CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS

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Monday, June 13, 2022 Start: 01:08 p.m. End: 02:31 p.m.

HELD AT: HYBRID HEARING - COUNCIL CHAMBERS -

CITY HALL

B E F O R E: HONORABLE ARI KAGAN

CHAIRPERSON

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Joann Ariola
James F. Gennaro
Christopher Marte
Sandy Nurse
Vickie Paladino

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS

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

Nate Grove

Chief of Waterfront and Marine Operations Department of Parks and Recreation

Kevin Burns

Section Chief

Bureau of Wastewater Treatment of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection

Andrew Schwartz

Deputy Commissioner and General Counsel New York City Department of Small Business Services

Demetrius Katehis

Director or Regulatory Compliance
Bureau of Wastewater Treatment of the New York City
Department of Environmental Protection

Anthony Miranda
New York City Sheriff
New York City Sheriff's Office

Robert Markuske Instructor New York Harbor School

Marcel K Student New York Harbor School

Daniel Mundy Vice President Jamaica Bay Ecowatchers

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Roger Gendron
President
New Hamilton Beach Civic Association

Mauricio Gonzalez Instructor New York Harbor School

Anna Sheehan Student New York Harbor School

Arlo Kane Student New York Harbor School

Committee on Resiliency and Waterfronts. I would like

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to welcome each one of you to today's hearing on abandoned boats along the waterfront.

The New York Harbor has a long history of abandoned vessels. Boats are abandoned for many different reasons including structural damage from storms, collisions, and accidental groundings, commercial obsolescence, and the financial burden of maintaining these boats. Once abandoned, these vessels may become navigational and safety hazards, can be a source of environmental contamination, pose a health hazard to those who are near them, may become an attractive illegal dump sites, and may even harm the (INAUDIBLE) quality of surrounding area.

This is the start of what is predicted to be a very active hurricane season. This problem could become even worse. I saw firsthand the state of our water ways and shorelines after Super Storm Sandy including in Coney Island, Seagate, Sheepshead Bay and many other areas in south of Brooklyn and citywide including in Howard Beach, and was involved with the effort to remove some derelict boats and marine debris. We want to ensure that city waterways are there for the public to use and to enjoy, not as a receptacle for garbage.

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The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation estimated that upwards of 500 abandoned boats are located now along the City shorelines, but as recreational boaters, elected officials, and environmental advocates have stated, it is a nearly impossible task to determine the exact number of abandoned boats, partly because there is no single agency that is responsible for their removal. I remember my own efforts, too many agencies involved and sometimes they do not coordinate with each other in these efforts. That's why we need this hearing in the first place. This can cause confusion when determining who to contact to report an abandoned boat issue.

The US Army Corps of Engineers coordinates its wreck removal program with the US Coast Guard and removes wrecked and sunken vessels that pose a hazard to navigation. The US Coast Guard on behalf of the Secretary of Homeland Security can also remove barges from federal waters if this barge is greater than 100 gross tons and is abandoned for more than 45 days. But the Coast Guard generally will not remove these barges unless it is an emergency, or the removal can be done at no cost to Coast Guard.

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The New York State Mitigation Law authorizes the Sheriff to take possession of wreck property in the name of the state, but this authority is primarily directed at the property found within the wrecks, not the vessels themselves.

The New York City Department of Small Business

Services has primary jurisdiction over the city's

waterfront and is authorized to remove any floating

or sunken vessels obstructing a wharf, to sell it, if

it is unclaimed for 40 days, and usually, they're

much more than 40 days, and to destroy or dispose of

unclaimed vessels.

The NYPD Harbor Unit also deals with abandoned boats or boats that have broken away from their moorings. If the boat is derelict and has little value, then the Harbor Unit arranges with Department of Sanitation to have the boat delivered to one of the Department of Sanitation facilities for disposal.

Removing abandoned or wrecked boats is also very, very expensive and can cost \$7,000 or more depending on the type of boat. Some states have a dedicated funding source to pay to remove or dispose these abandoned boats. New York is not one of these states, unfortunately.

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Even with all of these challenges surrounding removing abandoned vessels, agencies at each level of government as well as private citizens and advocacy groups like the American Littoral Society have helped to remove boats and debris from the City's waterways.

The Council and this Committee look forward to continuing this important work to make our City more livable, more beautiful, and more enjoyable. Today, you'll hear Intro number 210 by Council Members Ariola and Brooks-Powers. This bill will require the creation of the Office of Marine Debris Disposal and Vessel Surrendering. Thank God we had this idea and our great colleagues.

We will also hear Intro number 461 by Council
Members Ariola and Borelli. This bill will require
the Department of Small Business Services to create
and maintain a log of abandoned boats and their
locations in the City littoral waters. This bill will
also require the removal of abandoned boats from the
City's littoral waters.

We look forward to hearing from the Sheriff, the
Department of Parks and Recreation, the Department of
Small Business Services, and the Department of
Environmental Protection during today's hearing, and

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working together to help ensure that City waterways are safe and beautiful.

Before we begin, I would like to thank my

Committee Staff, Senior Committee Counsel, Jessica

Steinberg Albin. Thank you so much. Policy Analyst,

Patrick Mulvihill, Senior Finance Analyst, Jonathon

Seltzer and my Legislative and Budget Director, Ather

Tirmizi, for all their hard work putting this hearing together.

I will now turn it over to Council Member Ariola to talk about her bills.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Thank you, Chair and thank you for being a sponsor on this bill as well. Thanks to the hard work and dedication of groups like the Jamaica Bay Ecowatchers, the American Littoral Society, and many others, we've begun to see a renaissance in our waters. On any given day, at Rockaway Beach, you're sure to catch a glimpse of a bottlenose dolphin flipping through the ocean near the shoreline as marine life returns to the area. Water quality is better than it's ever been at any point in living memory and residents and visitors alike are able to engage in our bays and rivers in ways previously thought impossible.

These Intros seek to build upon this rebirth of New York's waterways and ensure that we can continue moving forward to make the City a better, cleaner place for all of us to enjoy.

They would create a brand-new Office of Marine
Debris Disposal and Vessel Surrendering which would
be responsible for coordinating cleanup efforts
across the City, removing abandoned boats, marine
debris from our beaches and our shorelines.
Additionally, this Office would develop programs to
encourage boat owners to dispose of their vessels
responsibly through the City's programs rather than
abandon them as many have had in the past. The City
would then recycle these boats or use them for
educational programs or auction them off, at least
the ones that are in good condition.

520 miles of shoreline around New York City has been plagued with derelict vessels and littered with marine debris for decades. There has been little enforcement in the past and I'm hoping for an Office of, or Division, in the current agency dedicated, or creating an agency, that can deal with this problem and decipher which agency or government purview it

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falls under so that the proper fines for dumping could be given to the owner of the vessels.

I look forward to working with the New York City
Parks Department, the Department of Small Business
Administration, and the Office of the City Sheriff to
create a comprehensive, dedicated program to deal
with the issues that are polluting our waterways.
Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you Council Member
Ariola. I also would like to acknowledge my great
colleagues, Council Member Marte and Council Member
Nurse. Thank you for joining us today.

I would like to now to turn it over to our Committee Counsel, Jessica Steinberg Albin, to go over some of procedural items.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL STEINBERG ALBIN: Thank you,

Chair. I am Jessica Steinberg Albin, Counsel to the

Resiliency and Waterfronts Committee of the New York

City Council. Before we begin, I want to remind

members of the public who are testifying remotely

that you will be on mute until you are called on to

testify, when you will be unmuted by the host. Please

listen for your name to be called. The first panelist

to give testimony today will be from the

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHWARTZ: Yes.

