellowship program provides opportunities for young 17 adults to experience potential career paths that need 18 to be significantly expanded in New York City. 19 the New York City Parks has a wetland stewardship 20 team, there just aren't enough wetland caretakers 21 needed to fulfill the scope of work that both restoration and maintenance of our wetlands demand. 2.2 2.3 For a city with 520 miles of coastline and a mandate to expand waterfront access, we will need a massive 24 25 investment in these jobs and training programs to

as a Bloomberg Administration -- during the Bloomberg

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS 140
2	Administration as a way to get all these park
3	agencies
4	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] 2023,
5	no.
6	ANIL PASRAM: Ah, sorry. Oh, correction,
7	2013.
8	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right, okay.
9	ANIL PASRAM: it was founded there was
10	a need between the park agencies that surround
11	Jamaica Bay. We have New York City parks, the state
12	parks, and federal park land, and we were formed as a
13	way to bring these parks together, all these
14	agencies, and really fill the need within this
15	section itself.
16	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And so you have a
17	relationship with the National Park Service and all
18	that?
19	ANIL PASRAM: Yes, so we do work closely
20	with those agencies, across all agencies that is.
21	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right. And where
22	does your funding come from?
23	ANIL PASRAM: It's both public and
24	private.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh, you said the public private partnership or whatever.

ANIL PASRAM: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Well, yeah, we-also you should meet with Nabi just so we can get-just so we can stay in touch with what sort of like
you're doing and you know, ways that we could partner
with other stake-- I guess you know all the elected
officials down there, Joe Adabo [sp?] and all those
or whoever.

ANIL PASRAM: Correct. Just to put it out there, it's also-- it's not a factor that we're trying to get complete funding. We're also just trying to put it out there for different agencies to really see this role as like wetland managers need to be filled.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

ANIL PASRAM: And during all these restoration projects, we want to make sure that maintenance is part of that budget talk for, you know, years to come, because you know, it's not just one-- you set the-- you do the restoration project and leave it alone. These projects are not self-

2.2

2.3

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS 142
2	sustaining. So going forward in the budget talks, we
3	just need maintenance in part of that.
4	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: but you need people
5	as well, right?
6	ANIL PASRAM: Correct. That's a start.
7	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So, your
8	relationship with Queens College, for example?
9	They've got a good Natural Science Program there.
10	They've got their Earth and Environmental Sciences
11	program. Do you have a relationship with them?
12	ANIL PASRAM: Not closely. We work with
13	them
14	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Well,
15	you're going to, and so Nabi, if you could what's
16	your first name?
17	ANIL PASRAM: Anil.
18	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Anil, oaky. If you
19	get Anil, you know, connected to Queens College
20	through Jeff Rosenstock, because I think that'd be a
21	good partnership, because they have a lot of
22	because college students is the age you're looking
23	for, right?

ANIL PASRAM: Yeah.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 144 holding this hearing and giving me an opportunity to 2 3 provide testimony along with members of the City 4 Council's Environmental Protection, Resiliency and Waterfronts Committee. Today, I would like to 5 highlight three area, one of which is the Department 6 7 of Education -- I mean, excuse me, Environmental 8 Protection's proposed rules on the idling law, private sewer line repairs, and Rikers Island power plants for the Council's consideration for the 10 11 Preliminary Budget. The first is the DEP's proposed 12 rules for the term adjacent. We are puzzled 13 specifically by the DEP's proposal to restrict the 14 instances in which school buses, trucks, and other 15 heavy vehicles would be found to be illegally idling 16 close to schools and parks, as engine idling near 17 schools remain a major issue in our city. 18 recent report, which was published in November called 19 Wake Up and Smell the Fumes, we found that New York 20 City's massive school bus fleet has an outsized 21 environmental impact on our cities and communities. we found as many as one in four school buses were 2.2 2.3 idling near schools in violation of the city law, and idling diesel and gas line combustion engines, as we 24 know, they spew dangerous emissions that harm human

2.2

2.3

health and the environment. So, clearly, we're in opposition for this rule to change the definition of adjacent. The second item will be the private sewer line repairs. New York City homeowners and tenants are already facing chronic-- oh, I'm out of time.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, just try to-I'll give you a little.

