



The City of New York
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Nilda Mesa
Director

**Testimony of Nilda Mesa, Director of the Mayor's Office of Sustainability
Before the Committees on Environmental Protection and Recovery and Resiliency
For the Oversight- OneNYC- Review of the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans
December 14, 2015**

Good morning Chairpersons Constantinides and Treyger and members of the Committees on Environmental Protection and Recovery and Resiliency. My name is Nilda Mesa and I'm the Director of the New York City Mayor's Office of Sustainability, and the Project Director for OneNYC.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today about Vision 3 of *One New York: The Plan for A Strong and Just City*. As you know, OneNYC is the City's long-term integrated plan for growth, equity, sustainability, and resiliency. It built upon the pathbreaking work done by the Bloomberg Administration in PlaNYC. Under Local Law 17 of 2008, the City of New York is required to create a long term sustainability plan every four years, with progress reports annually. We will release a comprehensive progress report on Earth Day next year. I am here today to give you an overview of the sustainability portions of OneNYC since its release.

This hearing could not be more timely. Over the weekend a comprehensive climate agreement was reached in Paris, truly a historic turning point that sets a path towards limiting carbon emissions to 2 degrees Centigrade (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial era temperatures, with a stretch goal of 1.5 degrees, the level at which the most serious impacts from climate change are anticipated to be averted. The agreement calls for transparency, as well as five year check-ins, at which new targets may be established to keep us on the path to meeting our goals.

There were several factors this round of negotiations that contributed towards the successful push to an agreement. One of the primary factors was the heightened role of cities and other subnational governments in the run up to Paris. Cities came together as never before, not waiting for national governments but rather leading the way, showing how this can be done. As we in this room all know, cities are where the rubber meets the road. For all the targets that may be set by national governments, cities are where the impacts of climate change are felt and where the day to day decisions are made that affect the course of the climate. We joined our fellow cities

and subnational governments on a series of collective actions that commit us to regular reporting and transparency, including as part of the Compact of Mayors and the Under2 MOU. With these subnational frameworks in place cities are now able to make their goals and methodologies consistent with each other, and these provide as well a valuable series of networks within which NYC may exchange best practices and engage in collective action with cities all over the world. As evidence of how our approach is viewed internationally, I'm proud to announce that the One City 80x50 buildings plan and the Buildings Technical Working Group won the C40 Climate Leadership Group's Building Energy Efficiency award in Paris at the annual C40 awards. Thank you to Council for your participation in the Buildings Technical Working Group.

On April 22, 2015 Mayor de Blasio released OneNYC. At the time, he said, "The very process of addressing our environmental challenges is part of how we address our economic challenges. The process of addressing the sustainability needs of our city is how we also battle inequality."

OneNYC launched 200 initiatives spanning areas such as workforce development, premature mortality, healthcare and transportation access as well as the areas mandated by Charter, including energy, transportation, solid waste, parks and resiliency. OneNYC also carries forward the 200 or so existing PlaNYC initiatives. Since we released OneNYC, the initiatives were funded in the budget process, and an extensive internal performance management tracking system has been established to track progress of our implementation.

Today I'm pleased to update you on the progress the City has made towards the environmental sustainability goals we outlined last spring.

OneNYC was developed with input from the Mayor's Sustainability Advisory Board, and we are grateful for the input and support of Councilmember Richards as Co-Chair of the Advisory Board, as well as Councilmember Treyger, as Chair of the Recovery and Resiliency Committee. While we feel the absence of Councilmember Richards since he has moved on to chair the Committee on Zoning and Franchises, we are delighted to have such a strong partner on the Advisory Board in Chairman Constantinides. We look forward to working with him in the years ahead in greening our city, and value our work together to date. On a side note we also extend our congratulations to Council Member Richards on the birth of his son and wish you, your wife and your family health and happiness in the years to come. In addition, I'd like to acknowledge the valuable insights and ideas provided by the Council Borough delegations and the Speaker's office, as well as other elected officials, as we developed OneNYC. There were many times along the way when you made us aware of issues that led us to a deeper understanding of the challenges in your districts and the initiatives that we should consider. OneNYC is stronger as a result, and we look forward to continuing our collaborative efforts.

When the Mayor announced the bold target last year that New York City would reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2050, the world took note. When we released OneNYC on Earth Day, the world took note. We have a special responsibility here in New York when it comes to climate and environment, as so many times the question is posed -- "What is New York City doing?" With the release of OneNYC, we reset the bar and OneNYC has become the new model for sustainability plans, as I have been told over and over again by my colleagues in other cities, and, well, the consultants they are hiring to do their own versions.

With OneNYC, we became the first major city to integrate environmental sustainability with economic and social sustainability. This model complements the one adopted by the UN this fall in its Sustainable Development Goals. When we began pulling it together, we noted that 10 years from now, New York City will be celebrating its 400th anniversary as a city. We asked ourselves what does the city need to thrive in the next century? Not “What can we do as a city government?” But rather, “What does the city need?”

That made all the difference. We looked at the underlying foundations, at trends over the last few years. We saw that population growth is rising fastest in the boroughs outside Manhattan, and so are jobs. That has a host of implications for everything from access to jobs to air quality to housing and schools.

One key fact that we saw was that while New York City has more jobs than it has ever had, 42.1% of our population lives either in or near poverty. Incorporating equity into OneNYC is a critical piece of what we are doing, and infuses the plan in many ways. For example, as we looked at patterns of air pollutants and asthma hospitalizations, we saw that some of the worst asthma corridors are in the poorest neighborhoods. If we improve air quality, that means children don't miss school, parents don't miss work, and their parents stay out of the hospital more. That puts everyone on a better path to share in the economy of this city, and strengthens quality of life for all. The environment and the future are all interconnected.

Reducing New York City's Greenhouse Gas Emissions 80% by 2050

With the release of OneNYC, the Mayor pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80 percent by 2050 over a 2005 baseline, with an interim target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions 40 percent by 2030. The City has made great progress to fulfilling this commitment in the past six months, and we anticipate making even more progress in the next year.

This morning, the Mayor announced that of the nearly 3,000 public buildings with any significant energy use, almost one-third already have retrofits in place or underway. Those buildings represent 50 percent of greenhouse gas emissions from City buildings. And we've made huge strides with solar installations too. The City has installed nearly four MW of solar on its buildings in the last year alone, bringing the total to nearly five MW. The City recently released a Request for Proposals for 15 megawatts more of solar on public buildings that include 66 schools across the five boroughs, Bellevue Hospital, Hostos Community College, the Bronx Hall of Justice, the Queens Museum, and the Abe Stark Ice Rink, among others.

Buildings

Emissions from buildings make up 71% of New York City's GHG emissions. Given this large share, our team started working on reducing GHG emissions from buildings with the release of *One City: Built to Last* during Climate Week 2014.

The projects initiated or completed in City-owned buildings since the release of *One City: Built to Last* are projected to reduce GHG emissions by more than 90,000 metric tons and avoid nearly \$40 million in the City's annual energy costs. The City has upheld its commitment to make

public buildings models of sustainability by initiating or completing retrofits in 770 buildings, or more than a quarter of all City-owned buildings greater than 10,000 square feet.

Earlier this year, we launched the Buildings Technical Working Group. With 50 expert stakeholders, it includes building owners, architects, engineers, labor and the key sectors from the building industry. The organizations represented include REBNY, Urban Green, ALIGN, BOMA and key City agencies. The TWG is taking a comprehensive analytical approach in formulating recommendations for the City to adopt next year. It is relying on data collected for the last 5 years from our benchmarking laws, and breaking down patterns of energy use and best practices by building age, size and type. This is why C40 gave us the award – nothing else like this exists in the world. What we develop out of this group will serve as a model worldwide, and lay out a game plan for us that will have benefited from a 360 input citywide. The Mayor has said that we will look at voluntary approaches, but that we will institute mandates if that is what it will take to meet our 80x50 goals.

Our approach is informed by the incredible success of the Clean Heat Initiative-- 99.5% of all #6 fuel oil-burning boilers have switched to cleaner fuels, either natural gas or #2 for the most part. What is left of the #4 boilers we are addressing so that they will be converted before the 2030 deadline. The way we got there is we conducted extensive outreach to building owners in advance of the deadline for conversion, providing building owners with the resources and information they needed to meet the deadline. We are more interested in performance than in fining building owners, so that they have the resources to make the conversions and run their buildings.

In September of this year, the City launched the NYC Retrofit Accelerator, a one-stop resource that provides one-on-one assistance to private building owners and operators to help them undertake energy and water efficiency upgrades. The program is anticipated to reduce citywide greenhouse gas emissions by roughly one million metric tons per year by 2025, by accelerating retrofits in up to 1,000 properties per year by 2025 – the equivalent of almost 200,000 passenger vehicles taken off the roads – while saving New Yorkers an estimated \$350 million a year in utility costs and generating over 400 local construction-related jobs.

With respect to solar, we have seen private solar installations in New York City more than double since the end of 2013, from less than 25 MW at the end of 2013 to more than 54 MW today across more than 3,500 installations. The response to our community solar pilot in Brooklyn's CB6 was well beyond what we expected.

Private solar installations are growing enormously in all five boroughs – with 1.5 MW installed in Manhattan, nearly 10 MW in the Bronx and Brooklyn each, nearly 14 MW in Queens, and more than 19 MW on Staten Island.

This includes nearly 3,000 installations on residential properties, and over 600 installations on non-residential properties.

Separately, there is another nearly 18 MW of private solar installations scheduled to be installed. The City is also leading by example by installing solar on our own buildings. As of December 1,

4.8 MW of solar has been installed on City-owned property across 34 installations and 2.8 MW installed across 17 public schools. Separately, there is another nearly 18 MW of private solar installations scheduled to be installed. Other solar sites include City Hall and major facilities like the Port Richmond Wastewater Treatment Plant.

To further encourage solar adoption, the City will dramatically reduce wait times to receive a permit to install solar for most types of solar projects. Professional self-certification for simple solar projects will be ready on January 1st, 2016. Self-certification will simplify the process for low-risk solar operations so that DOB resources are efficiently allocated to more complex projects.

New York City can't achieve 80x50 by only reducing GHGs from the city's building stock. We will not reach our goals that way, and we can't put this effort all on the backs of building owners. With the launch of OneNYC, we added the missing sectors: transportation, energy supply and waste.

Transportation

Earlier this month, the Administration released NYC Clean Fleet—our road map to achieve a 50 percent reduction in GHG emissions from municipal fleet operations below 2005 levels by 2025 and an 80 percent reduction by 2030. With Clean Fleet, NYC will have the largest municipal electric fleet in the US, and possibly the world – 2000 vehicles. The transportation sector accounts for nearly one-quarter of citywide greenhouse gas emissions and the City-owned and operated vehicles account for approximately four percent of citywide transportation emissions or 13 percent of the City government's emissions.

NYC Clean Fleet enables the City to 1) buy more electric vehicles and 2) expand the use of anti-idling, hybrid, and stop-start technologies in medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. This will help reduce emissions and gasoline while trucks are at rest. These technologies can reduce a vehicle's fuel consumption by up to 33 percent and total fleet emissions by five percent. The City will also be looking at phasing out traditional diesel fuel in city vehicles by 2035. These diesel alternatives are estimated to reduce emissions by 34 percent.

On December 1, NYC DOT launched the newest "Select Bus Service" route, connecting the Bronx, Flushing, and Jamaica. This corridor currently serves 42,000 commuters daily, from the Bronx and Queens, and covers 13.9 miles, with Main Street in Queens being the highest ridership section. The Q44 SBS marks the ninth SBS route in the City. The launch of the Q44 SBS route is latest step toward the Mayor's commitment to reach 20 routes citywide, providing reliable and sustainable transit options as well as better connections to retail and job centers.

In September, NYC DOT installed the 1,000th mile in the city's bicycle network. DOT is building 50 miles of bicycle network every year, including at least 5 miles of protected bike lanes. In 2015, DOT is on pace to install more than 12 miles of protected bike lanes -- the most ever in a single year.

Energy Supply

This summer, the Administration released a request for information (RFI) to run our operations on 100% renewable electricity. New York City spends between \$600 and \$650 million and uses between four and five TWh of electricity a year. It is about 10% of the city's electricity demand. The associated greenhouse gas emissions are about 1.3 million metric tons of CO₂e. The RFI is the City's first step to engaging all entities involved in and supporting the renewable energy sector to deliver reliable and cost-effective goals. Right now we only have about 2% of the city's electric supply powered by renewables. This number needs to go up, and we are sending the clear signal that we want to spur the market into action. We are also participating in the State's REV proceedings. By our calculations, NYC's greenhouse gas emissions make up about 40% of statewide emissions, and we want to do our part to ensure we all meet 80x50.

We are also working on projects that are smaller in scale. I was pleased to work with the Council on passage of Into 609, which will be signed by the Mayor in the coming weeks. We look forward to clearing the way for more geothermal systems in NYC at less cost and planning time for building owners, and to finding ways to use this strategy even more often in our own municipal buildings where we can. We are also actively working on the micro-grid initiative and other distributed energy strategies, including solar as described above.

Zero Waste

The City has made great progress on our goal of sending zero waste to landfill by 2030. We've expanding the organics program by adding 53,000 households in Brooklyn, Queens, and two routes for high-rises in Manhattan. There are now 41 districts served by curbside collection or drop-offs including 734 schools and 225 community composting sites.

DSNY is collecting recycling from close to 500 NYCHA buildings and has trained more than 70,000 residents at NYCHA facilities. We are on track to have recycling at all NYCHA facilities by the end of 2016.

Parks and Natural Resources

Through the Community Parks Initiative, the City is strengthening the network of parks and public space in under-resourced, high-poverty and growing neighborhoods. In October, the Mayor and Commissioner Silver announced that capital funding for CPI would be doubled, enabling complete, community-driven renovations of approximately 30 additional neighborhood parks over the next four fiscal years—reaching a total of over 60 parks through this initiative. The City will break ground on 35 parks in the first phase of CPI Parks in fall 2016. Additionally, NYC Parks announced in September that targeted physical improvements in 60 of the city's parks and playgrounds were complete. In FY16, NYC Parks will complete an additional 25 targeted improvement projects. These parks were selected because they had higher than average concentrations of poverty.

And last but not least -- earlier this month, Mayors de Blasio and Bloomberg planted the 1,017,634th tree.

Air Quality

We've made strides towards having the cleanest air quality of any big city in the U.S. Some of these highlights include enhanced enforcement of the updated DEP Air Pollution Control Code

through increased and more flexible deployment and implementation of a registration-fee waiver for mobile food trucks and refrigeration trucks using clean technologies for auxiliary power units. As you know, the Mayor and Council collaborated successfully to pass Intro 712, a new requirement that DOHMH conduct a community air quality survey on an annual basis. The law gives DOHMH discretion as to exactly where and when pollutants are measured at street-level monitoring sites, but requires the research to identify patterns of pollutants by geographic area, by source, and by season, and to produce maps of these findings.

Water Management

One of the major goals of OneNYC is reducing the risks of flooding in the most affected communities. DEP is developing an action plan to resolve long-standing flooding conditions that affect over 400,000 city residents in Southeast Queens. The area has more 311 flooding and confirmed sewer backup complaints than any other area of the city, and in certain neighborhoods, experiences recurring flooding conditions. The plan includes construction of almost 10 miles of new or reconstructed sewers, as well as five miles of water main replacement.

The \$1.5 billion of capital construction in the Ten-Year Plan to address Southeast Queens flooding includes building out the storm sewer system throughout Southeast Queens at an accelerated pace, and utilizing green infrastructure and innovative sewer construction to bring relief to the worst-affected areas faster. For faster relief to areas with repeat flooding, DEP will also build sewer extensions at a rate of about six per year, at a cost of about \$20-30 million annually.

MOS and DEP are developing an interim floatable and settleable trash and debris reduction campaign. This includes a public education campaign. A multiagency taskforce has also been working on meeting the goal of OneNYC to install 500 new or repaired fountains across the city over the next 10 years. DEP has allocated \$5 million towards that effort and we expect to be 1/5 of the way to the OneNYC goal after the first year.

Brownfields

The City has made progress on cleaning up contaminated land through the Office of Environmental Remediation. The adopted FY 16 budget included funding Brownfield Jumpstart, which will provide higher levels of City funding for environmental investigations and cleanup. OER also launched the Financial Assistance Search Tool (FAST), an online brownfield financial incentive locator and the Pro Bono Environmental Assistance Program, in conjunction with the NYC Brownfield Partnership, to assist community developers, faith-based developers and small- and mid-size developers clean up and redevelop brownfield sites.

Conclusion

As I mentioned earlier in my testimony, the full OneNYC annual update will be out on Earth Day 2016. The update will provide detailed progress on all the initiatives and metrics, and as you can see we are well on our way. Thank you again for this opportunity to testify before both committees and I look forward to working together to reach our goals. I will now turn it over to my colleague, Dan Zarrilli, to provide an update on Vision 4: Our Resilient City.

TESTIMONY OF THE MAYOR'S OFFICE OF RECOVERY AND RESILIENCY
BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL
COMMITTEE ON RECOVERY AND RESILIENCY

December 14, 2015

INTRODUCTION

Thanks Nilda. Good afternoon. My name is Daniel Zarrilli and I am the Director of the Mayor's Office of Recovery and Resiliency. I want to thank Chairpersons Treyger and Constantinides, as well as the members of the Environmental Protection committee and the Recovery and Resiliency committee for this opportunity to speak about Vision 4 of *OneNYC*, the City's comprehensive resiliency program, which is preparing our neighborhoods, economy, and public services to withstand and emerge stronger from the impacts of climate change and other 21st century threats.

The importance of this program was underscored in a global way with this weekend's Paris climate accord, which committed nearly 200 nations to an additional, and *new*, global goal to strengthen resiliency and reduce our vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

The Paris agreement is indeed timely and necessary. By the 2050s, according to just the middle-range projections by the New York City Panel on Climate Change: average New York City temperatures are projected to increase between 4.1°F and 5.7°F, annual precipitation is projected to increase between 4 and 11 percent, and sea levels are projected to rise between 11 inches and 21 inches, on top of a foot of sea level rise that we have already witnessed since 1900. And extreme events, like flooding, are becoming frequent and intense.

Hurricane Sandy highlighted the reality of these risks, tragically killing 44 New Yorkers and causing nearly \$19 billion in damages and lost economic activity. Many neighborhoods were devastated: 88,700 buildings were flooded and 23,400 businesses were impacted. Over 2,000,000 residents were without power for weeks and gas shortages persisted for over a month.

In response, the City proposed a \$20 billion resiliency program to address not only the risks of 'another Sandy', but to broaden our approach to the risks of climate change and other threats. In April of this year, Mayor de Blasio released the ground-breaking *OneNYC*, which expanded this multilayered resiliency program and accelerated its implementation.

In October of this year, I was here before the Committee on Recovery and Resiliency to provide an extensive overview of the de Blasio Administration's actions and accomplishments with respect to our resiliency plan. Today, I'll *briefly* describe the City's multilayered resiliency vision of *OneNYC* – comprised of neighborhoods, buildings, infrastructure, and coastal defense - with a few key highlights of our accomplishments.

NEIGHBORHOODS

With *OneNYC*, our neighborhoods – the places where we live, work, and play – are the first layer of our resiliency efforts. Our goal is to make every single New Yorker safer by strengthening the social and economic resiliency of their communities.

How are we doing this? In partnership with the City Council, we are working with houses of worship and community-based organizations to build their capacity for emergency and resiliency planning. We are launching new efforts to evaluate and mitigate climate health impacts. We have improved risk communication and emergency preparedness by updating our evacuation maps, releasing a new comprehensive hazard mitigation plan, and expanding neighborhood-based programs. And we are investing to make emergency shelter sites able accessible to New Yorkers with disabilities.

Furthermore, we are focused on small business recovery and resiliency. To date, we have helped more than 800 Sandy-affected businesses with loans and grants and expect to implement innovative resiliency technologies in thousands of small business locations. We have also created nearly 2,000 jobs and hired over 900 residents from Sandy-impacted areas, continuing our commitment to ensure that New Yorkers have opportunities to participate in the recovery process in their neighborhoods.

BUILDINGS

Our second layer is working to upgrade the city's buildings to withstand climate change impacts. Sandy showed us that structures built to the latest codes perform well in storms and better protect their inhabitants. We have learned from this and have already upgraded the city's building codes, including sixteen new local laws to account for vulnerabilities related to extreme weather and climate change.

We are also fighting to protect the affordability of flood insurance. We are working to correct errors in FEMA's flood maps, advocating for measures to make FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program work in dense urban environments, and informing New Yorkers about flood risk and flood insurance changes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The third layer of the City's multilayered resiliency strategy is adapting the City's infrastructure and supply chains to climate impacts. We are directly investing billions of dollars into the City's infrastructure and we are collaborating with our many regional infrastructure partners to ensure that their investments align with the City's vision for resiliency and affordability.

COASTAL DEFENSE

Finally, the fourth layer of our OneNYC resiliency program is strengthening our coastal defenses against sea level rise, wave action, and storm surge. When Sandy struck, our coastal defenses were nearly non-existent. In response to the devastation, the City released and began implementing its first-ever comprehensive coastal protection plan. Using this as a foundation, OneNYC aims to further reduce the city's coastal vulnerabilities.

We believe that there is no silver bullet solution to these risks and that a tailored, local approach is best. Communities also need to play a vital role in the development of these projects, and the de Blasio Administration is committed to working with communities, whether in Red Hook, Staten Island, Breezy Point, Coney Island, the Rockaways and Jamaica Bay, Lower Manhattan and the Lower East Side, in Hunts Point or across the City, to implement this vision.

IMPLEMENTATION

Since my last testimony, we have hit several new critical milestones on this program:

- Work at Coney Island Hospital and across the HHC portfolio is proceeding and design for the new Coney Island facility is starting soon.

- We've completed our first phase of predesign and community engagement in both the Lower East Side and in Hunts Point, and are aggressively advancing the implementation of the City's Rebuild by Design projects, in partnership with both communities.
- We launched the design process for an integrated flood protection system in Red Hook and will be in the community often as the project develops.
- The City just broke ground on a \$22 million Bluebelt project in Staten Island to reduce local flooding.
- And we came to agreement with LIPA/PSE&G to undertake a storm hardening collaborative process to bring resiliency to the electric grid in the Rockaways, similar to a successful model that assisted a \$1 billion investment in ConEd's electric grid.

NATIONAL DISASTER RESILIENCE COMPETITION

Before I conclude, I would like to thank our partners in the City Council, including Council Members Chin, Treyger, Eugene, Gentile, Johnson, Richards, and Rose for supporting the City's application to HUD's National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC). I also want to thank Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer, State Senator Squadron, our entire federal delegation, and many important local and citywide stakeholders, such as the Downtown Alliance and the Trust for Public Land.

Our NDRC application offers a compelling resiliency vision - a focus on neighborhood affordability and connectivity through integrated water management - for the Lower Manhattan and Two Bridges neighborhoods, which remain vulnerable to flooding, sea level rise, and other threats. These communities are home to vulnerable populations, economic activity of national importance, and critical transportation and utility infrastructure, which we are committed to protecting.

The de Blasio Administration has shown our commitment to these communities - we have put over \$100 million on the table toward the application and have already launched a public planning and design process to move this project forward. In an impressive display of collaboration, the City Council, local business organizations, and community residents and stakeholders have come together to call on HUD to continue its close partnership with the city and fund this \$500 million game-changing application, which will help ensure that Sandy funds stay in our region.

Now is the time to call on our friends in Washington D.C. to ensure we win this competition. We thank you for your support and for this resolution.

CONCLUSION

Thank you again for this opportunity to testify before both committees and I look forward to working with you to adapt our city to the risks of climate change and other 21st century threats. Your partnership is critical to building a stronger, more resilient New York.

We'd be happy to take your questions.



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Gale A. Brewer, Borough President

**Testimony of Gale A. Brewer, Manhattan Borough President for the
Joint Oversight Hearing on the OneNYC plan by the New York City Council Committees on
Recovery & Resiliency and Environmental Protection
December 14, 2015**

My name is Gale A. Brewer and I am the Manhattan Borough President. I want to thank Chairs Treyger and Constantinides and the members of both committees for the opportunity to testify today.

One of our most important responsibilities as public servants is comprehensive planning for the impact of climate change on dense coastal urban cities like ours. Human activity is causing dramatic shifts in the earth's weather patterns and temperature, increasing the likelihood of super storms like Hurricane Sandy and raising sea levels that threaten coastal cities.

As we saw in Paris this week climate change requires a significant commitment of government resources and coordination. Local threats require local leadership and municipal governments must develop their own resiliency plans. According to a 2014 study from the organization Local Government for Sustainability, a body comprised of over 1,000 cities, towns and metropolises dedicated to building a sustainable future, "75% of cities now see climate change as an essential element in their overall planning strategies." Cities are not only vulnerable; they produce almost of 70% the greenhouse gases that cause global warming.

So whether it's by reducing carbon emissions or creating natural shoreline buffers like sand dunes and wetlands, improving storm drainage systems, or building protective barriers, we must act now. Research by the New York City Panel on Climate Change suggests that by mid-century, sea levels could rise up to 30 inches, threatening most of Manhattan. As Hurricane Sandy showed, the impacts will alter life in the city as we know it; time is short; and the cost of remediation and prevention is huge.

Thankfully we have a Mayor and a City Council committed to reducing our impact on global climate change and to the protection of our most vulnerable areas. The Mayor's OneNYC plan outlined an ambitious vision for a sustainable, resilient, and equitable city and the City Council has acted its own plan to incentivize energy efficiency and reduce our carbon footprint.

Most recently the city has submitted its Lower Manhattan Protect and Connect proposal to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC). In addition to other coastal resiliency efforts around the edges of Manhattan, The Lower Manhattan Protect and Connect proposal weaves together housing and small business preservation with coastal protection in a strategic plan addressing the significant economic and human risks caused by climate change. The allocation of over \$100 million of city funds to this project highlights the administration's commitment.

Because the costs are huge, the federal government must take the lead in integrated coastal protection and storm water management, improved urban design, and preparedness. But locally, support has come from both the private and public sectors. While New York City must develop additional measures, OneNYC plan can be a foundation for a viable, long-term resiliency plan.

Resolution 909, introduced by me and Council Member Chin, calls on HUD to support New York City's application for National Disaster Resilience Competition funding. Its passage would be a strong signal to our federal partners that our city's leaders are unified and committed to strengthening our defenses against climate change.

I want to thank the members of the committee for their commitment to making this a greener, safer city and developing standards that will make New York City a leader in combating global warming. I commit myself and the office of the Manhattan Borough President to working alongside you.

Thank you.



The City of New York

Manhattan Community Board 1

Catherine McVay Hughes CHAIRPERSON | Noah Pfefferblit DISTRICT MANAGER

New York City Council

**Committee on Recovery and Resiliency jointly with the Committee on Environmental Protection Oversight: OneNYC – Review of the City’s Resiliency and Sustainability Plans
Council Chambers, City Hall, New York, NY
Monday, December 14, 2015 at 10:00 a.m.**

Thank you, Committee on Recovery and Resiliency jointly with the Committee on Environmental Protection Chairs and members for holding this important public hearing today and inviting our testimony. My name is Catherine McVay Hughes and I am Chair of Community Board 1 which includes most of Manhattan below Canal Street and south of the Brooklyn Bridge, as well as Ellis, Governors and Liberty Islands.

Community Board 1 (CB1) is surrounded by water on three sides. At a height of seven feet, CB1 experienced one of the highest inundation levels in Manhattan during Superstorm Sandy. Two people in our district downed and we suffered extreme damage to residential and commercial property, tunnels, public transit, telecommunications and our electrical grid.

CB1 has played an active and positive role in the public process of recovery, resiliency and sustainability for over three years City since Superstorm Sandy. Lower Manhattan is in immediate need of resiliency and hardening measures. It has been three years since Sandy and we are concerned about both the short-term and long-term time frame. Lower Manhattan remains largely unprotected while we face an increasing potential for suffering extreme weather events and subsequent damage.

Lower Manhattan is an increasingly mixed-use neighborhood with a rapidly growing residential population and is also a critical economic driver for all of New York. According to a report published by the Downtown Alliance in November 2015, while Lower Manhattan encompasses only 0.3% – that is three one-thousandths – of New York City’s land area, it contributed \$2.4B to NYS and another \$2.4B to NYC tax revenue and provided 9.2% of NYC’s GDP in FY 2014. Further, 70% of all Lower Manhattan workers live in the five boroughs of New York City. As a critical economic hub for both the City and the State, Lower Manhattan must be protected from future extreme weather events.

CB1 is encouraged that progress is being made and thanks the City and State for a combined roughly \$15 million in resiliency funding for CB1 which was announced in March 2015, as well as the recent commitment from the City to contribute \$100 million to leverage potential funding from the “Manhattan Tip” portion, now including Battery Park City and Tribeca, of the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC) Phase 2. We look forward to hearing who the City will choose from their recently released Request for Proposal (RFP) for an

engineering and planning study, to be award January 2016, so that roughly two-year-long engineering study can begin.

In May 2014, CB1 adopted a resolution supporting the Waterfront Edge Design Guidelines (WEDG) developed by the Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance. We believe that the WEDG guidelines should be used in any waterfront hardening or development.

We request continuing communication and information on ongoing resiliency initiatives for CB1, including specific funding and timeline information. CB1 requests more information on projects marked "completed" from the OneNYC document, which notes the progress of SIRR initiatives as of April 2015, including how those initiatives contribute to recovery and resiliency in Lower Manhattan, such as:

- Complete resiliency improvements to Schermerhorn Row and Museum Block in the South Street Seaport
- Expand the Take the HELM program (Hire and Expand in Lower Manhattan) and make awards to businesses new to Lower Manhattan in the 100-year floodplain
- Use the Job Creation & Retention Program to attract and retain businesses in Sandy-impacted areas of Lower Manhattan

CB1 further requests more information on the City's Ten-Year Capital Strategy, including the timeline and resiliency plans for CB1.

We are quite concerned about the long-term plan for the multi-purpose levee along Lower Manhattan's eastern edge, which would incorporate high density development to an area that already lacks critical infrastructure such as public school seats for a growing child population, and a deteriorated public transportation system. Renderings for this multi-purpose levee were included in OneNYC, but not in the City's NDRC Phase 2 application (see attached). We request updated information on how the multi-purpose levee fits into the City's long-term sustainability plans.

CB1 has long supported not only resiliency, but sustainability efforts as well. In October 2014, we adopted a resolution and testified in support of Int. 378 and the initiative to reduce greenhouse gases by 80% by 2050.

Finally, CB1 is encouraged by and supports NYC Council Resolution 0909, calling on the Department of Housing and Urban Development to support NYC's application for National Disaster Resilience Competition funding. In September 2015, CB1 unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the City's NDRC application and the Manhattan Tip component specifically.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Seaport City



In addition, the City will continue to evaluate long-term coastal protection measures, such as a multipurpose levee in Lower Manhattan, particularly where investments could strengthen communities and potentially generate funding to offset construction costs. Finally, the City will continue to explore other innovative financing opportunities.

A proposed multipurpose levee in Lower Manhattan

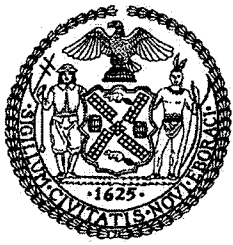
OneNYC (April 2015): Potential development for Seaport City

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/onenyc/downloads/pdf/publications/OneNYC.pdf> (Page 250)



NYC NDRC Phase 2 Application (October 2015)

http://www.nyc.gov/html/cdbg/downloads/pdf/NDRCApplication_Exhibits_10%2029%2015_3.pdf (Page 88)



THE CITY OF NEW YORK MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD 3

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Phone (212) 533-5300 - Fax (212) 533-3659
www.cb3manhattan.org - info@cb3manhattan.org

Gigi Li, Board Chair

Susan Stetzer, District Manager

FOR THE RECORD

October 26, 2015

Jessica Colon, Senior Policy Advisor
NYC Mayor's Office of Recovery and Resiliency
253 Broadway, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10007

Re: Letter of Support for New York City's Application to the National Disaster Resilience Competition

Dear Jessica:

With its entire eastern boundary bordered by the East River, Community Board 3 is writing as a key stakeholder in support of New York City's application to the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC). This application deserves to be funded in full and we urge HUD to award \$500 million to New York City from the remaining allocation of Sandy recovery funds. This funding is essential for CB 3 as there is currently resiliency funding in place for Community Board 3 south to Montgomery Street, but not for the area below Montgomery Street. Recently, the City announced a commitment of \$108 million for resiliency improvements in Community Districts 1 and 3 for Phase 2 of resiliency planning, with \$8 million of this designated for Battery Park.

During Superstorm Sandy, many of our 160,000 residents who live and work in this area experienced extreme flooding and financial damage. There was a death of a disabled senior who had not been able to evacuate, and many more residents who were not able to evacuate and suffered loss of basic necessities along with mom-and-pop small business owners who did not have the ability to recoup their business losses. There are eight major New York City Housing Authority developments directly on the waterfront, putting our most vulnerable residents within the immediate flood zone. Additionally, there are also senior housing and supportive housing developments and subsidized developments in the flood zone.

Community Board 3 has been very active in working with all levels of government and bringing together the community to plan for resiliency. There has been much work and progress, and much more needs to be done both to continue rebuilding and to plan for anticipated future extreme weather events. We currently have \$335 million committed by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for Montgomery to 23rd Street. Community Board 3 extends north to 14th Street, and we are working with Community Board 6 for cohesive and comprehensive planning.

The Lower Manhattan Protect and Connect Project will include Montgomery Street to the Brooklyn Bridge in Community District 3. This plan and funding is necessary for CD 3 which

currently is unfunded for resiliency below Montgomery Street. If this application is successful, the City intends to leverage its own commitment to this project with National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC) funds to make the next phase of this project a reality. Phase 2 application for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) NDRC contains four main components:

1. Coastal Protection for Two Bridges
2. Coastal Protection for Manhattan Tip
3. Stormwater Management through Placemaking
4. Multi-Family Resiliency Retrofit Program

Additionally, it is very important to Community Board 3 that there be public participation throughout the application and planning process. Currently Community Board 3 with Community Board 6 has been engaged in a community-driven process for resiliency planning for Montgomery to 23rd Street. The joint community board taskforce working with the City provides a structure for community-based planning and it is a successful model that can be used by Community Boards 1 and 3 for the area south of Montgomery Street.

In conclusion, Community Board 3 strongly supports this proposed funding that will extend protection for our district below Montgomery Street. We encourage HUD to become a partner in this project to help not only CB 3, but all of New York City in achieving its NDRC vision.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gigi Li". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Gigi Li
Board Chair

Testimony of Christopher Erikson

Business Manager, Local Union No.3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Oversight Hearing: OneNYC

Joint Hearing of the Environmental Protection Committee and Recovery and Resiliency Committee

December 14, 2015

Thank you Committee Chairs Constantinides and Treyger for holding this important hearing on New York City's sustainability plan.

My name is Christopher Erikson and I am the Business Manager of Local Union No.3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

I represent over 28,000 members engaged in various occupations within the electrical industry in New York City.

OneNYC is particularly relevant to Local 3 because of the goal to put 100 Megawatts of solar on municipal buildings, and to fully power municipal operations with renewable energy by 2050. This is work that Local 3 can do. The membership has already installed sizable Photovoltaic systems in New York City at the Stillwell Avenue Subway station, the Museum of Jewish Heritage, the Solaire at Battery Park City and most recently PS62R – the Net Zero Energy School in Staten Island. These projects are only a small snapshot of the renewable and energy efficiency projects that my members have performed. At this time I would like to introduce a rank and file member of Local 3, Allison Ziogas, to give some remarks on PS62R.