2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL STEINBERG ALBIN: Kevin Burns?

3 SECTION CHIEF BURNS: Yes.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL STEINBERG ALBIN: Okay. Can you just speak into the microphone? I don't know if, we have to register it on the Zoom.

SECTION CHIEF BURNS: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL STEINBERG ALBIN: Thank you.

And Dimitrius Katehis?

DIRECTOR KATEHIS: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL STEINBERG ALBIN: Thank you. You may begin when ready.

SHERIFF MIRANDA: Okay. Good afternoon Chairman Kagan and Members of the Committee for Resiliency and Waterfronts as well as City Council Members that are present. I am Sheriff Anthony Miranda. My testimony today relates to Intro 461 of '22, the role of Navigation Law, article 10 and the City's current practices of marine debris removal.

Intro 461 of '22 would require the City's Department of Small Business Services to create a log of abandoned vessels and their location within the City. The proposed legislation would also require the Department of Finance to the New York City Sheriff's Office to inspect and identify abandoned vessels in

abandoned vessels.

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the City's littoral waters and develop a system to

which Deputy Sheriff assesses and removes these

As I will describe in further detail, Sheriffs in New York state engage in certain vessel recovery operations, pursuant to navigation law. Navigation law, article 10: a subset of vessels and their cargo, referred to as wrecks or shipwrecks, are subject to a detailed state law framework with respect to the salvage under article 10 under New York state law. The state legislature enacted article 10 of the state navigation law in 1941. Article 10 has remained substantially unchanged since that time. Earlier (INAUDIBLE) suggested the predecessor provisions of the law now codified in article 10 date back to 1871. In total, the disposition proceedings of shipwrecks set forth in navigation law appear to have remained substantially the same for the past 150 years.

Article 10 statutory framework includes details regarding the seizing, storing, appraising, advertising, and disposing of proceeds of wrecks. The wreck provisions are indeed archaic, time consuming, and cumbersome. The age in which these types of commercial vessels is operated ended long ago, but

the state legislator ahs not made adjustments to account for the disposal of pleasure vessels, which are much more common today.

Today's pleasure boats have none of the value of the cargo from the time in the legislation conceived. The modern reality has disrupted the equilibrium calibrated by article 10 in which the salvage costs of the sale of a vessel compensated the public for the recovery. However, the Sheriff still is required by law to follow the article 10 statutory framework for the disposal and applicable, for applicable shipwrecks.

Even among cargo vessels, the economics of article 10 appear to be unfavorable for the City. For example, the Office seized the MB, the John B Caddell on December 11, 2012. The Caddell wreck was a 185-foot tanker discovered hard aground on October 29, 2012 in Richmond County as a result of Hurricane Sandy. The Caddell wreck was ultimately sold by the Sheriff pursuant to a court order at a net loss of \$10,501.89. This loss would have been greater in the, if the Coast Guard had not towed the wreck at its own expense as an environmental hazard. The sea tow costs

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2 bored by the Coast Guard were estimated over 3 \$400,000.

If the City, if the City were to seek to expand the range of vessels that the Sheriff must collect, it would require additional resources in order to be successful. The City has facilitated the removal of marine debris from the water bodies within its jurisdiction to provide context, the City as a municipal corporation is the single largest owner of shoreline throughout New York City and handles much of the marine debris that is not removed by the Federal Army Corps of Engineers or private property owners.

Of course this work is dependent on our ability to identify available resources and fudig. In the wake of Super Storm Sandy, the City worked with the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency to secure funding for the removal of maritime debris throughout the five Boroughs. The City was also the single largest recipient of a national competitive grant administered by the United States Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for Sandy related marine debris

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2 removal. This grant allowed the City to complete

3 millions of dollars of marine clean up work citywide.

To speed up work, the City's Department of Parks and Recreation secured a Borough-wide marine debris removal permit from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in 2015 which has enabled the Department of Parks and Recreation and the New York City Department of Environmental Protection to remove over 4,500 cubic yards of marine debris over the last few years. Much of it is located throughout the southern Brooklyn and Jamaica Bay.

A significant portion of this work has been made possible through discretionary funding provided by local City Council Members, for which we are very grateful. In addition, to accomplish this work, the City, via the Department of Citywide Administrative Services, established the City's first ever marine debris removal requirements contract in 2014.

As funding becomes available, the standing contract with predetermined costs and requirements provides and intimate mechanism, and immediate mechanism for any City agency to manage marine debris removals throughout the City as needs arise.

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I want to thank you for the opportunity to speak in front of you and I want to turn it over now to my colleague in the Park Department.

CHIEF GROVE: Thank you, Sheriff Miranda. Um, that was very convenient, uh. You've basically covered my testimony as well, so thank you for that. You've saved me for, uh, more Q and A, but, uh, I think, uh, Sheriff Miranda summed that up well, and, uh, incorporated both our testimonies. So, if there's, uh, anything from SBS, otherwise we look forward to your questions and answers.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: That was good and quick. I also would like, uh, to acknowledge, uh, the presence of my colleague, Council Member and Majority Whip, uh, Selvena Brooks-Powers. I also wanted to give her a chance here to talk about Intro number 210.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you, Chair, and good afternoon everyone. Um, thank you also to Committee staff for facilitating today's hearing. I'm glad to be here, um, to speak in support of the bills we are discussing today. New Yorkers deserve a clean coastline. Our City consists of islands and coastal communities, 75% of Council districts are on the City's shorefront.

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Maintaining a clean waterfront is a universal issue that benefits all of us, impacting our climate, public health, and tourism alike. Councilwoman Ariola and I are proud to represent the Rockaway Peninsula in City Hall. Our districts share Jamaica Bay, a gem among New York's natural preserves.

Unfortunately, there are some bad actors that see the waters of Jamaica Bay as the perfect to abandon their old boats and barges. Some owners just punch a hole in the hull and let the vessel sink. This marine debris is dirty and unsightly and it destroys our local environment. New York needs a better way to keep our marine ecosystems clean.

One of the main issues that my community ahs encountered when trying to remove boats is that the cost and logistical requirements of boat removal can be substantial. And multiple agencies at all levels of government have difficulty coordinating with each other to get the job done. We need to make it easier for boat owners to surrender their boats, but we also need to make it much clearer which agency is primarily responsible for the job.

So, I'm pleased to partner with Councilwoman

Ariola on Intro 210 which will establish an office to

coordinate the removal and recycling of marine debris
from our City's waters and to recommend new programs
for people to surrender their boats for disposal. I
believe this bill is an important step in tackling

6 such a pervasive issue that impacts the environmental

7 wellbeing many of our City's coastal communities, um,

face, all while offering educational opportunities.

I look froward to hearing from the agencies on their perspectives and have a few questions. Um, and ask the agencies to describe the challenges that they currently face in coordinating boat removal. And boat abandonment occurs across the shorelines of all five boroughs. Do the agencies foresee in, any obstacles to implementation like the wide geographic spread of the problem, establishing a central disposal site, or any other issues? And thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you Majority Whip and Council Member, uh, Brooks-Powers. I have a few questions to administration, if you don't mind. So, my first question is about statistics, pure statistics. Do you have an approximate number how many abandoned vessels right now in our City's waterways?

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CHIEF GROVE: Sure, I can speak to that Council Member. Thank you, Chair. Again, I'm Nate Grove, Chief of Citywide waterfront and marine operations for New York City Parks. SO, um, as, as we all know New York City is an archipelago. We've got over 520 miles of linear shoreline here in New York City. That's more than Boston, Miami, Los Angeles, and San Francisco combined.