SUHALI MENDEZ: I appreciate it. So, New York City homeowners and tenants are facing chronic sewer backups and flooding that poses major health and financial risks, and we-- and is rapidly worsening in sea levels areas, rising, and extreme become routine. We hope to collaborate with the Council and DEP to seek innovative funding solutions to ensure low and moderate income homeowners and tenants can make repairs to private sewer lines and connection and install retrofits to prevent flooding and damage. And the other topics are covered in testimony at length, and I will also be providing that online. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. And also, make sure you give a copy of your testimony to my Legislative Director. We want to be aware of your concerns and how we can, you know, work with the New

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 146 York Lawyers to help in all these areas. You have a 2 3 copy of your own testimony, right? And so, Nabi, you 4 got to go to work on this whole panel here. So, thank you. Thank you for that. I appreciate you all 5 being here, and Nabi's your next step, okay? And 6 7 she'll be holding court out in the hall. Thank you 8 Nabi, appreciate that. Oh, you bet. You bet. Thanks for coming out. 10 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: The next panel is 11 Maite Duquela with the Waterfront Alliance, Issa Diarra and Mohamed Attia with the Street Vendor 12 13 Project. 14 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Do we have a third 15 panelist? Three were called. Okay, because we have 16 two. 17 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: They were Maite 18 Duquela, Issa Diarra, and Mohamed Attia. 19 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. Please, 20 please start. Just state your name for the record. 21 I've been corrected in the way I've been dealing with 2.2 witnesses. Once the -- don't start yet. Once the two 2.3 minutes up, I have to indicate that your time is expired. At that point I, you know, may ask you to--

you know, in the form of a question as you to

24

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

continue if you're really going someplace. So, there
you have it. So, state your name for the record and
commence with your testimony.

MAITE DUQUELA: Thank you. My name is Maite Duquela. I'm the Climate Policy Fellow at Waterfront Alliance. I'm grateful to be here to testify in front of you today in favor of sustained dedicated funding and long-term planning for climate resilience. Climate risks and impacts are no longer abstract; they are the reality of today, and in order to reduce the City's vulnerability to climate change, direct and bold action must be taken immediately, and that actions starts by explicitly establishing line items in the City's budget dedicated towards climate resilience programs. Even in the understanding of the current context of constraints, fiscal restrictions and uncertainties, spending on climate resilience cannot be lost or minimized. One example of an innovative way to support the budget is by restructuring water utility bills to reflect properties contributions to stormwater runoff. will benefit the City from designated revenues for stormwater management and from incentives for more green infrastructure that reduces flooding events.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 148 So, Waterfront Alliance calls on the City Council to 2 3 pass a resolution of support for the Assembly Bill 4 A9435 that categorizes stormwater separately and fairly for homeowners. We would also like to see 5 long-term dedicated and increased funding for 6 7 programs like the Cloudburst Management Program, the 8 Bluebelt Program, the Home Fix [sic] Program, and the Housing Mobility and Land Adaptation Program. However, dedicated long-term funding is only half of 10 11 the equation. There is an urgent need for 12 comprehensive long-term planning for climate 13 resilience in the city which will dictate how funding 14 can and should be spent. The Local Law 122 15 established a five-borough climate adaptation plan. While the City made the initial step of creating an 16 17 educational website known as Adopt NYC, we strongly 18 urge the City to allocate resources towards the 19 creation of a thorough detailed plane with specific 20 measures to be taken, timelines, goals, and 21 indicators to track progress over time. Thank you. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: You're time is 2.3 elapsed. It's the first time I said that. I'm supposed -- thank you very much. I just wanted to say 24

that we've got some good news instore for you. I

2

3

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

believe -- I'm not speaking for them, but I know that in an attempt to deal with stormwater, there is something that's in the works now. It is that to the extent that one has impervious services on their property, they will be -- there will be some kind of assessment made because of the contribution to stormwater that those impervious services are making. It'll be built into your water bill. This will create the incentive. For example, people like myself who I'm just about to change out my driveway, and so-- I mean, we bought the house years ago. it's a concrete driveway, and so now when I replace it I'm going to use porous pavement and this will give people an incentive to get out from under the-- what I believe to be a soon levied, you know, kind of assessment that'll be made. And all of your other points where excellent. I love the Waterfront Alliance because they gave me my first environmental award way back when I had black hair, you know. was the Hero of the Harbor. That was back when it was in Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance. Yeah, long time ago. It was 2000-- it was like 20 years ago. So, thank you for coming. Appreciate your --

MAITE DUQUELA: [interposing] Thank you.