As Mr. Erikson stated, my name is Allison Ziogas and I was the foreman at PS62R, the Net Zero Energy School recently completed in Staten Island. To tell you a little about the work we did at the school, myself and a crew of 15 Local 3 journeymen installed the building's photovoltaic system and wind turbine, which produce 650 Kilowatts of power. In practical terms, that translates into a football field-sized array of over 2,000 solar panels and 62 power inverters. The solar panels cover the entirety of the 2-story building's rooftop, the southern facing façade, as well as, a separate covered parking canopy. PS62R is the first school in the five boroughs, and in the northeastern United States, that can claim to be "net zero" -- meaning it produces as much energy as it consumes. Not only does the school have a photovoltaic system, but the school also features energy-generating exercise bikes, a geothermal heating and cooling system, and a highly efficient LED lighting system with daylight harvesting and dimming capabilities. The work that went into constructing PS62R is evidence that Local Union No.3, IBEW is the right choice for delivering cutting edge, green jobs, with a level of professionalism and craftsmanship that is unmatched anywhere in our city.

Allison Ziogas is just one example of the skilled individuals that comprise the Local 3 membership and PS62R is just the most recent project that demonstrates the membership's capabilities.

Since 2008 Local 3 and our industry employers have installed several Photovoltaic systems on our own buildings; to date over 100 Kilowatts have been installed. The combined power produced by these systems has exceeded 600,000 Kilowatt-hours; this has kept over 1.6 million pounds of CO₂ emissions out of our atmosphere. And we have another 35 Kilowatt PV system slated to be installed in the next few months on our new training center in Long Island City. I have also encouraged the union's membership to install PV systems on their own homes, and since 2008 several hundred members have taken up that challenge and completed installations on their homes. At an average size of 6 Kilowatts, the combined size of these systems is over 2 Megawatts of green energy, eliminating millions of pounds of CO₂ emissions.

But reducing emissions isn't the only important part of making our city more resilient. We must also create and preserve good jobs for New Yorkers.

The projects I mentioned not only reduced the city's carbon footprint; they demonstrated that they were successfully completed with a highly skilled, well-paid workforce at an affordable price point for the developers. Good jobs are a vital element for sustaining a healthy middleclass within the City. When workers are paid well they add to the overall economic growth of New York City.

Sadly, this is not what the city is doing in its next round of solar installations.

The RFP for installing 100 Megawatts of solar on 88 municipal buildings via a Power Purchase Agreement was recently issued and it does nothing to ensure that we create good jobs that make NYC's communities more resilient. There are no wage standards, no Project Labor Agreement, no local hire provisions, no training standards through union apprenticeship programs, and no plans for integrating students in vocational programs into the installation and maintenance of the solar systems.

I believe that the magnitude of the task at hand gives the City Council an opportunity to provide job growth for the citizens of New York. The Council Members should compel those producers and suppliers of components for these projects to setup manufacturing facilities within depressed areas of the city and provide much needed work opportunity to the residents of those communities.

Given the clear benefits our communities can derive from good jobs, paid on the job training programs, and local hire provisions, it is baffling that the city did not include these in the RFP. We want to work with City Council to make sure that we create good jobs and protect workers with these public investments. I recognize the need to keep the cost affordable for these projects and Local 3 wants to be a partner to that success. The workers on these projects should not be locked into low wage jobs without any avenue for upward mobility. Local 3 has a long history of helping workers achieve good careers and I would welcome the opportunity to provide input for revised language of this RFP.

This RFP likely would also set the standard for all future renewable energy work in the city. We must get this right and ensure that while we are protecting our climate, we are also protecting our people.

Thank you for your time and consideration and allowing me to express my comments on this matter.



FOR THE RECORD

Board of Directors

Deb Axt
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Make the Road New York

Héctor Figueroa
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Jonathan Westin
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Bob Master
Legislative and Political
Director, CWA District 1, and
Co-Chair, NYS Working
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ALIGN

Tony Speelman
Secretary-Treasurer,
UFCW Local 1500

Dorian Warren
Associate Professor,
Columbia University

Testimony of
BRIGID FLAHERTY,
ALIGN

**To the City Council Committees on Environmental Protection and Committee on Recovery
and Resiliency**
December 14, 2015

Chair Constantinides and members of the council,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Brigid Flaherty. I am the Organizing Director of ALIGN and am testifying on behalf of Transform Don't Trash NYC, which is a broad coalition of labor, community, and environmental organizations seeking to reform the city's commercial waste handling system.

We applaud the city government for adopting the OneNYC plan last April. OneNYC made the connection between solid waste management, emissions reductions, resilient communities, and good local jobs. The plan's dual goals of equity and sustainability offer a useful lens through which to evaluate and improve our commercial waste system, which handles the millions of tons of waste generated by NYC's diverse businesses every year.

First, One NYC includes the ambitious environmental goal of reducing commercial waste sent to landfills by 90% in only 15 years. We believe that in order to achieve or even approach this goal, we will need to act swiftly and decisively to set much higher standards for commercial waste companies. We will need to hold hauling companies accountable to much higher recycling standards and monitor performance. We will need to create the incentives and conditions for public and private investment in the infrastructure necessary to recycle and process millions of tons of food waste and recyclables. And finally, we will need to make sure that our 200,000 businesses receive education, customer service, and incentives to reduce waste and properly sort waste for recycling and processing.

The OneNYC vision of an equitable city is critical to improving our waste system for its workers too. The current commercial system creates a "race to the bottom" in which private haulers often resort to cutting costs through wage theft, shortcuts on safety, equipment and training, and using poorly sited, poorly operated facilities which are concentrated in a handful of environmental justice communities.

People of color comprise more than 60 percent of the waste collection workforce, and these workers earn significantly less than their white counterparts. More than half of Latino waste collection workers (33 percent of the private collection workforce) and about one third of black waste collection workers (27 percent of the private collection workforce) earn under \$35,000 per year, while 12 percent of white private sector waste collection workers earn under \$35,000 per year. Almost three-quarters of collection workers who are non-citizens earn under \$35,000, and 100 percent of non-citizen Latino collection workers earn under \$35,000 in a year. To address this "tale of two cities" in

the waste sector, we will need to hold private waste haulers accountable to high-road labor and safety standards going forward, and ensure that workers and local communities have a real voice in how a new and better system is designed and operated.

Finally, the Transform Don't Trash NYC coalition believes that the city can simultaneously achieve the sustainability and equity goals of One NYC by adopting a far more efficient commercial waste system which would enable the city to more closely monitor and improve waste diversion, treatment of vulnerable workers, and community health impacts than it currently can.

OneNYC specifically calls for our city to study the potential efficiency savings of a competitive zone system, and we believe the savings in reduced truck miles offered by a zone system will be compelling. As the city complete this study, we are eager to partner with the council and the administration to begin implementing the fundamental reforms that will make New York a model of sustainable, fair, and equitable waste management.



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Oversight Hearing: OneNYC

Joint Hearing of the Environmental Protection Committee and Recovery and Resiliency Committee

Thank you Committee Chairs Constantinides and Treyger for holding this important hearing on NYC's sustainability plan.

My name is Daisy Chung, and I'm a campaign director at ALIGN: The Alliance for a Greater New York. ALIGN is a community-labor coalition dedicated to creating good jobs, vibrant communities, and an accountable democracy for all New Yorkers. ALIGN co-coordinates the Climate Works for All coalition that works to reduce emissions and create good jobs for New Yorkers. ALIGN also coordinated the Alliance for a Just Rebuilding, a community-labor alliance dedicated to ensuring post-Sandy rebuilding is done in a just and equitable way for workers and Sandy-impacted communities.

Both Councilmember Constantinides and Treyger have shown clear leadership on this issue: Councilmember Constantinides through his pushing through the 80x50 legislation and Councilmember Treyger in leading the effort to rebuild NYC in a just and sustainable manner after Hurricane Sandy. We applaud your work and look forward to building on your successes.

I would like to summarize my comments by saying that ALIGN both supports the comprehensive sustainability agenda outlined in OneNYC, and also wants to see more detailed action plans and legislative introductions that move us boldly towards our 80x50 goal.

More specifically, we believe there are two very actionable areas that the City has yet to address comprehensively:

1. Requiring that privately owned large buildings over 25,000 square feet reduce energy use.
2. Conducting a full assessment of all NYC public school buildings to determine which renewable energy options are feasible and practical, and plan out and begin to fund system-wide installations.

Both of these initiatives are essential to reaching 80x50 because buildings produce over 70% of our city's emissions. In fact, buildings over 50,000 square feet make up just 2% of our building stock, yet use an astonishing 45% of our city's energy.

Energy Efficient Privately-Owned Buildings

Several current city-led initiatives are moving important work: the Retrofit Accelerator and the NYC Carbon Challenge both support and encourage buildings to reduce energy use. The Greener Greater Buildings plan has mandatory energy auditing and reporting requirements and some essential yet small-scale efficiency mandates (e.g. lights, retro-commissioning). However, the vast majority of buildings in NYC will need more than information and encouragement to invest in significant energy efficiency upgrades. They need a mandate, coupled with technical and financial support.

This is why we are urging city council and the administration to move legislation to upgrade our building code to Passive House and Zero Net Energy standards, as well as to focus on the worst emitters for immediate retrofits. There is no time to wait: new buildings that are enormous energy guzzlers are being built as we speak, and existing buildings are regularly being renovated. The longer we wait to establish a mandate, we permanently lock our city into high emissions and its inevitable impact on climate change.

Let's be clear, the task of retrofitting our building stock is enormous. Eighty percent of our current buildings will be standing in 2050. Most buildings will need to reduce their energy use by over half

by 2050, and some will need to do even more. That is why we are zeroing in on the largest buildings.

It should also be noted that highly energy efficient buildings can better withstand future extreme weather: A house built to Passive House standards will hold a habitable temperature for at least a week without power in both winter and summer. A typical inefficient home will remain habitable for only three days without power. This can be a matter of life and death for residents during extreme weather events.

Renewable Energy on Schools

The Mayor has taken some important first steps in regard to renewable energy on publicly owned buildings. In OneNYC, the Mayor announced that the City plans to install 100MW of solar on municipal buildings by 2025. The Mayor also issued an RFI to determine how to power all city operations with renewable energy by 2050. We applaud the administration's commitment to expanding renewable energy generation in our city, and are advocating for the city to take the next step on this path by creating a comprehensive plan that will help our city achieve a successful transition to renewable energy. We have an opportunity to achieve economies of scale through a thorough, methodical approach to solar and other renewables on our public schools. The scale of the work to be done is massive, as there are approximately 1,400 school buildings in NYC alone.

The city should conduct a full assessment of the renewable energy potential for every single public school building in our city. Then, the city should create a timeline and budget for actually installing the renewable energy systems. This clear process will ensure that we have a plan, timeline, and funding to reach 80x50, rather than a set of one-off strategies that are not clearly linked to a long-term goal for significant renewable energy generation throughout our city.

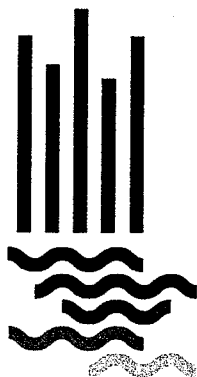
Renewably-powered schools provide more benefits than just emissions reductions; they are resilient community assets. Many schools serve as emergency shelters and renewable energy on these buildings will help to ensure that they can keep the lights on even during a storm.

Mayor de Blasio in OneNYC proposes establishing a new "triple bottom line" for investment in infrastructure and city-owned assets that assesses projects based on their economic, environmental, and social impacts. A triple bottom line, therefore, should take into account the quality of jobs to be created through economic development, as well as the process for community engagement in decision making. We are concerned that the city's proposed solar installation on municipal buildings (most of which are schools) fails to truly address the triple bottom line. The RFP issued for installing 100MW of solar on municipal buildings lacks any labor standards, outlines no process for community or student engagement in decision making, and fails to provide any process for sharing the benefits derived from the solar installation. This RFP will set the stage for the remainder of the de Blasio administration's renewable energy projects – we are highly concerned that the precedent it sets flouts the triple bottom line.

For the above reasons, I encourage the council to seriously consider leading on these bold and necessary proposals immediately, and to ensure that the triple bottom line is always at the forefront of any of its initiatives. That is how we build a truly resilient city.

FOR THE RECORD

**Testimony of Roland Lewis, President and CEO
New York City Council Oversight Hearing
Committees on Environmental Protection and Recovery & Resiliency
December 14, 2015
Re: OneNYC – Review of the City’s Resiliency and Sustainability Plans**



The Waterfront Alliance is a bi-state coalition of over 850 community and recreational groups, educational institutions, businesses, and other stakeholders committed to restoring and revitalizing the New York and New Jersey waterways. Our waterways have been revitalized with active recreation, environmental education, and waterborne transportation, and the harbor has for centuries been a vital conduit for commerce and an engine of economic development. Yet despite all the benefits our waterways afford, Hurricane Sandy made our challenges strikingly clear: this region is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and increasingly intense coastal storms.

Hurricane Sandy was an historic event, but it was not a worst-case scenario, and it will not be the last storm to strike this region. OneNYC's coastal protection measures, which build on the work of the Special Initiative for Rebuilding and Resiliency (SIRR), were the subject of recent oversight hearing. We reiterate our call to action that although we have done an excellent job with available resources, we are making only a down payment on resiliency in the wake of Sandy. The City and the region's response to the unprecedented challenges that climate change and Sandy set before us has been tremendous, with more than \$20B awarded in New York and New Jersey for recovery, rebuilding, and improved protection from future storms. Yet the cost estimates presented in the 10-year SIRR plan do not attempt to give us a comprehensive picture of the price tag of long-term resiliency; coastal protection measures account for \$3.7B of its \$19.5B total.

We have found that there is a rough consensus among flood control experts that \$25B–\$30B of infrastructure investments could provide adequate risk reduction during a 1/100-year flood. However, Sandy is variously described as being somewhere between a 1/250-year flood and a 1/700-year flood.¹ Under higher projections for sea level rise, by the 2080s, a flood currently rated as a 1/100-year flood, with a one percent chance of occurring in any given year, may be something closer to a 1/8-year flood, with a 12.5 percent chance of occurring in any given year.² Thus \$25B to \$30B in near-term investments would likely provide inadequate risk reduction against another storm with the force of Sandy, with risks rising higher and higher throughout the 21st century.

Indeed, New York City cannot address its flood risks alone; ours is a national challenge, requiring cooperation with, and assistance from, State and federal partners. The de Blasio administration is leading efforts to study critical coastal resiliency initiatives in Hunts Point and Coney Island Creek, among others, and plan for a system of flood barriers on Manhattan's east side, funded in part by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The City must continue to seek federal sources of funding; to that end, we strongly support its application for an additional \$500 million from the National Disaster Resilience Competition, sponsored by HUD, to connect with the ongoing East Side Coastal Resiliency Project to more fully protect Lower Manhattan from flood events and storm surge.

¹ New York City Mayor's Office of Recovery and Resiliency, 2015

² New York City Office of the Mayor. *Mayor de Blasio Releases NPCC 2015 Report, Providing Climate Projections through 2100 for the First Time*, 2015

The Waterfront Alliance also supports the many of the other goals of the OneNYC sustainability and equity plan, which builds on the important work outlined by the Bloomberg administration's PlaNYC and incorporates additional initiatives designed to address growing inequality as well as regional challenges. We strongly support the Blasio administration's new Citywide Ferry Service (CFS) as outlined in OneNYC, which will expand waterborne transit to all five boroughs by 2018, and double the number of New York City neighborhoods with regular ferry service. CFS will provide substantial travel time savings for commuters in underserved neighborhoods, including Red Hook, Brooklyn; Astoria, Queens; Soundview, Bronx; and the Rockaway peninsula. Expanded ferry service, combined with new Select Bus Service and bicycle improvements, provides an economically responsible option for significantly expanding economic opportunity for residents of transit-starved districts.

We strongly support OneNYC's initiatives to "expand freight movement via rail and water where possible," which includes the reactivation of the South Brooklyn Marine Terminal (SBMT), which is currently underway. SBMT is located within one of the city's six designated Significant Maritime Industrial Areas (SMIAs), and has been an underutilized public asset that will serve a wide variety of industrial maritime uses. Unlocking the value of SBMT as an active working waterfront site is an important step forward to sustaining an economically productive harbor. We encourage officials to pair this initiative with additional goals put forward by the OneNYC plan to join with us in partnership for a workforce development plan targeted toward career pathways in the maritime industry for local residents.



166A 22nd Street
Brooklyn, NY 11232 | NYC-EJA.org

On the ground – and at the table.

New York City Environmental Justice Alliance's (NYC-EJA) Testimony to the New York City Council Committees on Recovery and Resiliency & Environmental Protection at the Oversight Hearing on OneNYC, Review of the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans. December 14th, 2015.

The New York City Environmental Justice Alliance (NYC-EJA) commends the New York City Council Committees on Recovery and Resiliency & Environmental Protection for inviting public comments on the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans. The City Council plays a critical role in ensuring that New York City fully takes advantage of this opportunity to increase its sustainability and resiliency -- particularly, in low-income and communities of color where vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and historic disproportionate environmental burdens require immediate attention.

Founded in 1991, NYC-EJA is a non-profit citywide membership network linking grassroots organizations from low-income neighborhoods and communities of color in their struggle for environmental justice. NYC-EJA empowers its member organizations to advocate for improved environmental conditions and against inequitable environmental burdens. Through these efforts, member organizations coalesce around specific common issues that threaten the ability of low-income communities of color to thrive, and coordinate campaigns designed to inform City and State policies. Addressing environmental justice issues while creating more sustainable and resilient communities is central to NYC-EJA's agenda.

In 2010, NYC-EJA launched the Waterfront Justice Project, New York City's first citywide community resiliency campaign. When the City of New York initiated its overhaul of the Comprehensive Waterfront Plan (Vision 2020) in 2010, NYC-EJA began an advocacy campaign to convince the Bloomberg Administration to reform waterfront zones designated as Significant Maritime and Industrial Areas (SMIAs.) These are zones created by the 2002 NYC Waterfront Revitalization Program (WRP) to encourage the protection and siting of industrial and maritime uses along the waterfront.

Development applications in SMIA's are regulated by the WRP -- the legal mechanism to determine consistency with NYC's waterfront policies and regulations. The SMIA's are treated differently by the WRP than other waterfront areas by assuming that industrial and maritime uses are consistent there, resulting in the siting and clustering of potentially noxious and polluting uses and infrastructure. There are only six SMIA's in the City -- all are located in classic "environmental justice" communities (the South Bronx, Sunset Park, Red Hook, Newtown Creek, Brooklyn Navy Yard & the North Shore of Staten Island) and predominantly low-income communities of color.

NYC-EJA discovered that the six SMIA's are all in hurricane storm surge zones, and that the City of New York had not analyzed the cumulative contamination exposure risks associated with clusters of heavy industrial uses in such vulnerable locations. In consequence, NYC-EJA created the Waterfront Justice Project to research facilities that use, transport, or store hazardous or toxic substances in order to identify community vulnerability for those working and living in and around SMIA's in the event of storm surge, flooding, high winds, and sea-level-rise.

NYC-EJA's research findings emphasize the vulnerability of the SMIA's to potential hazardous exposures in the event of severe weather, and the urgent need to address the public health impacts on vulnerable communities -- efforts that are now referenced in the New York City Panel on Climate Change 2015 report on public health impacts and resiliency¹.

NYC-EJA endorses a balanced approach to waterfront policy that bolsters waterfront communities by promoting economic growth while protecting the environment and advancing equity. We envision innovative waterfront industrial regulations, policies and programs that set the standard for environmentally conscious development while enhancing community resiliency. NYC needs a diverse economy that supports working and middle class families. Promoting and preserving industrial jobs and manufacturing zoning in the city is a key component of creating a resilient and thriving economy.

NYC-EJA's Climate Justice Agenda

NYC-EJA's Climate Justice Agenda is a research and advocacy campaign to address the need for a comprehensive community-based approach to climate adaptation and community resiliency. This initiative is structured as a policy framework to assess the scope and extent of City initiatives to address environmental and climate justice issues affecting vulnerable populations, and formulate recommendations to help reduce the vulnerabilities of low-income communities of color to climate change.

OneNYC addresses both sustainability and resiliency together, integrating "equity" and "justice", for the first time. This represents a positive acknowledgement on behalf of the City that addressing unsustainable practices, as well as environmental and economic injustices, are inexorably linked to building sustainability and resiliency -- and must be tackled as a citywide priority. In addition, the City has put forth several ambitious goals. Examples include decreasing emissions 80% below 2005 levels by 2050, and sending zero waste to landfills by 2030. These initiatives align with NYC-EJA's work with "Climate Works For All", a coalition to advocate for innovative resiliency investments that result in living-wage jobs; and "Transform Don't Trash NYC", a partnership to overhaul NYC's commercial waste sector to increase waste management efficiency, environmental and worker standards, commercial recycling rates, and decrease the reliance on solid waste transfer stations.

However, many initiatives in OneNYC are very broad in scope and lack a clear implementation plan. For example, since the Mayor's initial announcement to reduce carbon gas emissions, the City created a Technical Working Group to establish "world class building codes"². As an appointed

¹New York City Panel on Climate Change. (2015). Building the Knowledge Base for Climate Resiliency: New York City Panel on Climate Change 2015 Report. Chapter 5: Public Health Impacts and Resiliency. Pp. pages 70-72. [online]. Available at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/nyas.12588/epdf>. Accessed December 2015].

²City of New York. (2015) One New York, The Plan for a Strong and Just City. [online]. Available from: <http://www1.nyc.gov/html/onenyc/index.html> [Accessed April 2015], p. 174.

committee member, NYC-EJA is concerned with the lack of a clear mechanism for implementation -- and whether the City will mandate required building retrofits, or if this will be voluntary (an approach that hasn't proved to be as effective in the past). Something similar occurs with employment opportunities associated with infrastructure investments. OneNYC states that "the City will ensure all investments that strengthen the city's resiliency will create job opportunities for residents and low-income applicants"³ However, a closer read reveals that although contractors are required to report efforts related to local hiring and training, there are no explicit provisions requiring local hiring.

Additional concerns derive from the communities prioritized with infrastructure investments. While the City has committed considerable resources to building integrated flood protection systems in Lower Manhattan and Red Hook, it lacks a similar detailed response to other climate change impacts (like wind) -- as well as a similar financial commitment in other vulnerable communities. This is particularly critical in/around industrial waterfront neighborhoods (e.g. South Bronx, Newtown Creek or Sunset Park SMIA), which are vulnerable to flooding and storm surge and have been historically disproportionately burdened by various environmental impacts, but haven't received the same level of resiliency investment. Moreover, while the City has allocated over \$335M for resiliency infrastructure improvements in Lower Manhattan, it has only allocated \$45M for such interventions in the South Bronx -- where resources will focus on an energy project, leaving coastal protection needs completely unaddressed.

In terms of public health, OneNYC addresses several sources of public health disparities. But several environmental justice priorities, like codifying the NYC Community Air Survey into law to secure long-term air-quality monitoring and additional monitors in environmental justice communities, or expanding the monitored toxics to include co-pollutants (not just particulate matter) remain unaddressed. Similarly, our assessment reveals very little attention placed on increasing the local capacity for community preparedness and planning.

In order to address these concerns and fully take advantage of the opportunity to strengthen NYC's sustainability and resiliency, NYC-EJA urges the City Council to consider the following recommendations:

1. **Require a robust implementation plan for OneNYC.** There is ambiguity on the policies required to implement goals, and a need for strong mandates where voluntary programs are not enough -- as well as balanced mechanisms to address the needs of all vulnerable communities.
 - Large private buildings (over 50,000 SF) use nearly half of New York City's energy. A voluntary retrofit program like the Retrofit Accelerator alone is not sufficient to meet the 80x50 goal, and therefore, the City should require large buildings to undergo energy efficiency retrofits.
 - The City should undertake a full renewable energy and energy efficiency assessment of public buildings to determine the actual potential for clean energy generation in its building stock. This effort should prioritize the installation of solar and other renewables in low-income neighborhoods and communities of color, where polluting energy infrastructure has historically presented the largest impacts.
 - City investments have focused on communities most impacted by Sandy's flooding, but should articulate a fundraising plan to address the needs of all other vulnerable communities.

³ Ibid. p. 227.

2. **Require a comprehensive assessment and response to climate change impacts.** Current resiliency efforts have an almost exclusive focus on coastal flooding, and haven't fully addressed the public health risks associated with potential hazardous exposures that can occur in industrial waterfront communities under severe weather.
 - The City hasn't addressed the impacts of high winds associated with severe weather, which is particularly important in neighborhoods like the South Bronx or Sunset Park SMIA that didn't experience as much flooding or storm surge during Superstorm Sandy, but were affected by high winds.
 - While the City has initiated studies to research the needs and capacities of waterfront industrial businesses (like the Department of City Planning's Open Industrial Uses of Resilient Industries studies), efforts have focused on site design and building characteristics, leaving behind the need to increase the sustainability and resiliency of the industrial operations, innovative strategies for implementation, and a detailed public health intervention to protect the health and safety of workers and nearby residents.

3. **Require the City to create a genuine community engagement process to inform and oversee the implementation of OneNYC.** Without an inclusive and long-term decision-making process to engage grassroots efforts in resiliency building plans, with clear opportunities for community oversight, OneNYC remains a primarily top down effort.
 - Launch a long-term public participation process to inform the implementation of OneNYC, and support any additional planning efforts required to develop the initiatives proposed by the de Blasio Administration. Such initiative can be built upon proposals submitted to the City Council by the City University of New York and the Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay, in partnership with NYC-EJA.
 - Such efforts would convene environmental justice and other grassroots advocates, academic researchers, and City agencies, to coordinate citywide recovery and resiliency efforts with bottom-up neighborhood priorities.
 - The process would engage local communities in the creation of innovative indicators to measure and track equity and community resilience in each neighborhood; make policy recommendations and proposal for capital projects and programs; and propose communication channels for long term relationship building between communities and City agencies.



**Testimony of
Laurie Schoeman, Program Director for Green Communities
Enterprise Community Partners, Inc.**

**For the Committees on Recovery & Resiliency and Environmental Protection
Oversight Hearing on OneNYC
Monday, December 14, 2015**

On behalf of Enterprise Community Partners, I would like to thank Chair Treyger and Chair Constantinides for the opportunity to comment today. My name is Laurie Schoeman, and I direct the Green Communities Program for the New York Office of Enterprise.

For more than 30 years, Enterprise has worked to create opportunity for low-and moderate-income people through the creation of high-quality affordable housing in diverse, thriving communities. To us, green has always been about more than energy efficiency, it's about social justice.

From Sandy's disproportionate impacts on low-income renters to the high concentrations of asthma in communities with poor housing quality, it's clear that low-income communities have the most to gain from healthy, sustainable, and resilient building. That's why OneNYC is a visionary plan - it seeks to make the city a more equitable place by linking people, economic development, and the environment. Economic development and sustainability must go hand in hand.

Ten years ago, we launched Enterprise Green Communities to prove that it was possible to bring the health, environmental and economic benefits of green building to affordable housing. The Enterprise Green Communities Criteria (EGCC) is the leading national standard for green and healthy affordable housing, adopted by more than 22 states and municipalities, promoting high performance, efficient, healthy, and resilient affordable housing.

In NYC, all affordable housing developments receiving funding from the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) for new construction and substantial rehabilitation must comply with a version of the EGCC tailored to New York City's affordable housing stock, called "the HPD Overlay." In New York City to date, we have 35,644 units of affordable housing in the Enterprise Green Communities pipeline.

After Hurricane Sandy hit, Enterprise launched our Recovery, Rebuilding, and Resilience program, through which we've supported many of NYC's leading affordable housing portfolio owners with technical assistance, grant funding and tools to promote long-term operational and infrastructure resilience in low-income communities. Resilience measures are now incorporated into EGCC, and we thank the Administration and HPD for working with us in this endeavor.

New York clearly recognizes the important role that housing plays in achieving both sustainability and equity. We would particularly like to highlight a recent program by HPD and the Housing Development Corporation (HDC) called the Green Housing Preservation Program, which assists owners of small- to mid-sized multifamily properties across the city in undertaking energy efficiency and water conservation improvements while preserving affordability. The program advances the goals of the Mayor's Housing New York plan as well as the city's 80 by 50 carbon reduction plan. Importantly, the Green Housing Preservation Program and other initiatives like the Retrofit Accelerator are reaching owners of small and mid-sized buildings, which is a part of our housing stock not well served by other programs.

Enterprise commends the steps taken by this Administration, the City Council, and the affordable housing community to make New York City a green and equitable place to live.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to testify here today, and I am happy to answer any questions.

December 14, 2015 City Council Oversight Hearing: OneNYC – Review of the City’s Resiliency and Sustainability Plans

My name is Lisa DiCaprio. I am a Clinical Associate Professor of Social Sciences at NYU, where I teach courses on sustainability, and a member of several environmental organizations.

I am proposing recommendations for achieving the OneNYC goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050 and increase our current rate of recycling.

TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY 80% BY 2050:

1. We must rely on energy conservation, efficiency, and renewable energy; close down the Indian Point reactors, and phase out, rather than build-out NYC’s natural gas infrastructure.
2. Support introduced City Council bills, such as:

Intro. 845-2015, introduced by Council Members Donovan Richards and Costa Constantindes, which would “establish five-year benchmarks for emissions reductions in new and existing buildings, transportation infrastructure, vehicles and other sectors...” This bill was introduced in response to public advocacy for such benchmarks at the October 23, 2014 Committee on Environmental Protection hearing for Intro. 378-2014, the legislation that established the 80% by 2050 greenhouse gas reduction goal.

Intro. 478-2014 introduced by Council Member Costa Constantinides to require the installation of solar photovoltaic systems, if feasible and cost-effective, for all city-owned buildings. This legislation instructs the department of citywide administrative services to provide the Mayor and Council Speaker with information that includes the number of city-owned buildings in each community district and the number of these buildings for which solar power installations would be cost-effective.

Intro. 701-A introduced by Council speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito to mandate “low energy building requirements for certain capital projects,” a requirement that already exists for new buildings in several global cities.

With regard to improving the efficiency of NYC's existing buildings, the four bills of the Greener, Greater Buildings Plan legislation cover all NYC's buildings that are 50,000 square feet or more. These 15,000 buildings comprise less than two percent of NYC's one million buildings, but are responsible for almost half of NYC total consumption of energy. Local Law 84 requires annual benchmarking for energy and water consumption and Local Law 87 requires an energy audit and retro-commissioning every 10 years. See: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/gbee/html/plan/plan.shtml>

Here are some recommendations:

1. Amend Local Law 87 to change retro-commissioning to retrofitting.
Retro-commissioning only requires efficiency improvements consistent with the building's original design. Retrofitting, by contrast, would require substantial changes in the building's systems; for example, meeting high standards in energy efficiency, such as Passive House, and replacing fossil fuel-based heating and cooling systems with renewable energy alternatives, as feasible.
2. Any new legislation to reduce the threshold from 50,000 square feet to 25,000 square feet should also require energy audits and retrofitting, as outlined above.
3. Provide new forms of financing for energy audits and retrofitting for NYC buildings less than 25,000 square feet, which probably total around 860,000. Without such assistance, many small property owners will face an unfair financial burden.
4. Introduce legislation to require the DEP to provide all homeowners with information in their water bills about energy audits and retrofitting options.

TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OF ZERO WASTE TO LANDFILL BY 2050:

The 80% by 2050 legislation concerns our carbon footprint, which is one-third the national average because of NYC's urban density and mass transportation. However, the carbon footprints of cities are not as comprehensive as ecological footprints that include the environmental impact of our consumption patterns; for example, the generation of emissions and the planetary resources required for agriculture, transportation, and manufacture outside of NYC. This is why, in addition to the cost of landfill fees, we must attempt to achieve the new OneNYC goal of zero waste to landfill.

Local Law 19, NYC's first comprehensive residential recycling bill, was passed in 1989. New legislation in 2010 substantially expanded opportunities for recycling in NYC with regard, for example, to plastics, public space, household hazardous waste, clothing and textiles, and programs in schools and city agencies. This legislation also increased fines for non compliance, improved outreach and education, and required the Department of Sanitation to carry out waste characterization studies in 2012 and 2018 and a comprehensive study by 2024.

Despite this legislation and various new initiatives in composting, NYC's rate of recycling is still only 17%. Currently, the two categories of organic materials, such as food scraps, and paper cardboard, plastic, cans, bottles, and metal, each comprise about 30% of the waste stream.

Reaching the new OneNYC goal, which should not involve incineration, will require new legislation and more funding for public education and NYC's recycling infrastructure. For the record, I am submitting an OpEd, "How We Can Get to Zero Waste," that I co-authored with Melissa Elstein, the cofounder of the West 80s Neighborhood Association and the NYC Coalition of Block and Community Leaders.

Here, I will highlight the need to increase funding for the Sanitation and Parks Departments for the purchase and installation of trash and recycling bins on streets and in parks. The 2010 recycling law mandated the installation of 700 recycling bins on NYC streets over a 10 year period. This is not sufficient for our city of 8.5 million people. Today, the recycling bins on NYC streets are provided by the Department of Sanitation, various business alliances, and the Doe Fund. These bins, which vary in the quality of their design and signage, are not located in any systematic fashion and we must prioritize replacing wire-mesh trash cans. Funding should also be provided to the Parks Department to ensure that recycling options are available in our parks as an aspect of equity. For example, we have recycling in Central Park, which is provided by the Central Park Conservancy, but there is no recycling at all in Riverside Park. For recycling to become habitual, trash bins must always be complemented by recycling options.

In addition to the recommendations outlined in the OpEd, I suggest a discussion about the environmental and financial implications of switching from dual to single stream recycling. In other cities, this change has resulted, at least initially, to an increase in the contamination of recyclables and, in NYC, would require the construction of a new sorting facility for newspapers at the Sims Municipal Recycling Plant.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and recycling address two of the main challenges of our time – climate change and finite planetary resources. If every country were to adopt the average American lifestyle with its accompanying ecological footprint, we would require the equivalent of four to five planets of resources. With the goals outlined in OneNYC, we can make a new commitment to achieving one planet living.

How and Why To Get To Zero Waste



We need to confront and address the enormous societal and economic costs of our waste problem

BY LISA DICAPRIO AND MELISSA ELSTEIN

As New Yorkers, we are too often confronted by overflowing curbside trash bins, mounds of plastic garbage bags lining and blocking the sidewalks, litter (including cigarette butts) collecting on streets, in curbs, within tree beds, and plastic bags in trees and storm drains. Clearly, the city has a trash problem. It's unsightly, certainly, and unsanitary. It also helps breed the rodent population.

Indeed, garbage issues are some of the most common complaints received by Councilwoman Helen Rosenthal's office, as she said during our recent "Recycling and Zero Waste" forum, which we hosted at the West-Park Presbyterian Church, an Upper West Side landmark and cultural center. More than 100 residents from

throughout the city attended the Nov. 10 event.

We organized the forum to provide information about the city's new recycling and waste-reduction initiatives and to discuss how residents can help achieve Mayor de Blasio's OneNYC goal of diverting zero waste to landfill by 2030.

City residents produce an average of 12,000 tons of waste every day, which amounts to 3 million tons each year. The average New Yorker throws away 868 pounds of waste a year. Commercial establishments create 7,000 tons of waste daily. Annually, New Yorkers use 5.2 billion plastic bags – most of which end up in landfills, trees and waterways. The city's Department of Sanitation collects 800 million water bottles per year.