Um, so, waterway debris finds its way onto our shores on an ongoing basis, particularly after extreme weather events. While there is no singular agency or entity with the resources to consistently track the issue of marine debris citywide, the City does collaborate among its sister agencies, partner groups, as well as our counterparts at the state and federal levels in tracking issues as they arise.

Parks, as stewards of 160 miles or over 30% of
New York City's shoreline, records waterway and
shoreline debris throughout our park system. Our
natural resources group who care for and maintain
many of our natural areas as well as our partner
groups such as Jamaica Baby Ecowatchers, Jamaica Bay
and Rockaway Parks Conservancy, Coney Island Creek
Beautification Project, and the American Littoral

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2 Society report instances of marine debris to us on an ongoing basis for tracking as well.

Finally, we also communicate consistently with our partner agencies at the City, state, and federal levels. We are frequently in contact with US Army Corps, Coast Guard, and the National Parks Service regarding marine debris issues. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation performs some (INAUDIBLE) patrolling for environmental issues as well. We also receive reports from our emergency response agencies, NYPD Harbor Patrol and FDNY Marine Unit. So, there are quite a few eyes and ears out on New York City waterways with whom we remain in frequent contact on these issues.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: So you cannot give approximate number right now?

CHIEF GROVE: Well, um, sure, Chair. We, we get asked that quite a bit. Um, unfortunately most of it's just anecdotal. When you take into account, again.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: But hundreds or thousands? We're talking about hundreds or thousands?

CHIEF GROVE: Uh, when you talk about marine debris, um, you've got thousands of cubic yards of

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debris, of, of debris out there, sure, um, and other large floatables.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: So, I will, so the next question is, if someone notices floating barge or floating vessel for the, for many weeks, months, and sometimes years, what is the next step? Probably calling 311. And then what agency, Parks, Sanitation, Small Business Services, Sheriff? So, what's going to happen next after this call by someone who see, because I was involved myself and it was a very long and tedious process.

CHIEF GROVE: Sure, and I think, uh, Sheriff
Miranda, um, summed it up well, or, or gave some of
the, the landscape out there on our waterways, but,
um, I want to be clear as it relates to our
waterways, it's the US Army Corps of Engineers who's
responsible for responding to any floatables or
obstructions that might pose a hazard to federally
maintained navigation channels.

We also discussed US Coat Guard. They are mandated and have resources to address leaking fuels and oils. Coast Guard, however, does not remove nor dispose of vessels. So while the Army Corps maintains the aquatic highways, as, as it were, um, items

2 outside of the federal channels, on the aquatic off

3 ramps, side roads, driveways are the responsibility

4 fo the property owner. So you'll find City agencies

5 including Parks, Sanitation, and DEP coordinate

6 marine debris removals from all City owned properties

7 when possible, either via existing in-house resources

8 or via private vendor contracting when funding

9 becomes available.

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CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: I would like to acknowledge another, uh, colleague, uh, Council Member Vickie Paladino. She is present online and she's participating in our hearing as well. Um, my next question is like, after vessel is removed from the water, what happens next?

CHIEF GROVE: Sure, um, I can speak to that.

Marine debris and other large floatables once on land need to be properly drained of all oils, antifreeze, and other synthetic fluids. This work must be done while preventing any fluids leaking onto water or land. Marine debris is typically compacted into 30 yard dumpster containers and brought to a DEC certified waste disposal location.

So, do you know approximately how much would it cost to remove one boat and do you know, like, um,

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funding from what agency would be used, uh, again,

Parks and Recreations, Sheriff's Office, Sanitation,

4 cause money involved, so who is paying for this?

CHIEF GROVE: Well, the cost depends on the means and methods that are employed. Like, like I described, much of the debris removal performed by the City is accomplished by in-house labor so the Parks Department and Department of Sanitation, for instance, will, when possible, remove items that are reachable by land. In other instances, for larger items that are not reachable by land and require mobilization of on-water equipment, the City will seek to have the removals performed by a private contract, funding provided.

The cost and duration of the removal efforts are dependent on the scope of the work. For a single item that is lodged on Pelham Bay Park Shoreline and is threatening Orchard Beach swimmers, for instance, Parks can often remove such items with existing inhouse resources.

For a larger cleanup effort, like the One Parks

Natural Resources Group recently completed as part of
the Four Sparrow Marsh Preserve Restoration in Mill

Basin, the work can take many weeks and will often

2 involve outside vendors with specialized equipment.

3 | One project that we, we, uh, teamed up with DEP, uh,

4 | they were the lead agency, uh, was due to a state-

5 mandated environmental benefit project on order of

6 consent which involved the removal and disposal of

7 several thousand cubic yards of marine debris and

8 other large floatables throughout Coney Island Creek

9 and multiple inlets off Jamaica bay several years

10 ago.

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CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: How much is the fine to the owner of the boat, if you can identify whose boat is floating for, for months or maybe years? So, how much is the fine today to this person if you know already the name and you identified who is owner of that floating boat?

CHIEF GROVE: Sure, well, I, I want to be clear, whenever marine debris is discovered, the first thing we do is seek to locate the owner. Uh, if we can locate a registration number, for instance, we seek to identify the owner through the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles. Um, but unfortunately, there are usually complicating factors that render it difficult to find an owner, so including that often people will physically remove any identifying

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2 markings or such markings have just worn off
3 naturally.

Um, so you asked about the fines, on City Park land, for instance, we have our Parks Enforcement Patrol, which can order, um, issue, uh, environmental control board summons, or ECBs and they start at \$1,100 depending on the number of infractions.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Okay, so. So, it looks like a lot of agencies involved, but how many employees are involved in taking away, to remove one abandoned vessel, talking about like five people, 10 people or more?

CHIEF GROVE: Well, take you out into the field at some point and you can get a look yourself. But it really, again, Chair, depends on what the scope of the work is, how difficult the item is to reach.

There's, there's all kinds of, um, factors that you need to take into account, the ecological sensitivity of the area. So, a simple item like I described on, say, on Pelham Bay Park, where our Park's crews can get up there with their wreckers and their packers, hip waders, and drag it off, you know, the shoreline there, uh, that can take maybe four, five, six, six of our crew members to get that off the shoreline.

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Other more delicate work that might, uh, require on water mobilization in ecologically sensitive areas, you can see a crew as big as 12 people, often private vendors working on that sort of, uh, job site.

Out, do you make any outreach to boat owners today so they would know the dangers of abandoning the boat, the price they will pay, that is creates not just inconvenience to everybody, but they will pay hefty fine? DO they know about it? Do you send some kind of notices, information, outreach?

CHIEF GROVE: We do. Um, Parks, and I think that's why I, I tend to be the one speaking the most here, but, uh, um, Parks, you know, we have a dozen plus marinas located citywide. We also have dozens and dozens of kayak launches and human powered boat launches, um, so we're the primary agency providing public boating opportunities here in New York City.

Each year we distribute clean marina and boating best practices to hundreds of our boating permitees.

These materials are also available to the boating public via Park's boating and marina section of our website. We also provide a list of vendors that can

perform marine debris removal and disposal for anyone
who requests it.

So I would like to ask a question to Small
Business Services, because not everybody knows that
Small Business Services is involved in this process,
especially when we are talking about selling these
boats, getting some kind of money, not just spending
taxpayers money, but, uh, selling these boats,
either, uh, eligible to be, to be sold. So, what is
the process? How does it work? How much money a year
for example, uh, Department of Small Business
Services, uh, in revenue bring in to the City of New
York from selling these, uh, boats?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHWARTZ: Uh, thank you

Council Member and Small Business Services certainly

shares the goals here of the clean waterfront. I

would say we have not been in the business of doing

those sales of boats. So, um, you probably know Small

Business Services for, uh, workforce development,

neighborhood and helping small businesses, but there

is this last piece that, uh, we're successor to the,

the old Department of Ports and Trade which was, uh,

dissolved about 30 years ago that left us with a

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2 waterfront permitting process and jurisdiction over

3 city-owned, uh, waterfront property.