2 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: good testimony.

Sir?

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

ISSA DIARRA: Good afternoon. I'm out here with Jamaica Bay Wetlands Fellowship. My name is Issa Diarra, and in 2023 I had the pleasure of being part of the first Jamaica Bay Wetlands Fellowship cohort. I've been a Far Rockaway resident for 18 years, but in the past five years I've started to notice dramatic changes in flooding as it has become more consistent. Smaller rain events now seem like heavy rainstorms, and regular high tides are causing flooding throughout the Rockaways more frequently. Not only are people homes being affected, but also school and our overall livelihoods as a Rockaway residents. Initially, I grew up thinking someone else would address these issues and protect our community. It was not until I joined the Wetlands Fellowship Program that I felt like I became that person who is now stepping up. In addition to learning the importance of wetlands, as they are the first line of defense against storm surges, it became apparent that they need care, restoration, and further investment. Having the opportunity to work already makes a huge difference. But allowing me to

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

151

share the many lessons learned and show my community that they can also be a part of the solution makes the experience all the more meaningful. It was truly a great feeling working alongside locals from neighboring communities, all dedicated to making a difference in our bay. These nature-based jobs not only benefit frontline communities like mine, but also create a connection between the communities and their surrounding environment fostering community stewardship from within. Continued investments on our waterfronts, park lands, and bay means continued investments in our front line community. I hope the Committee will continue to support workforce development programs like the Wetlands Fellowship and further the discussion in creating more opportunities like this. Thank you for allowing me this time to speak.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. And just tell me a little bit about the Wetlands

Fellowship, like what does it-- how did it come to be and how did you get connected with, and how does it work?

24

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

Hunter Severini, Hayden Brocket [sp?] with New York

2.2

2.3

Clean Air Collective, and Nick Consentinku [sp?]. I apologize if I mispronounce your name.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Sergeant? I think this is better directed to the Sergeant. Okay, we'll follow the same protocol. My left to my right.

We'll start with the gentleman in the black blazer, and please state your name for the record and commence with your testimony. You got to talk right into the microphone. I think it's off.

Chairman Gennaro. My name is Hunter Severini. I'm a resident of lower Manhattan and I'm here to testify in support of the Citizen's Air Complaint Program.

Thanks in large part to support from the City

Council, this program is an ever-increasing success and I'm here to ask that you give this program the highest possible consideration in the City budget.

Currently, the DEP is receiving about 300 idling complaints a day from citizens, putting the City on track for over 100,000 complaints this year, as Rohit mentioned. This is an enormous workload to manage and would benefit from further resources being allocated. The practical result would be that respondents are notified of violations more quickly

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

155

and hearing dates are scheduled closer in the future. To further strengthen this program, I suggest that the Council pass legislation requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to establish and maintain a database of past offenses based on license plate number, to issue summonses with the maximum possible offense based on alleged previous offenses, and to adjourn hearings whenever there are potential previous violations that need to be adjudicated first. According to idling.nyc/stats.html which uses open source data, as of March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2024 there are over \$1 million in assessed fines, reflecting both undercharged tickets and under-assessed fines. In 2023, over 20 percent of tickets issued were erroneous. The practical result of this was that companies got large number of first offense summonses for the same license plate, surely not how the system was intended to be working. There's even a public website that shows past offenses, idling.nyc/check.html, and this is information that's also available on New York Open Data. Additional resources directed towards this program could be a benefit in many ways. As part of the aforementioned proposed database of past offenders, the DEP could

2 maintain more consistency by ensuring all summonses

3 are served to the correct entity based on the New

4 York Department of State or US DOT records. Right

5 now this is done scarcely in and inconsistently, and

6 if it were improved the city would have better

7 options.

1

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Your time is expired. I will—your time is expired, but I will ask you to continue a little bit to finish your thought.