Currently, the city's overall recycling rate is just 17 percent. The largest categories of recyclables New Yorkers throw out are organic materials, such as food scraps, but also paper, cardboard, plastic, cans, bottles and metal. Instead of obtaining revenue from these recyclables, the city spends \$350 million a year for waste disposal.

And of course, sending garbage to landfills and incinerators increases greenhouse gas emissions. More than one-third — 36 percent — of all methane emissions (which contribute to global warming) in the U.S. are from landfills.

Our current reliance on plastics has local and global implications. Plastic, manufactured from fossil fuels and chemicals, is not biodegradable. In oceans, plastics photodegrade into progressively smaller pieces creating a "plastic soup" that contaminates the oceanic food chain. See www.plasticoceans.net

OneNYC's goal to divert zero waste to landfill by 2030 requires new legislation, collective and individual involvement, and money.

Our recommendations:

- Increase funding for the Sanitation and Parks Departments for purchase and installation of trash and

recycling bins on streets and in parks. And, for recycling to become habitual, ensuring that trash bins are always complemented by recycling options. Funding should also be provided for additional pickup trucks necessary for recycling in parks. Replace sidewalk wire-mesh trash cans with enclosed trash bins to deter rats.

- Increase funding for a citywide public education campaign, including public service announcements and subway ads about recycling and waste reduction, such as to use refillable water bottles. See www.nyc.gov/greenyc
- Support City Council Bill Intro. 209-2014, which would place 10-cent fees on plastic and paper single-use bags (with certain exemptions). It costs city taxpayers annually \$10 million to send 100,000 tons of plastic bags to landfills. Currently, 20 Council members, including Rosenthal, support the bag-law bill. See www.bagitnyc.org to sign petitions and for more information. Similar laws have been enacted throughout the U.S. and in other countries, and have helped reduce plastic waste.
- Encourage businesses to reward customers who bring reusable containers for take-away items. Businesses that rely on single-use, non-environmentally friendly throwaway containers externalize their costs to taxpayers.
- Enforce anti-littering laws and provide funding for street sweeping. Create incentives for restaurants and bars to provide sidewalk cigarette collection containers, as cigarette butts are the largest source of ocean trash.
- A City Council resolution proclaiming a city recycling awareness day that would correspond with the National Recycling Day every November 15. See www.doonething.org/calendar/recyclingday.htm and www.americarecyclesday.org
- Promote purchases by individuals, institutions and government of products manufactured with recycled materials.

To confront the enormous societal and economic costs of our waste problem, we need a cultural shift to acknowledge and reduce our trash footprint. While supporting new recycling policy measures, we must also reduce waste and consumption. It really is true that when we throw things away, there is no away.

Resources:

For the video of our November 10th forum, see www.helenrosenthal.com/video/

To enroll your building in or request a consultation for various recycling programs available to apartment buildings with 10+ units, see: nyc.gov/organics, www.nyc.gov/ecycle and www.nyc.gov/refashion

For Greenmarkets where GrowNYC collects food scraps for composting: gownyc.org/compost/locations

To donate reusable materials: www.reusenyc.info

For hazardous materials safe disposal: www.nyc.gov/safedisposal

www.gownyc.org/recycling/facts

www.simsunicipal.com/NYC/Sunset-Park-MRF

www1.nyc.gov/html/onenyc/visions/sustainability/goal-2.html

www.wehatetowaste.com

Acknowledgements:

In addition to Councilwoman Helen Rosenthal, panelists at the Nov. 10 forum included Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer, Sims Municipal Recycling Education Coordinator Eadaoin Quinn, The Nature Conservancy's New York City Program Director Emily Nobel Maxwell; the city Department of Health's Director of Neighborhood Interventions Pest Control Services' Caroline Bragdon; the city Department of Sanitation's Senior Commercial Program Manager Brett Mons (Bureau of Recycling and Sustainability); GrowNYC representatives Ermin Siljkovic (recycling outreach coordinator) and Thaddeus Copeland (recycling champions program manager).

Reusable shopping and produce bags were donated by Citizens Committee for NYC, Mothering Mother, and The Nature Conservancy and distributed during a free raffle at the Nov. 10 event.

Lisa DiCaprio is a professor of Social Sciences at NYU and a member of several environmental organizations, including the Sierra Club and 350NYC. Melissa Elstein is a co-founding member of the West 80s Neighborhood Association and the NYC Coalition of Block and Community Leaders.

Testimony of Mark Dunlea
People's Climate Movement New York, 350NYC and Green Education and Legal Fund
To the Joint Hearing of the NYC Council Committees on
Environmental Protection and Recovery and Resiliency
On One NYC
December 14, 2015

My name is Mark Dunlea, and I am a resident of Bedford Stuyvesant in Brooklyn. I am chair of the Green Education and Legal Fund; co-convenor of the 100% Renewable Now NY campaign; and a member of the steering committee of 350NYC. I speak today also as one of the co-chairs of the Legislative Committee of the People's Climate Movement NY.

We appreciate the City Council holding a public hearing on the city's sustainability plan, OneNYC.

As we have previously told the de Blasio administration and members of the City Council, we call upon New York City to adopt a formal climate action plan to outline the concrete steps the city will take to effectively reduce our carbon footprint.

Obviously OneNYC will need to be overhauled to reflect the new international goal of keeping global warming under 1.5 degrees centigrade rather than the 2 degrees upon which the city established its climate change goals in conjunction with last year's 400,000 strong People's Climate March.

The Global Catholic Climate Change Movement has a good outline (bit.ly/1mit713) of what this new goal will mean. A 1.5°C cap reduces the remaining carbon budget for the 21st century to almost half that of the 2°C path; carbon neutrality must be achieved 10-20 years earlier than the 2°C track, and faster improvements in energy efficiency are required. It is estimated that reasonable likelihood of achieving it would require average reducing emissions by 9% for CO₂ and 7.1% for all gases (whereas a 66% chance of hitting 2°C would require reductions each year of less than half of that, for all gases, 3.4%).

350.org yesterday, in an email to its international members, cited a study by Indian scientists pointing out that "the carbon space for a 1.5°C target is so limited that developed countries will have to reach net zero emissions in next 5-10 years. Developing countries will have some more time, but their development space will be so constrained that they will need massive support in terms of finance, technologies and capacity so that they are able to meet their basic development and poverty alleviation needs while remaining within the available carbon budget."
(bit.ly/1lG4A5V)

NYC should immediately convene a panel of scientists, climate activists, and representatives of impacted communities to determine how it will revise its plans to achieve these new goals.

100% Clean Energy by 2030

PCM NY supports the city moving to 100% renewably energy by 2030; this is not just for electricity but for all energy, including heating, cooling and transportation.

The transition to clean energy is also the path to full employment, a healthier city and lower electric bills. The Jacobson report done by Stanford and Cornell professors showed that New York State would create an estimated 4.5 million jobs during the build out (the equivalent of 280,000 40-year jobs). It is estimated that the burning of fossil fuels results in an increase in the annual death of NY residents of between 3,000 and 20,000 individuals, many of whom are city residents. It would reduce breathing problems such as asthma. And it would lower future electric bills by more than 50% compared to continued reliance upon fossil fuels.

A commitment to a rapid transition to clean energy is essential if NYC is going to avoid the most catastrophic aspects of climate change. The country's best known climate scientist, Dr. James Hansen, formerly of NASA, recently concluded that sea levels will rise by 10 feet or more within 50 years since the Antarctica and Greenland ice shelves are melting much faster than initially predicted. Many parts of NYC will not survive such a rapid sea rise and resulting increased storm surge, as we saw with Hurricane Sandy. NYC will also experience a significant increase in high temperature days above 90 degrees.

OneNYC presently states "sea levels are expected to rise 11 inches to 21 inches by the 2050s, and 22 to 50 inches by 2100. Using the highest estimate of current projections, sea levels could rise as much as six feet by 2100." We urge the plan to review and incorporate the finding from Dr. Hansen as warranted.

Adopting a Climate Action Plan

A climate action plan can grow out of OneNYC. OneNYC is not a detailed plan with clear timelines, steps and benchmarks for the various climate change actions that are needed. Rather it is an aspirational statement of some very good goals that need further fleshing out.

There are worthwhile goals already in OneNYC, such as moving to Zero Waste and expanding composting. It is time however for the Mayor to announce how he wants to move forward with the proposal to reduce plastic bags.

We applaud the Mayor's recognition that action on climate change must incorporate the principles of equity and Just Transition, providing good paying jobs and opportunities to displaced workers and communities most impacted by climate change. New York City's climate plan must ensure that the needs and voices of impacted workers, low and moderate income residents, and communities of color are respected and empowered.

We support the Plan's call for goals on transportation such as Select Bus Service, the expansion of bike networks and bike share, safer streets for walking and biking, expanded ferry service, and upgrades to the subway system.

PCM supports an open process for input from climate justice activists, including those most directly impacted by climate change. This did not adequately occur with respect to the development of OneNYC despite some stated intentions to use the community planning boards as such a vehicle.

Section 197-A of the City Charter provides a process for the formal adoption of a plan. Sections 16 and 17 of the city charter also does require the Mayor to submit annual plans related to environmental health and four year plans related to long-term strategy planning - § 16.

The City could also formally become a Climate Smart Community under the State Department of Environmental Conservation. DEC's office of Climate Change has various [how to guides](#) on how a community can develop a climate action plan. California state law also provides direction for the development and adoption of a climate action plan.

Such plans typically include a rationale, generation and evaluation of options for action, a funding strategy, implementation priorities, project schedule and timeline and a plan for involving all community stakeholders, both in and out of government. For long-term success, it is especially important also to identify ways the community will measure its progress toward achieving emissions reduction and adaptation goals.

An implementation strategy is an important tool for prioritizing actions identified in a local action plan. An implementation strategy will indicate the individual or department responsible for overseeing the project as well as a timeline. As with any planning process, metrics grow out of the climate action plan's goals and implementation steps. Thus metrics will probably include a mix of

such indicators as measured reductions in emissions or energy consumption, projects completed and status of public participation and support.

Say No to Natural Gas and Fossil Fuels

It is important to note that moving to 100% clean energy means saying no to the further development of any fossil fuels and related infrastructure, including repairing and building natural gas pipelines. Every dollar invested in fossil fuels impedes the effort to transition to clean energy. And once such investments are made there will be pressure to use that infrastructure as long as possible in order to recoup the investment. It means phasing out the use of fossil fuels as soon as possible and ensuring that 80% of the existing fossil fuels are left in the ground.

It was a major climate change defeat that the Spectra Pipeline into NYC was approved. Right now many groups are focusing on defeating the Algonquin Incremental Market, or AIM –Spectra pipeline, known as Spectra 2, to place a 42-inch high-pressure pipeline within 105 feet of the spent fuel storage area at the Indian Point nuclear plant, and the same distance from the backup generators for cooling.

Sane Energy Project has recommended that when the city looks to upgrade and convert heating and cooling systems in buildings (such as with NYCHA) that it should consider a combination of renewable alternatives including efficiency, solar thermal and the use of biodiesel or bioD blends. Switching an oil-burning boiler to bioD requires minimal expense and disruption. Using solar thermal to pre-heat hot water greatly reduces the amount of energy required for domestic hot water. Efficiency and conservation reduces the amount of fuel required, and therefore the level of emissions, no matter what type of fuel is used. NYCHA also should use in-house expertise as much as possible and should bring on additional staff especially to oversee the new heating systems and explore the options for the use of clean fuel.

Issues to Include in a Climate Action Plan

There are a number of issues that we would recommend that the city include in a climate action plan.

Apart from the issue of investing in fossil fuel infrastructure, we support the goals and principles of the Climate Works for All agenda, though we favor a more rapid implementation. We concur with their efforts supporting a more aggressive and mandatory energy retrofit to reduce the carbon footprint of all buildings in the city.

1. Commit to develop off-shore wind.

The first step in our City's transition off of fossil fuels is to make off shore wind part of the city's plan to get 100% of its own electricity from new renewable energy. A wind farm off the coast of Long Island could generate tremendous electricity at a low cost.

We urge New York to become the national leader in the development of off shore wind projects ("OSW"). "OSW is the only large scale renewable (LSR) technology at the scale and location necessary to achieve the City's 100% renewable target and essential reductions in greenhouse gas emissions As the City noted in its LSR comments, "[OSW] presents one of the only opportunities to construct utility-scale renewable generation in the downstate region."¹

We urge NYC to issue an RFP for an OSW project and to commit to a large Power Purchasing Agreement for OSW (e.g., in excess of 1,000 MW, larger if done in conjunction with NYS.)

¹ City of New York Comments, 22.

A January 2015 Oceana report² found that New York has 11.6 gigawatts of off shore wind potential. That's enough energy to power over 9 million households. They also found that 134 GW of off shore wind off of the East Coast is possible through a gradual and modest development over the next 20 years.

A March 2015 report from NYSEERDA and the University of Delaware, the *New York Offshore Wind Cost Reduction Study*,³ concluded that OSW could become the most viable option for delivering large-scale renewable electricity generation to New York City and Long Island.

The University of Delaware, which authored NYSEERDA's report, recently said that the United States has moved backwards in the last decade with respect to wind due to overreliance on market forces. We agree with their assessment. The NYSEERDA report found that the best way to lower costs for off shore wind was to commit to a large scale project.

Whatever state builds the first major off shore wind project is likely to attract the infrastructure investment in manufacturing, shipping, ports, and supply chain that will position it to be the center of the off shore wind build out along the east coast. NYPA funded studies show that a single OSW project could generate total economic activity of \$1 billion in sales, 8,700 job-years and \$610 million in wages for New York State. A 2014 study by Stony Brook University found that if 2,500 MWs of projects were developed, Long Island would get 58,457 construction and operations phase jobs, as well as approximately \$12.9 billion in local economic output.

Further, with the need to avoid future catastrophic events like Hurricane Sandy, there is evidence that an array of windmills off the coast of Long Island can mitigate the incoming force of future hurricanes. (stanford.io/1hgy4kl) Additionally, because of the extended shallow shelf off the Long Island coast, the windmills could actually be sited beyond the view shed avoiding the kinds of controversies such off shore wind placement has caused in the past. (bit.ly/1jKKrd6)

The Beyond Coal Campaign has pointed out that off shore wind will reduce electricity prices for New Yorkers because it is the only LSR resource at the scale necessary to produce electricity to the New York City and Long Island suburbs during times of peak demand. By producing power when demand is highest, OSW will also defer the need for peaking fossil-fuel plants, which disproportionately harm the surrounding communities with dirty air and water,

Off shore wind is especially ripe as an economic development tool. There is presently no off shore wind farm in the US, though a small project recently broke ground in Block Island. The first large scale project (e.g., at least 700 MW) will provide the critical mass not only to reduce overall construction costs but lead to the infrastructure investment to support that project (e.g., ports, turbine factories, shipping, platform, supplies, etc.). Whichever community initiates the first large scale off shore wind farm will be ideally positioned to build out other off shore wind projects along the East Coast.

2. Immediately Solarize all public buildings.

The City needs to commit to a short term plan to eliminate the carbon footprint of all city buildings – solar where possible, conservation everywhere, geothermal and other options where appropriate. Starting with our public schools makes a great deal of sense, but that must be on a faster time line than presently projected and it needs to expand to other City buildings. While we strongly support solar, we use solarize to refer to the various renewable energy and conservation methods that will

² http://oceana.org/sites/default/files/offshore_energy_by_the_numbers_report_final.pdf

³ <http://cleantechnica.com/2015/03/18/offshore-wind-power-roadmap-new-york-developed-key-steps-reduce-costs/>

result in net zero carbon emissions from buildings. This certainly includes geothermal as well as hydrogen-based solutions.

3. Divest the City's public pension funds from all fossil fuels.

We fully support the Mayor's call to divest now from coal and to study the climate footprint and risk of the pension fund investments. This was a good first step and as quickly as possible the City should join the growing movement to completely divest from all fossil fuels.

The City's pension funds should not be invested in companies that contribute to catastrophic climate change that has already inflicted tens of billions of dollars' worth of damage in NY, starting with Hurricane Sandy.

4. Promote locally grown foods and community gardens.

Agriculture has a major carbon footprint. The first step is to purchase locally produced nutritious food for schools and other City institutions. Protecting and fostering community gardens and other urban food initiatives will help reduce our emissions and strengthen community engagement.

5. Continue to expand funding for mass transit, including Bus Rapid Transit.

We were pleased to see an agreement worked out between the City and the State, but much greater funding is needed from all levels of government if mass transit is going to meet our City's need. Much work support is need for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT).

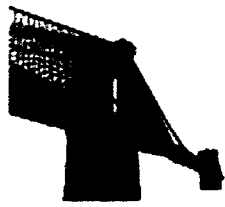
We look forward to seeing the City's proposal related to developing 100 MW of solar on public buildings. We believe all of the City's schools and buildings should be solarized and/or energy retrofitted and that this work should be done by the talented in-house workforce at the SCA. This will be a less expensive way to get the work done and it is important for the City's future needs that it develop greater in-house expertise. We also hope that your office is exploring how to maximize our use of solar rooftop energy in the private sector as well.

Conclusion

We do take issue with OneNYC's characterization of Indian Point as a source of renewable energy, and its mistaken assertion that it supplies 30% of New York City's energy. Instead, we urge the Mayor to speak out in favor of shutting down the Indian Point nuclear plant and replace it with clean, renewable energy – not natural gas or other fossil fuels. It would be a step in the right direction if Mayor Di Blasio would announce his support for NYC Council Resolution 694, calling on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to shut down this menacing threat to the health and well-being of our City.

As the City moves forward on the transition to 100% clean energy, there will need to be a robust enforcement process in place. It is imperative that the actions by all city agencies reflect the goals and steps outlined in a climate action plan.

We also hope that wherever possible, and certainly in the retro-fitting of public buildings, that City employees be used in these jobs.



Brooklyn
Long-Term Recovery Group



Brooklyn
Long-Term Recovery Group

The purpose of the Brooklyn Long-Term Recovery Group is to assess and address the unmet needs of Brooklyn residents impacted by Superstorm Sandy through collaboration with community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), non-government organizations (NGOs), and government agencies, and to assist the community in preparing and responding to future disasters.

December 14, 2015
Testimony before New York City Council
Committee on Recovery & Resiliency
And
Committee on Environmental Protection
by the Brooklyn Long Term Recovery Board of Directors

Good morning and thank you for granting the BLTRG Board an opportunity to comment on the issues before the Committees.

REGARDING RESOLUTION 090-2015

The BLTRG supports the resolution calling on HUD to approve NYC's application for the National Disaster Resilience Competition.

Climate change threatens to swamp, literally, our long-standing coastal neighborhoods, home to many of our most vulnerable populations and much of our shrinking middle class and working class families. The recovery templates for both HUD and the National Flood Insurance Program do not reflect the complexity of our dense urban environment and New York City needs funding to develop innovative approaches that would serve as a new template for urban resiliency rebuild needed by across the nation.

REGARDING OneNYC

On the whole, our experience with the Mayor's Office of Recovery and Resiliency has been positive, though not without some serious concerns among our group members.

We are especially appreciative of the Resiliency team as they address the crucial National Flood Insurance Program issues and the special study areas. They have welcomed and sought out opportunities to engage the residents we serve, frequently presenting at our General Assemblies and engaging our grassroots organizations to inform the public. Several of our members were partners in the development of FloodHelpNY, the interactive website that explains much of the flood mapping process and impacts. Their collaborative approach bodes well for community

engagement should they win the Resiliency competition and our expectation of an inclusive process is the basis of our support for Resolution 090-2015.

Regarding the recovery arm of the Office of Recovery and Resiliency, the BLTRG Board is concerned that the sunset target for Build it Back, December 31, 2016, is unrealistic. We realize this is not on today's agenda but due to recent BiB policy decisions, we ask that this committee carefully review the process by which "Mission accomplished!" is declared.

Attrition due to client fatigue remains rampant in the BiB program. While the BLTRG Board sympathizes with the challenges created by HUD templates that do not fit our situation, HUD cannot be placated at the cost of our residents. Last week BiB set short deadlines for clients with complex problems: discretionary elevation, pathway determination and outstanding transfer amounts for example. These clients, as well as those with outstanding appeals, may be dumped from the BiB program, reducing the applicant base by eliminating complex and difficult clients.

Program fatigue is not recovery. The high number of Sandy survivors who were unable to access or complete the process will make true resiliency even more difficult to achieve. Our communities are aware that this daunting challenge must be met and that the rebuild will be long and complicated. BLTRG, being composed of organizations committed to our neighborhoods, intends to remain engaged for the foreseeable future and our 2016 strategic plan includes both continuity of our recovery services and transition to resiliency collaborations.

BiB should be accountable for those they failed to serve. We can not leave our neighbors by the wayside and declare victory for the lucky few.

Respectfully submitted by Elizabeth Malone, Board Co-chair, Brooklyn Long Term Recovery Group



NEW YORK CITY CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

President
VINCENT ALVAREZ

Secretary-Treasurer
JANELLA T. HINDS



Testimony of Anthony Thomas, Political Director New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO

New York City Council Committee on Environmental Protection

December 14, 2015

Good morning, my name is Anthony Thomas, and I am the Political Director of the New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO. Representing 1.3 million workers across 300 affiliated unions, the Central Labor Council recognizes the importance of tackling climate change for our communities and places of work. OneNYC created a strong framework for curbing climate change and preparing the city to reduce emissions 80% by 2050; this is the 80x50 goal, and was enacted into law at the end of 2014.

OneNYC has been a catalyst to spark the important conversation on linkages between emission reductions, resilient communities, and well-paying jobs. It is now our responsibility to build on this framework, and use climate change as an opportunity to 'lift-up' the working people of New York City, and prepare--in a pro-active manner--for our future. As a member of the Climate Works for All coalition, the Central Labor Council implores the City to take two specific policy actions: (1) retrofitting the City's largest buildings and (2) installing renewable energy assets on our local schools.

Energy efficient buildings are more resilient buildings, as they better prepare us for the changing climate around us. Large buildings, those over 50,000 square feet, use nearly 1/2 of the City's energy¹. While helpful, the retrofit accelerator program alone is not enough to adequately address this problem, and more aggressive policy actions are required, specifically targeted emission mandates. Mandated retrofits are a commonsense way to reduce the greatest source of emissions, and will create thousands of opportunities for new climate related jobs. Without dealing with large buildings, it will be nearly impossible to reach the 80x50 goal.

Another great opportunity for proactive climate action is with our diverse public school buildings. Currently, New York City spends an estimated \$220 million annually on utilities for the public schools². While we applaud the administration's initiative to install 100MW of solar power on municipal buildings, we encourage a greater scale and pace to address the problem. The Central Labor Council supports the development of a comprehensive plan for expanding renewable resources across the entire system³. A full renewable energy assessment of our school system could determine all potential for renewable energy across the building stock.

While there are numerous strategies for the City to take in addressing climate change, mandatory large building retrofits and solar on schools will make a great impact on reducing emissions to the 80x50 target. These policies will protect our communities from future storms, reduce our impact on climate change, and create thousands of well-paying jobs for the members of our communities. Thank you for your time and consideration.

¹ Edward Mazria, *Achieving 80x50: Reducing Energy Use, Creating Jobs, and Phasing Out Carbon Emissions in New York City's Buildings*, 2015. Report.

² Office of the Manhattan Borough President, Scott M. Stringer, *Rooftop Revolution, How Solar Panels on Public Schools Can Jumpstart the Local Green Collar Economy and Dramatically Expand Renewable Energy in NYC*, January 2012. <http://www.libertycontrol.net/uploads/mbp/RooftopRevolutionFINAL.pdf> and DCAS, NYC Energy Use. <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dem/html/stat/stat.shtml#EnergyUse>

³ It is also worth noting the current RFP for the existing 24 schools does not contain a Project Labor Agreement



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Alliance for Downtown New York
Testimony on Res. No. 909
December 14th, 2015

Good morning Chairs Treyger and Constantinides and members of the Council. My name is Josh Nachowitz and I am the Asst. Vice President for Economic Development and Planning at the Downtown Alliance, the business improvement district for the Financial District and Lower Manhattan south of Murray Street.

I am happy to be here this morning to offer the Alliance's support for Res. No. 909 and for the deBlasio administration's ongoing efforts to protect one of our region's most critical employment hubs. On behalf of the Downtown Alliance and the thousands of businesses we represent I would like to thank Council Member Chin, Sen. Squadron, and Borough President Brewer for their exceptional leadership on this issue.

The Lower Manhattan central business district is known to people all over the country, and the world, as a vital hub of major significance. One of the United States' largest central business districts, Lower Manhattan has been at the heart of our economy since our country's founding. Today, it is home to over 94 million square feet of commercial space, and over a quarter million jobs that generate billions of dollars in economic activity year after year. It is also home to significant regional transportation and infrastructure assets. And despite our setbacks and tragedies, it continues to attract residents, businesses, and cultural institutions that contribute to its unique character.

Hurricane Sandy had a devastating impact on Lower Manhattan below Murray Street. A 14-foot storm surge was recorded at Battery Park, 39% of the commercial buildings in Lower Manhattan were damaged by the storm, and 320 small businesses were closed for at least a week. On top of that, the entire city was severely impacted by transit shut-downs and power failures originating in Lower Manhattan.

On the east side of Lower Manhattan, the Water Street corridor, from the Brooklyn Bridge to Whitehall Street, was especially hit hard. This low-lying area adjacent to the East River is home to approximately 19 million square feet of commercial real estate and over 90,000 workers. And it remains particularly vulnerable to future storms. On the west side, the 10 million square feet of newly built commercial real estate at the World Trade Center complex also remains exposed to flooding. Critical elements of transportation infrastructure — including numerous subway stations, the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel, the Battery underpass, and the Whitehall Ferry terminals — also remain unprotected.

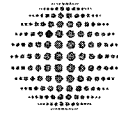
Lower Manhattan Protect and Connect

In the wake of Hurricane Sandy's devastation, several projects have been identified that will help protect Lower Manhattan. The Lower Manhattan Protect and Connect proposal builds on these efforts and leverages several years of planning and extensive consultation with a range of community stakeholders. The projects identified in the City's application to the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), if fully funded, would provide substantial protection for the people and businesses that rely on Lower Manhattan. The city's commitment to ongoing consultation with community stakeholders will ensure that the project remains sensitive to the unique design context of the community.

Earlier this year Mayor deBlasio announced a substantial commitment of \$100M for resiliency initiatives in Lower Manhattan. We applaud this commitment but recognize that it is not enough to protect the island's southern tip and meet Lower Manhattan's resiliency needs. The City's NDRC application would provide sufficient funding to complete the coastal defense projects planned for Lower Manhattan. As we grapple with the ever worsening realities of climate change and sea level rise, it is more important than ever to fund these essential projects.

As a critical component of the New York region's transportation network and a major employment center, Lower Manhattan must be protected from both rising sea levels and the possibility of another catastrophic flooding event. The unmet resiliency needs of this community are great and glaringly apparent. We strongly encourage the Council to pass Res. No 909 and thank our elected leaders for their continued support for Lower Manhattan.

FOR THE RECORD



PARTNERSHIP
for New York City

WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE COMMITTEES ON RECOVERY AND
RESILIENCY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

HEARING ON RESO. 909

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 2015

On behalf of the city's business leaders and major employers, we wish to express support for the Lower Manhattan Protect and Connect proposal that the Office of Recovery and Resilience has submitted to the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC) through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Building upon the successful *Rebuild by Design* process, this application seeks \$500 million of the last federal Sandy recovery funds to insulate Lower Manhattan against rising sea levels and coastal flooding.

The Partnership for New York City is based in Lower Manhattan, one of the country's top five central business districts and the home of the global financial industry. Its transportation and infrastructure assets are critical to the vitality of the city and the region's \$1.3 trillion economy.

Superstorm Sandy illustrated how vulnerable Lower Manhattan is to coastal flooding and rising sea levels. The comprehensive resilience program proposed in the City's application consists of integrated coastal protection and storm water management, improved urban design and place-making, and retrofits for multifamily buildings. In addition to protection against urban flooding, these measures will strengthen local infrastructure and promote affordable housing, consistent with the City's OneNYC strategic plan.

By allocating over \$100 million of City funds to this project, Mayor de Blasio has made a substantial commitment to Lower Manhattan and its long-term resilience. We encourage the Council to pass a resolution supporting this project and help New York City to achieve its NDRC vision.

December 14, 2015

New York City Council Committee on Recovery and Resilience
New York City Council Committee on Environmental Protection

Dear Chairman Treyger and Chairman Constantinides:

Thank you for holding a hearing on OneNYC. My name is Ling Tsou. I'm a co-founder of United for Action.

It is critical that the city does not achieve its goal of reducing greenhouse gas emission 80X50 by continued reliance on nuclear power and/or continued expansion of natural gas or any form of fossil fuel infrastructure. Nuclear power is not clean nor carbon free with its radioactive and toxic wastes. We need to close down the aging and dangerous Indian Point nuclear power plant, only 25 miles north of New York City. We ask the City Council to schedule a hearing and pass Res 694 calling for closing of Indian Point. We also ask Mayor De Blasio to announce that Indian Point needs to be shut down immediately. Every aspect of fracking for natural gas pollutes our air, water and land. Methane is 86 times more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide over a 20-year time frame. Spectra has started construction of a massive 42-inch potentially explosive natural gas AIM pipeline less than half a mile from the reactors. This combination is deadly. We ask the City Council and Mayor De Blasio to demand that FERC rescind approval for the pipeline so all the construction work stops immediately and to require an independent risk assessment of the proposed pipeline adjacent to Indian Point. We also ask that New York City follows the example set by Portland, Oregon by introducing and passing a bill to ban all new fossil fuel infrastructure.

We believe the 80X50 goal is not enough to help avert possible climate disaster. We ask New York City to adopt a goal of powering the city by 100% renewable energy by 2030. Recently we were successful in defeating the proposal to build the Port Ambrose liquefied natural gas port off the coast of Jones Beach. Now it is possible to move forward with building a large scale wind farm in that same area. We urge the city to select offshore wind in its forthcoming RFP to help get the process of building the offshore wind farm off the ground. We know offshore wind farm presents the only opportunities for constructing utility-scale renewable generation in the downstate region. By being the first city in this region to commit to the development of offshore wind projects will help attract large number of businesses to invest in wind technology thus creating tens of thousands of good paying jobs and economic benefits for the city, not to mention the huge benefit of combating climate change.

As for the zero waste goal, we believe the city can easily reduce the use of plastic bags by having Mayor De Blasio publicly indicating his support for a pending City Council bill Int 209. This will help get City Council to vote and pass this bill and have the Mayor sign it into law. We would ask City Council to propose and the Mayor to support a bill to reduce the use of plastic bottles. We would also like to suggest the city making composting mandatory in all residential, commercial, public buildings, all schools, and all commercial establishments having anything to do with food.

We are the first generation to experience the impact of climate change and the last generation that can do something about it before it's too late. We need to take bold actions in the face of this tremendous challenge. New York City can be a leader for the country and the world.

Thank you.

Ling Tsou
United for Action



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Testimony of Cecil Corbin-Mark, Deputy Director of WE ACT for Environmental Justice

Before the Committees on Environmental Protection and Recovery and Resiliency For the Oversight- One NYC- Review of the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans Monday, December 14, 2015

Good morning Chairpersons Constantinides and Treyger and members of the Committees on Environmental Protection and Recovery and Resiliency. My name is Cecil Corbin-Mark and I'm the Deputy Director of WE ACT for Environmental Justice (WE ACT). WE ACT is a 27 year old environmental justice membership organization whose mission is to build healthy communities by assuring that people of color and/or low-income participate meaningfully in the creation of sound and fair environmental health and protection policies and practices. WE ACT also serves on the Mayor's Sustainability Task Force, which has provided advice and guidance on the ONE NYC Plan and we also serve on the Buildings Technical Working Group, which has focused on the Once City: Built to Last.

From January to August of this year WE ACT engaged over 400 residents and members of our organization across all four community boards in Northern Manhattan to develop a climate resiliency plan for all of Northern Manhattan. I am proud to report that we did that in collaboration with four of your colleagues, including our Speaker, Melissa Mark-Viverito. Likewise, we worked closely with the Mayor's Office of Sustainability, the Office of Recovery and Resiliency, the Office of Emergency Management and a host of city agencies including but not limited to DEP and DOH. We see this process that we undertook as a way of engaging those who are experts on their neighborhoods, the residents who live there, with government and a host of other experts, scientific, public health, planners, academics and architects.

Through that process we have developed a comprehensive plan that is both grounded in and goes beyond ONE NYC and for that reason we are thankful for the opportunity to testify today. That said I also want to sound a note of caution. ONE NYC was launched in April and while WE ACT both believes that government can act more swiftly than it usually does even we think that we have to allow them at least a year to see real progress especially given the breadth and ambitious targets laid out in ONE NYC. We encourage the committees to not let their oversight responsibility fall off the radar because you have conducted this hearing today.

Now to focus on the reason for this hearing today, we believe that Mayor DeBlasio and his team are engaged on a number of fronts to advance ONE NYC, and we want to thank him for his vision of combining the ideas of sustainability with the issues of economic equity. We believe that this stroke of vision will ensure that neighborhoods in our city that have long been the most burdened neighborhoods with both environmentally polluting facilities, some of the least efficient and worst managed buildings as well as the worst health outcomes will be the focus of our efforts to green our city and fight the climate crisis.

We will speak about a few of the accomplishments that we are familiar with, but in doing so



we want to urge the committee to call on the administration to put forth a comprehensive action plan with clear goals and targets that are broken down on a scale of the community board level. WE ACT believes that in breaking the broader plan down to the metrics that are compiled at the community board level will allow more local residents to both engage and track the accomplishments or shortfalls of ONENYC. We also want to encourage the council to continue to pass legislation that will ensure that this plan is around for future generations beyond this administration.

We believe the Mayor and his Administration are on the right path as they have launched a variety of environmental initiatives over the last seven to eight months that if implemented fully have the potential to make New York City a leader in the fight to put our city, our nation and our world on the path to keeping the global atmospheric temperatures from rising above 2 degrees Celsius including:

- One City: Built to Last, which is projected to reduce GHG emissions by more than 90,000 metric tons and avoid nearly \$40 million in the City's annual energy costs. Under this initiative the City has upheld its commitment to make public buildings models of sustainability by initiating or completing retrofits in 770 buildings, or more than a quarter of all City-owned buildings greater than 10,000 square feet. In addition, in September the city launched the NYC Retrofit Accelerator, a one-stop resource that provides one-on-one assistance to private building owners and operators to help them undertake energy and water efficiency upgrades. The program is anticipated to reduce citywide greenhouse gas emissions by roughly one million metric tons per year by 2025, by accelerating retrofits in up to 1,000 properties per year by 2025. We look forward to working with the administration on this initiative as we have worked with them engaging local tenants and residents on the Clean Heat program.

- NYC Clean Fleet – A plan to create the largest electric vehicle fleet of any U.S. city. We see this initiative as a key initiative to reduce the amount of air pollution that negatively impacts all communities, but especially those most burdened with asthma and other respiratory illnesses. We look forward to working with the city on making this program a success.

- Million Trees – The one-millionth tree was planted in NYC this year. WE ACT applauds the Mayor and his team for reaching this benchmark. Hooray! I would urge the city to share with us what neighborhoods benefited and how many trees are still alive and doing well because the value of this program is not in the planting of the tree, but in the shade that trees can bring over their life to help reduce the heat island effect in our city, the amount of pollutants that can be trapped by the leaves instead of going into the lungs of those suffering from asthma and other respiratory illnesses as well as the carbon they can capture to help us with our greenhouse gas emissions goal targets.