And we do have some revenue from the permitting, but it's, uh, through this process, that occasionally we will be made aware of, uh, debris, and we want to assist any way we can. And usually it's by con, uh, contacting our, uh, sister agencies, I think as the Sheriff's testimony, and, uh, Nate Grove has, has made out here, it's a complicated, uh, process.

Um, we certainly have property under management, too. If the property is on it, we'll work with our, uh, property managers at the Economic Development Corporation to address it, much in the way Parks does, and in the same way that, uh, the City does control a lot of the property, whether it's DEP, Sanitation, SBS, Parks, so, as, as, responsible property managers, they will generally address it.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: As you know, Intro number 461 requires Department of Small Business Services to create and maintain a log of abandoned boats and their locations. Would you be able to do so? How difficult is it to, to have this information, you know, like public information, specific log of all

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2 these abandoned boats, I would say inventory of 3 abandoned boats.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHWARTZ: Yeah, that, that would be a new one for us, certainly. Um, you know, certainly we want to assist in, uh, achieving the goals here. Uh, something on the details though of that maintaining that log that we do want to talk further with the other agencies and maybe with Council staff as well as how we can best accomplish the goals of that in terms of, um, you know, how much follow up there is on that type of log, whether it would raise any of the questions that have been laid out under the state navigation law and possibly, you know, don't want it to complicate what we are already doing or, or having more agencies involved in the mix, but.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: But do you support the idea of this main goal of this bill is to, to create such a, a log of abandoned boats and their locations in New York City.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHWARTZ: Chair, we support the overall goal of getting the waterfront clean of this problem. But I don't know yet whether this is, uh, the best thing for it.

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CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: And do you have an idea how much it would cost to do it, like, because, I know it's expensive proposition, but still, you, you, it's much easier to have, much cheaper to, to do everything in order today than to, you know, to create, to create the situation when you cannot say what is going on and where and how much?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHWARTZ: Yeah, that, that would have to assessed in terms of personnel or OTPS and also, I guess it reflects going out into the water a bit which is a capability we don't have at the current time.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you. So, one more question, of course, about Intro 210 which it requires, uh, Mayor to create an Office of Marine Debris Disposal and Vessel Surrendering. Do you support this bill, in general? Do you support this bill?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHWARTZ: Um, well, I'll,
I'll say that it's, um, to, to be frank, it, it's,
it's, uh, it's a bit beyond, the creation of a new
Mayoral Office is a bit beyond the purview of Parks,
the Sheriff's, or SBS, um. We wouldn't be
specifically involved in the establishment of a new

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2 Mayoral office. That said, I'm thinking as you've

3 heard today, we've demonstrated a clear commitment to

4 | this issue, and we look forward to further

collaboration and ideas on how to continue to improve

6 this, on this good work that we're doing.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you. I strongly believe that we need coordination of all agencies and all efforts. It will help tremendously to coordinate not just inside the City of New York but even these federal and state agencies that you mentioned today.

SHERIFF MIRANDA: Coordination is extremely important for all the activities. Again, we are all in keeping with the goals. The goals are very important to clean the waterways. We understand that the, um, the challenges that we're facing, it does require us to, uh, again, we're coordinating as it is on the issues on an ongoing basis, on a case to case basis as they develop. And we'll continue that relationship in building forward.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Okay. So, now I wanted to ask questions about skim boats. So, do you know how, how many skim boats are currently clearing up city's waterways? I saw some of them working in, particularly I saw at Sheepshead Bay. But maybe you

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2 can tell us how many skim boats, I know that not so

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much?

SECTION CHIEF BURNS: Good afternoon. Yeah, we, we have, uh, three skimmer vessels. Uh, one's a 45 foot vessel. The other two are 60 feet, um, that work pretty much seven days a week. Um, we skim, uh, CSO containments, uh, one to two times a week. So, what we have is, uh, 23 dedicated CSO sites, that's, uh, combined two overflows that we boom or have nets at. Uh, and, and this all came about, um, after the ocean dumping ban of the late '80s, early '90s. You know, we, we, we stopped dumping in the ocean in the summer

Um, you know, we have one problem, uh, licked, but there is still is a lot of floatables in the water. So, we did an analysis in the early '90s and we found that if we dedicated, uh, booms at 23 of these sites, we would cover about 83,000 acres of drainage area around New York City. So, uh, since, since '92 when we started, uh, it certainly decreased the amount of floatables that we now capture with the skimmer vessels. Um, I'll say the skimmer vessels don't do open water skimming so much. It's really for

of, uh, '92, was, uh, the end of June '92.

SECTION CHIEF BURNS: No.

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CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: So, clearly not enough.

SECTION CHIEF BURNS: No, no, and, and, they're just dedicated to very small areas, um, you know.

It's a giant waterway system. You know, it wouldn't be enough.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: So, the next question is like already practically answered. How often are these boats are conducting their clean up operations? If you have only three skim boats, so how often can they clean a specific area?

SECTION CHIEF BURNS: So, it depends on the site.

Some sites have more debris than others. Uh, it
depends on, uh, you know, weather, rain fall mainly.

Um, so I, I would say one to two times a week we
would do a cleanup at one of the 23 sites.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Two times a week in one area. SECTION CHIEF BURNS: In all the areas, it would go out twice a week to clean.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Twice a week.

SECTION CHIEF BURNS: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Three skim boats all over the New York City (INAUDIBLE).

SECTION CHIEF BURNS: In, in just in the dedicated 23 CSO sites.

2 CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: You want to add something?

DIRECTOR KATEHIS: Yes, I, I just wanted to, um, make sure we, um confirmed to Council that these are target facilities. The skim boats, uh, the skim boats only target the combined sewer overflow netting or boom sites. These are very specialized vessels as you most probably have seen yourself.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Yes.

DIRECTOR KATEHIS: With really small mouths.

They're not really intended to pick up debris in open water. They're intended to go into the boom, raise their platform, and collect the material that's in the boom itself.

They're also very long vessels. They're 60 foot long vessels, so they're not really maneuverable, so they're very targeted for these CSO facilities to remove those floatables and they've been very effective in terms of targeting their mission.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Uh, do, do you have any statistics? I'm a little bit biased because I'm from southern Brooklyn, and I represent Coney Island, Seagate. How many times did you clean up in Coney Island there, if ever?

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SECTION CHIEF BURNS: There are some sites that, that really do not have any floatables and we're within an agreement right now, uh, with the DEC to remove four booms, uh, within the next year, and we're going to do open water skimming at these sites.

Uh, to answer your question, we, we collected 2,000 cubic yards, uh, up until about 10 years ago and now we're averaging closer to 350 cubic yards. So, uh, the CSOs don't collect floatables like they did in the past and, and, that's for a lot of reasons, mainly the street cleaning is much better now and our catch basins are cleaned, uh, more often so they don't have a chance, uh, for floatables to get out into the waterway.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Have you ever raised this issue with Council, with Mayor, that you need more skim boats than three for New York City?

DIRECTOR KATEHIS: Uh, well, if you'll allow me.

SECTION CHIEF BURNS: Yeah.

DIRECTOR KATHEIS: If you don't mind, Kevin. Um, the, the, the skim boats that we do have are really targeted for the CSO facilities so the number of skim boats, the number of skim boats we currently have are adequate to meet our CSO clean up needs. Um, part of

streams, relatively calm waters.