HUNTER SEVERINI: Okay, sure. As I was saying, if this were approved, the City would have far better options to pursue collection of violations. As I mentioned before, the volume of citizen complaints is significant and everincreasing. I believe that it is necessary to shore up this program before it becomes even more overwhelming for the City to keep up. It'd be great to have a higher retention of air complaint reviewers and to give them more resources to do their job effectively. When considering the many successes of this program, particularly its effect on the environment and profitability for the City, I believe that there's a strong case for further investment. I

members of the Committee. On behalf of the New York

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 158 Clean Air Collective, and as a father of two children 2 3 in New York City public schools and testifying today-4 - here's my budget hook, Chair-- in support of increased funding, as Mr. Severini mentioned for the 5 DEP's Bureau of Enforcement -- excuse me, 6 7 Environmental Compliance. Specifically, there should be increased headcount and raised salaries for the 8 Citizen Air Complaint reviewers. These front line workers, they have an extremely difficult job 10 11 reviewing the citizen idling complaint videos, but 12 it's extremely important as well. They help administer the most successful citizen environmental 13 program in the world, that is the Citizen's Air 14 15 Complaint Program, and it's a shining example of how citizen enforcement works to combat climate change 16 17 and to protect our air on the local level. 18 nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting New 19 Yorkers rights to enjoy clean air, including by 20 supporting the hundreds of participants in the 21 Citizen Air Complaint program. We hold polluting 2.2 companies accountable. Companies like Con-Ed, 2.3 Verizon, and Loomis pollute our air to fuel their profits, and we work to combat environmental racism 24 25 and to mitigate the causes and effects of climate

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

change, especially around schools and in and around our parks. We also conduct trainings and perform advocacy to expand the participation in this program throughout the five bureaus. So, we support increased funding of Citizen Complaint Reviewers, period, but we are also very concerned about some of the things that were mentioned by the DEP and past legislative proposals, including those advanced by the DEP which we feel would have gutted this crucial program. we are also strongly in opposition to the variances that DEP has granted to polluting companies like Loomis that grant, you know, gigantic holes in our idling laws for specific companies that actually don't' change their behavior. And we also look forward to working with you as my colleague mentioned, Chairman Gennaro, and we would like to work with DEP leadership, although we've sort of been stiff-armed.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. Your time is expired, but please finish your--

HAYDEN BROCKETT: Thank you so much. We would like to craft legislation that truly benefits the air rather than discouraging participation in this crucial successful and quite honestly hopeful

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 160
2	program. It really has been just on a personal level
3	hope-inspiring to be able to help enforce our air
4	code, and to protect our air around where my kids go
5	to school. So, I really hope that we can work
6	together productively to make sure that the
7	legislation that comes out of this committee benefits
8	all of New Yorkers.
9	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. Thank
10	you very much, Hayden, and if you and again, like
11	HAYDEN BROCKETT: [interposing] I know
12	Nabi and I don't mean to cut you off, Chair. I will
13	make sure that
14	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Oh,
15	fine.
15 16	HAYDEN BROCKETT: the appropriate folks
16	HAYDEN BROCKETT: the appropriate folks
16 17	HAYDEN BROCKETT: the appropriate folks get the right information.
16 17 18	HAYDEN BROCKETT: the appropriate folks get the right information.  CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Good, good, good.
16 17 18 19	HAYDEN BROCKETT: the appropriate folks get the right information.  CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Good, good, good.  I'm for that.
16 17 18 19 20	HAYDEN BROCKETT: the appropriate folks get the right information.  CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Good, good, good.  I'm for that.  HAYDEN BROCKETT: Thank you.
16 17 18 19 20 21	HAYDEN BROCKETT: the appropriate folks  get the right information.  CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Good, good, good.  I'm for that.  HAYDEN BROCKETT: Thank you.  CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I'm for that.