- Home Weatherization Campaign – A marketing campaign to encourage New Yorkers to weatherize their homes, save on heating bills and reduce the carbon impact of home heating. On this initiative. WE ACT recognizes that a marketing campaign is necessary, but it is not sufficient to pushing the changes that we need. We would like to see more work done to secure funding from the federal, state and private philanthropic sectors in an effort to make sure that there are real resources that are directed specifically at the low to moderate income bracket like the HDFO Cooperatives and Mitchell Lama buildings. One suggestion that we would advance for the joint committees and the city to consider is also developing more aggressive partnerships with local CBO's such as Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation or the state run Harlem Community Development Corporation. I think that this is one of the more direct ways, from our perspective, that ONE NYC can meet its dual goals of advancing sustainability and making sure that we secure economic equity. Reducing the energy costs through weatherization and energy efficiency for the most vulnerable New Yorkers will not only reduce carbon emissions from our largest source of those emissions, buildings, but it will also help some of the most economically vulnerable members of our city stay in their homes and neighborhoods. WE ACT is a member of the Energy Efficiency for All (EEFA) coalition, a group that includes the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Working Families Party, Association for Energy Affordability, Enterprise, Green and Healthy Homes Initiative and the Pace Energy and Climate Center at Pace Law School and we are advocating for more dedicated funding in the REV process for the low and moderate income sector through the REV process and we would encourage the city to become a funding source in this arena moving forward.

RFI for Renewables – A Request for Information to identify new renewable energy generation capacity, with goal of powering 100% city government operations from renewable sources of energy. WE ACT is very excited by this initiative and encourage the city to use it as an opportunity to both meet our energy needs with clean and truly renewable sources that both spur the new economy and put New York City at the forefront of cities fighting the climate crisis. WE ACT wants to both call the city and the committees' attention to a study prepared for the New York Power Authority about the economic impact of developing off-shore wind. The economic impact analysis for the Project estimated that during the construction phase, between \$450 to \$900 million in new sales will be generated in the Study Area annually, and approximately 2,300 to 4,700 new jobs paying \$170 to \$330 million in annual wages will be created. During the operational phase of the Project, 85 to 170 new jobs will be created in the Study Area, paying \$5 to \$11 million in wages annually. We have the opportunity to encourage and support the development of what has been described as the Saudi Arabia of Wind right off the costs of New York City. We encourage the city to use all of the tools at its disposal to support the development of a robust off shore wind industry including its ability to enter into unilateral power purchasing agreements and communicating to the federal government the urgency of the need for our city to move forward on these issues. This is an opportunity to achieve both economic equity and environmental sustainability. It is a key strategy to making good on the promise of environmental justice.

Reform of DOB rules to allow for solar decreased time for permitting installations. We are encouraged by this effort to remove the red tape and green light more solar installations and thereby reducing the need for fossil fuel power generation sources and improving the public health crisis faced by many EJ communities like East Harlem and the South Bronx and many others across this city. We also hope that the city will build upon this program and like at reforming the Building Code and Zoning laws to allow power generation in residential buildings and residentially zoned areas in the city in an effort to make sure that we can develop micro-grids in our neighborhoods and improve our resiliency.

DSNY is collecting recycling from close to 500 NYCHA buildings and has trained more than 70,000 residents at NYCHA facilities. We are on track to have recycling at all NYCHA facilities by the end of 2016. WE ACT in collaboration with NRDC has been in conversation with the administration and we want to work with the NYCHA residents, many of whom like Sarah Martin a WE ACT member and co-founder of the West Harlem Morningside Heights Sanitation Coalition, which ran a successful recycling program at the General Grant Houses in West Harlem for many years. We need to see more of these programs and we encourage the city and NYCHA to run pilot projects where both their approach and the approach of resident led initiatives are evaluated over a reasonable period of a year to determine what are the best practices that yield both high rates of recovery of recyclable material and high rates of resident engagement from both approaches. We would then encourage the city and NYCHA to incorporate those findings into a final program.

WE ACT thanks the panel for the opportunity to testify today and we are happy to take questions.



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December 14, 2015

**Statement of Ya-Ting Liu
Director, NYC Sustainability Program
New York League of Conservation Voters**

**Committee on Environmental Protection and Committee on Recovery and Resiliency
Joint Oversight Hearing – OneNYC
December 14, 2015**

Good morning. My name is Ya-Ting Liu, and I am Director of the New York City Sustainability Program at the New York League of Conservation Voters (NYLCV). NYLCV represents over 25,000 members in New York City and we are committed to advancing a sustainability agenda that will make our people, our neighborhoods, and our economy healthier and more resilient. Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments regarding OneNYC, Mayor de Blasio's ambitious plan to reduce New York City's environmental impact and economic disparity. NYLCV applauds the Mayor for his vision of the city we want and should become, a city that is not only environmentally sustainable but also economically sustainable.

When OneNYC was first announced in April, NYLCV urged the Administration to follow up with an implementation plan that included funding sources, a timetable, baseline indicators to track progress, and a lead agency responsible for implementation. The Administration has since added an "Indicators" and a "Summary of Initiatives" table, which shows the lead agency, funding status and funding source for each initiative. The table still, however, lacks specific milestones for each goal.

Attached is an implementation table from the April 2011 PlaNYC update, which demonstrates the level of specificity and detail NYLCV would like to see for each sustainability initiative in OneNYC. For example, the implementation table identified every milestone the city was to complete by December 31, 2013. Under air quality, the implementation table includes specific and quantifiable actions such as:

- Install over 60 electric vehicle charging units at city-owned facilities and garages.
- Complete upgrades of 400 vehicles.
- Install Diesel Particulate Filters on 685 buses.
- Complete boiler conversions at 15 schools.
- Launch a program to encourage and support early phase out Numbers 4 and 6 heating oil.

Compare this to the Air Quality section in OneNYC's Summary of Initiatives table:





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December 14, 2015

- Air Quality Initiative 2 states: “Expand the EHDP to incorporate neighborhood-level sustainability indicators, create a neighborhood-level sustainability and health report and develop an educational module on sustainability and health used for outreach in public schools and community based organizations.” When will these actions be taken? When will these milestones be completed?
- Air Quality Initiative 3 states: “Accelerate conversions of residual heating oil boilers in buildings.” How many buildings have yet to convert? What is the target conversion rate and what is the completion date?
- Air Quality Initiative 4-A states: “Reduce emissions from the City fleet.” What actions will the City take and when to achieve this?
- Air Quality Initiative 4-B states: “Reduce emissions from private truck fleets and for-hire vehicles.” What actions will the City take and when to achieve this?
- Air Quality Initiative 4-C states: “Reduce emissions from vehicles idling and toll crossing.” Here the lead agency is MTA and it is unclear what actions the City will take to accomplish this.

We want to applaud the Mayor and his Administration for a whole host of recent environmental announcements including:

- NYC Clean Fleet – A plan to create the largest electric vehicle fleet of any U.S. city.
- Million Trees – The one-millionth tree was planted in NYC this year.
- Home Weatherization Campaign – A marketing campaign to encourage New Yorkers to weatherize their homes, save on heating bills and reduce the carbon impact of home heating.
- RFI for Renewables – A Request for Information to identify new renewable energy generation capacity, with goal of powering 100% city government operations from renewable sources of energy.

These initiatives are exciting, but it is difficult to understand how and where they fit into the larger OneNYC plan. NYLCV looks forward to working with the Administration and the Council to ensure that we are all working from a clear roadmap, something that we can use to hold each other accountable toward a more sustainable future.



Implementation

In the four years since PlaNYC was released, we've tracked annual progress on our initiatives. Although this Plan addresses long-term challenges, there is much we must do in the near-term to achieve our goals. Keeping our eyes on that twenty-year horizon, we also need to measure how we are doing year-by-year.

Implementing this Plan requires the collective action and resources of City government, the City Council, the State Legislature, state agencies, public authorities, the private and non-profit sectors, and individual New

Yorkers. Here we have outlined the responsibilities, milestones, and the City budget commitments as a guide to how the Plan will continue to be implemented.

Many projects have been underway since the Plan's initial release. Others are being launched or modified with this update. The majority take multiple phases and years to complete. In this table, we have identified 2013 milestones for each initiative, so that in two years we can judge (and be judged by) how much progress we have made toward our goals for 2030.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEA	ASSOCIATION FOR ENERGY AFFORDABILITY	MOCs	NYC MAYOR'S OFFICE OF CONTRACT SERVICES
AEE	ASSOCIATION OF ENERGY ENGINEERS	MTA	METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
ASHRAE	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS	NRDC	NATIONAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL
BBPDC	BROOKLYN BRIDGE PARK DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	NREL	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LAB
BIC	BUSINESS INTEGRITY COMMISSION	NYCHA	NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY
BOA	BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY AREA	NYISO	NEW YORK INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR
CBO	COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION	NYNJBK	NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY BAYKEEPER
CDC	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	NYPA	NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
CDFI	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	NYPD	NYC POLICE DEPARTMENT
CMAQ	CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY	NYSERDA	NEW YORK STATE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
CUNY	CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK	DEC	NYC OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION
DCA	NYC DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS	DER	NYC OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION
DCAS	NYC DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	OPPC	NYC OFFICE OF THE FOOD POLICY COORDINATOR
DCP	NYC DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING	OLTPS	NYC MAYOR'S OFFICE OF LONG-TERM PLANNING AND SUSTAINABILITY
DDC	NYC DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	PANYNJ	PORT AUTHORITY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
DEP	NYC DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	PSC	NY STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
DOB	NYC DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS	REBHV	REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK
DOE	NYC DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	SBS	SELECT BUS SERVICE
DOF	NYC DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE	SCA	NYC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY
DQHMH	NYC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE	STATE DEC	NY STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DOT	NYC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	STATE DOH	NY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DPR	NYC DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION	STATE DOS	NY STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DSNY	NYC DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION	STATE PARKS	NY STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
EDC	NYC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	TGI	TRUST FOR GOVERNORS ISLAND
EDF	ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND	TLC	NYC TAXI AND LIMOUSINE COMMISSION
EPA	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	TPL	TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND
FERC	FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION	UAHS	URBAN ASSEMBLY HARBOR SCHOOL
FHL	FRIENDS OF THE HIGH LINE	UGC	URBAN GREEN COUNCIL
HDC	NYC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	USACE	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
HPD	NYC DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT	USGBC	U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL
HRF	HUDSON RIVER FOUNDATION	US DOE	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
HRPT	HUDSON RIVER PARK TRUST	US DOT	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HYDC	HUDSON YARDS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	US FWS	U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
LAW	NYC LAW DEPARTMENT	US NPS	U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
LDC	LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	US NRC	U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOODS	CREATE CAPACITY FOR NEW HOUSING			
	1 Continue transit-oriented rezonings			
	Continue to create opportunities for denser development in transit-accessible areas, in large rezonings including Sunnyside/Woodside, Bedford-Stuyvesant North, West Harlem, West Clinton, and East Fordham Road	DCP		City operating
	Continue to apply Inclusionary Housing Program in rezonings that encourage substantial new housing development	DCP / HPD		City operating and/or federal funding
	2 Explore additional areas for new development			
	Advance development and open space plans for the Staten Island North Shore	DCP / DPR / EDC		City operating
	Identify additional potential infill opportunities on NYCHA grounds citywide	NYCHA / DCP / HPD		NYCHA / City operating and/or federal funding
	Explore opportunities for transit-oriented development and related improvements around Metro-North stations in the Bronx	DCP	MTA	City operating
	Explore opportunities for the use of underutilized MTA properties to create housing, economic development, open space, or other opportunities to enhance surrounding communities	DCP	MTA	City operating
	Implement improvements in Hudson Yards to catalyze development	HYDC / DPR	MTA	City capital
	Unlock development potential of underutilized Seward Park sites	EDC / HPD / DCP		IDA
	Reduce City government leased or owned space by 1.2M square feet	DCAS / EDC		City operating
	3 Enable new and expanded housing models to serve evolving population needs			
	Explore regulatory and legislative changes to allow the creation of safe and legal additional units in existing housing	HPD / DCP / DOB / FDNY		City operating
	Explore new housing models to promote smart growth and serve smaller households	HPD / DCP / DOB		City operating
	FINANCE AND FACILITATE NEW HOUSING			
	4 Develop new neighborhoods on underutilized sites			
	Begin construction on 900 units of housing in Hunter's Point South, Queens	HPD / EDC	HDC	City capital / Federal funding
	Begin infrastructure construction and remediation for Willets Point Phase I, a mixed-use development including 400 housing units	EDC / HPD	HDC	City capital / Federal funding
	Complete construction on 1,300 units and begin construction on 900 units in Arvene, Queens; Complete construction on 400 units and start construction on 80 units in Gateway, Brooklyn	HPD		City capital / Federal funding
	5 Create new units in existing neighborhoods			
	Develop 20,000 new units by 2014 under the New Housing Marketplace Plan	HPD	HDC	City capital and/or federal funding
	Complete construction of over 3,000 units in Melrose Commons Urban Renewal Area	HPD	HDC	City capital and/or federal funding
	Complete construction on 1,640 units and begin and finish construction on 1,800 affordable units in NYCHA sites	NYCHA / HPD / DCP	HDC	City capital / NYCHA / Federal funding
	Explore modification of parking requirements for affordable housing to lower construction costs and facilitate housing creation	DCP / HPD		City operating
	6 Develop new housing units in existing City properties			
	Start construction of housing units in the former PS 109 in East Harlem	HPD		City capital and/or federal funding
	Start construction of affordable housing on underutilized DSNY facility on West 20th Street in Manhattan	HPD		City capital and/or federal funding
ENCOURAGE SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBORHOODS				
7 Foster the creation of Greener, Greater Communities				
Launch Greener, Greater Communities pilot	OLTPS		City operating	
Conduct Sustainable East New York study, incorporating community sustainability in addition to land use objectives	DCP		City operating / Federal funding	
8 Increase the sustainability of City-financed and public housing				
Certify 40 affordable housing projects with Enterprise Green Communities every year	HPD		City operating and/or federal funding	
Provide financing for over 30,000 units with energy efficiency and sustainability requirements by 2014	HPD		City capital and/or federal funding	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE	
HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOODS	Promote and expand NYC Green House education initiative to encourage multifamily building owners to retrofit their buildings	HPD		City operating and/or federal funding	
	Conduct six Green Owners Nights annually for small and medium-sized building owners on best practices on green energy, water, materials, and community issues	HPD		City operating and/or federal funding	
	Create multi-phase Energy Performance Contracting Program to scale up energy efficiency measures	NYCHA		NYCHA	
	Perform a pilot Green Physical Needs Assessment on a NYCHA property	NYCHA		NYCHA	
	Increase the amount of NYCHA Resident Green Teams from 37 to 43 and better connect them with surrounding communities	NYCHA		NYCHA	
	Explore incorporating more stormwater retention efforts into NYCHA sites	NYCHA / DEP		City operating	
	9 Promote walkable destinations for retail and other services				
	Promote neighborhood shopping districts	DCP / EDC / Dept. of Small Business Services		City operating	
	Facilitate the creation of 300 more healthy food retail options in targeted underserved neighborhoods	DOHMH		City operating	
	Identify additional amendments to zoning to facilitate grocery stores in communities with food access needs	DCP		City operating	
	Facilitate food retail and production opportunities on City-owned spaces in underserved areas by graduating a total of 40 new clients in La Marqueta and 25 new clients in E-Space	EDC	City Council	City operating	
	10 Preserve and upgrade existing affordable housing				
	Preserve 34,000 affordable units by 2014 under the New Housing Marketplace Plan	HPD	HDC	City capital and/or federal funding	
	Perform 148 capital rehabilitations in 189 NYCHA developments	NYCHA		NYCHA	
	Provide legal advice and counsel to over 2,000 New Yorkers and assist 1,800 individuals in getting mortgage modifications in order to avoid foreclosure of their homes through CNYCN	HPD		City capital and/or federal funding	
11 Proactively protect the quality of neighborhoods and housing					
Proactively conduct field studies in 1,000 buildings at risk for distress or decline	HPD		City operating and/or federal funding		
TARGET HIGH IMPACT PROJECTS IN NEIGHBORHOODS UNDERSERVED BY PARKS					
PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACE	1 Create tools to identify parks and public space priority areas				
	Develop matrix assessment and mapping tools to assist in targeting high priority areas	DPR		City operating	
	2 Open underutilized spaces as playgrounds or part-time public spaces				
	Complete construction and open for community use an additional 53 schoolyards to playgrounds sites bringing the total number open for public use to 230	DPR / SCA / DOE	TPL	City operating / City capital	
	Conduct Summer Streets for three Saturdays each year	DOT		City operating	
	Conduct Weekend Walks at 20 locations annually	DOT		City operating	
	Expand the number of schools with access to Play Streets by 40	DOHMH / NYPD		City operating	
	Conduct 15 Community Play Streets each year	DOHMH / NYPD		City operating	
	3 Facilitate urban agriculture and community gardening				
	Launch study to identify potential urban agriculture or community garden sites on City-owned properties unsuitable for other development	DPR / DCAS		City operating	
	Plant 129 new community gardens on NYCHA sites	NYCHA		NYCHA	
	Create one urban farm on a NYCHA site	NYCHA		NYCHA	
	Establish five additional farmers markets at community garden sites	DPR	GrowNYC	City operating	
	Increase number of community volunteers registered with GreenThumb by 25%	DPR	GreenThumb	City operating	
	Expand support for community gardens into new underserved neighborhoods	DPR	GreenThumb	City operating	
Register 25 new school gardens with Grow to Learn NYC per year, and retain at least 75% of registered school gardens year to year	Mayor's Fund / DOE	GrowNYC	City operating		

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
Reduce impediments to agriculture in relevant laws and regulations		DCP / DOB / DPR		City operating
4 Continue to expand usable hours at existing sites				
Complete 26 multi-purpose fields		DPR		City operating / City capital
Complete 19 new lighting installations		DPR		City operating
CREATE DESTINATION-LEVEL SPACES FOR ALL TYPES OF RECREATION				
5 Create and upgrade flagship parks				
Highland Park: Complete renovations including reservoir perimeter lighting, path restoration, and new entry points		DPR		City capital
McCarren Park: Complete construction of pool and year-round recreation center		DPR		City capital
Ocean Breeze Park: Complete 2,500-seat field house		DPR		City capital
Highbridge Park: Restore bridge and add new entry points for wheelchair users to improve connectivity between Northern Manhattan and the Bronx		DPR / DDC		City capital / CMAQ / Federal funding / Private funding
The High Line: Construct Section 2 (20th to 30th streets) and pursue acquisition of Section 3		DPR / EDC	FHL	City capital / Private funding
Calvert Vaux Park: Construct new sports fields, lighting, and pedestrian paths as part of phase 1 construction		DPR		City capital / State funding
Fort Washington Park: Complete phase I construction		DPR		City capital / State funding / CMAQ
Soundview Park: Complete construction of Metcalf Playground, Rosedale Amphitheater, and Metcalf Track & Field		DPR		City capital
Rockaway Park: Complete construction of phase I		DPR		City capital
Brooklyn Bridge Park: Complete Pier 5, reopen Empire Fulton Ferry Park and Squibb Bridge		DPR	BBPDC	City capital / Private funding
Transmitter Park: Construct 1.5-acre site, including a playground, benches, and trees		EDC / DPR		City capital / State funding / Grants
East River Park Esplanade: Substantially complete park elements		EDC	GreenThumb	Federal funding
East River Park: Complete reconstruction of seawall and esplanade		DPR		City capital
Governors Island: Commence parkland and infrastructure development		TGI		City capital
Hunter's Point: Complete construction of a new five-acre park		EDC		City capital
Bushwick Inlet Park: Continue phased acquisition, remediation, and development of parks		DPR		City capital
Stapleton: Begin construction of six-acre waterfront esplanade		EDC		City capital / State capital
Steeplechase Park: Complete construction of Steeplechase plaza and restoration of carousel		EDC		City capital
Orchard Beach: Replenish with clean sand, and expand the South Jetty		DPR		City capital
Anable Basin: Complete design and reconstruction of pier		DCAS		City capital
Hudson River Park: Construct an upland esplanade in Tribeca, reconstruct Pier 97		HRPT		State capital
Bush Terminal: Complete remediation of open space and advance phase I of park		DPR / EDC		City capital / State funding / Federal funding
6 Convert former landfills into public space and parkland				
Freshkills Park: Develop the first public access areas overlooking Main Creek and continue capping and closing of east and west mounds		DPR		City capital / State funding
Pelham Landfill: Open to the public		DPR		City capital
Ferry Point Park: Complete Community Park		DPR		City capital

PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACE

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACE	7 Increase opportunities for water-based recreation			
	Develop multi-agency task force to assess opportunities for expanding the blue network across the city for water-based recreation	DPR / DCP / DEP		City operating
	Complete expansion of launch platform at Hunts Point-Riverside Park	DPR		City capital
	Complete repair and replacement of floating docks at Dyckman Street Marina	DPR		City capital
	Activate West Harlem Piers Park's excursion boat pier and ferry barge	EDC		City capital
	RE-IMAGINE THE PUBLIC REALM			
	8 Activate the streetscape			
	Complete construction of 13 plazas	DOT		City operating / City capital / State funding / Federal funding
	Install 500 benches throughout the city	DOT		City operating / Federal funding
	Approve the urbanSHED Design Competition winning design and work with City agencies, buildings owners, contractors, and professionals on adoption of the new design	DOB		City operating
Release recommendations to further streamline the permitting process for sidewalk cafés	DCAS / MOCS		City operating	
Amend zoning to facilitate revitalization of underutilized arcades in Lower Manhattan with new active uses	DCP		City operating	
Open four new pop-up cafés	DOT		City operating	
9 Improve collaboration between City, state, and federal partners				
Conduct five joint research projects via the NYC Urban Field Station	DPR	U.S. Forest Service	City operating / Federal funding	
Align pathways, hours of operation, and bicycling rules on neighboring park sites	DPR	State Parks / US NPS	City operating	
10 Create a network of green corridors				
Continue to build and expand greenway waterfront network including Brooklyn Waterfront Trail, Queens East River Trail, Soundview Greenway, South Bronx Greenway, Staten Island South Shore Greenway, and Manhattan Waterfront Greenway	DPR / DOT / EDC	BBPDC	City capital / state funding / CMAQ / federal funding	
Release update to Streets Design Manual that contains guidance on landscaping and the use of other sustainable elements	DPR / DOT / DEP / DCP	Design Trust for Public Spaces	Private grants	
PROMOTE AND PROTECT NATURE				
11 Plant one million trees				
Plant a total of 650,000 trees	DPR	New York Restoration Project	City capital / private funding	
Explore methods to ensure long-term survival of existing urban forest	DPR		City operating	
12 Conserve natural areas				
Explore the establishment of a natural area conservancy to preserve the city's remaining wild lands	DPR		City operating	
13 Support ecological connectivity				
Complete 80 greenstreets per year	DEP / DPR / DOT		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
Conduct a study to determine best practices for promoting biodiversity in green roof design and construction	DPR		City operating	
Restore parkway landscapes to improve landscape connectivity	DPR		City capital	
Develop a framework to comprehensively address landscape issues on buildings sites in City codes and regulations	OLTPS		City operating	
Create green standards for City government building site development and renovations	DDC		City operating	
ENSURE THE LONG-TERM HEALTH OF PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACE				
14 Support and encourage stewardship				
Expand access to free tree care workshops and tool kits to stewardship groups across the five boroughs	DPR	Mayor's Fund	City operating	
Institute DPR's network meetings for four parks in every borough	DPR		City operating	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACE	Increase training activities and networking forums at catalyst parks	DPR		City operating
	Increase attendance at programming to more than 15,000 across all catalyst parks annually	DPR		City operating
	1.5 Incorporate sustainability through the design and maintenance of all public space			
	Develop digital library tracking system for cataloging sustainable aspects of capital projects	DPR		City operating
	Develop sustainable design checklist to be used with all DPR capital projects that complies with national Sustainable Sites standards	DPR		City operating
	Develop indicators to measure existing and new sustainability initiatives at DPR related to water, material resources, energy, fuel, and partnerships	DPR		City operating
Release first version of the Sustainable Parks Plan to promote accomplishments, train and educate DPR staff in best practices, and improve sustainability initiatives across the agency	DPR		City operating	
BROWNFIELDS	DEVELOP PROGRAMS TO ACCELERATE BROWNFIELD CLEANUP AND REDEVELOPMENT			
	1 Increase participation in the NYC Brownfield Cleanup Program by partnering with lenders and insurers			
	Establish programs for financial institutions to increase lending for properties in the NYC BCP	OER	Community banks and other financial institutions	City operating
	Establish programs with the insurance industry to deliver preferred insurance policies for properties in the NYC BCP	OER	Insurance companies and brokers	City operating
	2 Increase the capacity of small businesses and small- and mid-size developers to conduct brownfield cleanup and redevelopment			
	Establish a brownfield <i>pro bono</i> referral program to provide inexperienced developers with advice on how to conduct investigations and cleanups	OER	NYC Brownfields Partnership	City operating
	3 Enable the identification, cleanup, and redevelopment of brownfields			
	Establish flexible NYC BCP provisions to allow for land preparation for resale	OER		City operating
	Perform market outreach to improve the SPEED real estate search engine to promote brownfield cleanup and redevelopment	OER		City operating
	Collaborate with community development corporations to advance the cleanup and redevelopment of property across the city	OER	CDFIs / LDCs / CDCs / CBOs	City operating
	Establish a web-based application that automates and streamlines the navigation of City cleanup programs	OER		City capital
	In partnership with the EPA, implement approaches and improve Triad tools to accelerate property investigation and cleanup	OER	EPA	Federal funding
	Encourage cleanup and redevelopment of waterfront sites by proposing amendments to the Zoning Resolution that would allow greater flexibility for non-residential uses and floor area	DCP		City operating
	4 Build upon existing state and federal collaborations to improve the City's brownfield programs			
	Develop stronger liability protection at the state level	OER	State DEC	City operating
	Develop stronger liability protection at the federal level	OER	EPA	City operating
	Develop a pilot program for environmental lien forgiveness	OER		City operating
	STRENGTHEN INCENTIVES FOR BROWNFIELD CLEANUP AND REDEVELOPMENT			
	5 Study the economic value of brownfield redevelopment in New York City			
	Assess the fiscal and employment benefits of brownfield redevelopment in New York City	OER / EDC		City operating
	6 Leverage the NYC Brownfield Cleanup Program to establish funding and other incentives for cleanup and redevelopment			
	Develop programs that align incentives for neighborhood housing or infrastructure revitalization with brownfield incentives	OER		City operating
	Establish brownfield redevelopment financial counseling program	OER		City operating
Develop a web-based brownfield financial assistance search tool	OER		City operating	
DEEPEN OUR COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY BROWNFIELD PLANNING, EDUCATION, AND SERVICE				
7 Support community-led planning efforts				
Establish 25 NYC Community Brownfield Planning Districts (CBPDs)	OER		City operating	
Provide focused City assistance and services to designated CBPDs for brownfield and sustainability planning	OER		City operating	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
BROWNFIELDS	Pilot incorporation of brownfield planning into early stages of redevelopment planning with East New York Sustainable Communities project	OCP / OER	BOA Groups	City operating
	Identify 8-12 new Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) projects in neighborhoods disproportionately impacted by clusters of brownfields	OER	State DOS	State funding
	8 Support local and area-wide community brownfield planning efforts			
	Conduct a study to identify best management practices for community planners undertaking community brownfield planning efforts	OER	BOA Groups	State funding
	Establish training and other programs to build the capacity of community-based organizations in brownfield redevelopment, planning, and implementation	OER	BOA Groups	Federal funding
	Develop online community planning portal to provide cutting edge tools to community brownfield planners	OER	State DOS	State funding
	Support pilot program established by New York State Department of State for area-wide community brownfield planning and cross-government collaboration	OER	State DOS / BOA Groups	State funding
	9 Increase the transparency and accessibility of brownfield cleanup plans			
	Establish an online document repository for NYC BCP project information	OER	New York Public Library	City operating
	Establish advanced methods for the communication of brownfield project information to New York City communities	OER		City operating
	Develop web-based educational tools to help all stakeholders understand brownfield cleanup and redevelopment processes	OER / Mayor's Office	New York Public Library	Private funding
	Expand the NYC BrownfieldWORKS! training program	OER	NYC Brownfield Partnership	State funding
	EXPAND THE USE OF GREEN REMEDIATION			
	10 Promote green remediation in the NYC Brownfield Cleanup Program			
Establish the Sustainability Statement in all cleanup plans	OER		City operating	
Accelerate adoption of green remediation practices by establishing a program for green remediation audits of cleanup plans under the NYC BCP	OER		City capital	
Encourage the use of recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) as substitute for conventional backfill material	OER / DSNY		City operating	
Develop tree-based phytoremediation approach for end-of-cleanup polishing, also promoting the MillionTreesNYC program	OER / DPR		City operating	
Establish green remediation stormwater management approaches on remedial sites and expand green infrastructure implementation as part of redevelopment	OER / DEP		City operating	
11 Promote green space on remediated brownfield properties				
Create three Pocket Parks in collaboration with community planning organizations	OER / DPR	BOA Groups	State funding	
Create design for state-of-the-art community gardens on remediated brownfields	OER / DPR	NYRP	City operating	
WATERWAYS	CONTINUE IMPLEMENTING GREY INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES			
	1 Upgrade wastewater treatment plants to achieve secondary treatment standards			
	Certify that the Newtown Creek WWTP meets secondary treatment standards	DEP	State DEC / EPA	Water and sewer bond proceeds
	2 Upgrade treatment plants to reduce nitrogen discharges			
	Complete upgrades at the Wards Island WWTP	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Complete upgrades at the Tallman Island WWTP	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Complete upgrades at the Bowery Bay WWTP	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds
	3 Complete cost-effective grey infrastructure projects to reduce CSOs and improve water quality			
	Complete Paerdegat Basin CSO Facility	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Complete Alley Creek CSO Facility	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds
Complete Avenue V Pumping Station	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds	
Complete upgrades to the Gowanus Canal Pumping Station	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds	
Complete upgrades to the Gowanus Canal Flushing Tunnel	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
WATERWAYS	Construct an aeration system for Lower English Kills in Newtown Creek	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Complete a destratification facility at Shellbank Creek	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds
	4 Expand the sewer network			
	Complete 60 miles of new or rehabilitated sewers	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	5 Optimize the existing sewer system			
	Inspect all tide gates in the city and repair as needed	DEP		Water and sewer revenue
	Complete Alley Creek CSO Facility	DEP		Water and sewer revenue
	Clean 138 miles of interceptor sewers	DEP		Water and sewer revenue
	USE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TO MANAGE STORMWATER			
	6 Expand the Bluebelt program			
	Expand Bluebelt system into Queens	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	7 Build public green infrastructure projects			
	Complete 30 green infrastructure pilot projects, collect monitoring data, and publish findings	DEP / DPR		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Capture the first inch of runoff from 70 additional acres of impervious surface	DEP	State DEC	Water and sewer bond proceeds
	8 Engage and enlist community stakeholders in sustainable stormwater management			
	Implement a green infrastructure grant program	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Seek input through the Green Infrastructure Citizens Group	DEP		Water and sewer revenue
	9 Modify codes to increase the capture of stormwater			
	Require greater on-site detention and infiltration for new development and redevelopment	DEP		Water and sewer revenue
	Require greater stormwater runoff controls from construction sites	DOB		City operating
Study potential code changes to incorporate blue roofs on existing buildings	OLTPS / DOB / DEP		City operating / Water and sewer revenue	
Develop new design standards for sidewalks	OLTPS		City operating	
Study improved regulation of open industrial uses to reduce runoff	DCP		City operating	
10 Provide incentives for green infrastructure				
Evaluate the feasibility of using price signals to reduce stormwater runoff	DEP		Water and sewer revenue	
Evaluate the efficacy of the green roof tax abatement	OLTPS / DOB / DOF		City operating	
REMOVE INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION FROM WATERWAYS				
11 Actively participate in waterway clean-up efforts				
Participate in the Superfund investigation and feasibility study in the Gowanus Canal	DEP / OER / Law	EPA / USACE	Water and sewer revenue	
Participate in the Superfund investigation in Newtown Creek	DEP / OER / Law	EPA / USACE	Water and sewer revenue	
Submit application to dredge CSO mounds for Gowanus Canal and Fresh Creek	DEP		Water and sewer revenue	
Begin CSO dredging in Paerdegat Basin	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
Complete dredging in Hendrix Creek	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
WATERWAYS	PROTECT AND RESTORE WETLANDS, AQUATIC SYSTEMS, AND ECOLOGICAL HABITAT			
	12 Enhance wetlands protection			
	Transfer at least five City-owned wetlands to DPR	DPR / DCAS		City operating
	Work with state and federal partners to update wetlands maps	OLTPS / DEP / DPR	State DEC	Water and sewer revenue
	Modify the Waterfront Revitalization Program to designate additional sites of ecological importance	DCP	State DOS	State funding
	Evaluate the vulnerability of salt marshes through additional monitoring	DPR	State DEC / U.S. Geological Survey	City operating / State funding
	Develop a comprehensive strategy for wetlands	OLTPS		City operating
	13 Restore and create wetlands			
	Complete Paerdegat Basin restoration	DEP		Federal funding
	Complete Pugsley Creek Park restoration	DPR	State DOS	City capital / State funding
	Complete Soundview Park restoration	DPR	USACE / State DOS	City capital / State funding
	Complete Bronx River restoration	DPR	State DOS	City capital / State funding / Federal Funding
	Complete Randall's Island shoreline restoration	DPR	Randall's Island Sports Foundation	City capital / State funding
	Complete Calvert Vaux Park restoration	DPR	State DOS	City capital / State funding
	Complete Meadow Lake restoration	DPR	State DEC	City capital / State funding
	Complete Freshkills North Park restoration	DPR	State DOS	City capital / State funding
	Invest \$15 million in wetlands restoration in Jamaica Bay	DEP	State DEC / USACE	Water and sewer bond proceeds / Federal funding
	14 Improve wetlands mitigation			
	Establish a wetland mitigation banking or in-lieu fee program	OLTPS / DPR / DEP / EDC	State DEC	City operating
	15 Improve habitat for aquatic species			
Expand oyster pilot project and conduct additional research	DEP	USACE / UAHS / HRF / NYNJBC / EPA	Water and sewer bond proceeds / City operating / Federal funding / Private funding	
Develop a strategy to advance restoration efforts	OLTPS / DEP	USACE / UAHS / HRF / NYNJBC / EPA	Water and sewer bond proceeds / City operating / Federal funding / Private funding	
Complete ribbed mussel bed pilot	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
Complete eel grass pilot	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
WATER SUPPLY	ENSURE THE QUALITY OF OUR DRINKING WATER			
	1 Continue the Watershed Protection Program			
	Maintain the city's Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD)	DEP	State DOH / EPA / State DEC / Upstate stakeholders	Water and sewer bond proceeds / Water and sewer revenue
	Seek to acquire land by contacting the owners of at least 50,000 acres of land every year	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	2 Protect the water supply from hydrofracking for natural gas			
	Work with the State to secure the prohibition of hydrofracking within the city's watersheds	DEP	State DEC / EPA	Water and sewer bond proceeds
	3 Complete the Catskill/Delaware Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection Facility			
Complete construction	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
4 Complete the Croton Water Filtration Plant				
Complete construction	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
WATER SUPPLY	MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE INFRASTRUCTURE THAT DELIVERS WATER TO NEW YORK CITY			
	5 Repair the Delaware Aqueduct			
	Break ground on the aqueduct bypass	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Complete upgrades to the Cross River Pumping Station	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Complete design for the upgrades to the Croton Falls Pumping Station	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Complete rehabilitation of the New Croton Aqueduct	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Begin design for the upgrades to the Jamaica groundwater system	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	6 Connect the Delaware and Catskill Aqueducts			
	Start construction	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	7 Pressurize the Catskill Aqueduct			
	NA	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	8 Maintain and upgrade dams			
	Begin rehabilitation of the Gilboa Dam	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	Begin engineering assessments for dams as required by the State	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds
	MODERNIZE IN-CITY DISTRIBUTION			
	9 Complete City Water Tunnel No. 3			
Activate Stage 2 in Manhattan	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
10 Build a backup tunnel to Staten Island				
Begin construction	DEP	USACE / PANYNJ	Water and sewer bond proceeds	
11 Upgrade water main infrastructure				
Replace 80 miles of water mains	DEP / DDC		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM				
12 Increase operational efficiency with new technology				
Complete the installation of AMR devices citywide	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
Replace 10,000 large water meters	DEP		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
Optimize delivery by integrating forecasting models into operations	DEP	National Weather Service	Water and sewer revenue	
13 Increase water conservation				
Release a design manual for water conservation in buildings	DDC		Water and sewer revenue	
Pilot advanced strategies for water conservation in City buildings	DDC / DCAS		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
Launch a process to replace all old, inefficient toilets in City buildings	DEP / DCAS / DOE		Water and sewer bond proceeds	
Analyze the costs and benefits of widespread replacements of inefficient toilets and develop a strategy to achieve an optimal flow	DEP		Water and sewer revenue	
Develop comprehensive greywater reuse standards	OLTPS / DOB / DOHMH	State DOH	Water and sewer revenue	
TRANSPORTATION	IMPROVE AND EXPAND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND OPTIONS			
	1 Improve and expand bus service throughout the city			
	Launch Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn SBS Corridor	DOT	MTA	MTA
	Launch 34th Street, Manhattan SBS Corridor	DOT	MTA	MTA
Launch Hylan Blvd., Staten Island SBS Corridor	DOT	MTA	MTA	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE	
TRANSPORTATION	Launch initial Woodhaven Blvd. and LaGuardia, Queens SBS corridors	DOT	MTA	MTA	
	Implement bus operations improvements, with transit signal prioritization, on eleven routes in five boroughs	DOT	MTA	MTA	
	Improve bus priority of Ed Koch Queensboro Bridge and approaches	DOT	MTA	MTA	
	Install Bus Time on all 31 bus routes in Staten Island and B63 in Brooklyn	DOT	MTA	MTA	
	2 Improve and expand subway and commuter rail service				
	Complete construction of 7 Line extension to the Hudson Yards area of far west Midtown		MTA	HYDC	
	Continue construction of first phase of Second Avenue Subway (2015)		MTA	Federal funding	
	Continue construction of East Side Access, the LIRR's direct service to Grand Central Terminal		MTA	Federal funding	
	Complete analysis for North Shore Transportation Improvements, Staten Island	EDC	MTA	City operating	
	3 Expand for-hire vehicle service throughout our neighborhoods				
	License additional vehicles in those areas that are currently underserved	TLC		City operating	
	4 Promote car-sharing				
	Assess car-sharing potential for City fleet vehicles	DCAS		City operating	
	5 Expand and improve ferry service				
	Launch East River service pilot to support the continued redevelopment of the East River waterfronts	EDC		City operating	
	6 Make bicycling safer and more convenient				
	Double bike commuting from 2007 levels	DOT		City operating	
	Establish pilot bike-sharing program with third-party operator	DOT		Private funding	
	Install bike racks near 15 subway stations	DOT	MTA	City operating	
	7 Enhance pedestrian access and safety				
	Install countdown pedestrian signals at 1,500 intersections	DOT		City capital	
	Adopt new guidelines for public parking garages that promote pedestrian safety	DOT		City operating	
	Continue to implement Safe Routes to Transit projects, including nine "Bus Stops Under the EIS"	DOT	MTA	City operating	
	Implement 32 Safe Routes to School projects	DOT		Federal funding	
	Design a standardized, consistent pedestrian wayfinding system	DOT / NYC & Co.		City operating	
	REDUCE CONGESTION ON OUR ROADS, BRIDGES, AND AT OUR AIRPORTS				
	8 Pilot technology and pricing-based mechanisms to reduce traffic congestion				
Expand ParkSmart program to three new neighborhoods (2013)	DOT		City operating		
Install 4,500 Muni-Meters	DOT		City operating		
Install Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) approach to reducing congestion in selected areas	DOT	Business Improvement Districts	City operating		
9 Modify parking regulations to balance the needs of neighborhoods					
Explore modifications to Manhattan Core parking regulations	DCP		City operating		
Explore revisions to off-street parking requirements in areas close to the Manhattan Core	DCP		City operating		
10 Reduce truck congestion on city streets					
Implement new peak and off-peak delivery windows in congested areas	DOT	Business Improvement Districts	City operating		