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the challenge with the, the waters around New York

City, uh, with, um, skimming vessels is that a lot of

these skimming vessels are intended for lakes, or

Uh, we're interesting here in New York that we don't really have those very calm water. We have an estuary environment, and, um, as a result, the, the technologies that are out there right now for skimming large surfaces, are not really applicable to us.

However, we do have an active research and development pilot that we started and we're in the stages of procuring now, to test, uh, these smaller vessels that are far more maneuverable and can attempt to collect material, that, as you can imagine, collects because of current, because of the wind, in specific areas where these larger vessels, uh, cannot even enter those spots. So, we look forward to telling you more as, uh, this, uh, pilot program matures.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Got it. Probably last question. So, if someone see abandoned boat floating in, in any of the waterways in New York City and the person calls 311, what's, what's happening with this

2 call? Does it go to Parks and Recreation? Does it go

3 to Sheriff's? Where, if person calls 311 to say, "Oh,

4 I see a floating, old, abandoned boat," what's

happening next?

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CHIEF GROVE: Not to usurp our friends at DEP, but I tend to be the recipient. Even on the train ride over, I was getting an email from southeast Bronx.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Oh.

CHIEF GROVE: Where we've done some work up there.

Um, so, they, they, um, ultimately 311 knows, and I

do encourage the public to call 311, um, the

appropriate City agency, the property owner, it gets

routed to them. More often, it probably gets routed

to Parks, um, and then we can work wit hour

counterparts at the appropriate City agency to, uh,

look into the issue.

I also want to say, while we're in the, the public messaging, uh, domain, if it is, if it does seem to be a navigation risk, I'm also going to point out, again, Army Corps. They are, they are great partners in this, even if it isn't immediately, but it could present a risk if it were to come loose, they can be responsive. And then DEC has a 24 hour, uh, emergency hotline, for any things in our

3 as well.

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CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you. I would like to give a chance to my great colleagues to ask question is you want.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: So, Council Member Ariola, please.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Thank you. I'd also like to thank Council Members Nurse, uh, Council Member Marte, and Council Member Paladino for signing on to this bill as well. 25 Council Members in all, thus far, have signed on with Majority Whip Powers and myself as co-sponsors. That's how important this, this bill is to our waterways and to our City.

Um, Sheriff, you mentioned, you mentioned navigational law article 10. So, to anyone of your knowledge, has the City ever reached out tot eh state to make revisions to the state navigation law that would allow the state to delegate municipalities to do the work? I'll take that as a no.

SHERIFF MIRANDA: No.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Okay. From what I'm hearing, each of you have a responsibility for the

2 waterways. Each of you has your own part in making

3 | sure that those waterways are cleaned, maintained,

4 enforced, and logged, even though some may not be

5 doing it, you're still currently getting funding to

6 be attentive to those waterways. Would that be a yes

7 or a no?

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I know Parks does that. Nate, we've worked together on projects and I want to thank you for the work that you do. I know a lot falls on you. So, Sheriff's Office, DEP, Small Business Services, you are receiving funding because you are responsible for your portion of those waterways.

CHIEF GROVE: Well, uh, thank you, um,

Councilwoman Ariola, um, and I, I do want to

underscore how appreciative we are for the assistance

we have gotten from Council. Um, your predecessor,

yourself, uh, it's, it's really been a boost to our

ability to get out there when we can find some of

that funding available.

But I, but I want to be clear, um, and I think I can speak for my colleagues here, uh, when you say we've received funding, it's, again, we, we, I think we deliver good results with the resources we have.

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I, I mentioned a lot of the in-house labor that we deploy to these sites.

Um, when you see big scale projects happen, it's usually through federal funding. Hurricane, Hurricane Sandy, of course, was an instance, and, and, uh, Sheriff Miranda mentioned the, the NOAA competitive grant that we won lion's share for. So, um, we really try and use whatever resources are available. We think we do good work with that, with those resources, and we appreciate the partnership with Council throughout this as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Alright, but although funding, that, well, takeaway funding, budgeted.

You're budgeted, all your different agencies are budgeted for your portion of the responsibility to take care of the waterways, and yes, the Council has been, uh, generous with discretionary money, which is the whole reason why we wanted this to become a dedicated program, so this way, you would, you would have the necessary capabilities.

So, although no one from the agencies have reached out to the state about navigation law, does anyone know if there's anything that prohibits the City from, from, from forming a vessel turn-in

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2 program? Is there any law that prohibits us from 3 doing that?

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CHIEF GROVE: Uh, I, I do want to, I do want to say that, you know, with respect to, to Sheriff Miranda's role, I, I don't think he's been, he's been part of any conversations at the state level, nor have I. But I don't, I don't want to characterize or speculate on what current administrations or previous administrations, how they may or may not have engaged the state level on this. So, I just want to be clear.

I would imagine at some point, um, at a, at a legislative level, this issue has been discussed. Uh, no one here, unfortunately, has been part of those conversations. But I want to, I want to at least speak for, for Parks Department, we are happy to be part of any discussions at that level. Um, I just don't want to speculate or, or speak for the administration or any previous administration.

Um, to your, to your second question, uh, Council Member, look, um, you know, in, in my involvement on the waterways, and, uh, working directly with the public, um, the boating public, uh, almost on a daily basis, I, I face this issue a lot, where people run into, um, the challenge of maintaining a boat. The

boats tend to be the last thing people get in good

times and the first thing they get rid of in bad

times. Uh, it's, it's, um, as we've testified, it,

it's, it's a complex issue. It touches many agencies

6 and many parties.

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Uh, we're certainly, the, the idea of, uh, a vessel turn-in program, there's nothing in New York state like that. Would it be a benefit to the public when they're struggling to maintain these things rather than have them, you know, end up in our waterways, potentially reduce that? Sure, it would. Uh, but again, you know, it, it, it has its complexities. It has its nuances. So, we are, we're certainly supportive of proactive measures, such as the ones we've been taking to date. I think anything that helps our waterways should be explored, should be discussed. Um, and like any project, the more tools in the toolbox, the better. And we're always looking for ways to improve our operations and deliver better customer service.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Right. But, maybe, uh.

[BEEPING] It's okay. So, just, just, um, and if
anyone does know, I mean, is there anything that
prohibits us? Perhaps that's something that we need

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2 to look into with Counsel to see if anything that
3 prohibits us.

SHERIFF MIRANDA: I just wanted to say one thing.
COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Performing of that.

SHERIFF MIRANDA: We get no funding for the waterways and that project. We get involved in very particular circumstances, the Sheriff's department is getting involved, so we don't receive any additional funding for any project on the water. But there are specific things in the law that require the intervention of the Sheriff's department when it comes to, uh, the vessels and shipwrecks.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: So, it is part of your responsibility, then?

SHERIFF MIRANDA: For a very particular part of the navigation law. Because of the way it's written, we have a particular role to play only in those circumstances. But we don't get any funding for, uh, waterways whatsoever.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Okay. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KAGA: Thank you, Council Member
Ariola. It looks like we also can play a role in
pushing, uh, state legislature, Governor, to allocate
funding for, more funding for this purposes, you

testimony, uh Army Corps is really the primary go to.

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2 But when it falls to the local property owner, it's 3 typically the City.

So, in the spirit of, uh, us feeling like we have the obligation to mitigate any environmental or public safety risks, we, we, we mobilize to our shorelines and, uh, and remedy these situations to the extent we have, uh, the resources to do so.

COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Um, in that statement, also kind of underscores the challenge that I've seen first-hand. Like, right now, there's a barge in Far Rockaway that actually is my viewpoint out of my own window that I get a lot of calls about it from the community, and we have literally attempted to engage the state, the Corps, the Army Corps of Engineers. Um, all levels of local government locally are working together, but it just seems like a lot of finger pointing from the agencies.

So, the intent behind this bill is to help better streamline that process, to have a, uh, much more expedient response to these barges and, and boats in the waterway that's abandoned. So, um, I'm interested in understanding a little bit deeper, like, what those challenges you foresee in the coordination of

2 | that, because, I think, the intent with the bill

3 | would pretty much create this Office that would

4 triage these matters, and where it's a City matter,

5 handle it, obviously, and then working across the

6 different agencies.

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CHIEF GROVE: So, um, I don't want to steal from the Sheriff's thunder, but, um, again, as, as Sheriff Miranda, you, mentioned in his opening testimony, ultimately, you know, we, we're, we're, we're still, um, bound by these somewhat anachronistic navigation laws at the state level. Um, that's just, that's just the reality. We're certainly open to discussions on these topics.

You just hit upon it as well, uh, Councilwoman.

I've been on some of those calls. I know the Vernam

Barbadoes barge is, um, it's, it's a challenge. Uh,

we agree with you. Uh, you've got, uh Coast Guard

involved. You've got Army Corps, state DEC on an

environmental level. SO, um, our waterways, I, I'm

going to steal from, from your, your colleague, are,

are, are, experiencing a renaissance like we haven't

seen. Uh, I think as we continue to discuss these

issues and look at solutions, we are going to

continue to see improvements in these areas.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. And, um, okay. So, I look forward to working with the various agencies on this, and we hope to get some of these barges out of the water, uh, sooner than later. Thank you.

CHIEF GROVE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you, Majority Whip, thank you. So, it looks like, uh, we are wrapping up our testimony from administration. I would like to thank each one of you for your testimony. It was very educational and very useful, and I hope it, it shows to the public and to each one of us, what should be done to make sure that our waterways are much cleaner than today. Everybody has a job to do. Thank you.

CHIEF GROVE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: So now I would like to turn to public testimony, the public testimony. So, I have some folks who came in person. I'm very glad that today they have this opportunity, uh, to do it in person. So, I would like to give a chance to speak. By the way, for every person who wants to testify today, thank you so much. Thank you. Thank you.

So, every, uh, panelist who wants to speak now, will be given three minutes to speak. Uh, correct,

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2 three minutes to speak. So, I would like to call

3 Robert, uh, Markuske, New York Harbor School. Uh,

4 okay, before you speak, I want everybody to come

5 also, uh, Marcel Kernizan, also, please. Anybody

6 else, also? No, that's all. Two people. Okay. This

7 | way we will save your time and our time. You will be

8 able to testify. Okay. So, I would like Robert

9 Markuske from New York Harbor School to testify. You

10 have three minutes, please.

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MISTER MARKUSKE: Yeah. Uh, the Committee on Resiliency and Waterfront, uh, good to see you. Uh, some of you, I have seen before. Uh, my name is Robert Markuske. I teach marine affairs, policy, and advocacy at the New York Harbor School. Uh, the course I facilitate, uh, studies our natural resources and human's impact on said resources with the end goal of students creating a sustainable solution to complex intersections of the environment, culture, and the economics.

I am speaking in support of 210, uh, specifically in support of the last section: coordinate with, promote organizations and volunteer groups involved in removing marine debris from the City's beaches and shores. In addition, I head a lot about, uh, debris

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debris in the first place.

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we can see today. We didn't really talk about much
that we couldn't see. Uh, so I also believe that
should be a focus as well. Um, in addition, uh,
thinking about the behavior on land which causes

So, my recommendation is this, uh, all across the City, specifically where I teach, uh, we have young people collecting data, creating solutions to facilitate the success of bills like this. Uh, literally, uh, you have a community of young scientists, advocates, and future policy makers, uh, doing this work already. I ask that City Council consider, uh, consulting stakeholders that have no other vested interest in making this work but for the environment, creating STEM education, and creating cultural and social equity. We have the duty to listen to young people doing the work of adults, nonetheless, the problems they inherit. Moreover, often done before the government takes any action.

Governor's Island is in development of a climate, uh, solution center. I say this bill would be a perfect addition to this development. Implementing this law using the physical and intellectual infrastructure of Governor's Island and New York

Harbor School has endless potential to engage the community and institutions already doing this vital work.

Over the last few years, I've attempted to partner with government agencies and the Council Members. It's proven difficult for a variety of reasons. I do understand the complicated process this holds, but I urge New York City Council, agencies, to reevaluate the capacity to have young people beside them doing the work, uh, and engaging the public.

As I read my testimony, one could argue I am selfishly trying to take resources for my institution, uh, to do a pilot program. What I am saying is this, since the students at New York Harbor School do this work, Governor's Island is building a climate solution center, one would argue the stars are aligned, and that's a perfect place, uh, to have this office.

Uh, thank you for your time. Also, I'll end with this. Uh, it seems that coming to hearings and testifying at hearings with, alongside my students, is becoming a great alternative, uh, to the classroom. So, you'll be seeing us frequently.

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CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you so much. As I understand, you were talking about students, correct? So, we're talking about Marcel Kernizan, your student at New York Harbor School. Welcome.

MISTER KERNIZAN: Uh, thank you and good afternoon Members of the Committee of Resiliency and Waterfronts. My name is Marcell Kernizan. I'm one of, I'm a student of marine affairs. I'm one of Rob's students. And I came to speak in support of number 210.

From my experience at the Harbor School, it has come to my attention that the amount of marine debris in the Harbor is astounding. From bottles to ship lines to hypodermic needles and endless pieces of pack, of Styrofoam. Thankfully, we do have some students that are part of harbor School after school club picking up some of this stuff, and writing data on it. But, unfortunately, it's not enough.

The amount of debris will most likely just keep rising and washing back up on New York City shores especially as sea levels rise due to climate change. By creating an Office of Marine Disposal, it could begin to change this crisis and begin to control the amount of debris in the Harbor, bring our city a

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little bit closer to where it belongs, a world leader in sustainability.

Many people are invested in restoring the Harbor and starting from scratch would be silly. Governor's Island is, Governor's Island has the space and the people to complete all sections of this local law. Students, teachers, island partners, are, are already heavily engaged in this work. There is an afterschool club that has been working on collecting marine debris since March and collecting data on said debris.

This law can enhance STEM education, job creation, and community building, and also engage our most important stakeholders, the youth engaged in scientific research and political advocacy. Even non-profits like Earth Matter and Beam Center can help facilitate art repurposing projects. In addition, this will aid ideas for recycling.

New York Harbor School has seven CTE programs and several of them are engaged in sustainability and cleaning our City. Thus far, an implementation would both benefit our City and its educational pathways.

Even nonprofits like Earth Matter and Beam Center, among many of our other partners, can help facilitate

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2 are and repurposing projects. You have organizations
3 doing this work. Invest in them and pass the law.

I have quote, "coordinate with and promote organizations that and volunteer groups involved in removing marine debris from the City's beaches and shores." This is the most important part of the law, at least to me, anyway. Working with the community and having stakeholders who will make this a success.

My testimony may seem like we are trying to get exclusive rights to fund a pilot program. What I am saying is that over, all over the City you have youth and nonprofits doing this work. It would be wise to consult them and consider Governor's Island as a testing ground for doing initial work. Thank you for your time and consideration.

COUNCIL MEMBER KAGAN: Thank you so much. Council Member?

COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: I just wanted to say I represent the Harbor School in my district and they do phenomenal maritime work, uh, whether it's with the Billion Oyster Project, or even, uh, with reusable and recycling compost with Earth Matters, and so, they would be a great partner with any City agencies to help us, not only pass this legislation,

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- 2 but once it's enacted to work in partnership with
- 3 City. Uh, so, I agree with what they said and I'm,
- 4 I'm a supporter of their initiative in this. Thanks.
- 5 CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you, Council Member 6 Marte. Thank you very much.
 - COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: We appreciate the work that you do.
 - CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: And thank you for your testimony
- 11 COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: Thank you.
 - COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: And I think you have some more that are virtually going to testify.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Yes. In person is much better, of course. And I can say that, um, I often attend events, uh, in my district, in Coney Island, in Kaiser Park, we have Coney Island Creek, that, uh, Congressman Hakeem Jeffries is pushing, advocating to, to make as a superfund from federal government and I see very often young students from all over the City coming, trying to clean up both Park and Creek but Creek is like, Coney Island Creek is, uh, like decades, you know, like, of, uh, neglect, I would say. A lot of stuff is on the bottom, and it requires a lot of money and a lot of efforts by many agencies

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2 to clean up Coney Island Creek, including federal
3 government.

I would like to come back to some, uh, (primary school) registered for our hearing. This time (INAUDIBLE), so I would like to give a chance to speak to Daniel Mundy, Jamaica Bay Ecowatchers. Your time.

VICE PRESIDENT MUNDY: Hello, can you hear me?
CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Yes.

VICE PRESIDENT MUNDY: Okay. Thank you very much, uh. Appreciate the opportunity to testify. Um, and I'll try to keep it brief. My name is Dan Mundy. I'm the vice president of Jamaica Bay Ecowatchers. We're the longest serving not for profit working to preserve and, uh, protect Jamaica Bay. We were formed in 1998 when we had a major issue going on in the Bay with water quality and we brought a Clean Water Act lawsuit against the City which ended up being the nitrogen agreement. This is a massive, \$100 million agreement with the City of New York to make them bring the four treatment plants in Jamaica Bay up to speed. DEP's done a fantastic job with that.

Much of the clean-up that went on in Coney Island Creek with DEP, and it was mentioned before, was a

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2 side note to that, when they were, uh, imposed a consent order by the DEC.

When we started to restore the wetlands and build out the loss of marsh that we had here with some of those funds, we started to notice this marine debris issue. Marine debris for us, is defined as very large items. We do cleanups, but this beyond the ability to do a normal clean up. This is large issues like boats and docks and floats that need cranes and, and big equipment to remove.

At the time, in 2004, 2008, between that period of time, we created a volunteer program to remove these large items. And we would go out with chainsaws and tow boats that we would hire and we would drag these boats over tot eh National Park Service, uh, hangar, uh, they have an airplane ramp over there, and they agreed to tow those boats up. We removed 300 boats that way. It's the most that's ever been done in a voluntary program. It's extremely intensive, and labor intensive and became almost too much.

At that time, Congressman Anthony Weiner stepped in with funding and said, "This is a great program, but I'm going to fund it." And he did, so we backed out. When the funding dried up, there was no program

2 left in place, and Parks Department, and US Parks

3 Department, National Parks Department, did not want

4 to reengage with this volunteer program because of

5 | the fact that debris was ending up in Floyd Bennett

6 Field and they thought it was going to be a, uh,

7 hindrance there for the kayakers. So, nothing

8 happened.

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After Hurricane Sandy, and I live in Jamaica Bay. I've been a resident of Broad Channel, the only inhabited island, uh, within Jamaica Bay, for 57 years. We had thousands and thousands of boats and docks and oil tanks and gas tanks out on the islands and shorelines. We worked with the American Littoral Society to document them. We didn't know how to get them removed.

To the question posed by the Chair before, if you call 311, for 99% of these vessels, nothing will happen. I've worked with the Corps of Engineers for 25 years. I've gotten two boats removed. They don't want to get involved with it. I don't really see a role for SBS, or the Marshall Service in here, although history points to their involvement many years ago when there was a reason for it.

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We wanted to remove these vessels. I have thousands of pictures of huge boats and floats on these islands. We reached out to Councilman Ulrich, Councilman Constantini, and they became aware of the fact that the answer to the question is, of who addresses this, is no one. It's mind boggling to me that we're out doing oyster restoration, and wetland restoration.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: You, you can finish, yes.

VICE PRESIDENT MUNDY: Okay, I'm sorry. So, it, it, there is no one. So, the Councilman then said, "Well, how do we do it?" So, Nate Grove has a fantastic program, it, with this contract that he has that allows us, if we put money into it, to pay per linear foot to remove these vessels. And we did that with the Councilman three times and then when Councilwoman Ariola came on board, we explained it to her and she jumped right in. And I've, I've met with, uh, Councilwoman, uh, Selvena Brooks, who's a big advocate for the waterfront as well, and we, we are very aware of this giant barge that's out there.

So, so we should build on the success that we have. In my view, and work to see that we could

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That's an environmental justice issue. That's disgusting to see that's in the water down there and it needs to be addressed, but we could address the entire City has this problem. I fly over the City on a regular basis as Battalion Commander for the New York City Fire Department. My role at times is to fly in a helicopter. The north shore of Staten Island, it's amazing. It's a graveyard of vessels that are out there.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you. Thank you so much for your testimony. Thank you so much.

VICE PRESIDENT MUNDY: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you very much.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARIOLA: And Dan, I'd just like to thank you for your partnership and the partnership of the Jamaica Bay Ecowatchers.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you. Thank you.

2 VICE PRESIDENT MUNDY: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you. So, the next panelist is, uh, Juliana Ventresca, Riverkeeper.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time will begin.

MS VENTRESCA: Thank you, Chairman Kagan and Members of the Committee on Resiliency and Waterfronts, for your leadership and concern in addressing the pressing issue of abandoned boat and watercraft disposal and for the opportunity to testify on behalf of Riverkeeper. I'm Juliana Ventresca. I'm a legal intern for Riverkeeper.

Riverkeeper is a member supported watchdog organization dedicated to protecting and restoring the Hudson River from source to ssea and safeguarding drinking water supplies through advocacy rooted in community partnerhipsh, science, and law. We appreciate the Committee's attention to the issue presented by abandoned vessels along the waterfront. This situation demands action in order to remedy the economica and ecological impact that these abandoned vseesels are causing for New York's waters and surrounding communities.

Riverkeeper has had difficulty garnering attention and resources to remove marine debris in

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the apsty and we fully support the enactment of both

Intros 210 and 416 to decrease navigation hazards and

improve water quality of local waterways.

These watercraft can range from small dinghys to much large commercial crafted fishing vessels with steel hulls, and even large bulk goods transport barges. Unattended boats and barges can be dangerous and damaging as they have the potential to destroy habitats, leak pollutants, and present a hazard to human health and safety.

Abandoned vessels in the City have been a hazard to boat travel, making navigation especially dangerous when the abandoned vessels are submerged and difficult to see beneath the water or when they were left afloat in the navigational channel.

Abandoned boats and barges are also a significant source of pollution, releasing plastics, heavy metals, oil related hydrocarbons, and other pollutants in the water. Certain chemicals and materials used to construct, protect, or ... the vessels pose health risks when disturned or whent hey become airborne.

These chemicals also have the potential to contaminate local sediment, interstitial waters, and

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the water column. And ultimately, they can harm
important species in the ecosystem. Removing these
structures would provide numerous environmental and
community benefits essential to maintaining the

6 health and safety of New York's waterways.