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

UNIDENTIFIED: I live in District 38. I'm a property owner and I live in the community as well. I've been having a problem with my sewer backing up for over 15+ years. It has gone on deaf ears with the City. I have stated to the City that my sewer pipe is in line directly where the -- I don't know what you want to call them. They're not potholes, because they're beyond potholes. Nothing has been Recently I've been calling up for the past three years 311 to state DEP to come to my property and do an examination of my complaint. I complained that when tractor trailers hit the bumps on the caved in roads, my building shakes and vibrates. cannot sit on the corner without you feeling like you're in an earthquake. Now my pipe is confirmed that it's broken, 17 feet past the curb, and now DEP wants me to spend the money and fix it? Meanwhile, DEP doesn't have the budget to fix anything, and they expect me as a homeowner to have the budget to spend \$30,000 to fix a problem that the City should have took good care of it 15+ years ago.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So, here's what

I'm-- so, who's here from the Bloomberg

Administration? Who's taking-- who's listening to

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 162 testimony from the Bloomberg Administration? Who's 2 Oh, pardon me, from the Adams Administration, 3 4 who's here? Because I talked to Robert and wanted to make sure someone is here from the Administration to hear the testimony. Anybody here from the Adams 6 7 Administration. Call--8 UNIDENTIFIED: [interposing] May I 9 continue before the clock finishes? CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, don't worry 10 11 about the clock. I mean, even though you're thing 12 is-- I just feel for you. This is not a budget 13 matter, but I feel for you. I want to help you out. So, call-- call Robert Cataldo and tell him to come 14 15 back here, okay? You have his number right? So, 16 call Robert Cataldo [sp?], tell him to come back here 17 or to send someone from the Administration, because 18 I-- you know, this gentleman should have-- I'm going to provide you an opportunity to bring your complaint 19 20 directly to the Mayor's Office. And so--21 UNIDENTIFIED: [interposing] My 2.2 councilwoman spoke about this earlier. I was the one 2.3 that she said about 15+ years--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Oh.

meaning that it involves DEP. It involves all of

2 the-- this is-- like the Council doesn't fix
3 potholes, but--

2.2

2.3

UNIDENTIFIED: [interposing] This is more than just a pothole. You literally [sic] walk underneath the streets. My water line broke seven years ago, and the people who came to fix it, didn't have to snake it the normal way, they literally walked underneath to the other side of the street with concrete hanging. You can clearly see it. It's a nightmare there. Somebody needs to come and examine this before there's a catastrophe.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. My staff is on the phone. I ask that you stay here until a representative from the Administration— and also, Nabi, you can tell the Administration I'm very disappointed that I went out of my way to tell them to stay here, to listen to testimony because exactly for this kind of— you know, like, exactly for this reason. But you know what they're probably doing? They're probably watching the live stream. Hello? Where's the camera? Come back here. Whoever's—

UNIDENTIFIED: And the Commissioner--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: watching from the Adams Administration, we need you to come back here

2.2

2.3

next panel.

and be in the room. And we should have a policy,
Nabi, going forward-- no, declare that when we set up
the thing for a hearing, we'll talk about like who's
going to testify, we want to know who is physically
going to stay behind and not just watch on the live
stream, because it's different. I mean, somebody
watching on the live stream. Maybe they're watching
and maybe they're not, but we want them here. But
with that said, this is-- so we're going to call the

UNIDENTIFIED: Can you just give me one second, please?

## CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I--

UNIDENTIFIED: DEP stated that I can send it to the Ci ty Comptroller's. As long as you-- with the Ci ty Comptroller, you never-- the City's never liable for anything, and then also the DEP Commissioner stated that oh, they can have insurance. Unfortunately, I own a multiple family unit. I don't qualify for that kind of insurance. Lucky me.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: This is a case that you can make to the Administration, you know, eyeball to eyeball, and so I think I tried to be accommodating because this is not a budget thing.

the record now, and so-- but--

2 UNIDENTIFIED: [interposing] You 3 understand my frustration.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I do, and I see it, and so we'll have someone from the Administration to talk to you. Please call the next, counsel. I'm waving this around. Is this the new slips or the old slips? Oh, okay. So what's the next panel? Oh, it's Zoom. We're moving to Zoom.

remote testimony. When your name is called, a member of our staff will unmute you, and the Sergeant at Arms will give you the go-ahead to begin. Please wait for the Sergeant to announce that you may begin before delivering your testimony. And the first witness that we will have is Mohamed Attia with the Street Vendor Project at Urban Justice Center.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

MOHAMED ATTIA: Hello?

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: We can hear you.