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
TRANSPORTATION	Implement commercial paid parking at high-demand loading zones citywide	DOT	Business Improvement Districts	City operating
	Improve landside access to the New York Container Terminal	EDC / DOT	PANYNJ	City capital
	1.1 Improve freight movement			
	Study the Sheridan Corridor in the Bronx	DCP / DOT / OLTPS		Federal funding
	Launch a study of New York City's food distribution pathways	OLTPS / OFPC / DOT / EDC	City Council	City operating / Private funding
	Accommodate more inbound freight trains at Hunts Point	EDC		City operating
	Establish new rail transfer hubs in Brooklyn and Staten Island	EDC	PANYNJ	City operating
	Increase rail and waterborne freight deliveries to the South Brooklyn Marine Terminal	EDC		City capital
	1.2 Improve our gateways to the nation and the world			
	Advocate for federal investment in NE Corridor passenger rail and improved aviation traffic control	EDC	PANYNJ	City operating
	Launch study of JFK air cargo industry	EDC	PANYNJ	City operating
	Improve truck access to JFK Airport	EDC / DOT	PANYNJ / State DOT	City capital and/or state funding
	MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF OUR ROADS AND TRANSIT SYSTEM			
	1.3 Seek funding to maintain and improve our mass transit network			
Fund MTA Capital Program beyond 2011		MTA	State funding / Federal funding	
1.4 Maintain and improve our roads and bridges				
Seek opportunities to improve bridge conditions	DOT		City capital	
Seek opportunities to improve the state of repair of the city's streets	DOT		City capital	
Seek legislation for joint bidding of public works projects	Mayor's Office	State Legislature	City operating	
IMPROVE ENERGY PLANNING				
1 Increase planning and coordination to promote clean, reliable, and affordable energy				
Work with multiple energy stakeholders to encourage clean energy supply investments, effective incentive programs, shared data collection and management, and coordinated energy forecasting	OLTPS / DEP	Energy Policy Task Force (Con Ed / National Grid / NYSERDA / Governor's Office)	City operating	
INCREASE OUR ENERGY EFFICIENCY				
2 Implement the Greener, Greater Buildings Plan				
Complete the development of rules and guidelines and fully enforce the Greener, Greater Buildings Plan	OLTPS / DOB / DOF / DEP		City operating	
Complete an annual analysis and report on benchmarking results	OLTPS / DCAS		City operating	
3 Improve our codes and regulations to increase the sustainability of our buildings				
Complete the incorporation of the Green Codes Task Force proposals into law	OLTPS / DOB / DCP / Law / OCA	City Council	City operating	
Propose amendments to the Zoning Resolution and City codes to remove the barriers to energy-efficient building envelopes and the siting of clean energy on buildings	OLTPS / DCP		City operating	
Work with the International Code Council and ASHRAE to bring New York City's codes and the model codes into greater alignment	OLTPS / DOB	ICC / ASHRAE	City operating	
4 Improve compliance with the energy code and track green building improvements citywide				
Aim to achieve compliance by 2017	OLTPS / DOB		City operating	
Develop a "green report card" and an online tracking tool for green building improvements	OLTPS / DOB		City operating	
5 Improve energy efficiency in smaller buildings				
Develop a strategy to increase the energy efficiency of smaller buildings	OLTPS / DOB / DOF		City operating	
Execute GreeNYC public education campaigns to encourage New Yorkers to reduce energy consumption at home	GreeNYC	NYSERDA / Con Ed / National Grid	Private funding	
ENERGY				

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013	LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
Launch an energy efficiency competition between residential neighborhoods throughout the five boroughs	OLTPS / CAU		Private funding
6 Improve energy efficiency in historic buildings			
Work with historic preservation societies and energy code councils to reconcile the energy codes with preservation requirements	OLTPS / LPC	NYSERDA / CUNY / ASHRAE / UGC / AEA / AEE / BCA	Federal stimulus / Private funding
Partner to create a handbook of energy efficiency strategies for historic buildings	OLTPS / LPC		Federal stimulus / Private funding
7 Provide energy efficiency financing and information			
Create a not-for-profit corporation, the New York City Energy Efficiency Corporation (NYCEEC), to provide energy efficiency financing	OLTPS / DEP / DCAS		Federal stimulus / Private funding
Create an information center to provide comprehensive, updated information on energy efficiency funding and tax incentives	OLTPS / DEP / DCAS	NYSERDA / PSC / Con Ed / National Grid	Federal stimulus / Private donors / Partnerships
8 Create a 21st century energy efficiency workforce			
Work with Amalgamated Green to ensure that we have a qualified workforce to implement our sustainability policy	OLTPS	NYSERDA / CUNY / ASHRAE / AEA / AEE	State funding
Partner to launch Green Light New York, an energy efficiency education center for building professionals	OLTPS	NYSERDA / NYPA / ConEd	State funding
Incorporate Energy Code training into licensing and continuing education requirements for electricians	DCAS / DDC / DOB		City operating
Adopt national standards for energy efficiency professionals	OLTPS / DOB	US DOE / NREL	City operating
Develop and implement a sustainable contractors designation program for electricians, plumbers, and general contractors	DOB	UGC / ASHRAE	City operating
9 Make New York City a knowledge center for energy efficiency and emerging energy strategies			
Work with an academic partner to create a world-class energy efficiency engineering and building science program	OLTPS / DCAS / DDC / DEP		City operating
Partner with an academic institution to develop a standardized energy database and make this data widely available	DCAS / OLTPS / DEP	NYSERDA / USGBC	City operating
Partner with our cultural institutions to showcase the best new building strategies	OLTPS		City operating
10 Provide energy efficiency leadership in City government buildings and operations			
Pursue a variety of procurement mechanisms for 30 x 17, including Energy Savings Performance Contracting	DCAS		City operating
Incentivize City agencies to reduce energy consumption by improving operations and maintenance	DCAS		City operating
Create standards and a handbook for high performance, green renovations of typical space types	DCAS / DDC		City operating
Create a board to review new technologies and pilot them in City buildings	OLTPS / DCAS	City Council	City operating
Incorporate energy-aligned lease language in City government leases, and promote energy-aligned leases in the private sector	DCAS		City operating
New York City government to pilot a net-zero school, a Passive House project, and a deep energy retrofit project	SCA / DDC / HPD		City capital
11 Expand the Mayor's Carbon Challenge to new sectors			
Continue to support the University and Hospital Challenges, and develop "stretch goals"	OLTPS / EDC	NYSERDA	City operating
Launch at least two new Mayor's Carbon Challenges	OLTPS	NYSERDA	NYSERDA
PROVIDE CLEANER, MORE RELIABLE, AND AFFORDABLE ENERGY			
12 Support cost-effective repowering or replacement of our most inefficient and costly in-city power plants			
Advocate for a wholesale energy market design that does not discourage sensible repowering and new generation projects	OLTPS / DEP	NYISO / FERC	City operating
13 Encourage the development of clean distributed generation			
Examine the feasibility of developing clean DG at various City-owned sites and assets	DEP / DCAS	NYPA / National Grid / Con Ed / NYSEDA	City operating
Work with utilities and project developers to streamline permitting and interconnection processes and to improve coordination of electric and gas distribution planning	DEP / DCAS	National Grid / Con Ed	City operating
Advocate for cost-effective ratepayer-funded incentives to catalyze clean DG development	DEP / OLTPS	Con Ed / PSC	City operating

ENERGY

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
ENERGY	14 Foster the market for renewable energy in New York City			
	Work with stakeholders to explore ways to pool consumer purchasing power and demand for locally produced renewable energy	DEP / OLTPS		City operating
	Work with Energy Service Companies to conduct greenhouse gas accounting for local purchases of Renewable Energy Credits	DEP / OLTPS		City operating
	Develop an online solar map and a solar PV performance monitoring network to promote market growth and improve integration with utility planning	OLTPS	CUNY / Con Ed	Federal funding
	Work with Con Edison and other parties to explore the development of a one-stop, centralized website for permit application and tracking	OLTPS / DEP / DOB / FDNY	CUNY / Con Ed / NYSERDA	Con Ed / Federal funding
	Install small-scale solar PV and solar thermal projects at City-owned sites	DEP / DCAS	Con Ed / NYPA	City operating
	Explore public-private partnerships to develop utility-scale solar energy projects at capped municipal landfills	DEP	Con Edison	City operating
	Work with state and federal regulators to support cost-effective proposals for both public and private offshore wind projects that will benefit New York City	DEP / OLTPS	Con Ed / NYPA / US DOI / US DOE	City operating
	Explore the feasibility of developing small scale hydroelectric projects at upstate reservoirs and in water and wastewater distribution systems in a cost-effective and environmentally sensitive manner	DEP	State DEC / US FWS / FERC	City operating
	Undertake waste-gas-to-grid and cogeneration projects at City-owned buildings and infrastructure sites	DEP / DCAS / DPR	National Grid / Con Ed	Private funding
Reuse as an energy resource 60% of anaerobic digester gas produced in our wastewater system by 2017	DEP	Con Ed / National Grid / NYPA / Private developers	City operating	
MODERNIZE OUR TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				
ENERGY	15 Increase natural gas transmission and distribution capacity to improve reliability and encourage conversion from highly polluting fuels			
	Work with pipeline developers, regulators, and community stakeholders to facilitate the permitting and development of appropriately sited natural gas transmission lines	DEP / OLTPS / DPR / DSNY / DOT / OEC	FERC / PANYNJ	City operating
	Work with utilities, regulators, and stakeholders to accelerate natural gas distribution upgrades in the areas where they can have the most impact in reducing residual fuel usage and improving air quality	DEP / OLTPS	Con Ed / National Grid	City operating
	Advocate for improved regulations and safety standards for natural gas production and transmission nationwide	DEP / OLTPS		City operating
	16 Ensure the reliability of New York City power delivery			
	Support the continued safe operation and relicensing of the Indian Point Energy Center	OLTPS / DEP / DCAS	NYISO / US NRC	City operating
	Explore more robust interconnection with neighboring power systems such as the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland (PJM) grid	DEP / DCAS / EDC		City operating
	Continue to evaluate the costs, benefits, and feasibility of other transmission line proposals that could deliver cleaner energy to New York City	DEP / DCAS / EDC		City operating
	Increase ability of City buildings to shed load during peak demand periods and emergency events to 50 MW	DEP / DCAS	Con Ed / State DEC / EPA	City operating
	17 Develop a smarter and cleaner electric utility grid for New York City			
Lay the foundation for a smarter grid by deploying an Energy Enterprise Metering System (EEMS) in thousands of City-owned buildings	DEP / OLTPS / DCAS	Con Ed / NYSERDA	City operating	
Explore opportunities to leverage city wireless communication assets to assist utilities in conducting automated meter reading for power and gas customers	DoITT / DEP	Con Ed	City operating	
Partner with utilities, the private sector, and academic institutions to demonstrate the viability of "virtual generation" to allow buildings to sell energy curtailment services on wholesale electricity markets	EDC / DEP	Con Ed	City operating	
Support Con Edison's efforts to capitalize on lessons learned in smart-grid demonstration projects and to scale up cost-effective technologies that will help reduce consumption or improve grid reliability	DEP / OLTPS / DCAS	Con Ed / NYSERDA	City operating	
Work with regulators, utilities, building owners, and energy companies to encourage deeper participation by commercial and industrial consumers in market-based programs to reduce peak demand	DCAS / DEP	Con Ed / NYSERDA	City operating	
AIR QUALITY	UNDERSTAND THE SCOPE OF THE CHALLENGE			
	1 Monitor and model neighborhood-level air quality			
	Maintain a street-level air monitoring network to track neighborhood air quality differences over time	DOHMH	CUNY	City operating
	Expand the methods and pollutants measured to look more closely at specific types of emission sources and exposure settings	DOHMH	CUNY	City operating
REDUCE TRANSPORTATION EMISSIONS				
AIR QUALITY	2 Reduce, replace, retrofit, and refuel vehicles			
	Reduce the City's fleet by at least 5%	DCAS / Mayor's Office		City operating

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE	
AIR QUALITY	Implement the Clean Fleet Transition Plan	DCAS		City capital	
	Install over 60 electric vehicle charging units at City-owned facilities and garages	DCAS		Federal funding	
	Expand the use of biodiesel in the City's fleet	DCAS / DPR / DSNY		City operating	
	Complete upgrades of 400 vehicles through existing Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) and other funding sources	OLTPS / DOT / EDC		CMAQ	
	Install Diesel Particulate Filters (DPFs) on 685 buses	DOE		CMAQ / Federal funding	
	3 Facilitate the adoption of electric vehicles				
	Work with Con Edison and auto manufacturers to streamline the installation process for home EV chargers	OLTPS / DOB	Con Ed		Private funding
	Work with parking garage owners, co-op boards, consumers, and Con Edison to ensure that each group understands the technical and consumer needs associated with EV chargers	OLTPS / DOT / DCAS	Con Ed		Private funding
	Work with private and non-profit parties to inform New Yorkers about the benefits and use of EVs	OLTPS			Private funding
	4 Reduce emissions from taxis, black cars, and for-hire vehicles				
	Work with Congress to pass legislation to explicitly allow state and local governments to incentivize fuel-efficient vehicles	OLTPS / TLC	U.S. Congress		City operating
	Launch an electric vehicle taxi pilot program	TLC			City operating
	5 Reduce illegal idling				
	Improve compliance of existing anti-idling laws through targeted enforcement and education	OLTPS / NYPD			City operating
	6 Retrofit ferries and promote the use of cleaner fuels				
	Complete engine upgrades on four Staten Island ferries	DOT			CMAQ / Federal funding
	Retrofit 20 private ferry boats with Diesel Oxidation Catalysts (DOCs) and repower nine additional vessels to improve fuel efficiency	DOT			CMAQ / Federal funding
	Work with the State to repeal the exemption on Petroleum Business Tax for bunker fuel	OLTPS	State Legislature		City operating
	7 Work with the Port Authority to implement the Clean Air Strategy for the Port of New York and New Jersey				
	Work with the Port Authority and other partners to implement the actions outlined in the Clean Air Strategy for the Port of New York and New Jersey	OLTPS / DOHMH / DEP / DOT / EDC	PANYNJ / EPA		City operating
Install shore-power capability at the Brooklyn Cruise Terminal	OLTPS / DEP	PANYNJ / NYPA		City operating	
Look for additional opportunities at other facilities to connect ships to the city's grid	OLTPS / DEP	PANYNJ / NYPA		City operating	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BUILDINGS					
8 Promote the use of cleaner-burning heating fuels					
Launch a program to encourage and support the early phase-out of Numbers 4 and 6 heating oil	OLTPS / DEP / NYC Service	Con Ed / National Grid		Private funding	
Release Requests for Proposals to enter into energy performance contracts for City schools	DCAS			City operating	
Complete boiler conversions at 15 schools	SCA / DOE			City capital	
UPDATE CODES AND STANDARDS					
9 Update our codes and regulations to improve indoor air quality					
Propose regulations to reduce exposure to toxins released by building materials	DOB / DCA / DOHMH / OLTPS	City Council		City operating	
10 Update our air quality code					
Update the NYC Air Code	DEP			City operating	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
SOLID WASTE	REDUCE WASTE BY NOT GENERATING IT			
	1 Promote waste prevention opportunities			
	Install redesigned drinking fountains in public spaces and parks to encourage adoption of reusable water bottles	OLTPS / DPR / DEP / DOT		City capital
	Implement public education campaigns to reduce litter, encourage switching to reusable bags and reusable water bottles for tap water, and to encourage New Yorkers to reduce paper consumption	OLTPS / DSNY		Private funding
	2 Increase the reuse of materials			
	Implement public education campaign and leverage online platforms to encourage and increase reuse of materials	DSNY / OLTPS		Private funding
	Encourage businesses, institutions, and individuals to reuse materials	OLTPS / DSNY	GrowNYC	City operating / Private funding / Partnerships
	INCREASE THE RECOVERY OF RESOURCES FROM THE WASTE STREAM			
	3 Incentivize recycling			
	Encourage businesses to recycle, and use recyclable and recycled materials through corporate challenges, partnerships, or recognition programs	OLTPS/DSNY		Private donors / Partnerships
	Improve access to residential waste generation and diversion rate data	OLTPS / DSNY		City operating
	Implement new residential recycling penalties	DSNY		City operating
	4 Improve the convenience and ease of recycling			
	Increase recycling in public spaces and parks	DSNY / DPR		City operating
	Require new residential buildings to provide space for recycling	DOB / DCP / DSNY	City Council	City operating
	Expand recycling education programs	OLTPS / DOE / DSNY	GrowNYC	City operating
	5 Revise City codes and regulations to reduce construction and demolition waste			
	Require use of recycled content in building materials	DOB / DOT / DBC / DEP	City Council	City operating
	Require recycling of building materials	DOB / BIC / DSNY	City Council	City operating
	6 Create additional opportunities to recover organic material			
	Expand opportunities for communities to compost food waste	DSNY / OLTPS	GrowNYC	City operating
	Expand leaf and yard waste composting	DSNY / DPR		City operating
	Complete the curbside organics feasibility study	DSNY / OLTPS		City operating
	Implement a public-private textiles recycling program in every borough	DEP / OLTPS		Private funding
	Encourage use of new technologies to increase recovery of commercial food waste	DCAS / DEP		City operating
	Pursue on-site food recovery facility at the Hunts Point Food Distribution Center	EDC / DSNY / OLTPS		City operating
	Encourage in-city opportunities to recover yellow grease and convert it to biofuel	DEP / BIC / DSNY	State DEC	City operating
	Pursue opportunities to recover energy from biosolids	DEP		City operating
7 Identify additional markets for recycled materials				
Explore expansion of designated plastics	DSNY / OLTPS		City operating	
Promote beneficial use of dredge and road renovation spoils	EDC / DSNY / OLTPS		City operating	
8 Pilot conversion technologies				
Solicit proposals to develop conversion technology facilities to dispose of waste	DSNY / EDC / OLTPS		City operating	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
SOLID WASTE	IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM			
	9 Reduce the impact of the waste system on communities			
	Achieve significant progress toward completion of the Hamilton (Brooklyn) and North Shore (Queens) Marine Transfer Stations	DSNY		City capital
	Open the Sims recycling facility	DSNY		City capital
	Promote export of commercial waste by barge and rail	DSNY / BIC / OLTPS		City operating
	10 Improve commercial solid waste management data			
	Complete the Comprehensive Commercial Waste System Study and implement recommendations	DSNY / BIC / OLTPS		City operating
	Improve access to commercial carter information and disposal practices	BIC / OLTPS		City operating
	11 Remove toxic materials from the general waste stream			
	Expand Household Hazardous Waste collection program	DSNY		City operating
	Enhance the public's access to information about and participation in the NYS e-waste program	DSNY / OLTPS	State DEC	City operating
	Promote product stewardship programs for high toxicity products	DSNY / OLTPS		City operating
	REDUCE THE CITY GOVERNMENT'S SOLID WASTE FOOTPRINT			
	12 Revise City government procurement practices			
	Develop best practices that address solid waste reduction for procurement and incorporate into Environmentally Preferable Purchasing	DSNY / MOCS / OLTPS		City operating
	Incentivize city vendors to recover and reuse products	DSNY / MOCS / OLTPS		City operating
	13 Improve the City government's diversion rate			
	Improve quality of and access to City government solid waste generation data	DSNY / OLTPS		City operating
Develop pilot at targeted City buildings to measure diversion rate	DCAS / DSNY / OLTPS		City operating	
Ensure all DOE schools have sustainability plans (including recycling) and designate a sustainability coordinator	DOE / DSNY		City operating	
Sponsor packaging contest with design schools and corporate sponsors for products with high city agency consumption	OLTPS		City operating	
CLIMATE CHANGE	REDUCE AND TRACK GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS			
	1 Release an annual inventory of greenhouse gas emissions			
	Expand GHG inventory to include neighborhood level analysis and reporting	OLTPS		City operating
	2 Assess opportunities to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050			
	Complete study to determine strategies to reduce citywide GHG emissions by 80% below 2005 levels by 2050	OLTPS		City operating
	ASSESS VULNERABILITIES AND RISKS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE			
	3 Regularly assess climate change projections			
	Institutionalize New York City Panel on Climate Change (NPCC) and establish process to regularly update its climate projections	OLTPS		City operating
	4 Partner with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to update Flood Insurance Rate Maps			
	Release draft updated Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMS) for public comment	OLTPS / DCP / DOB	FEMA	Federal funding
5 Develop tools to measure the city's current and future climate exposure				
Develop a climate risk assessment tool	OLTPS		City operating	
Develop an updated digital elevation model using LIDAR data to promote more accurate sea level rise modeling	OLTPS / OEM / DoITT		City operating	
Launch effort to develop publicly available projected flood maps that incorporate sea level rise projections for planning purposes	OLTPS / DOB / DCP / OEM		City operating	

MILESTONES TO COMPLETE BY DECEMBER 31, 2013		LEAD AGENCY	OTHER PARTNERS	FUNDING SOURCE
CLIMATE CHANGE	INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF THE CITY'S BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT			
	6 Update regulations to increase the resilience of buildings			
	Conduct study of the urban design implications of enhanced flood protection for buildings	DCP / DOB / OLTPS		Federal funding
	Pursue amendments to freeboard requirements to require freeboard for wider range of buildings to account for climate change projections	DCP / OLTPS		City operating
	Incorporate consideration of climate change within the policies of the City's Waterfront Revitalization Program (WRP)	DCP / OLTPS		City operating
	Launch study of effects of rising water tables, inland flooding, wind, and extreme heat events on buildings	DCP / OLTPS		City operating
	7 Work with the insurance industry to develop strategies to encourage the use of flood protections in buildings			
	Explore measures to promote flood protection in areas that may be subject to flooding based on climate forecasts	OLTPS / DOB / DCP	Private insurers	City operating
	8 Protect New York City's critical infrastructure			
	Complete Climate Change Adaptation Task Force assessment and report and begin to implement its recommendations	OLTPS		City operating
	Maintain the Climate Change Adaptation Task Force with an expanded focus on public health and safety services	OLTPS		City operating
	Assess the opportunities for the incorporation of climate change projections into design specifications and standards for critical infrastructure	OLTPS / DCP		City operating
	9 Identify and evaluate citywide coastal protective measures			
	Develop an inventory of best practices for enhancing climate resilience in coastal areas	OLTPS / DCP		Federal funding
	Coordinate with academic institutions, scientists, engineers, and designers to develop pilot projects to test potential strategies and evaluate their costs and benefits	OLTPS		City operating
	PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH FROM THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE			
	10 Mitigate the urban heat island effect			
	Coat an additional two million square feet of cool roofs	OLTPS / NYC SERVICE / DOB		Private funding
Pursue a cool roof requirement for existing buildings	OLTPS / DOB	City Council	City operating	
Work with neighborhoods most impacted by the urban heat island effect to develop and implement community-specific strategies	OLTPS / DOB / DCP		Federal funding	
11 Enhance our understanding of the impacts of climate change on public health				
Complete study on the impact of climate change on public health	DOHMH		Federal funding	
INCREASE CITY'S PREPAREDNESS FOR EXTREME CLIMATE EVENTS				
12 Integrate climate change projections into emergency management and preparedness				
Integrate climate change projections into the City's emergency management and preparedness plans and procedures	OEM		City operating	
Launch a process to include climate change as a hazard assessed under the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan	OEM		City operating	
CREATE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES THROUGH PUBLIC INFORMATION AND OUTREACH				
13 Work with communities to increase their climate resilience				
Ensure that outreach efforts target appropriate communities and provide up-to-date climate risk information	OLTPS		City operating	
Improve the access to publicly available data on the locations of hazardous material storage in flood zones throughout the city	OLTPS / DEP / OER		City operating	

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Introduction

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Parks and Public Space

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Public Health

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Food

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Green Building

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Waterfront

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Economic Opportunity

Page 172 (left), Attiyya Anthony; p. 172 (right), Moreno Tagliapietra; p. 173 (left), GET @ CUNY, Bronx Community College, Center for Sustainable Energy; p. 173 (right), Bob Schneck

Public Engagement

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This Plan update resulted from an enormous collaborative effort by government agencies, civic organizations, academic specialists, community groups, consultants, fellows, interns, photographers, organized labor and the private sector, elected officials, and thousands of New Yorkers. Although it is impossible to acknowledge each individually, we thank all of those who contributed their ideas, their time, their expertise, and above all their passion for New York City.

The PlaNYC Update is published pursuant to Local Law 17 of 2008

Design: STUDIOS Architecture

Indicators

In order to track our progress toward meeting the goals detailed in OneNYC, we developed a set of key indicators that will be reported on an annual basis.* These 55 quantitative indicators are designed to hold us accountable while providing instructive data on the effectiveness of OneNYC programs and policies. They are critical to maintaining transparency, but also represent the means by which we will assess our efforts.

OneNYC includes many new indicators that reflect the expanded scope and breadth of the plan, as well as its emphasis on addressing issues of equity for our residents. Several of the sustainability indicators overlap with past plans. OneNYC annual Progress Reports will continue tracking past initiatives.

Indicator data is either provided by fiscal year or calendar year, depending on the data source; for some data, there is a multi-year time lag due to data availability.

*OneNYC has a total of 27 goals, 21 of which have goal-level indicators. The remaining six will be tracked at the initiative level in the annual Progress Report.

Vision	Goal	Indicator	Target	Figure for most recent year		
VISION 1: OUR GROWING, THRIVING CITY	Vision-level Indicators	Population	9 million	8.4 million		
		Median household income	Increase	\$52,250		
		Gross City Product growth	Outperform national economy annually	\$647 billion		
		Total number of jobs	4.896 million by 2040	4.166 million		
		Number of jobs accessible to the average New Yorker within 45 minutes by transit	1.8 million by 2040	1.4 million		
		Share of New Yorkers that can access at least 200,000 jobs within 45 minutes by transit	90% by 2040	83%		
		Number of housing units issued New Building Permits	240,000 total between 2015 and 2024 250,000-300,000 between 2024 and 2040	200,180		
	New York City will have the space and assets to be a global economic leader and grow quality jobs across a diverse range of sectors					
	Industry Expansion & Cultivation	Number of jobs in the City	4.896 million by 2040	4.166 million		
		Share of jobs in innovation industries	20% by 2040	15%		
		Median household income	Increase	\$52,250		
	Workforce Development	Gross City Product growth	Outperform national economy annually	647 billion		
		New York City will have a workforce equipped with the skills needed to participate in the 21st century economy				
		Labor force participation rate	Increase from 61%	61%		
	Housing Supply & Affordability	Number of individuals receiving industry-focused training each year	30,000 by 2020	8,900		
		Number of NYC public school students attaining Associate's or Bachelor's degrees	Increase	N/A		
	Culture	New Yorkers will have access to affordable, high-quality housing coupled with robust infrastructure and neighborhood services				
		Number of new construction affordable housing units	80,000 by 2024	6,191 units		
		Number of affordable housing units preserved	120,000 by 2024	11,185 units		
	Transportation	Total new construction permits issued (affordable and market rate housing units)	240,000 by 2024 and additional 250,000 to 300,000 by 2040	22,801 units		
		All New Yorkers will have easy access to cultural resources and activities				
		Number of public cultural and civic events in community districts with the highest rates of poverty and lowest rates of public cultural and civic programming	Increase	N/A		
	Broadband	New York City's transportation network will be reliable, safe, sustainable, and accessible, meeting the needs of all New Yorkers and supporting the city's growing economy				
		Overall rail transit capacity into the Manhattan core measure (8am-9am)	20% Increase (2040)	627,890 (2015)		
		NYC In-Season Commuter Cycling Index	844 (2020)	437		
		Share of cargo volumes by rail	Increase by 5% (2040)	2.3% (2007)		
	Every resident and business will have access to affordable, reliable, high-speed broadband service everywhere by 2025	Share of cargo volumes by water	Increase by 3% (2040)	5% (2007)		
Number of NYers with (affordable, reliable, high-speed) internet service at home		100% by 2025	78.10%			
% of New Yorkers with access to free public WiFi within 1/8th of a mile from home		Cover a crucial mass of public spaces	13.90%			
% of commercial enterprises with access to fast, affordable, reliable connection at 1 gbps (gigabits per second) or higher						
			100% by 2025	N/A		

Vision	Goal	Indicator	Target	Figure for most recent year	
VISION 2: OUR JUST AND EQUITABLE CITY	Vision-level indicator	Poverty Rate: Number of New Yorkers in or near poverty	800,000 people lifted out of poverty or near poverty by 2025	3.7 million	
		Premature mortality rate	143.32 deaths per 100,000 (25% decrease) and dramatically decrease racial/ethnic disparities by 2040	191.09 deaths per 100,000	
		Median household income	Increase	\$52,250	
	Every child in New York City will be nurtured, will be protected, and will thrive				
	Early childhood	Infant mortality rate	3.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births (20% decrease) and dramatically reducing racial and ethnic disparities by 2040		4.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
		Number of 4-year-olds enrolled in full day Pre-K	Increase		53,230
	New Yorkers of all ages will live, work, learn, and play in neighborhoods that promote an active and healthy lifestyle				
	Healthy neighborhoods, active living	Average number of servings of fruits and vegetables that adult New Yorkers eat per day	3 mean servings (25% increase) by 2035		2.4 mean servings
		Percentage of adult New Yorkers that meet physical activity recommendations	80% (2035)		67%
		Percentage of NYC public high school students who report meeting recommended levels of aerobic physical activity	30% (2035)		19%
		Rate of asthma emergency department visits by children	224 per 10,000 (25% decrease) by 2035		299 per 10,000
	All New Yorkers will have access to the physical and mental healthcare services that they need				
	Access to healthcare	Percentage of New Yorkers that felt that they received the medical care that they have needed in the past 12 months	Increase		89%
		Percentage of New Yorkers with a serious psychological distress that received mental health treatment in the past year	Increase		44%
	Among large U.S. cities, New York will continue to be the safest, and will have the lowest rate of incarceration, with a criminal justice system that leads the nation in fairness and efficiency				
	Criminal justice reform	Crime rate	Decrease		110,023 crimes
		Average daily population (ADP) in jail	Decrease		11,408
		Percentage of domestic violence victims turned away from shelters	Decrease		48%
New Yorkers will continue to embrace Vision Zero and accept no traffic fatalities on New York City streets					
Vision Zero	Number of traffic fatalities	0		255	
	Number of serious injuries due to traffic collisions	0		3,766	

Vision	Goal	Indicator	Target	Figure for most recent year
VISION 3: OUR SUSTAINABLE CITY	Vision-level indicator	Greenhouse gas emissions reductions relative to 2005	80% reduction by 2050 relative to 2005	19%
		Reduction in total waste disposed relative to 2005	90% reduction by 2030	12%
		Reduce risk of stormwater flooding in most affected communities	Decrease	
	The New York City's greenhouse gas emissions will be 80 percent lower by 2050 than in 2005			
80x50	Greenhouse gas emissions reductions relative to 2005	80% reduction by 2050 relative to 2005		19%

Vision	Goal	Indicator	Target	Figure for most recent year
VISION 3: OUR SUSTAINABLE CITY CONTINUED	New York City will send zero waste to landfills by 2030			
	Zero Waste	Volume of DSNY-collected refuse (excluding material collected for reuse/recycling) relative to 2005 baseline of ~3.6M tons	90% reduction by 2030 from 2005 baseline	3,193,800 tons
		Curbside and Containerized Diversion Rate	Increase	15.40%
		Citywide diversion rate (including all streams of waste: residential, commercial, construction and demolition, and fill)	Increase	52%
	New York City will have the best air quality among all large U.S. cities by 2030			
	Air quality	Air-quality ranking among major U.S. cities	1st	4th
		Disparity in SO2 across city neighborhoods	50% reduction (2.25 ppb) by 2030	4.51 ppb, range in winter average across CDs in 2013
		Disparity in PM2.5 levels across city neighborhoods	20% reduction (5.32 mg/m3) by 2030	6.65 mg/m3 range annual average across CDs 2013
	New York City will clean up contaminated land to address disproportionately high exposures in low-income communities and convert land to safe and beneficial us			
	Brownfields	Number of tax lots remediated since January 1, 2014	750 (Q1, 2019)	71
	New York City will mitigate neighborhood flooding and offer high-quality water services			
	Water management	Violations with Safe Drinking Water Act	No SDWA violations	0 violations of SDWA
Backlog of catch basin repairs		Maintain < 1%	0.25%	
Combined Sewer Overflow capture rate		Increasing	78%	
All New Yorkers will benefit from useful, accessible, and beautiful open spaces				
Parks and natural resources	Percentage of New Yorkers living within a walking distance of a park	85% by 2030	79.50%	

Vision	Goal	Indicator	Target	Figure for most recent year
VISION 4: OUR RESILIENT CITY	Vision-level indicators	Eliminate disaster-related long-term displacement of New Yorkers from homes by 2050	Eliminate by 2050	N/A
		Reduce the Social Vulnerability Index for neighborhoods across the city	Reduce	4
		Reduce average annual economic losses resulting from climate related events	Reduce	\$1.7B
	Every city neighborhood will be safer by strengthening community, social, and economic resiliency			
	Neighborhoods	Capacity of accessible emergency shelters	120,000	10,000
		Rate of volunteerism among New Yorkers	25% by 2020	18%
	The city's buildings will be upgraded against changing climate impacts			
	Buildings	Percentage of households in the 100-year floodplain with flood insurance policies	Increase	55%
		Square footage of buildings upgraded against flood risk	Increase	N/A
		Number of elevated homes in the Build-it-Back program	Increase	31 underway
	Infrastructure systems across the region will adapt to maintain continued services			
	Infrastructure	Customer-hours of weather-related utility and transit space service outages	Decrease	N/A
		Percentage of hospital and long-term care beds benefitting from facility retrofits for resiliency	100% by 2020	79%
	New York City's coastal defenses will be strengthened against flooding and sea level rise			
	Coastal Defense	Linear feet of coastal defenses completed	Increase	36,500
		Acres of coastal ecosystems restored	Increase	N/A
Number of residents benefiting from coastal defenses and restored ecosystems		Increase	200,000	

Summary of Initiatives

The table below shows the funding status and funding source for each OneNYC initiative and supporting initiative. Specific funding details for newly funded initiatives are available in a separate table featured in the FY'16 Message of the Mayor, and are marked with an asterisk.

KEY FOR CHART

Funded*/Partially funded*	Funding detail available in FY '16 Message of the Mayor (visit nyc.gov/omb)
Funded	Funded in 2014
Partially funded	Some resources provided by City or other sources
Budget neutral	Initiative requires no new resources and/or funds were reallocated within agency budget
In planning	The City has begun planning or feasibility study for this initiative
Call for action	The City will work with other governmental or private entities to secure funding or enact legislative change

Vision 1: Our Growing, Thriving City



INDUSTRY EXPANSION AND CULTIVATION

Initiative 1 Maintain New York as the global capital for innovation by supporting high-growth, high-value industries	A. Maintain and grow New York City's traditional economic sectors.	DCP and others	Budget neutral	N/A
	B. Ensure that businesses in emerging sectors are able to find and fit out the space they need to start, grow, and scale their companies.	EDC	In planning	N/A
Initiative 2 Make triple bottom line investments in infrastructure and City-owned assets to capture economic, environmental, and social returns	A. Support a state-of-the-art food production and distribution industry.	EDC	Funded*	City capital
	B. Activate the City's industrial assets to support the creation of quality jobs.	EDC	Funded*	City capital
Initiative 3 Foster an environment in which small businesses can succeed	A. Reduce the regulatory burden on small businesses through the Small Business First plan.	SBS	Funded*	City capital



WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Initiative 1 Train New Yorkers in high-growth industries, creating an inclusive workforce across the city	A. Establish and expand Industry Partnerships.	SBS	Funded*	City operating
	B. Use Common Metrics for workforce programs.	Mayor's Office	Funded*	City capital and operating
	C. Create bridge programs to prepare low-skill job seekers.	DYCD, Mayor's Office	Funded*	City operating
	D. Ease path to employment for formerly incarcerated people.	Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	Regulatory/legislative
Initiative 2 Leverage OneNYC investments to train and employ New Yorkers of all skill levels	A. Leverage City investments to create jobs and training opportunities for New Yorkers, and encourage targeted hiring.	SBS	Funded*	City capital and operating
	B. Capitalize on the Career Pathways Construction Industry Partnership to create and expand construction training and employment opportunities for traditionally underrepresented New Yorkers.	SBS	Funded*	City operating
	C. Support the creation of, and training for, green jobs	DEP, Mayor's Office	Funded	City operating
Initiative 3 Ensure that all New York City students have access to an education that enables them to build 21st century skills through real-world, work-based learning experiences	A. Significantly expand access to computer science/technology education across New York City public schools by 2020.	DOE	In planning	N/A
	B. Strengthen and expand Career and Technical Education programs.	DOE	In planning	N/A
	C. Expand Transition Coordination Centers to every borough by 2020 to improve postsecondary outcomes for students with disabilities.	DOE	In planning	N/A
	D. Explore the opportunity to create bilingual learning environments to promote multilingualism among New York City students.	DOE	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 4 Increase postsecondary attainment	Increase postsecondary attainment by promoting high-school graduation, college matriculation and degree completion.	CUNY, DOE	Funded	City operating

Initiative

Supporting Initiatives

Lead Agency/
AgenciesFunding
StatusFunding
Source(s)

HOUSING

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
Initiative 1 Create and preserve 200,000 affordable housing units over ten years to alleviate New Yorkers' rent burden and meet the needs of a diverse population. Support efforts by the private market to produce 160,000 additional new units of housing over ten years to accommodate a growing population.	A. Maximize the use of City-owned land for new housing.	HPD, EDC	Funded*	City capital
	B. Conduct collaborative, holistic neighborhood planning to support new mixed-income housing creation with supporting infrastructure and services.	HPD, DCP	Budget neutral	City capital
	C. Establish a Mandatory Inclusionary Housing program to promote economic diversity and affordable housing development.	HPD, DCP	Budget neutral	Regulatory/ legislative
	D. Expand opportunities for minority- and women- owned enterprises and expand the pool of developers building affordable housing.	HPD, SBS & others	Budget neutral	N/A
	E. Support and expand efforts to preserve affordable units through neighborhood planning and outreach.	HPD, DCP	Budget neutral	N/A
	F. Foster large-scale development at potential major site assemblages.	HPD, DCP, EDC	In planning	N/A
Initiative 2 Support efforts to create new housing and jobs throughout the region	A. Collaborate with regional municipalities and housing agencies on shared priorities.	DCP	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 3 Expand housing and related services to support the city's most vulnerable populations	A. Strengthen community-based homelessness prevention systems.	DHS	Funded*	City operating
	B. Create a more streamlined process for intake, assessment, and rehousing to end veteran homelessness.	HPD, DHS	Funded*	City operating
	C. Develop affordable housing appropriate to community needs, including housing for families, supportive housing, and senior housing.	HPD	Funded*	City capital
	D. Expand rental assistance and aftercare to support individuals transitioning from shelters to permanent housing.	DHS, HPD, NYCHA	Funded*	City operating
	E. Expand housing options for people with disabilities by increasing oversight, targeting placement strategies, and accessing housing subsidies.	HPD	Funded*	City operating
	F. Advocate for state and federal funding to increase supportive housing production.	HPD, Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	Regulatory/ legislative



THRIVING NEIGHBORHOODS

Initiative 1 Support creation of vibrant neighborhoods by alleviating barriers to mixed-use development and utilizing available financing tools	A. Pursue neighborhood planning strategies that expand opportunities for mixed-use development, and especially for attraction of retail and services to underserved neighborhoods.	SBS, DCP	Funded*	City operating
	B. Maximize the use of available financing tools that assist the commercial components of mixed-use projects to support vibrant mixed-use neighborhoods.	SBS, DCP	Funded*	City operating
Initiative 2 Make strategic investments for livable neighborhoods	Make strategic investments for livable neighborhoods.	DCP	Budget neutral	City capital and operating

Initiative

Supporting Initiatives

Lead Agency/
AgenciesFunding
StatusFunding
Source(s)

CULTURE

Initiative 1 Ensure well-used, high-quality cultural facilities and programming in all neighborhoods	A. Provide funding and capacity-building support to local cultural organizations to create public art and programming in underserved areas.	DCLA	Funded*	City operating
	B. Facilitate cultural partnerships, such as artists-in-residence, in public agencies.	DCLA	Funded*	City operating
	C. Streamline the permitting process in order to increase access to public spaces and facilities for community events.	DCLA	Budget neutral	N/A
	D. Increase use of parks and public spaces by expanding cultural, educational, and civic engagement programming available to the public.	DCLA	In planning	N/A



TRANSPORTATION

Initiative 1 Support full funding of the MTA capital plan	The City will look to every level of government to support the modernization and expansion of New York's transit system.	DOT & others	Partial funding	MTA & others
Initiative 2 Improve existing transit services	A. Relieve congestion on major subway corridors.	DOT & MTA	Partial funding	MTA
	B. Improve and expand bus transit throughout the City.	DOT & MTA	Funded*/partial funding	City capital and operating, & MTA
Initiative 3 Plan for major expansions of the transit network	A. Develop a regional transit strategy to address the growing number of commuters from west of the Hudson River.	PANYNJ, AMTRAK & others	Partial funding	PANYNJ, AMTRAK & others
	B. Study new subway routes in underserved communities and other improvements to the subway network.	MTA	Call for action	MTA
	C. Expand the ferry network.	EDC	Funded*	City capital and operating
	D. Expand and improve service to and within Staten Island.	DOT & MTA	Call for action/ budget neutral	MTA/City capital and operating
Initiative 4 Expand the City's bike network	A. Continue to expand the City's bike lane network, especially to neighborhoods with limited bike infrastructure.	DOT	Funded*	City operating
	B. Improve bike access on bridges.	DOT	Funded*	City capital and operating
	C. Expand bike share.	DOT	Funded	Private
Initiative 5 Expand the accessibility of the City's transportation network to people with disabilities	A. Increase accessibility of the pedestrian network to people with disabilities.	DOT	Funded*	City capital and federal
	B. Improve accessibility to bus services for transit users with disabilities.	DOT	Funded*	City capital and operating
	C. Improve convenience and reliability of modes of transit for New Yorkers with disabilities.	MTA, TLC	Funded	City operating, private
Initiative 6 The City will make the trucking sector greener and more efficient, and continue to expand freight movement via rail and water where possible	A. Encourage water and rail freight to the New York region through projects such as the Cross-Harbor Rail Tunnel and Brooklyn Marine Terminals.	PANYNJ, EDC	Call for action	City capital, federal, & PANYNJ funding
	B. Reduce the impact of the trucks that must bring freight "the last mile" to market.	DOT, EDC	Partially funded*	City operating
	C. Expand JFK Airport's air freight activity.	PANYNJ, EDC	Call for action	PANYNJ

VISION 1

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
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TRANSPORTATION

Initiative 7 Expand airport capacity	Work with PANYNJ, NY State, and the Federal Government to expand flight capacity and improve airport facilities and terminals in the region's airports, particularly LaGuardia and JFK.		Call for action	PANYNJ
Initiative 8 Provide reliable, convenient transit access to all three of the region's major airports	Work with the Port Authority, the MTA, and the State of New York to develop a plan for better transit options in the longer term to LGA.	PA, MTA, NYS	Call for action	PANYNJ
Initiative 9 Improve the City's roads, bridges, and highways	Department of Transportation Bridge and Highway Structure Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Program; and Street Reconstruction and Resurfacing Program.	DOT	Funded*	City capital



INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Initiative 1 Secure funding sources that are equitable, sustainable, and dedicated to our core infrastructure	A. Advocate for robust federal commitment to funding infrastructure.	Mayor's Office	Call for action	Federal
	B. Leverage land-use actions to encourage infrastructure investments.	DCP	Budget neutral	Regulatory/legislative
Initiative 2 Maximize the economic, environmental, and social benefits of infrastructure investments	The City should maintain a focus on achieving a state of good repair for its infrastructure assets while prioritizing projects that are socially, fiscally, and environmentally advantageous.	Mayor's Office, DCP	Budget neutral	N/A
Initiative 3 Enhance capital project delivery	A. Reform state laws to enable design-build.	DOT, Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	Regulatory/legislative
	B. Expand the Accelerated Work Program.	DEP, DDC	Funded	City capital
	C. Improve project scoping and design to improve green-building and save costs.	Mayor's Office	Funded*	City operating
	D. Modernize project delivery requirements and project management processes.	Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	N/A



BROADBAND

Initiative 1 Promote competition in the residential and commercial broadband markets	Create new or expanded franchises and alternative service models to expand infrastructure and produce more competition and increase affordability by 2025.	Mayor's Office, DoITT	Budget neutral	Legislative/regulatory
Initiative 2 Provide high-speed, residential Internet service for low-income communities currently without service	Invest in networks providing high-speed residential access either free or at low-cost for low-income communities.	Mayor's Office, DoITT	Partially funded*	City capital and operating
Initiative 3 Increase investment in broadband corridors to reach high-growth business districts, with a focus on outer borough neighborhoods		Mayor's Office, EDC	Partially funded	City capital and operating, State
Initiative 4 Promote seamless user experience across public networks to create high-speed access across the boroughs	Ensure a successful citywide roll-out of LinkNYC network; Cover critical mass of the city's public spaces with free Wi-Fi by 2025.	Mayor's Office, DoITT	Budget neutral	Private

VISION 1

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
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VISION 1



BROADBAND

Initiative 5 Explore innovative ways to provide high-speed Internet to homes, businesses, and the public	Conduct research on latest broadband developments and trends to help inform the City's strategy on connectivity.	Mayor's Office, DoITT	In planning	N/A
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Vision 2: Our Just and Equitable City

VISION 2



EARLY CHILDHOOD

Initiative 1 Nurture and protect all infants so they thrive during their first year of life and beyond	A. Create neighborhood spaces dedicated to advancing women's health.	DOHMH	In planning	N/A
	B. Expand the number of "baby-friendly" hospitals to promote access to breastmilk for newborns.	DOHMH	Funded*	City operating
Initiative 2 Offer free, full-day, high-quality pre-kindergarten for every four-year-old to ensure all New York children have the opportunity to enter elementary school with a solid foundation for future success	Continue to focus on developing high-quality early childhood programs through teacher recruitment and training as well as through increased support for students whose native language is not English, students with disabilities, and students from high-need areas.	DOE	Funded*	City operating
Initiative 3 Develop a comprehensive plan for high-quality early childcare	Develop a plan to close the gap in access to childcare.	ACS	Budget neutral	City operating



INTEGRATED SOCIAL & GOVERNMENT SERVICES DELIVERY

Initiative 1 Transform schools into Community Schools	Implement key system-building initiatives to strengthen Community Schools.	DOE	Funded*	City operating
Initiative 2 Establish Neighborhood Health Hubs that co-locate clinical health and mental health services with social services and City agencies to foster improved coordination	Launch Neighborhood Health Hubs in neighborhoods with high health disparities.	DOHMH	Partially funded*	City operating
Initiative 3 Enhance the digital capabilities of NYC 311 to provide easier connections to government and community services and information	Develop ways to enhance the digital experience of New York City residents so they can receive services and information in a more efficient and simple manner.	DoITT & others	Budget Neutral	City capital
Initiative 4 Expand the City's internal data integration capacity to help ensure clients receive the right resources and service at the right times	With greater investments in integrated data systems, the City will also be able to better track the results of its programs.	Mayor's Office, DoITT	Partially funded*	City operating

Initiative

Supporting Initiatives

Lead Agency/
AgenciesFunding
StatusFunding
Source(s)

HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS, ACTIVE LIVING

Initiative 1 Improve food access, affordability, and quality, and encourage a sustainable, resilient food system	A. Increase the share of regional food in the NYC food system through investments in the regional food distribution system.	EDC, Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	N/A
	B. Expand and improve quality of New York City school food.	DOE, SCA	Funded*	City capital
	C. Ensure all communities have access to fresh food retail options, with special focus on traditionally underserved neighborhoods.	DOHMH, Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating, private
	D. Support community gardens and urban farms in select neighborhoods in the city.	Mayor's Office & others	Partially funded	Private
Initiative 2 Create environments that encourage New Yorkers to be physically active regardless of age	A. Increase opportunities for physical activity in and around schools.	DOE	Funded	City capital
	B. Increase design elements that promote physical activity in buildings.	DOHMH/DDC	Budget neutral	N/A
	C. Provide opportunities for physical activity in the community for residents of all abilities.	DPR/DOHMH	Partially funded	City capital
Initiative 3 Address health hazards in homes	A. Reduce asthma triggers in the home.	NYCHA	Partially funded*	City capital
	B. Decrease secondhand smoke exposure in the home.	DOHMH/DOB	Budget neutral	Regulatory/legislative
	C. Reduce housing-related fall hazards for older adults.	DOHMH	Budget neutral	City operating



HEALTHCARE ACCESS

Initiative 1 Ensure all New York City neighborhoods have access to high-quality essential healthcare services	We will fight for critical healthcare services across the City and not accept the closure of any more hospitals in Brooklyn or any other communities which would be left without the medical care we need.	HHC	Funded	Federal
Initiative 2 Transform NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation into a system anchored by community-based preventive care	A. Create health access points embedded in communities rather than hospital campuses.	HHC	Budget neutral	HHC capital
	B. Ensure critical hospital services are fully functioning in the face of increased demand, weather disasters, and aging infrastructure.	HHC	Partially funded/ budget neutral	Federal, HHC capital
	C. Adequately provide healthcare services to New York City's growing senior population.	HHC	Budget neutral	HHC capital
Initiative 3 Expand access to primary care by establishing health clinics in high-need communities	Create at least 16 Health Clinics in primary care shortage areas.	DOHMH/HHC	Funded*	City operating
Initiative 4 Expand access points for mental health and substance abuse care, including integrating primary care and behavioral health services	Co-located and integrated behavioral healthcare in primary care through the integrated Collaborative Care model.	DOHMH/HHC	Funded	City operating
Initiative 5 Work with New York State in enabling and supporting the transformation of the healthcare delivery system	A. Integrate patient data across healthcare systems.	HHC	Call for action	State
	B. Transform the Medicaid reimbursement methodology.	DOHMH/HHC	Partially funded/ Call for action	State

VISION 2

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
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CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

Initiative 1 Reduce crime and unnecessary incarceration	A. Use advanced technology and integrated data to accurately and effectively reduce crime.	Mayor's Office	Funded	Asset forfeiture
	B. Reduce crime through changes to criminal justice facilities that will promote concepts of fairness and confidence in the law.	Mayor's Office	Funded	Asset forfeiture, City operating
	C. Enable crime prevention through environmental design.	Mayor's Office	Partially funded	Asset forfeiture
	D. Reduce incarceration by examining risk, needs, programming, and system flow.	Mayor's Office	Partially funded	City operating
Initiative 2 Build sustained neighborhood engagement to employ fairness as a crime reduction tool	A. Create neighborhood CompStats with residents and City agencies in high-distress neighborhoods.	Mayor's Office	Funded	Asset forfeiture
	B. Implement a regular citywide method of surveying resident engagement.	Mayor's Office	Partially funded	Asset forfeiture
Initiative 3 Use criminal-justice data-driven strategies to improve decision making and reduce crime and unnecessary incarceration	A. Introduce strategic tools for health and neighborhood safety.	Mayor's Office	Funded	Asset forfeiture
	B. Build crime-and-incarceration-reduction strategic tools.	Mayor's Office	Funded	Asset forfeiture
Initiative 4 Ensure all victims of domestic violence have access to a shelter and necessary services	Establish community-based Family Justice Centers.	Mayor's Office	Partially funded	City operating



VISION ZERO

Initiative 1 Continue implementation of the Vision Zero Action Plan	Work closely with communities around the city to expand a bicycle network that improves safety for all road users.	DOT/DCAS	Funded	City capital
Initiative 2 Use Borough Pedestrian Safety Action Plans to guide future engineering projects and enforcement priorities	Each year through 2017, complete 50 Vision Zero safety projects at the priority corridors, intersections, and areas identified in the Borough Plans.	DOT	Funded	City capital and operating
Initiative 3 Transform Dangerous Arterial Roads into Vision Zero Great Streets	Rethink and redesign major corridors in order to prevent serious crashes.	DOT	Funded*	City capital and operating

Vision 3: Our Sustainable City



80x50



Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
Initiative 1 Develop near-term local actions and long-term regional strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the power sector	Develop 80 x 50 action plan for the power sector.	Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating
	A. Remove barriers to more efficient power generation and increased renewable power production.	Mayor's Office	Call for action	Regulatory/ legislative (State & federal)
	B. Support the development of renewable power resources.	Mayor's Office	Call for action	Regulatory/ legislative (State & federal)
	C. Increase the share of wind power in the City's power mix.	Mayor's Office	Call for action	Regulatory/ legislative (State & federal)
	D. Adopt smart grid technologies and reduce transmission bottlenecks.	Mayor's Office	Call for action	Regulatory/ legislative (State & federal)
	E. Expand decentralized power production.	Mayor's Office	Partially funded/ call for action	City capital, private
	F. Achieve net-zero energy at in-city wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) by 2050.	DEP, Mayor's Office	Partially funded	City capital
Initiative 2 Develop a mode shift action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector	Develop 80 x 50 action plan for the transportation sector.	Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating
	A. Reduce carbon emissions from the City government vehicle fleet.	DCAS, Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City capital
Initiative 3 Build upon Zero Waste to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the solid waste sector	Develop 80 x 50 action plan for the solid waste sector.	DSNY, Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 4 Continue implementation of <i>One City: Built to Last</i> to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings by 30 percent by 2025, and chart a long-term path away from fossil fuels		DCAS, Mayor's Office	Funded*	City capital and operating



ZERO WASTE

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
Initiative 1 Expand the NYC Organics program to serve all New Yorkers by the end of 2018	Expansion of NYC Organics program.	DSNY	Partially funded*	City capital and operating
	A. Develop additional organics sorting and processing capacity in New York City and the region.	DSNY	In planning	City capital, private
	B. Process 250 tons of food waste per day at City WWTPs and assess long-term feasibility of scaling up processing of organic food waste.	DEP	Partially funded	City capital
	C. Expand community composting opportunities in all five boroughs.	DSNY/ GrowNYC	Funded	City operating, private

VISION 3

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
 ZERO WASTE				
Initiative 2 Enhance the City's curbside recycling program by offering single-stream recycling by 2020	Develop a plan to convert all curbside recycling collections from dual-stream to single-stream.	DSNY	In planning	N/A
	A. Create and expand markets for recycled materials.	DSNY	In planning	N/A
Initiative 3 Reduce the use of plastic bags and other non-compostable waste		DSNY	Budget neutral	Regulatory/ legislative
Initiative 4 Give every New Yorker the opportunity to recycle and reduce waste, including at NYCHA housing		DSNY/ NYCHA	Budget neutral	Private
Initiative 5 Make all schools Zero Waste schools		DSNY/DOE	Partially funded*	City operating
Initiative 6 Expand opportunities to reuse and recycle textiles and electronic waste		DSNY	Budget neutral	Private
Initiative 7 Develop an equitable blueprint for a Save-As-You-Throw program to reduce waste		DSNY	Funded*	City operating
Initiative 8 Reduce commercial waste by 90 percent by 2030	A. Conduct a comprehensive study of commercial waste collection zones.	BIC	Funded	City operating
	B. Encourage periodic waste audits for large commercial buildings.	DSNY	In planning	N/A
	C. Create a Zero Waste challenge program for large commercial waste generators.	DSNY	In planning	N/A
	D. Revise the commercial recycling rules to make recycling easier for businesses.	DSNY	In planning	N/A
	E. Require all food service establishments to source-separate food waste.	DSNY	In planning	N/A
 AIR QUALITY				
Initiative 1 Enforce the updated DEP Air Pollution Control Code		DEP	Funded*	City operating
Initiative 2 Identify additional targeted air-quality improvements through data analysis and community engagement	Expand the Environment and Health Data Portal (EHDP) to incorporate neighborhood-level sustainability indicators, create a neighborhood-level "Sustainability and Health" report, and develop an educational module on sustainability and health used for outreach in public schools and community based organizations.	DOHMH, Mayor's Office	In planning	N/A
Initiative 3 Accelerate conversions of residual heating oil boilers in buildings		DCAS, Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City capital and operating
Initiative 4 Cut emissions from mobile sources	A. Reduce emissions from the City fleet.	DCAS, Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City capital
	B. Reduce emissions from private truck fleets and for-hire vehicles.	DOT	Call for action	Federal
	C. Reduce emissions from vehicle idling and toll crossing.	MTA	Budget neutral/ call for action	Regulatory/ legislation, & MTA

Initiative

Supporting Initiatives

Lead Agency/
AgenciesFunding
StatusFunding
Source(s)

BROWNFIELDS

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
Initiative 1 Accelerate cleanup of brownfields to improve public safety and encourage private investment in new development on brownfield sites	Establish the Brownfield Jumpstart program to provide higher levels of City funding for environmental investigations and cleanup.	OER	Funded*	City operating
Initiative 2 Support community engagement by establishing Place-Based Community Brownfield Planning Areas		OER	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 3 Facilitate clean-up of properties in coastal flood zones to reduce environmental risks from storm surge		OER	Budget neutral	City operating



WATER MANAGEMENT

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
Initiative 1 Protect the City's water supply and maintain the reliability and resiliency of the water supply system		DEP	Funded*	City capital
Initiative 2 Install or repair 500 water fountains and water bottle refilling stations across the five boroughs		DEP/DOH	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 3 Expand green infrastructure and smart design for stormwater management in neighborhoods across the city	Continue the NYC Green Infrastructure Program in areas served by the combined sewer system to reduce Combined Sewer Overflow, and expand the use of green infrastructure to other parts of the city.	DEP	Funded*	City capital
	A. Alleviate flooding in Southeast Queens.	DEP	Funded*	City capital
Initiative 4 Reduce pollution from stormwater runoff		DEP	Budget neutral	City operating



PARKS & NATURAL RESOURCES

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
Initiative 1 Strengthen the utility of parks and public space in under-resourced and growing neighborhoods	Community Parks Initiative Phase II.	DPR	Funded*	City capital and operating
Initiative 2 Improve outdoor spaces through Parks Without Borders, a new strategy to enhance neighborhood access and connectivity	Parks Without Borders.	DPR	Funded*	City capital
Initiative 3 Reduce light pollution from large buildings at night		Mayor's Office, DCAS	Budget neutral	City capital, regulatory/legislative
Initiative 4 Expand the use of our streets as places to play, congregate, and be together	Public Plaza maintenance.	DOT	Funded*	City operating, private

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
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VISION 3



PARKS & NATURAL RESOURCES

Initiative 5 Create beautiful and well-tended streets in neighborhoods across the city	Enhancements to medians.	DOT	Funded	City capital
Initiative 6 Green the city's streets, parks, and open spaces	Tree plantings across five boroughs.	DPR	Budget neutral	City capital

Vision 4: Our Resilient City

VISION 4



NEIGHBORHOODS

Initiative 1 Strengthen community-based organizations	Work to build capacity in communities by strengthening community-based organizations that serve their neighbors and by working to expand civic engagement and volunteerism.	Mayor's Office, DYCD, NYC Service, DoITT	Funded*	City capital and operating
Initiative 2 Improve emergency preparedness and planning	Secure and bolster operations and physical assets for emergency response, and expand public education efforts on how to prepare for and respond to extreme weather events and other disasters.	Mayor's Office, NYC EM, FDNY	Funded	City capital and operating
Initiative 3 Support small businesses and local commercial corridors	Provide financial investments, technical assistance and tailored resources regarding preparedness and resiliency to small businesses and commercial corridors.	Mayor's Office, SBS, DOT	Funded	Federal and State
Initiative 4 Ensure that workforce development is a part of all resiliency investments	Ensure that all investments in resiliency will create job opportunities for residents and low-income applicants, and build on successful workforce development models to encourage the hiring of Sandy-impacted residents.	Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating and federal
Initiative 5 Mitigate the risks of heat	Take steps to mitigate the risks of heat in order to reduce heat-related illnesses and deaths, and reduce disparities in vulnerability to climate change.	DOHMH, Mayor's Office	In planning	N/A



BUILDINGS

Initiative 1 Upgrade public and private city buildings	Adapt vulnerable building stock to withstand the risks of climate change and extreme weather events.	Mayor's Office, DDC	Funded	Federal funding
Initiative 2 Adopt policies to support building upgrades	Develop and adopt policies that facilitate investments in building resiliency, including evaluating land use as a tool to promote resiliency across the city.	Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 3 Work to reform FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Pursue a comprehensive set of activities to promote investments in physical risk reduction, and policies that promote insurance affordability.	Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating



INFRASTRUCTURE

Initiative 1 Adapt the region's infrastructure systems	Continue to pursue programs to coordinate resiliency investments across City agencies and with other infrastructure providers and operators.	Mayor's Office	Funded	City capital, Federal, State & private funding
Initiative 2 Adopt policies to support infrastructure adaptation	Use the best available climate science with robust research, legislative action, advocacy, and regional coordination to adapt the city's infrastructure to be resilient against disruption.	Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating

Initiative

Supporting Initiatives

Lead Agency/
Agencies

Funding
Status

Funding
Source(s)






COASTAL DEFENSE

VISION 4

Initiative	Supporting Initiatives	Lead Agency/ Agencies	Funding Status	Funding Source(s)
Initiative 1 Strengthen the city's coastal defenses	Complete the City's \$3.7 billion coastal protection plan, a program of infrastructure investments, natural areas restoration, and design and governance upgrades of which nearly half is funded.	Mayor's Office	Partially funded*	City capital, Federal & State funding
Initiative 2 Attract new funds for vital coastal protection projects	Continue to identify and secure new sources of funds for infrastructure to reduce coastal flooding risk.	Mayor's Office	Partially funded	Federal funding
Initiative 3 Adopt policies to support coastal protection	Align and adopt policies to support the right investments in coastal protection, and ensure those investments are operated and maintained effectively.	Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating

Diverse and Inclusive Government

DIVERSE AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNMENT				
 GOVERNMENT WORKFORCE				
Initiative 1 Improve the way NYC recruits a diverse workforce		DCAS	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 2 Improve the way NYC retains a diverse workforce		DCAS	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 3 Improve the way NYC develops a diverse workforce		DCAS	Budget neutral	City operating
 MINORITY AND WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES				
Initiative 1 Increase the number of certified M/WBEs		Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 2 Increase the rates at which agencies utilize those M/WBEs		Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating
Initiative 3 Expand legal tools to induce greater usage of M/WBEs		Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	City operating
 PERFORMANCE TRACKING				
Initiative 1 Issue an executive order requiring regular compilation and use of equity metrics		Mayor's Office	Budget neutral	Regulatory/legislative

**NEW YORK CITY DOESNT NEED TO IMPORT
ELECTRICITY FROM DAMS 1200 MILES AWAY
IN CANADA TO BE ENERGY INDEPENDENT**

The Champlain Hudson Power Express aka CHPE is the largest proposed industrial project in New York State's history. This 336 mile, 1GW electric transmission corridor system will be built from Canada to Queens. Wall Street's Blackstone Group is funding this ill conceived project. Governor Cuomo doesn't oppose CHPE, and has recently appointed, former Blackstone Group's Senior Managing Director, William Mulrow as his Secretary to the Governor.

There will be no savings for New York ratepayers. CHPE promises only 26 permanent jobs in New York and 300 temporary jobs for workers imported from out of State. New York electricity generators and 22 labor unions oppose CHPE because it exports our energy economy and jobs. The electricity will be generated by mega dams in Quebec which do not qualify as eligible renewable energy for the NY Renewable Portfolio Standard. CHPE is not in our economic interest.

The CHPE corridor route is aquatic and terrestrial. It will be installed under Lake Champlain, and the Hudson and Harlem rivers. The terrestrial sections go thru Dresden Station, Whitehall, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Rotterdam, New Scotland, Catskill, Stony Point and Haverstraw. CHPE will land at a planned DC to AC converter station at Luyster Creek in Queens, and will connect to the grid at the Ravenswood power plant/substation. The CHPE corridor is a destructive project.

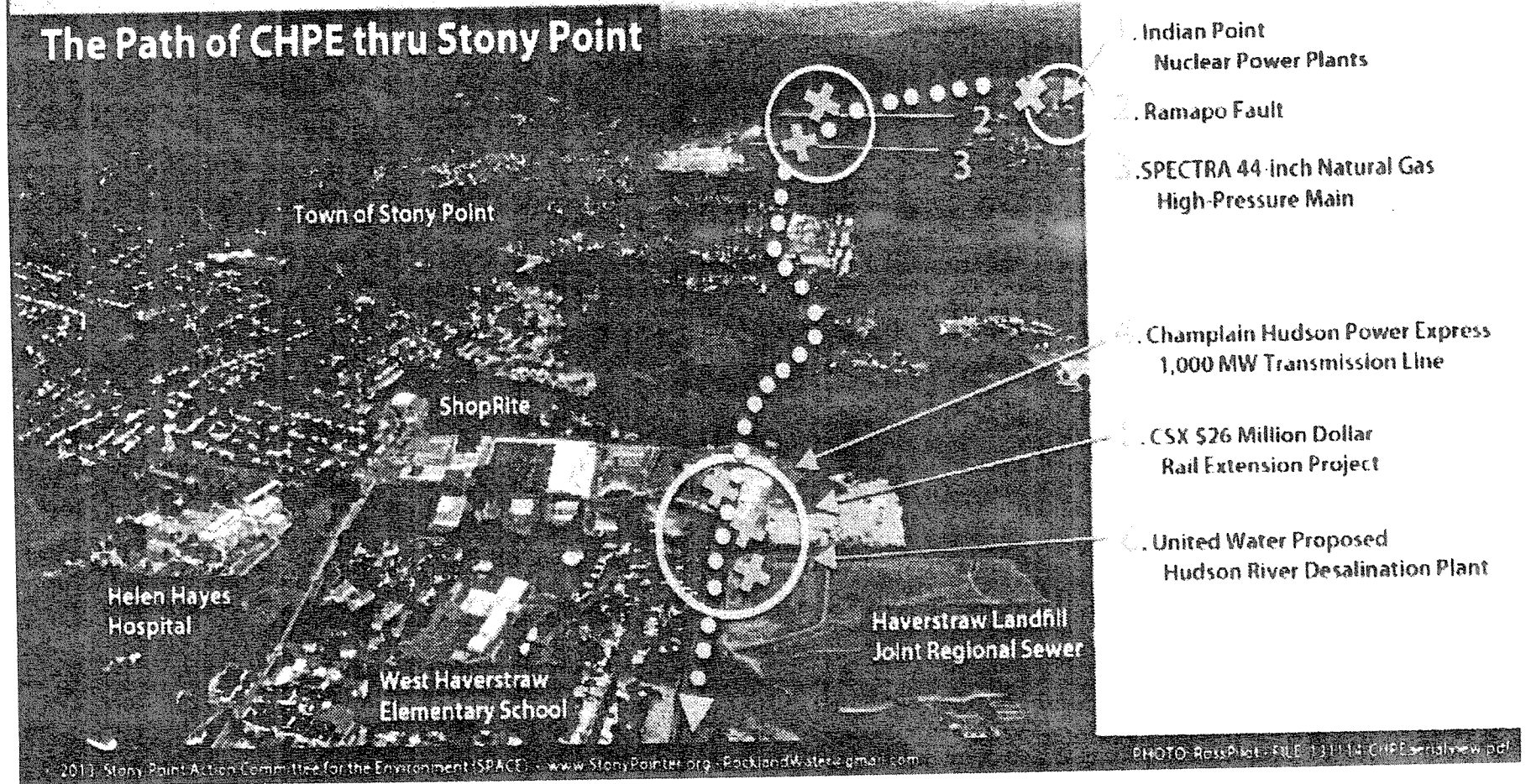
20,200 acres in New York will be affected. CHPE, will be given, or will acquire, right of ways through 156 parks and other public spaces, and will use eminent domain. 127 miles of the corridor will run next to the CP and CSX railroad tracks which carry "bomb trains " loaded with explosive Bakken crude. In Rockland County, CHPE will be installed on top of 3 existing high pressure natural gas pipelines, and the proposed SPECTRA 42 inch pipeline in the Ramapo fault in front of Indian Point.