MOHAMED ATTIA: Hi, good afternoon, Chair Gennaro. My name is Mohamed Attia. I'm the Managing Director of the Street Vendor Project at the Urban Justice Center. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. The Street Vendor Project is a membership

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

based organization that champions the rights of street vendors as small businesses to earn a living and contribute to the culture and the life of New York City. [inaudible] we respectfully request funding to sustain and expand the Environmental Justice for Vendors by Vendors program. This program is a street vendor-led initiative to reduce the carbon footprint of New York City food carts and There are currently 5,100 permitted food trucks. vending units in New York City. Most cars and trucks use fossil fuel generators which emit harmful air and noise pollutants that negatively impact both the environment and vendor health. Yet, vendors lack clear [sic] and affordable alternative technologies to reduce these emissions. Since 2021, SVP has been engaging vendors and other stakeholders in a collaborative effort to identify more sustainable vending technology and proactively anticipate barriers to scalability and adoption. Through this process, we have identified and tested environmentally sustainable, healthy, and safe batteries that are long-lasting enough to power food vending cars and trucks. We are currently piloting this program by electrifying a select number of food

to 500 food vendors and 10 commissaries and garages

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & WATERFRONTS

2 me, I'm Lonnie Portis, the New York City Policy 3 Manager at WE ACT--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Everybody knows
Lonnie Portis.

LONNIE J. PORTIS: for Environmental Justice. I want to start by saying that WE ACT definitely opposes the DEP water rental payment outlined in the January 2024 financial plan.

make-- I'm going to make a big deal about this, and I need, you know, WE ACT to-- and this is not about DEP, you know, this is the Administration. Don't worry about your time. I'll give you the time because I'm jumping in. This is \$440 million and, you know, people pay their water and sewer bills, you know, it's supposed to be going to water and sewer, not \$440 million to go into the general fund. This is an outrage, and we need more than me doing this. And so once this becomes-- I mean, I want this issue to become like a flashpoint, and I'm so happy that you're picking up on this, because no one knows about the rental payment. No one knows what it is.

LONNIE J. PORTIS: Right.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And everyone who was around when this thing was created is dead except for me, you know? So, this goes back a long time, and so this—that's great. So please continue.

LONNIE J. PORTIS: Yeah, so to your point there, there are definitely quite a few applicants that are going to support you on this aspect. But like you said, the \$440 million can go to making essential infrastructure upgrades, especially environmental justice community, and with the estimates showing that the City tax revenues by more than \$3 billion for the current and upcoming fiscal year, the City does not need this revenue stream for the general fund. So, we urge that the Council reject the water rental payment in their budget response. We'll definitely reach out and be in touch about, you know, partnering with that cause, as well. When it comes to the PlaNYC getting sustainability done, I want to say that WE ACT advises the Council go through--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] Can you say that again? Say that again. The PlaNYC what?

LONNIE J. PORTIS: Yeah, the PlanYC--

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

mitigate the urban heat island effect. You know,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

advocates really appreciate plans, but we're kind of exhausted by them, and we want to see action and we want to see more direct investment by the City. And two more points here that I want to make. You know, funding for the Mayor's Office of Climate and Environmental Justice's Adapt NYC, particularly the Climate Strong Communities program, which I quoted, you know, is intended to invest in communities left unaddressed by limited Hurricane Sandy recovery funding with a focus on environmental justice and it leverages existing resilience in the sustainability planning and capital commitment. The Climate Strong Communities program is vital to the Environmental Justice communities like East Harlem who are in desperate need of implementation of the Vision Plan for the Resilient Harlem. The City must go beyond seeking state and federal funding to this work and put substantial investment in the future in a true citywide adaptation plan, via Adapt NYC. And the last piece here that I just want to make sure we address that WE ACT is concerned that there's a lack of financial support for environmental justice. There have been some challenges and obstacles in achieving some of MOCEJ's goals. The Commissioner

addressed MOCEJ's PEG cut issue for this budget cycle, so I won't go into any of the aspect, but we want to thank you, Chair Gennaro and this committee and the majority of the City Council for their commitment to advancing environmental justice through policy. For the record, I still want to state that these commitments to environmental justice must be supported financially, and it's been-- WE ACT requests for the past few years that the City Council provides annual funding of a million dollars to the MOCEJ, and staring in Fiscal Year 2025, but you know, we want to ensure-- we want the assurance that MOCEJ can properly execute its plan and do meaningful outreach to the disadvantaged communities. that's all I have for testimony, and I appreciate you giving me the opportunity to do so.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you, Lonnie.