President Obama can stop CHPE by revoking the Presidential Permit.

We need electricity made for and by New Yorkers.

Summer 2015 - for more information on CHPE contact 845 942 5030 or 212 334 5551.

The proposed Blackstone CHPE Transmission Project IS NOT IN OUR NATIONAL INTEREST



Contact your elected officials today, and tell them to take measures to **REVOKE** the CHPE Presidential Permit PP # 362.

- President Obama www.whitehouse.gov/contact/submit-questions-and-comments
- US Department of State Secretary Bob Kerry www.contact-us.state.gov
- Senator Kirsten Gillibrand www.gillibrand.senate.gov/contact/
- Senator Chuck Schumer www.schumer.senate.gov/Contact/contact_chuck.cfm
- Congresswoman Nita Lowey www.lowey.house.gov/contact-form
- US Department of Energy Senior Planning Advisor Brian Mills brian.mills@hq.doe.gov
- Governor Andrew Cuomo www.governor.ny.gov/contact/GovernorContactForm.php or call 1.518.474.8390
- New York Public Service Commission secretary@dps.ny.gov or call 1.800.335.2120

For more information call, Just Say NO! 845-942-5030

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sane energy project

December 14, 2015

Comments for the New York City Council hearing on
 Oversight: **One NYC** – Review of the City’s Resiliency and Sustainability Plans
 The Honorable Mark Treyger, Chair

As the Council works to implement the OneNYC plan, and prioritize climate measures, we urge the Council to go after the low-hanging fruit of efficiency, and to push hard on building renewables: rooftop solar on all city-owned properties, and creating a PPA for a pilot offshore wind farm in Rockaway. We hope that Council Members will also keep in mind the below cost/benefit chart, which outlines which initiatives are more cost effective, better jobs creators, and better climate solutions. The top 3 initiatives are:

- 1) The best option, by all three measures, is the initiative to thoughtfully reorganize commercial waste routes, which would save the city \$10 million, create 15,000 jobs, and reduce carbon by 1 million metric tons.
- 2) Second in effectiveness are energy-efficient retrofits, which would create 16,000 jobs, save nearly 10 million metric tons of carbon, which is 20% of the City’s total carbon produced.
- 3) Expanding the Green Jobs program is very cost efficient, with an additional 9,000 jobs costing only \$5K each to create, and making public transportation more efficient, while a large capitol investment, must be done anyway AND would create 72,000 jobs at low cost, while saving 300,000 metric tons of carbon.

Benefit: GREEN = Best BLUE = Good YELLOW = OK PINK = Poor

Costs and Benefits Listed in Summary							
Initiative	Cost (m)	Jobs	CO2 Savings (metric tons)	CO2 %Ttl.	Cost / Job	Cost / Metric Tons	
8 Public Transit	2,100,000,000	72,000	300,000	0.63%	\$29,166.67	\$7,000.00	
5 Fix Leaks	1,650,000,000	6,800	42,000	0.09%	\$242,647.06	\$39,285.71	
9 Public Hospital	1,600,000,000	32,000	0	0.00%	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	
1 Energy Efficient Retrofit	1,000,000,000	16,000	9,700,000	20.21%	\$62,500.00	\$103.09	
6 Micro Grids	400,000,000	5,000	543,000	1.13%	\$80,000.00	\$736.65	
4 Solar on Schools	200,000,000	2,600	26,000	0.05%	\$76,923.08	\$7,692.31	
7 Flood Protection	200,000,000	4,670	0	0.00%	\$42,826.55	\$0.00	
2 Replace Boilers	132,000,000	1,900	40,000	0.08%	\$69,473.68	\$3,300.00	
3 Expand Green Jobs	50,000,000	9,000	134,000	0.28%	\$5,555.56	\$373.13	
10 Commercial Waste	10,000,000	15,000	1,000,000	2.08%	\$666.67	\$10.00	
	7,322,000,000	164,970	11,785,000	24.55%	\$65,842.59	\$5,848.09	

Figures are taken from the Climate Works Report

By contrast, some measures which involve prolonging the City’s dependence on shale gas, are both harmful to the climate, in direct opposition to the Council’s 80 by 50 mandate, and extraordinarily costly. Proposals to replace gas pipelines would cost the city nearly \$243,000 for each job created, and its carbon impact is far less than cheaper initiatives such as efficiency retrofits. Likewise for proposals to convert NYCHA boilers to gas. We remind the Council that fracked gas is 86 times worse in its warming effect than coal.

Regarding the OneNYC plan itself, Page 243 of the plan says, "*NYC EM and Department of Citywide Administrative Services are in development of operational response strategies to address possible fuel disruptions to New York City. In order to prevent and prepare for such disruptions, these agencies and the Mayor's Office are working in partnership with the Columbia University SIPA Center on Global Energy Policy, as well as state, federal, and private sector partners to develop a liquid fuels resiliency strategy. This may include standardized regulatory waivers, communications protocols, fuel reserves, and hardening of assets for the refinement, storage, and delivery of fuels.*"

Where would we learn the details of those strategies—which sound like they could include dangerous storage facilities that would create climate change themselves, and hint at the concept of pipeline replacement? Columbia University has proven to be a proponent of the false argument for using natural gas as a bridge fuel; that they are part of the plan's development does not bode well for balanced planning.

The One NYC plan is simply too vague in its section on infrastructure. We need more details on what is planned and to set a framework by which to approach such questions.

We hope the council will support efforts to make efficiency and renewables their primary focus for One NYC. We hope the Council understands the foolishness of continuing to build and replace outdated infrastructure for fossil fuel technologies. It's the definition of throwing good money after bad.

Respectfully submitted,
December 14, 2015
Clare Donohue
Senior Advisor
Sane Energy Project

Date: August 17, 2015

Staten Island's North Shore Community Resiliency Assessment Memorandum

This memorandum will speak about the concerns residents and businesses have in reference to sea level rising, storm surges and flooding on the North Shore of Staten Island, New York. Being that we are experiencing extreme weather conditions now this is no longer a situation that we feel that we can afford to take a wait and see approach on as the events are already happening.

Since Hurricane Sandy almost three years ago, the North Shore Waterfront Conservancy has discussed the need for increasing resiliency with the residents, businesses, and public officials in the Environmental Justice Communities on Staten Island's North Shore. The general consensus is thus far the City's response to climate change events has been inconsistent, especially when it comes to acknowledging that water rises and floods on all sides of Staten Island, making many businesses and/or residential communities vulnerable to the effects of sea level rising, storm surges and flooding.

The City's recent decision to undertake a design and planning study of an integrated flood protection system on Staten Island's North Shore is an important opportunity to address these concerns and the public's perception. We cannot emphasize enough that this is a time sensitive matter and that the businesses and residential communities are only as safe as the next nor'easter and or hurricanes as outside of Arlington Marsh's 80 acre tidal wetland, there are no resiliency buffers that are sufficient enough to protect Staten Island's North Shore waterfront communities. This is a situation that even though residents may not be talking about in general conversation, they are nonetheless keenly aware of it on some level.

NSWC has taken the lead in identifying issues in this report, that we feel will enable the city and their consultants to move faster toward identifying possible solutions. We look forward to discussing these with the City as it launches its study.

Coastal Flooding/ Sea Level Rising:

Since many of us were in our homes and only a few of the North Shore residents have actual view points of the Narrows, Kill Van Kull, lower Newark Bay and the Arthur Kill. Keep in mind that before the night that Hurricane Sandy hit none of the North Shore residents had ever heard of zone A. In addition most of the maps showing inundation areas are too small to be able see any identifiable land marks or street names.

The entire North Shore of Staten Island is vulnerable to coastal flooding. In particular, North Shore communities of Rosebank, Stapleton, West Brighton, Port Richmond, Elm Park, and Arlington have low lying areas that are extremely vulnerable to coastal flooding. While Fort Wadsworth, sections of Clifton, Tompkinsville and St. George, New Brighton, and Mariners Harbor are generally at a higher elevation and not as vulnerable. However, these communities mentioned for having higher points of elevation also have low lying areas. Therefore any treatment to eliminate coastal flooding must be done in a unified manner that makes the coastal protections congruent.

The City study should take the following actions:

- It would be useful for the City to have film or even a model of what flood prone areas look like during storm surges when they hit land, preferably densely populated areas.
- The City should provide detailed maps (on line and in hard copy) to acquaint residents with what the new zones are and to zoom in on inundation points so that residents can see land marks and or street names in order that they can identify how close they are to those areas and which way they will need to go to evacuate.
- The City should work with television and other media outlets in ensuring that the public sees film and/or visual models showing inundation points and nearby landmarks and or street names.

Storm water Management:

If the next hurricanes are as predicted the North Shore will be in serious trouble especially if there are heavy rains and high winds involved. Staten Island's North Shore's drainage system is at least 100 years old. Catch basins often become full and or blocked are useless in dealing with storm water runoff. There are also areas that have no sewers or catch basins and dependent on streets and curbs to move the storm water. This causes the streets to become flooded and the water to jump the curb and flood sidewalks and nearby properties. In densely populated areas where development has brought a lot of impervious surfaces leaving no place for rain to go, it has ended up in basements as it goes downhill during major rain events such Hurricane Irene.

Staten Island has more fresh water and tidal wetlands than any other borough in New York City and in dealing with storm water management, we need to begin recognizing and enhancing the value of the fresh water wetlands in protecting existing communities.

NSWC has asked many times over that NYS DEC review its mapping of wetlands and to decrease the size of the wetlands' protection mandate in order to capture more of them in their mapping so that the fresh water wetlands can continue to be used as rain/snow runoff points. Currently in order for a fresh water wetland to be mapped and protected it has to be no less than 12.4 acres. With the antiquated storm water system that we are currently operating under we need every last one of the existing wetlands even though they are privately owned to help with protecting existing communities.

In addition because we are on a Combine Sewer Overflow system the Port Richmond DEP Sewer Treatment Plant easily becomes overwhelmed during rain storms and closes the water gates to the plant allowing the runoff and household waste to go directly into the Kill Van Kull. This plant located on Richmond Terrace is in a low line area and was flooded during Hurricane Sandy although it never went off line.

- The City should assess the contribution made by all existing freshwater wetlands and other public and private green spaces and retain storm water and reducing flooding. It should identify ways and means to ensure that flooding in communities is not made worse by allowing permitting for development of wetlands less than 12.4 acres.

- The City should assess the benefits of acquiring easements and/or to purchasing private properties with wetlands for storm water management similar to Mid Island Blue Belt system.
- The City should identify means of capturing and redirecting surface runoff through green infrastructure practices so that storm water can be filtered, treated and released before causing overflows in the combined sewer system or separate storm sewers.

Coastal Erosion:

The entire North Shore of Staten Island is suffering from severe coastal erosion and it is our understanding that unless the area had a bulkhead at one time NYS DEC will not allow for any new development to take place in the water. The North Shore waterfront has a gap tooth smile where there are properties with bulkheads sitting next to properties that don't have any resiliency buffers. As we have documented in the NSWCSUCRA Power Point Presentation on resiliency. Therefore when storm surges happen the properties without any protections become the access points to flooding the properties with a bulkhead from the sides and rear of the property. Most of the businesses on the waterfront are willing to allow their properties to go under water and allow for the insurance companies to take care of any damages.

Quite a few of the properties that are not resilient to climate change are City owned and have not been maintained by the agencies that they are under DCAS, SBS, EDC as these agencies state that they do not have the resources to maintain these waterfront properties. In addition many of these properties have never been tested for contaminants. Something that we feel should be a matter of ownership, if you own the property then at the very least a Phase 1 and 2 report should be done on the properties before coming up with a plan of action to what to do next with them especially if these properties are within a few feet of a water source and residential communities.

- The City should assess the importance of consistent action across individual waterfront properties on flood protection for the whole community. The City should develop a long term strategy across property lines in particular looking at its own management practices of its own shore lines. The City should consider the possibilities of taking immediate action even if it is for a short term solution to shore up City waterfront properties. And have businesses waterfront properties enter into an agreement to shore up their properties, all of this should be done in a unified way even it is through a mandate from the City and State. The waterfront properties on Staten Island's North Shore are quickly eroding and in order to prevent further erosion and loss of land and adjacent property damages. A short or even medium term shore up solution must be implemented. The City and State need to coordinate that these needed shore line improvements can be permitted by the state.
- In addition the DEP & DEC should come up with permitting strategies to allow consistency in the building of bulkheads, berms, or soft shore natural areas in order that they provide protections for adjacent properties and the residential communities that are behind the waterfront properties.

- The City should have Phase 1 and Phase 2 reports done on all City Owned waterfront properties in order that they are aware of any contamination issues as well as the community.
- These properties should be assessed to see if they can be used to help with storm water management and/or Resiliency efforts.

Parks and Public Access:

North Shore waterfront communities have far less park space than any place else in this borough. We also have a denser population that are in need of active recreational space and waterfront access. In dealing with climate change issues we should combine the need for more active recreational space with that of waterfront access and resiliency and develop waterfront recreational areas that do both along the North Shore.

Making our waterfront parks also parks that combat sea level rising, storm surges, flooding with their design is an innovative idea whose time has come. We need to expand our parks and enhance our tidal wetlands. For example by expanding Faber Park west to the Bayonne Bridge for the purposes of active recreational space and resiliency protection for the 10,000 residents that live near this area of the waterfront. <http://www.nycgovparks.org/parks/faber-pool-and-park/history>

The North Shore tidal wetlands require break berms and break waters to slow down the wakes and tides as they come in, in order to protect them. These berms and break waters can be designed to be natural habitats for oysters and other shellfish. They can be developed as protected access points along the waterfront for direct people contact such as fishing, kayaking and swimming near the shore line.

At the time of a nor'easter or hurricane, these locations can become sea walls to help with the protecting of the communities behind them, perhaps by using water resistant features or removable Flood Controls: <http://floodcontrolam.com/>

- The City should work with Trust for Public Lands to purchase the private properties from Faber Park and Pool to the Bayonne Bridge for open active recreational uses as well as for Climate Change Resiliency buffers to protect the flood prone waterfront communities from the Kill Van Kull.
- The City should assess the opportunity to create berms and breakwaters to reduce erosion of vulnerable wetlands at Arlington Marsh and elsewhere, create additional habitat, and enable public access.

Brownfield Remediation:

Due to Staten Island's North Shore being an industrial waterfront most of the properties have legacy contaminants and therefore they must be tested and remediated. It is essential that full remediation take place and not partial remediation where contaminants are left behind. The reason being is that during storm surges partial remediation are encapsulated in vapor barriers, black top, and or cement and those capping(s) can be damaged or cracked releasing the contaminants into the water/environment and exposing residents to harm.

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/oer/html/brownfield-incentive-grants/big.shtml>

Residents are aware of the contaminants on the waterfront and that many of the contaminants at the waterfront can cause cancer or neurological disorders, therefore they want full remediation of these properties where exposure to these toxins are no longer an issue.

http://www.nyc.gov/html/oer/downloads/pdf/repository/NYCBCP_Staten%20Island/12CBCP032R/2013-06-24.12CBCP032R.Devon_Self_Storage.RAR.pdf

Some properties that may have been capped are now an issue because they are adjoined to City owned waterfront properties that have not been maintained and are badly eroding. Such as the case with the West Brighton, North Shore rail line and the Con Edison parking lot that was formerly a power plant location. Due to severe erosion of the City property it has now compromised the Con Edison property allowing for the water from the Kill Van Kull to go underneath the capping causing breaks and sink holes.

- When dealing with waterfront properties seeking grant assistance the Office of Environmental Remediation must require full remediation of the waterfront properties in order to guarantee residents the most basic level of safety from possible exposure to hazardous materials/contaminants.
- The City's Resiliency plan should account for flooding that will carry contaminants from waterfront properties to nearby residential communities. Proposed flood controls should be coordinated with the policies and actions recommended by BOA, NYS DEC and U.S. EPA to address mitigation of contaminants.

Industrial Practices:

Environmental Justice Communities on the North Shore need to see tangible improvements to the quality of life for their communities and the people that are living in them. There are some industrial businesses that are willing to make the necessary changes to their operations that would be helpful to the environmental justice communities that are behind them, given the risk of flooding and other climate change impacts. And there are some industrial businesses that are unwilling because they fear it will be more expensive for them to upgrade and or make operational changes. Due to the lack of significant space and opportunities to create buffers, some businesses have few choices if they are going to remain on the North Shore waterfront in proximity to residential properties.

- The City should assess opportunities for working with businesses to improve operations so that nearby residents are protected from activities, especially given the risk of flooding and climate change impacts.
- Given limited space and options for many of these businesses, the City should mandate the relocation of some industrial businesses to Staten Island's West Shore that are M3 and M2 and require space and buffers between their operations and nearby residential communities. The City should then replace these M3 and M2 businesses with businesses that are more self-contained in their operation and conducive to being in proximity to the waterfront and residential waterfront communities.

Coordination between City Agencies:

The environment is ever changing and in order for humans to continue to live on this planet we must change as well and become more aware of what our limitations are. Including how our activities have a direct impact on humans, communities and the environment that sustains us. It is essential that all conversations involving these communities are done in an open and honest manner. As these are the

communities who will receive the greatest impact and therefore the greatest risk when it comes to safety.

It is not to say that the government is not working on solutions, however, the efforts are not connected and so as one project is taking place it is literally undermine the actions of another project. There is no oversight to make sure that everyone understands what the end goal is and to make sure that all of the agencies and people are all working together to make sure that they meet the end goal. Residents are seeing lots of unorganized activities with most of it having little to do with providing them with safety from Climate Change issues. In short there is no leadership involving this issue.

At the same time, the City does not take ownership for any of the events that they encourage by allowing permits and activities to take place in areas that have no resiliency measures in effect. This is making living on or near the waterfront a buyer beware situation in terms of exposure to contaminants via climate change issues. Or living near a fresh water wetland that is only looked at by developers as an opportunity to build a big box store or more housing because it may or may not fall under the NYS DEC mapping policy. For example: Nicholas Estates, built on 3 fresh water wetlands, 9.5 acres and directly across the street from 3 contaminated flood prone properties including the Archer Daniels Midland Manhattan Project (radioactive) Storage Site. <http://nicholasavenueestates.com/>

- The City needs to do a better job of coordinating their resiliency efforts and that of other agencies at various levels so that the resiliency work that is being done is functional and therefore is sustainable.
- The City should develop a mechanism by which it can reference likely climate change impacts. For example, understanding how a fresh water wetland is actually protecting an existing community by keeping it from being flooded and therefore should not be developed.

Social Resiliency Awareness:

Because residents in Environmental Justice Communities will be directly impacted by Climate Change and they have the least amount of resources to deal with the negative outcomes. It is essential that the people of these communities participate in a meaningful way in the resiliency development of their communities from the beginning, through the middle and to the end of the process.

- The City has to do a better job of engaging and listening to the residents of the Environmental Justice Communities and acting on their recommendations. Because they are speaking from experiences of living in the community and observing the environmental outcomes.

Conclusion:

When you live on an island you need to have that kind of leeway in your policies to help to protect existing communities.

People are waiting for the City to live up to the leadership role that it claims it is has in dealing with climate change. But that residents have seen little of in terms of action. Everything that is happening is happening because of the lack of action to mitigate poor practices and policies.

Residents are beyond venting their frustration at meetings. They want to see tangibles in terms of actions. Tell us what you have and we'll tell you whether or not we think it will work. With this being said residents are anxious to see what the City will bring before them and out of those plans what will be implemented.

References:

NSWC's "Staten Island's Gold Coast: 5.2 miles from St. George to Arlington"

NSWC's "Shore Up: Community Resiliency and Adaptation Project Power Point Presentation"

U.S. Department of Energy's Legacy Department:

http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2013/05/f0/FUSRAP%20Stakeholder%20Report_1.pdf

Gotham Gazette: <http://www.gothamgazette.com/index.php/environment/227-staten-islands-toxic-stew>

Is Bayonne Bridge Project Unearthing Harmful Radiation? By Scott Marlow

<http://bayonnelocal.com/uranium-still-contaminates-kill-van-kull-gateway-to-port-elizabeth/>

Dr. Nicholas K. Coch; <http://grist.org/cities/nyc-hurricane-expert-sandy-wasnt-the-big-one/>

Contact:

Beryl Thurman, Executive Director/President

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The North Shore Waterfront Conservancy of Staten Island, Inc.

P.O. Box 140502

Staten Island, New York 10314

December 6, 2015

To: NYC City Council Committee on Recovery and Resiliency
NYC City Council Committee on Environmental Protection

Reference: Hearing on the Oversight: One Review of the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans

On behalf of the North Shore Waterfront Conservancy of Staten Island, Inc., and the Staten Island's North Shore Waterfront and Environmental Justice Communities that we advocate on behalf of. We would like to thank you for this opportunity to participate in the Hearing on the Oversight: One Review of the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans. Unfortunately, we will not be able to attend due to prior commitments, however we are submitting our comments and corresponding documentation regarding the matter.

If the truth be told, we have been anxiously awaiting to see the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans ever since 2005 when Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans and in 2011 with Hurricane Irene and in 2012 with Hurricane Sandy. Unfortunately, as of this day the residents of Staten Island's North Shore Waterfront and Environmental Justice Communities and this organization have not seen any plans regarding any measures being taken to protect these communities from downhill flooding from the lack of proper storm drainage and the lack of storm water containment areas.

Nor have we seen any measures being taken to protect the North Shore industrial and abandoned waterfront sites, nor the residential waterfront communities that sit behind them from inundation from sea level rising, storm surges and flooding from the Narrows, Kill Van Kull, Lower Newark Bay and the Arthur Kill.

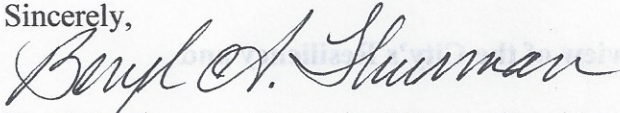
If the community does not have an existing buffer of natural protection such as a tidal wetland to protect them, as is the case with Arlington Marsh and its cove at the North Eastern portion of the island for the Environmental Justice Community of Arlington's 4,000 plus residents, there are no other resiliency protections for the remaining 64,000 Environmental Justice residents on Staten Island's North Shore.

We even have gone as far as to submit to the City's Office of Long Term Sustainability and the Office of Resiliency, a Resiliency Assessment Memorandum for these offices to use as a guideline to help move them along with their \$1.3-billion-dollar Resiliency Study of the North Shore. That we were told that they were going to be rolling out December of 2015. We have since heard that the date of the roll out of this study has been delayed to due restructuring.

In any case we are submitting NSWC "Staten Island North Shore Community Resiliency Assessment Memorandum" for this hearing. We hope that you find it useful and that it will help with the immediate implementation of a resiliency project that is specifically geared to protecting our people and our Environmental Justice Waterfront Communities on Staten Island's North Shore.

Thank you for your time and consideration and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Beryl A. Thurman, Executive Director/President
NSWC

CC: NSWC Board and any other interested parties.



Testimony of Sean T. Dixon, NYC Staff Attorney
Riverkeeper, Inc.

New York City Council
Committee on Environmental Protection, with the
Committee on Recovery and Resiliency
Oversight Hearing

December 14, 2015

OneNYC - Review of the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans

Thank you to the New York City Council Committee on Environmental Protection and Committee on Recovery and Resiliency for giving Riverkeeper an opportunity to testify at this oversight hearing on the City's resiliency and sustainability plans.

Riverkeeper is a member-supported watchdog organization whose mission includes safeguarding the environmental, recreational and commercial integrity of the waters of the Hudson River, including the East River, New York Harbor, and tributaries thereto. Riverkeeper has a long history of advocacy, citizen science, and litigation (where necessary) on key climate change, coastal development, and industrial, and aquatic ecosystem issues facing the City.

In the years since Superstorm Sandy, we have seen huge strides in making the City more resilient to coastal storms. PlaNYC and OneNYC programs have kick-started everything from a renewed focus on hyper-local community resiliency to changes in City-wide planning standards. Federal-state-local programs have led to an emerging plan for a living breakwater reef off the south shore of Staten Island. Council- and Mayor-led initiatives have created a new series of codes, programs, and incentives to make homes, businesses, and industries along the water's edge more resilient.

That said, it shouldn't surprise the Mayor or the Council that more needs to be done. Indeed, with sea level rise an ever-growing threat, a constantly growing urban population, and increased pressure on all aspects of our City's infrastructure (from sewer systems to roads, bridges, and tunnels), we're looking at a future where we will likely need to keep doing more and more every year – just to keep pace with the growing, changing risks we're facing.

Overall, Riverkeeper thanks the Council for its leadership on climate change resilience planning, and the work of the agencies, experts, and stakeholders working during the years since Superstorm Sandy on putting OneNYC into effect.

We respectfully request, though, that the City work to ensure that several key issues are resolved, reconsidered, and/or included in the City's resiliency planning moving forward:

- **Open Industrial Uses.** One of the first things we want to flag for the Council is the matter of open industrial uses of our waterfront. Almost two years ago, the Department of City Planning issued its final recommendations for Open Industrial Use site planning. These recommendations – developed as a guide for improving conditions and resiliency at open industrial uses – included specific deliverables for a host of City agencies and calls for increased transparency, enforcement, and planning around industrial use sites. This report, however, has languished on a shelf. We ask that the Council work to ensure that the OIU Study recommendations are included as a milestone for OneNYC, and implemented as soon as possible.
- **Action vs. Action Plans.** One of the most concerning parts of OneNYC, to Riverkeeper, was the City's focus on developing new plans, as opposed to taking immediate, direct actions. Every day, permits, approvals, variances, and other authorizations are issued by a host of City agencies for activities ranging from developing new skyscrapers to retrofitting historic facades. Every day that passes, then, the City is allowing projects (public and private) to progress without incorporation of best practices directly related to sustainability and resiliency. New school playgrounds are built without green infrastructure. Roofs are approved without enough structural support capacity for solar panels. Roads are repaved without porous pavement. Through initiatives like OneNYC, the City is developing plans to address these concerns – many of which are great, some of which have been rolled out, but more, immediate action is needed, not more review and report milestones. The City has the power to immediately require a sea change in our urban infrastructure ecosystem, but has not yet fully committed to that target; Riverkeeper urges the Council to demand this change in the City's approval activities.
- **Using the Waterfront.** As we patrol the City's waterways, Riverkeeper sees lot after lot along the water's edge occupied by parking lots, open storage sites, warehouses, and other uses that do not rely on the water for transportation, for materials handling, or even for aesthetics. These sites, in short, could be anywhere – a parking lot is a parking lot, and warehouses are warehouses. Riverkeeper is very cognizant of the role that industrial business zones play in communities – not the least of which is economic resiliency – but more eco-region-wide planning seems to be called for along our waterfronts. These coastal sites have enormous value if they would be used as green spaces (to absorb stormwater), as wetlands (to filter debris and shelter fisheries), and as open areas that could host resiliency infrastructure (such as berms, barriers, and evacuation routes), water access points, or community open space. Each of these uses contribute positively to local community sustainability, safety, and resiliency – more so when multiple uses are made of these sites. At the very least, if waterfront sites not in industrial business zones were tied to waterfront uses (including trade, transportation, or ecosystem services), our communities could recover more quickly after the next storm as they take advantage of these access points. Riverkeeper asks that the Council push City Planning to take a cumulative look at some of the key waterfront communities in need of sustainability and resiliency guidance that are not receiving comprehensive plans under OneNYC (e.g., Sunset Park, Greenpoint-Williamsburg Waterfront, Harlem River, Flushing Bay, or Bronx River and Westchester Creek in the Bronx).

- Community, Climate, and Program Integration.** Beyond the work already proposed in OneNYC, Riverkeeper asks that the Council and the Mayor prioritize community-based climate readiness planning requirements and strategies such as those required of City agencies in 2012 upon the passage of Council law Int 834-A (2012). Specifically, we ask that the Council work to ensure compliance with that law's requirement for development of communications strategies to ensure that all city residents can be informed about how to deal with impacts of climate change, from extreme temperatures, more intense storms and higher sea levels. This issue is particularly relevant today; the State DEC is in the process of issuing a set of scientifically defensible sea level rise projections, the City DEP is in the process of building an environmental risk and stormwater control communication strategy as part of the newly-issued "MS4" permit, and rainfall patterns (including, largely, how rainfall patterns are changing) are a key element in the community-level conversations and comment periods going on citywide as part of the Long Term Control Plan process for abating combined sewer discharges. In short, robust, defensible, and up-to-date climate information, disseminated to communities and integrated across the City's programs, is vital to the future of our City.
- Enforcement.** Over all of these issues, enforcement might be the most crucial. The Council could implement the best policy solutions available for coastal resiliency and they'd be for naught without implementation and enforcement. The Open Industrial Use Study recommendations could be locked in and promulgated, but they'd create no lasting changes without enforcement. Green infrastructure could be installed on every right of way throughout the City, but it wouldn't function over the longer term without maintenance and enforcement. As we patrol the City's waterways, we see countless cases of booms askew, debris falling into the water, sites operating outside of their stormwater management plans, and debris, chemicals, waste, soils, and oils being stored, dumped, and abandoned – all without universal enforcement. The City's DEP, the State's DEC, and citizen watchdogs like Riverkeeper are working hard, and at the extent (or beyond) of their capabilities, but more needs to be done. We ask that the Council work to give the agencies the tools they need to enforce the suite of resiliency, ecosystem, and environmental protection measures being implemented as part of Superstorm Sandy recovery.

* * *

To close, with structured Council oversight demanding a thorough implementation of the outcomes of OneNYC studies and action plans, the City can position itself well in terms of ability to cope with the next Superstorm, rising sea levels, and an increasing population. Riverkeeper looks forward to working with the Council and the City on this initiative in the future.

Thank you again for this opportunity to testify.

/s/

Sean Dixon
 NYC Staff Attorney
 Riverkeeper, Inc.



Mr. Costa Constantinides
Chair, Committee on Environmental Protection
250 Broadway, Suite 1808,
New York, NY 10007
212-788-6963

Mr. Mark Treyger
Chair, Committee on Recovery and Resiliency
250 Broadway, Suite 1785
New York, NY 10007
212-788-7045

Re: OneNYC - Review of the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans

Dear Chairs Constantinides and Treyger,

OneNYC is a clear, continued commitment by the City to the goals of sustainability and resiliency. At the Science and Resilient Institute at Jamaica Bay (Institute), the region's leading universities are excited to partner with the City to support a healthy and resilient city, including especially the coast.

In OneNYC, the Office of Resiliency and Recovery critically acknowledges the goal to bounce back and **emerge stronger**. Resilience includes the ability to continually adapt. No single strategy can accomplish this goal, which is why the broad scope of strategies in OneNYC is appropriate and needed. Within this scope, the role of science and research remain clear. We support a process of continual learning and innovation, identifying where strategies increase resilience and clarifying where adaptation is necessary.

In Jamaica Bay, improving resilience is a priority for many of the region's public agencies, Jamaica Bay is a heavily populated coastal region with high economic and ecosystem value that has experienced significant historical disturbance and concentrated impacts from events such as Hurricane Sandy. Because of the complexity of conditions with multiple uses and the magnitude of stresses, Jamaica Bay is an important test bed for developing approaches that can help to strengthen coastal resilience.

The Institute looks forward to providing the science and research required to inform the ongoing development and implementation of OneNYC.

Sincerely,

Adam Parris

Clean Air Campaign Inc., 307 7th Avenue, New York NY 10001, 212/582-2578

Statement Prepared for Oversight Hearing by NYC City Council
Committees on Recovery and Resiliency and Environmental Protection
on OneNYC, the Administration's 4/22/15 "Equity, Resiliency and Sustainability" Plan
By Marcy Benstock, Executive Director, Clean Air Campaign Inc.
December 14, 2015

My name is Marcy Benstock, and I'm the Executive Director of Clean Air Campaign Inc.

The OneNYC Plan issued in April will not be a genuine "sustainability" or "resiliency" plan as long as it implements a ruinous policy: putting more people in harm's way in storms and hurricanes (including first responders) by building out into the Hudson River and other waters. The Plan's many good measures, proven to be effective, would be carried out on dry land ("uplands"). But both the April plan and City budgets include too many big-ticket items in and over the water that misuse natural resources and limited public funds.

Shifting these poor spending priorities--especially curbing taxpayer subsidies for misplaced in-water development--would free up billions of dollars in the City's expense budget and 4-year capital commitment plan, and many billions of dollars more in the 10-Year Capital Plan, for the many effective measures in OneNYC that would actually work to protect public safety in natural disasters, while meeting essential needs--on higher ground.

I. Three of the **best OneNYC initiatives** are:

1. **Making existing buildings on dry uplands more energy efficient.** (OneNYC Plan, pp. 33, 166, 302, 326.)

The City should move faster toward its targeted 30-35% reduction in greenhouse gases from buildings by 2025, since more complete fuel combustion (i.e. more efficient burning) not only cuts carbon emissions but is one of the most effective methods of reducing unhealthy air pollution (another OneNYC goal, p. 188). Training building superintendents in energy conservation and pollution control techniques should be part of this.

2. **Stormproofing the existing subway and bus system** and making service more frequent and more reliable. (Plan pp. 85-6, 269.) Though OneNYC doesn't agree to do it, City funding for the Transit Authority should be increased.

3. Upgrading NYC Housing Authority (NYCHA) developments (\$3 billion), **public hospitals** (\$1.7 billion? \$3 billion?) and other city buildings to withstand extreme weather events, by elevating, flood-proofing or hardening or providing backup for equipment, facilities and/or systems (pp. 231, 240, 277, 341).

II. Some of the **worst OneNYC initiatives** are:

4. **Completing a \$3.7 billion "coastal protection" plan**--or building even more storm surge and other in-water barriers (pp. 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 250, 265, 278, 317, 318, 319, 341), including:

a. \$335 million in federal Sandy aid for the first two segments of the proposed "Big U" project (the so-called East Side Coastal Resiliency project),

b. plus another \$114 million for so-called "integrated flood protection" around lower Manhattan to the northern end of Battery Park City.

Besides harming or destroying aquatic resources, the in-water portions of these projects are **unlikely to work**. (See for example James D. Fraser, Sarah M. Karpanty and Daniel H. Catlin, "Too close to the shore: Our building habitats are unsustainable," Washington Forum, Washington Post, Fri. 11/23/12; Justin Gillis and Felicity Barringer, "As Coasts Rebuild and U.S. Pays, Repeatedly, the Critics Ask Why," 11/19/12 NY Times.)

5. **Expanding the ferry network and building "multiple new [in-water] ferry landings"** (pp. 32, 192, 240, 269, 299, 331, 340). The subways and buses that account for 6.1 million trips every day deserve far, far higher priority in City plans and budgets than new ferry landings in the water and subsidies for private ferries--de facto subsidies for development in the water and near it.

6. **Fostering site assemblages and mixed use development with supporting infrastructure and services in and over the water, which misleading spin calls "resiliency," "parks,"** producers of affordable housing, "public spaces," "destination-level" "recreation spaces," and more (Plan by implication, pp. 24, 69-71, 268, 270, 276, 285, 286, 293 (sewers), 332, 337, 343).

The vast **490-acre IN-WATER part of the so-called Hudson River Park (HRP) project** is the worst example of this. **Much more than the 15-acre Pier 40 site** is included in this real estate assemblage and development project; and much more is at stake in upcoming Council decisions.

There's no way for the Council to **protect public safety in the in-water portion of the HRP project--all of which is in a #1 (highest risk) hurricane evacuation zone--**unless the Council resists lavish PR machines and special interest pressure to put many thousands of New Yorkers, visitors and first responders in harm's way in up to 490 acres of the River--for example by approving unprecedented air rights transfers from this public waterway in order to squander \$100 million rebuilding Pier 40 yet again (and again and again).

Most of NYC consists of dry land. Making better use of the low-risk upland sites we have already is a better alternative than subsidizing exorbitant site creation in the water.

7. Using **engineered "created" or "restored" wetlands** (the Saw Mill Creek Staten Island "**mitigation bank**" and EDC's MARSHES and other initiatives) or fills masquerading as "natural" or "soft edges" to justify the **destruction of irreplaceable aquatic habitats in existing, naturally occurring open public waterways and wetlands**. (Plan pp. 295, 296, 320, 339.)

8. **Streamlining Army Corps permitting processes governed by the federal Clean Water Act--**sometimes called "reducing regulatory burdens" or environmental deregulation--to make end-runs around this basic environmental law to facilitate building in and over the water. (OneNYC pp. 73-4, 76, 78, 82, 100, 104, 242, 267, 269 and 320, by implication).

9. **Designing in-water structures to resist flooding** (Plan p. 104, 218 and on many other pages) **does not provide true sustainability or resiliency.** It's not only astronomically expensive, but **doesn't protect people or property against gale-force winds or the precipitation that comes down from the sky** (as opposed to water rising up from sea level).

Siting new development on higher, dryer uplands is the only measure that has proved to be 100% effective. Encouraging buyouts for Sandy victims is barely mentioned in the April Plan (pp. 230, 321), even though reducing displacement in future disasters is said to be one of its goals (p. 220). This should be a higher priority--as long as the floodplains existing homeowners vacate aren't allowed to be built on after they leave.

III. In general, any true "Equity, Resiliency and Sustainability" plan must respect the priceless aquatic resources in the 520 miles of nearshore waters around New York City, and include commitments to truly protect and preserve the aquatic habitats of the hundreds of species of living marine resources in these waters, and uphold the letter and spirit of laws like the Clean Water Act designed to protect the physical integrity of these waters.

Wild fisheries are the single most important source of essential protein for subsistence fishers from New York City to Bangladesh. Without aquatic habitats like the ones in the nearshore waters of the Hudson and East Rivers and New York Harbor there can be no wild fisheries. Only yesterday the New York Times (NYT) reported that vast migrations in search of food and water are increasing, along with conflicts over natural resources. (Sewell Chan, "Global Warming's Role in Mass Migration Is Addressed," Sunday 12/13/15 NYT p. 16 N.) Saving the habitats that allow the poorest subsistence fishers and migrants to survive is a profoundly important goal, one that could and should be exported around the globe if the Council insists that rivers be allowed to be rivers in New York City.

Our simple message in a nutshell: keep everything you possibly can out of the water, and reallocate the billions you'll save to essential public needs.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on these issues. Clean Air Campaign would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

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**Statement to the Committee on Environmental Protection
Committee on Recovery and Resiliency**

December 14, 2015

By Alice Slater, People's Climate Movement-NYC, New York State Renewable Now

I am here to make this appeal to you that New York City now take extraordinary leadership in blazing a path forward for the world to a safe, clean energy future. The fact that so many of you and our Mayor marched down the streets of New York City with 400,000 people last year to demonstrate New York's commitment to transforming our energy system, is so inspiring and gives me encouragement and hope. But we have to look seriously at where things are heading. It's clear from the inadequate measures for avoiding catastrophic climate events decided in Paris this week that the ball is in our court, right here in New York City. Even if the new goals and targets adopted in Paris were clearly implemented and adhered to, we would still have devastating climate impacts—droughts, fires, floods, and new waves of immigration driven by famine and environmental catastrophes across the planet without strong, decisive local action! We cannot lose another day or talk about goals for 50% renewables by 2030 or 80% renewables by 2050. We need to make the commitment right now, today, to stop all further reliance on fossil, nuclear and industrial biomass fuel, 100%, as rapidly as is humanly possible and with all the know-how and can-do attitude that exists in our wonderful city.

New York City must act in the same spirit as President Kennedy did when he pledged to put a man on the moon in 10 years, and then went ahead and did it; or be as committed as our nation was when we geared up to build an atomic bomb in three years to make sure we had one before Germany got the bomb during World War II. We must truly understand that the scale is not insurmountable as Professor Mark Jacobson, founder of the Solutions Projectⁱ explained in a 2009 Scientific American article. He proposed a plan to power 100% of the planet by 2030 with only solar, wind and water renewables, calling for millions of wind turbines, water machines and solar installations to accomplish that task. He reminded us that “society has achieved massive transformations before” and that “[d]uring World War II, the U.S. retooled automobile factories to produce 300,000 aircraft and other countries produced 486,000 more in only four years”. His global proposal recommends, in part, building 3.8 million windmills to provide 51% of the world's energy demand and we are reminded that even though the number seems enormous, the world manufactures 73 million cars and lights trucks every year.ⁱⁱ In 1956 the U.S. began building the Interstate Highway System, which after 35 years extended for 47,000 miles, changing commerce and society.

Here in New York we are blessed with an abundance of offshore wind right off the coast of Long Island—we could be the Saudi Arabia of wind, and currently, except for a small wind pilot project off Rhode Island there is no offshore wind in the entire United States. What an opportunity for our City! There are studies that show that an array of offshore windmills could actually slow down incoming hurricane winds and offshore wind power would thus be a double blessing—giving us free, abundant, clean energy and protecting us from ocean surges that devastated our city during Hurricane Sandy.ⁱⁱⁱ Additionally, New York City has the great good fortune to have a very shallow seabed going out over the horizon so we wouldn't have to deal with any controversy about the “viewscape” which we witnessed up in Massachusetts.^{iv} Add to wind the urgent need to retrofit all our buildings which according to Plan One NYC is the low-hanging fruit that will gain us lots of negawatts through efficiency allowing us to leave much more oil, coal, and uranium in the ground. And let us not forget to gear up our rapid installation of solar and geothermal options for energy. Just think of the hundreds of thousands of

good paying jobs that would be created that have to be done right here and can't be shipped off to some poor country for low wages. We wouldn't want anyone to work on this project in any capacity at less than \$15 an hour and New York City should adopt that minimum standard for a living wage right away. If Seattle could do it, so can we!

Numerous cities, countries, counties and other geopolitical divisions are committing to 100% sustainable energy in short time frames as early as 2020.^v And as we celebrate Frank Sinatra's centennial, now more than ever it's up to us, New York, New York! Because if we can make it here, the most diverse city in the world, we'll surely make it everywhere and be a beacon to the rest of the world that we can save and protect Mother Earth for our children and descendants by rapidly implementing the already known and proven technology to transform a lethal energy system to abundant life-affirming free power for the people!

In that spirit, in reviewing Plan One please take the following action with Mayor DiBlasio:

- Question Plan One's commitment to offshore wind and ask for solid timeframes and commitments to major wind installation projects
- Urge the Mayor to speed up the building retrofits and make them mandatory for all NY buildings, not just city owned buildings
- Urge the Mayor to develop a rapid plan for solarizing all the buildings in the City where possible, not just a minimal gesture of a few hundred schools and to explore geothermal heat
- Urge that electric vehicles be charged only from sustainably produced fuel, not fossil fuel
- Make sure that nuclear power is no longer described as renewable energy (at p.166 of Plan One) and work to rapidly support Council Resolution 696~~7~~ calling on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to Shut Down Indian Point
- Set a deadline for no new repairs and installations of fossil fuel infrastructure—and have a mandatory focus on alternate energy possibilities before building any more gas, oil, or coal infrastructure
- Urge the Comptroller to divest all city investments not only from coal, which we learned has been delayed for more study, but from all fossil fuels

Alice Slater
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We may now care for each Earthian individual at a sustainable billionaire's level of affluence while living exclusively on less than 1 percent of our planet's daily energy income from our cosmically designed nuclear reactor, the Sun, optimally located 92 million safe miles away from us. Buckminster Fuller

ⁱ <http://thesolutionsproject.org>

ⁱⁱ <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=a-path-to-sustainable-energy-by-2030>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://news.stanford.edu/news/2014/february/hurricane-winds-turbine-022614.html>

^{iv} http://e360.yale.edu/feature/will_offshore_wind_finally_take_off_on_us_east_coast/2693/

^v <http://www.go100percent.org/cms/index.php?id=18>

Testimony by Michael Menser, Brooklyn College

for RE: Oversight: OneNYC - Review of the City's Resiliency and Sustainability Plans, December 14th, 10am, City Hall

My name is Dr. Michael Menser, I teach Philosophy and Urban Sustainability Studies at Brooklyn College and the CUNY Graduate Center and work with the Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay (SRI@JB). I am also an active member of the faculty and staff union at CUNY, the Professional Staff Congress (AFT) and President of the Participatory Budgeting Project. My testimony is informed by all these connections but it is on behalf of myself as an individual. My theme today is that making NYC more resilient is going to require a true commitment to establishing regular channels of community participation at various levels of government and if that is not done, well intentioned top-down proposals could actually further displace and endanger people and even entire neighborhoods.

This past weekend in Paris, 200 world leaders put the finishing touches on a landmark deal to actively respond to the climate crisis. The time is right for major action and NYC has already begun to take it. Mayor's Bloomberg's PlaNYC put NYC on a course to reduce its carbon footprint by 30% and the SIRR aims to spend 20 billion to enhance resiliency. But as Mayor De Blasio's One New York plan makes perfectly clear: a truly sustainable and resilient NYC requires *inclusion* and *equity*. Compared to PlaNYC and the SIRR, One New York makes significant improvements with respect to both inclusion and equity. Resilience requires addressing climate change and economic inequality, and One New York's focus on affordable housing, workforce development and transportation offer hope, if not always specifics, in actually creating a more equitable city with respect to its physical and social infrastructures. However, One New York gives much less attention to community participation. Without robust and regular community participation, the One New York plan could waste millions of dollars on projects that don't respond to community needs. Even worse, it could put 100s of thousands of people at risk of displacement not just from rising sea levels but rising rents. To put it bluntly, without robust and regular community participation, the One New York plan could make us less safe, less resilient, and more unequal. Yet, unlike the problem of global climate change, the problem of local public input is solveable in a short-term framework. My remarks today will focus on this incredible opportunity to make create a process for a democratic resilience across all 5 boroughs.

There are elements in One New York that offers glimpses of such a democratic resilience. The plan mentions community participation on two different levels. The first is at the level of community-institutional infrastructure:

“Goal: All New Yorkers will have access to high- quality, conveniently located, community-based City resources that promote civic engagement and enable residents to thrive.” (One NY 2015, 126)

One New York aims to enhance or proliferate community based infrastructure such as libraries, schools, workforce development centers, and small business services, as well as care new community health hubs and further support community based organizations and settlement houses; all of these are essential grassroots spaces that enables residents to respond to both climate change and the inequality crisis: they are places to create social cohesion, share knowledge, and as well as locations for after school programs and job training. But for this infrastructure to be properly developed and utilized, community input

and collaboration is necessary. And this is where One New York is much less clear: how is this participation in planning and governance to occur? To quote the plan:

This plan enhances the focus on strengthening communities by building the community, social, and economic resiliency of our neighborhoods. It will include a new emphasis on deepening resident, non-profit, and business participation in emergency planning, and exploring social cohesion as a strategy for resiliency, which would include forming a task force to study the role of community institutions, like houses of worship and community-based organizations, in resiliency planning. (One NY 2015, 219)

It is at the level of planning and implementation that we are most concerned. Community participation is necessary to make sure that community priorities are being addressed, projects are developed with community needs and aspirations in mind, the process of implementation does not displace but instead reduces inequality and enhances community resilience capacity through partnerships and contracts with groups that are experts in their sector and have the trust of the respective communities. And communities must be active in project review and monitoring; regular feedback is absolutely necessary because both the economic and ecological crises are dynamic situations and communities and agencies will need to make adjustments as conditions change. Communities then are not just necessary for the effective functioning of projects and programs, they also in many cases best know the impacts and effectiveness of the projects. For example, DEP is currently constructing bioswales throughout Brooklyn and Queens. For these flood mitigation and biodiversity enhancing spaces to function well, the sites must be properly maintained (the plantings cared for and sites kept free of trash and debris). This requires community vigilance and skill. Also, local community members will possess important information about how these sites function during rain events. But for this to happen agency-communication must be well supported and long term.

We are not calling for public participation in every decision--we don't think that there should be a series of public meetings on the proper width of sewage pipes--but there are many programs and projects that should be vetted by the public at the beginning of the process, others should be commented on during the proposal generation stage (as in participatory budgeting). This is not only democratic, it can potentially save the city millions of dollars by avoiding implementing projects that don't meet community needs. In other cases, it might be appropriate for the public to choose the project to insure that the project is in sync with community wants and aspirations. For example, recent discussions about expanded ferry service has shown the complexity of transportation issues. Yes, ferries are in many ways a resilient form of transportation in the context of rising sea levels for a jurisdiction made up of several islands. But who will have access to them? How much will they cost? How will they impact on the interrelationships among neighborhoods in terms of jobs, schools, social service delivery and recreation? These are tough questions that MUST have community input to be adequately answered. And if the city plows ahead without such interactive collaboration, millions of dollars could be misspent and neighborhoods could become more vulnerable.

There is a section in *One New York* on "Diverse and Inclusive Government" which calls attention too the important issue of the demographics of the city workforce and its education. Yet, although an extensive academic literature has shown that community

participation is necessary for both efficacy and equity¹, One New York does not utilize such mechanisms or talk about the need for community diversity in the governance process.

This is especially disappointing because some such processes are already in play in NYC. Not only have community boards played key roles in introducing community input in terms of planning and zoning, but participatory budgeting has brought 10s of thousands of new Yorkers into the proposal generation process for capital budgets. In depth meetings such as those convened by the Alliance for a Just Rebuilding and the NYC Environmental Justice Alliance have produced powerful reports on community needs and policy proposals. And specific planning processes such as those conducted by DEP and Parks have shown that meaningful public engagement can be done such that community needs are addressed in planning, and in implementation. The Jamaica Bay Task Force and the recently formed Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica offer a model for not just “listening to stakeholders,” but developing long term relationships among communities, CBOs, city (and state and federal) agencies, and elected officials. I think that this interactive triad—of communities working with agencies and elected officials—is innovative and crucial; this is not just outreach and information sharing, it is a ground breaking social-public collaboration that could make NYC a global leader in both climate justice and democratic resilience.

To conclude, in my discussion with colleagues, community actors, and advocates, what is needed is a community participation process that is not a just another town hall meeting or community survey, but a regular supported multistage process that is long term. And it needs to be plugged into the city governance structure at the appropriate level: with city council, but also with the Mayor’s office (MORR), and the appropriate city agencies (such as DCP, DEP, NYCHA, HPD, DOT, DOE) Such a process could be anchored by a working group made up of academic researchers, community based organizations and advocates and representatives from city government. It could be similar to the recently launched SRI at JB but expanded across the city or region. Such a working group could build familiarity and trust among CBOs and researchers working on enhancing community resilience capacity and inform the planning and implementation processes of the One New York Plan. It could also develop “indicators” to measure and track equity and community resilience in each neighborhood; make policy recommendations and proposal for capital projects and programs; and propose specific communication channels and support mechanisms for long term relationship building between communities and city agencies. CUNY would be an ideal site for such a gathering and process. With its 26 campuses spread across all five boroughs, the incredible linguistic and cultural diversity of its 500,000 plus students, and the expertise and government and community connections of its 20,000 plus faculty and staff, the city’ public university system is uniquely situated to address one of the most daunting challenges of resilience: the social and technical dimensions of effectively reaching all the relevant communities.²

¹ Keck, Markus and Patrick Sakdapolrak 2013. “What is Social Resilience? Lessons Learned and Ways Forward.” *Erkunde*: Vo. 67. No. 1, 5-19.

² There are already several models of multi-sector groups working on NYC sustainability and resilience including the NYC Panel on Climate, SRI JB, and NYECJA. None of their missions aims to have adequate geographic, demographic AND sector diversity to respond to One New York with respect to its implementation. However, we aim to integrate the expertise and experience of the aforementioned to this group—and in no way aim to displace them relative to their jurisdictions or communities.

Seminar Structure and Budget for Democratic Resilience Working Group

Hosts/partners: the CUNY Institute for Sustainable Cities, the Doctoral Program in Earth and Environmental Sciences (CUNY Graduate Center), the Murphy Institute (School of Professional Studies), the Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay (based at Brooklyn College).

Requirements/Budget:

Steering Committee (Feb-Aug 2016)

5-9 members
\$50,000

WORKING GROUP (Sept 2016-May 2017)

-a seminar space available for 2 and a half hours a week, for 32 weeks over the course of the Fall 2016-Spring 2017 academic calendar.

(CUNY in kind contribution)

-Administrative staff time for seminar logistics: 5 hours a week.

\$30,000

-Food/events:

\$10,000

-9 hours of reassigned time for two full time faculty members

(\$60,000)

-6 hours of reassigned time for 15 faculty members

(\$300,000)

-\$50,000 for bi weekly commitment for each Community based organization (8-10):

\$400,000-500,000

TOTAL Budget:

\$850,000-950,000

Seminar Structure:

A two hour meeting, once a week, for 32 weeks (Sept 2016– May 2017);
-academics attend every week; CBOs every two weeks; agencies every month

Format: the seminar would be led by four co chairs (two CUNY faculty, two Community based organization leaders); in each session, the co chairs would set the agenda and lead the discussion re: the topic at hand. Some sessions will break up into groups of 5 for facilitated more intimate discussion with report backs at the end; others will be full group discussions.

Product: 1) for each sector “best” practices most appropriate for NYC re: the One New York plan will be identified. A formal summary and more readable white paper will be generated for each sector (e.g. best practices for workforce development re: One New York and concerns for implementation...) The goal is to generate summaries that are usable for outreach to key stakeholders (electeds, community leaders, agency employees, etc) 2) during the last four weeks of the seminar, the working group will deliberate so as to make recommendations for how city government should be restructured so as to integrate community need, aspirations, and knowledges into future planning and redevelopment with respect to priority setting, budget allocation, proposal generation, project review and monitoring. 3) Specific policy proposals would be made.

FALL 2016: Focus on SIRR and One New York Plan by Sectors

Week 1: introduction to the SIRR plan and the One New York Plan; relevant history of NYC in terms of built environment; “getting to know each other” exercises for researchers and CBOs; orientation to the concepts of urban sustainability and socio-ecological resilience.

Weeks 2: One New York’s views of economic development; comparative analyses of inclusive democratic models of economic development from other cities;

Weeks 3-4: Public Health

Weeks 5-6: Sewage and water management; hard and soft infrastructure

Weeks 7-8: Affordable Housing and Housing;

Weeks 9-10: Renewable and Resilient Energy

Weeks 11-2: Transportation and the Right to the City

Weeks 13-4: Workforce Development

Weeks 15-6: Summary of findings: concerns re: implementation and best practices

Spring 2017: Focus on SIRR and One New York Plan by Geography/Neighborhood

Week 1: geography of the NYC metropolitan region: infrastructure, ecology, demographics

Weeks 2-3: Manhattan

Weeks 4-5: Brooklyn

Weeks 6-7: Queens

Weeks 8-9: Staten Island

Weeks 10-11: Bronx

Weeks: 12-13 Governance and education for adaptive management

Week 14: Governance and programs for public engagement, “extension” and enhancing community resilience capacity

Weeks 15-6: Governance and proposals for community-public partnerships for regular and robust community input into agencies and departments re: ongoing redevelopment and planning for sustainability and resilience.

Proposal for a CUNY based Working Group on Democratic Resilience and the equitable implementation of Mayor DeBlasio's "One New York: the Plan for a Strong and Just City."

Summary of Proposal: to form a working group focused on enhancing social economic and environmental resilience in NYC's communities especially with respect to the implementation of Mayor De Blasio's "One New York: a Plan for a Strong and Just City." The working group (WG) will be made up of academic researchers, community based organizations and advocates and, as appropriate, representatives from city government. The WG would meet from September 2016-May 2017.¹ The purpose of the WG is to over the course of the year: 1) share ongoing academic and community-based research and advocacy work; 2) build familiarity and trust among CBOs and researchers working on enhancing community resilience capacity; 3) discuss how to promote effective, equitable, inclusive, and democratic implementation of the One New York plan (including developing "social indicators" to measure and track equity and community resilience in each neighborhood); and, 4) at the end of the year (May 2016) propose specific communication channels and support mechanisms for long term relationship building between communities and city agencies: re: implementation of One New York over the next ten years and beyond; 5) make policy recommendations and proposal for capital projects and programs.

The WG would be located at CUNY hosted and co-sponsored by the CUNY Institute for Sustainable Cities and co-sponsored by the NYC Environmental Justice Alliance, the Doctoral Program in Earth and Environmental Sciences (CUNY Graduate Center), the Murphy Institute (School of Professional Studies), the Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay (based at Brooklyn College).

Timeline and Structure of the WG: regular meetings over one year

Because increasing community resilience capacity requires both knowledge sharing and trust, we are proposing that this WG meet regularly over the course of a year (Sept 2016-May 2017) focusing on the implementation of One New York. At each meeting, academic and CBO researchers would present in depth analyses of the plan and analyses of best practices from comparable urban areas relevant to the needs and aspirations of the community based organizations and advocates.

For example, a major theme of One New York is workforce development. For this section, the WG would convene those communities most in need of it, those NYC organizations with experience in setting up and running such programs, and researchers which have studied different models of workforce development both in NYC and in other cities with comparable populations and needs. The same kind of format would be brought to bear for other parts of the plan and sectors including housing, transportation, water and sewage, public health, economic development, and education.²

¹ Planning and outreach for the WG will take place in Winter/Spring 2016 with the formation of a steering committee made up of a representative from each of the hosts/co-sponsors and a representative from a community based organization from each sector. The steering committee would also work with NYC government and funders in the spring to set up the proper support and communication network.

² This principle focus of this WG is redevelopment not emergency response. Also, because of complicated jurisdictional issues, energy is less a focus of One New York.

Composition of the WG:

Resilience requires many different kinds of knowledges and actors, from specialized scientists in hydrology and sanitation to electrical and mechanical engineers. It also requires many different kinds of actors, from agency employees and elected officials to professional NGO staff and unpaid community based advocates. The WG would be led by two co-chairs (one from CUNY, one community based) and comprised of academic and non academic researchers, community based organizations and advocates, representatives from government in the aforementioned sectors.³

Location of WG: CUNY

Because of the wide array of knowledges needed and the incredible geographic and demographic diversity of NYC communities, we would draw from institutions across all five boroughs but the WG would be based at CUNY. With its 26 campuses spread across all five boroughs, the incredible linguistic and cultural diversity of its 500,000 plus students, and the expertise and government and community connections of its 20,000 plus faculty and staff, the city's public university system is uniquely situated to address one of the most daunting challenges of resilience: the social and technical dimensions of effectively reaching all the relevant communities.⁴

Next Steps

To construct and manage the working group, we will form a Steering Committee of 5-9 members to start meeting in January 2016. The purpose of the steering committee is to begin the outreach for the WG, make sure it is diverse in terms of sector expertise, geography and constituency, secure the resources necessary for it to function, set the agenda, and create the connections to the appropriate city officials and agencies and funders. And support/enable CBOs from affected communities to determine local priorities for neighborhood based work.

All these tasks must be undertaken BEFORE the WG meets in order for it to pursue its three goals (see 1st paragraph).

³ Several organizations from all of these types have already been contacted and have given input into this proposal. Relevant government agencies include DEP, DIMH, HPD, NYCHA, DEC (NY state), DCP, US Parks Service, Mayor's Office of Recovery and Resiliency.

⁴ There are already several models of multi-sector groups working on NYC sustainability and resilience including the NYC Panel on Climate, SRI JB, NYECJA, ... None of their missions aims to have adequate geographic, demographic AND sector diversity to respond to One New York with respect to its implementation. However, we aim to integrate the expertise and experience of the aforementioned to this group—and in no way aim to displace them relative to their jurisdictions or communities.

Testimony by Marc Matsil, The Trust for Public Land before the NYC Council Committee on Recovery and Resiliency December 14, 2015

Good Afternoon. My name is Marc Matsil, and I am the New York State Director for the Trust for Public Land. For more than 40 years the Trust for Public Land, a national non-profit organization with a robust presence in NYC, has conserved land for people to enjoy as parks, playgrounds, gardens and other natural places, ensuing livable and resilient communities for generations to come. More than four million NYC residents now live within a 10-minute walk of a Trust for Public Land park, playground, garden or natural area.

We are very pleased to partner with, and applaud the City of New York on their timely application for a National Disaster Resiliency Competition (NDRC) grant to HUD—which builds on the important work of *OneNYC* (vision 4). In the advent of more severe climate-driven weather events, and recognition by the City and global leaders of the threats and devastating impacts of Sea Level Rise and episodic weather events on our neighborhoods and regional economy, the City is better prepared to address many of the challenges. The role of land conservation and resilient green infrastructure parkland development as buffers that protect our communities and water quality has never been more important. As the Trust for Public Land's Return on Investment Study shows, every \$1 invested on land and water conservation produces a \$7 economic return for New York that supports local businesses and better protects neighborhoods. .

In fact, the Trust for Public Land has a long history of working with the City on a multitude of projects, including open space conservation in FEMA flood zones, greenway development that encourages alternative transportation that reduces the C-footprint, conservation of upstate watershed lands that protects drinking water for 10-million New Yorkers, and the community and student-driven design and construction of more than 70 inner-City Playgrounds. These include award-winning green infrastructure playgrounds, designed and constructed by TPL, in partnership with the NYC Department of Education, School Construction Authority, the Department of Environmental Protection and the community. TPL also works with the Port Authority of NY & NJ to conserve and remediate coastal and flood-prone lands. In 2014, following the conservation of land in NW Staten Island, and in partnership with NYC Parks and the PA, TPL remediated, designed and constructed NYC's first new post-Sandy resilient waterfront park. These new (and older) green infrastructure sites are examples of innovative design that provide significant multiple benefits. Cumulatively, tens of millions of gallons of stormwater are absorbed—and at our waterfront park sites—the new designs incorporate bioswales (with flood tolerant plants), undulating topography, dune buffers, and permeable pavers that help buffer and reduce storm impacts to our neighborhoods. As importantly, the new and enhanced parks provide millions of children the opportunity to recreate in new park spaces, helping to reduce obesity and diabetes—and provide shading through enhanced tree planting that reduces urban heat island impacts and carbon footprint.

The City has brilliantly framed the NDRC application to couple innovative and adaptive engineering, with green infrastructure design technologies. As part of the NDRC process, the Trust for Public Land will undertake Green Infrastructure park

and open space projects that will be capable of managing stormwater, reducing flooding, buffering the vulnerable neighborhoods, and protecting existing infrastructure. Importantly, TPL projects are always completed with robust community input – through its hallmark participatory design and stewardship process. All of our programs provide multiple benefits – from educational programs, to access, to active and diverse recreation opportunities. They are also completed in a timely manner.

TPL recently developed a *NYC Decision Support Tool*, in cooperation with the City, Columbia and Drexel Universities. This web-based GIS tool supports and assesses high priority areas for green infrastructure investment, to reduce the impact and damage on critical infrastructure and socially vulnerable populations. The development of this tool has been funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, a NOAA Crest grant, and private donors. It incorporates research (led by Columbia University, Drexel University, and The Trust for Public Land), and assesses the performance of green infrastructure during Hurricane Sandy and the social resilience aspects of impacted communities. The *NYC Decision Support Tool* will be used throughout the NDRC project in lower Manhattan and two bridges neighborhoods (and elsewhere) to inform strategic site selection and maximize impact of investments. TPL will work with the City and provide services for Coastal Protection and Recreation through Resilient Park Spaces in Lower Manhattan.

Community Engagement and Participatory Design Process. During the NDRC process, TPL will work with the City and engage the communities and students in its notable participatory design process, an integral part of our program TPL engages community residents, students and organizations, as well as local leaders in the design process. The Trust for Public Land leads a 3-month participatory design program that brings community members together with The Trust for Public Land's landscape architects and engineers to design a site that meets the community's unique needs and culture. Once the renovated park or schoolyard is opened, The Trust for Public Land makes a 10-year stewardship commitment to the site by providing tree- and plant-care assistance, environmental education workshops, and grants for after-school programming that help keep the sites safe and vibrant centers of community life.

Design of Resilient Park Spaces. These sites would be capable of absorbing several million gallons of stormwater, thus serving as a retention zone for storm-driven events, while also helping to buffer and protect existing, vulnerable infrastructure. These resilient park spaces that will be designed for lower Manhattan may be similar to the TPL's recently constructed Heritage Park in Staten Island. Green Infrastructure Fitness Zones and playgrounds will be integrated into the design. The multiple benefits to the community are notable.

The Trust for Public Land applauds the City's innovative approach in the NDRC application. The City should be extremely proud of its post-Sandy progress as expressed in *OneNYC*, the NDRC application, commitment to reduce the C-footprint, and the necessary steps that will help to address the very real threats to the City's infrastructure and our neighborhoods. This multi-pronged approach offers the necessary, added protection for our neighborhoods and businesses, protects jobs, and provides multiple benefits for our children. Your support and vision has translated into a more resilient New York City.

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. One NYC Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: MARCY BENSTOCK

Address: CLEAN AIR CAMPAIGN INC,

I represent: 307 7th Ave, Ste 606

Address: NY NY 10001

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Sustainability/Energy Date: Dec 14 '15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Sheila Geist

Address: 100 LASALLE ST NYC 10027

I represent: _____

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: Dec 14, 15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: ANNIE WILSON

Address: _____

I represent: NY Environmental Law & Justice Project

Address: 225 Bway, Suite 2625
New York, NY 10007 - 3094

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

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I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Ahmed Tigani

Address: _____

I represent: Office of Manhattan Borough President

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
OUKSIKHA AN in favor in opposition
ONE NYC

Date: 12/14/2015

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Lisa DeCaprio

Address: 325 West 93rd Street

I represent: NYC 19

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition

Date: DEC 14, 2015

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: ANA PAOLA WHITE

Address: 954 Lexington Ave. #511 NY, NY 10021

I represent: CUNY DIVEST, NSANYS, ^{Int'l} Hispanic Nurse
Association

Address: New York

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: CECILE CORBIN - MARK
Address: 1854 AMSTERDAM AVE NY NY 10031

I represent: WE ACT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: JESSICA ROFF
Address: 595 President St Bklyn 11215

I represent: Catskill Mountain Keeper

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/2015

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Sigi Li
Address: _____

I represent: Chair, Community Board 3,

Address: Manhattan

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/15

Name: Clare Donohue (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: _____

I represent: Sane Energy Project

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12-14

Name: Kim Fraczek (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 250 MOORE ST. #410 BKNY 11206

I represent: SANE ENERGY PROJECT.

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/15

Name: Patrick Robbins (PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 142 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn NY

I represent: Sane Energy Project

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. 090-2015

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Elizabeth Malone

Address: 9715 Ave L Brooklyn 11236

I represent: Brooklyn Long Term Recovery Group

Address: Slump Board

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Roland Lewis

Address: 57 Water Street

I represent: Waterfront Alliance

Address: COMMUNITY ISLANDS I (M)

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Anthony Thomas

Address: 275 7th Ave, 18th Fl NYC, NY

I represent: New York City Central Labor Council

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: CATHERINE McVAY HUGHES

Address: _____

I represent: COMMUNITY BOARD 1 (M)

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: MICHAEL GOLDSTEIN

Address: NY 30 Broad St 30th Fl 10004

I represent: Neighborhood Res of Council District 10

Address: 40 W. 20 St NY NY 10024

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12-14-15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Catherine Skopic

Address: 140 West Broadway NYC 10013

I represent: Citizen - myself

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: ERIC GOLDSTEIN

Address: _____

I represent: Natural Resources Defense Council

Address: 40 W. 20 ST NY NY 10024

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: Jacqueline Espinal

Address: _____

I represent: El Puente

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)
Name: ~~Chris Erikson~~ Chris Erikson w/ Alison Zioga

Address: _____

I represent: IBEW Local 3

Address: _____

◆ Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms ◆

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Daisy Chung

Address: 50 Broadway 29th Fl NYC 10004

I represent: ALIGN

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Brigid Flaherty

Address: _____

I represent: ALIGN

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____
 in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/2015

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Juan Camilo Osonó

Address: 166a 22nd street, Brooklyn, NY

I represent: NYC Environmental Justice Alliance

Address: 166a 22nd street, Brooklyn, NY

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: Dec 14, 2015

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: DR. MICHAEL MEUSER

Address: 243 Collins Ave, Williston Park, NY 11586

I represent: myself

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/19

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Nilda Mesa

Address: _____

I represent: Mayor's Office of Sustainability

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Laurie Schoeman

Address: 4 Whitehall Street

I represent: Enterprise Community Partners

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. 809

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Josh Nachovitz

Address: Downtown Alliance

I represent: _____

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Ling Tsou

Address: _____

I represent: United for Action

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Daniel A. Zavrilli

Address: 253 Broadway, 10TH FL

I represent: Mayor's Office of Recovery + Resiliency

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Mave Mat sil

Address: 666 Broadway, NY NY

I represent: Trust for Public Land

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. X

in favor in opposition

ENV + Resilience Committee
Date: 12-14-15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Alice Slater

Address: 446 E 82 St NY 10028

I represent: NY State Renewal
People's Climate Movement, NYC

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: Dec. 14, 2015

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: ALLISON TUPPER

Address: 526 W 46-1, NYC 10036

I represent: Sierra Club NYC

Address: 1115 Broadway, 11th Floor, NYC 11010

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. One NYC Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 12/14/15

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Lance Jay Brown

Address: 536 LaGuardia Place, New York, NY

I represent: The American Institute of Architects New York -

Address: Design for Risk and Reconstruction
Committee

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. One NYC Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Ilana Judah

Address: 536 LaGuardia Place, New York, NY

I represent: The American Institute of Architects New York -

Address: Committee on the Environment

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: Dec. 14, 2015

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Mark Dunlop

Address: 315 Greene Ave 2B Brooklyn NY

I represent: People's Climate Movement NY

Address: 315 Greene Ave 2B Brooklyn NY