Always good to see you. Give my best to everyone at

WE ACT, you know, particularly Peggy. I don't know if

she comes around that much. But you see her, right?

LONNIE J. PORTIS: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: You see her around,

24 right?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

Business Zone, businesses and residents have

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

consistently faced issues with sewers overflowing during storm events. Given that southwest Brooklyn sits in a major flood zone and is largely made up of low land communities, the sewer system here is overtaxed. During heavy rains sewerage back-up flows into homes, as well as business's facilities disrupting operations and creating an unsanitary environment for employees and customers. To give on illustrative example, a fabrication business in Red Hook has reported storm water and sewerage back-up flowing out of their toilet during every substantial rainstorm, multiple times every year. We work with DEP to investigate the issue, and they ran a camera into the business's sewer line. DEP determined that there was nothing wrong with the business's sewer line, but the street sewer could not handle the volume of storm water mixed with [inaudible]. resulted in the back-up resulting -- releasing at the lowest point in the business which is a ground floor toilet, and led to disruption of that business and lost revenue multiple times. As a problem that's not with its own line, the business had no direct remedy to prevent these back-ups in the future. Given the clear need for infrastructure improvements to expand

2.2

2.3

seer system capacity, SBIDC urges DEP to begin planning for these long-term capital projects.

Contract HWK700B was supposed to have carried out extensive sewer upgrades on Van Brun [sic] Street from Hamilton Avenue to Verona Street over 10 years ago now. It still has not happened, and SBIDC urges that this work be re-initiated. We recognize that even if approved, such a capital investment would take years to implement, so we hope that in the meantime, DEP could engage in additional efforts to educate property owners, including small businesses

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your testimony-- your time is expired.

about mitigation strategies.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: You're time's expired, but I'm asking you to finish your thought.

BRADY MEIXELL: Thank you. So, the mitigation strategy, just trying to spread information about available city assistance, such as incentives currently available for flood resiliency measures and improvements such as green roofs or catch basins, and we also encourage kind of short term measures such as the sum pumps that are currently being used during storm events on the need

certain instances, the City will be putting in

2 backflow prevention device, but in the meantime,

3 like, you're having problem now, and so that I think

4 would be, you know, a prudent investment. And of

5 | course, you know, by working with the Council Member,

6 you can always claim damages and go through the

7 Comptroller for the back-up and all that. So, you

8 probably know all this already, right?

1

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

BRADY MEIXELL: Yes. Yeah, but not about-- I mean, that's a good suggestion, and excited that that bill is coming down the line.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, that is— just hang on a second. So,— yeah, I'm just talking to Counsel to the Committee about the backflow prevention device bill, which I— it is now law, and so that's one of the things we should take a look at like where's that at, you know. Okay, thank you very much for your good testimony and being part of our hearing, and having your patience. I would give you a Ricola thing, but it doesn't go through the wire or whatever. It's not even a wire. It's just like Wi-Fi. It's even more bizarre. And so yeah, thanks for all the good work that you do, and I hope you— I certainly found your presence here productive, so thank you.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY & 1 WATERFRONTS 182 BRADY MEIXELL: Thanks so much, Chair. 2 3 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GERBER: And with no 4 one else wishing to-- sorry. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: If we have 5 inadvertently missed anyone that has been registered 6 7 to testify today and has not yet been called, please 8 use the Zoom raise hand function if you are 9 testifying remotely, and you will be called in the order that your hand has been raised. If you are 10 11 testifying in person, please come to the dais. 12 Seeing none, I will now turn it over to Chair Gennaro 13 for closing remarks. 14 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I want to thank the 15 Counsel to the Committee and all the staff and all 16 the members and the Finance staff particularly, being 17 that this is a budget hearing, and all the witnesses 18 and DEP and everyone who came forward and the 19 Sergeants for, you know, keeping order. And with 20 that said, this hearing is adjourned. 21 [gavel] 22 23

25

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 April 19, 2024