In the past, Riverkeepers had difficulty betting abandoned barges removed. In 2015 and 2017, we mounted removal efforts that led to a lot of agency finger pointing and no clear path to getting these removed. Therefore, legislative clarity is important in this instance. These situations can take years to remedy as a result of the complicated legal framework posing an unnecessary burden on City Officials and community members in effecting swift removals.

Clearly, the situation demands legislation that will aid the process of removing abandoned vessels.

There are already numerous abandoned barges and boats impeding navigation and actively contributing to pollution. It is essential that the City Officials develop effective programs for dealing with these vessels quickly, without unnecessary legal hurdles.

Therefore, Riverkeeper enthusiastically supports the passage of Intro 461 and Intro 210. Thank you for your consideration of Riverkeeper's testimony. We

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marine debris.

look forward to continuing to work with you to ensure that New Yorkers' health and waterways are protected against the effects of abandoned boats, barges, and

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you so much, Juliana
Ventresca. Thank you very much for your work and for
your testimony. So, the next speaker is panelist, is
Roger, uh, Gendron, the New York Hamilton Beach Civic
Association, the New Hamilton Beach Civic
Association.

PRESIDENT GENDRON: Thank you very much. Thank you everyone. My name is Roger Gendron the President of the New Hamilton Beach Civic Association and I'm speaking today in support of Intro 210, a local law to create a marine debris disposal and vessel surrendering office.

So, imagine you're driving down the highway, littered with broken down vehicles, spread willy nilly all across the roadway. This is the exact situation in and around waters, New York City waters such as Jamaica Bay and all throughout the City. The abandoned and sunken boats we see in these areas are more than just an eyesore. The environmental effect they cause may not be measured for quite some time.

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The proposed legislation that would create the Office of Marine Debris Disposal and Vessel Surrendering would be a great step forward in helping keep our waters safe for the boating community to enjoy and to keep the push going for cleaner and healthier waterways throughout the City, most especially our beaches where debris can wash up along the shore and, as it's seen right now.

To have an office that would be responsible for disposing of abandoned vessels while at the time developing a program to encourage owners to dispose of their boats through the City rather than abandon them in the water, is a win for everyone who enjoys boating or swimming at the beach.

We are all aware that the boats constructed using various synthetic materials and solutions, and in time, many of them leak chemicals to create a toxic environment. Here are a few examples. Cleaning agents, like detergents, accumulate in the sediment which are broken down by, by microorganisms. These reduce the oxygen content in water, impairing wildlife growth. Battery acid easily dissolves in water, increasing an environment's natural acidity or alkalinity, and most marine wildlife requires a

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2 specific pH, and challenging, and changing that level
3 can decimate an entire region.

Oil, gasoline, and other fuel products affect wildlife in dozens of ways from killing environments outright, to causing cancer, birth defects, and behavioral changes to both aquatic and human life.

Zinc, copper, and other metals that make up the boats can chip off and dissolve in water, and they are impossible to remove from the environment that they contaminate. When ingested, they can decimate marine life and, and plants.

When abandoned vessels decompose, they release these substances and more substances that can destroy natural environments such as marshes and marine forests, which are natural defenses that coastal communities like mine rely on to protect us from coastal storms. Without this protection, we are endangering humans in these areas.

It's a simple scenario. Someone owns a boat. They decide it costs too much money to maintain it, to keep it docked, so they set it free. They just let it float out, because they figure it'll sink and it'll become a reef and they've managed to convince themselves that this is good. But we all know that it

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Yes. Please.

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MISTER GONZALEZ: Okay, I have two students with me and I'm going to ask them to present first and if there's a little bit of time, then, uh, I'm going to jump in. I work at the Harbor School, and I'm going to introduce to you Anna Sheehan and Arlo Kane.

MS SHEEHAN: Hello Chairman. Sorry. Um, my name is Anna Sheehan and I'm a junior at the New York Harbor School within the Marine Biology and Research Program. I work as a junior leader and analyst with the Harbor SEALs, the civic science afterschool program. I am testifying in favor of the Intro number 210 bill.

Our current project within Harbor SEALs is the RIP RAP project, a data-oriented, a data-collection and environmental clean up procedure. The goal of the project is to gain a data-oriented understanding of the trash that washes up on Governors Island's rocky coast.

We have developed methods for cleaning, collecting, organizing, and storing samples compiled. This includes weighing the samples, classifying the materials and later, disposing of them. This project originated through a collaborative effort between the Harbor SEALs and Earth Matter. After years of

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noticing the overwhelming amount of debris on

Governors Island, students took initiative to clean
and record debris washed up on this historic land
sights border.

Without an accessible office to organize

(INAUDIBLE) and to collect marine debris and without strict enforcements of laws, waste will continue to wash up on our shore and will be detrimental to the health of our Harbor and surrounding inhabitants.

Since Harbor SEALs began collecting debris one to two times a week in March, we have been overwhelmed by the amount of debris, especially white foam and plastic. The time and the resource of this, resources of this project, only allowed for a minimal amount of Governors Island to be searched for debris, and the tide often affected whether or not debris could be picked up.

Keeping my last statement in mind, it is critical to realize that hundreds of plastic bottles, thousands of pieces of foam were found, and hundreds of plastic (INAUDIBLE) floating by. It's disturbing that marine debris continues to be a plastic issue, but I can confidently say that it is through this law that environmental education can be promoted and that

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New York Harbor can get (INAUDIBLE) closer to being restored. Thank you for your time.

MISTER KANE: Good afternoon. My name is Arlo

Kane. I am a junior in the Marine Biology Research

program at Harbor SEALs after, at Harbor SEALs

afterschool program at New York Harbor School. I work

in communications and data analysis for the marine

RIP RAP project. I am speaking in support of Intro

number 210.

In my experience collecting and organizing marine debris as a part of the Harbor SEALs RIP RAP project, we have encountered the result of an excessive and unjust (INAUDIBLE) waste from government and independent property, for example fishing boat lines, (INAUDIBLE) apparatus, and branded cups and bags. Without the creation of an office responsible for marine debris disposal, there will be an alarming increase in trash washing up on New York shores.

One of the most overwhelming categories of debris the Harbor SEALs managed, or measured were boat lines. These boat lines, boat and fishing lines can be very harmful to local ecosystems and animals. For example, one piece of debris found, was a dead bird wrapped in fishing line.

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However, above all else, it's important to pay attention to the kind of debris we cannot see with our own eyes. Microplastics will affect the Harbor's ecosystem on a fundamental level and will continue to be introduced along with marine debris like ropes, single use plastic bags, and other single use plastics are in our Harbor.

Through the marine biology research program, we have found that microplastics.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: You can finish the sentence. You can finish.

MISTER KANE: Thank you.

MS SHEEHAN: Thank you.

MISTER KANE: Uh, through the marine biology research program, we have found that microplastics outnumber phytoplankton (INAUDIBLE).

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you so much. And thank you for being such tireless and passionate advocates for our marine lifes, for our waterways, for our environment. Thank you.

MS SHEEHAN: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you. So, now I want to,
I would like to, uh, turn over to our, uh, Counsel to
our Committee, Jessica Steinberg Albin.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL STEINBERG ALBIN: Thank you,

Chair. If we have inadvertently missed anyone that is registered to testify today and is yet to have been called, please use the Zoom raise hand function and you will be called in the order that your hand has been raised.

Seeing none...

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Mauricio, excuse me. Mauricio Gonzalez has his hand up.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL STEINBERG ALBIN: Oh. Thank you. Mauricio Gonzalez, you may begin when the Sergeant calls time.

MISTER GONZALEZ: Did they call time?

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: I saw him before.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL STEINBERG ALBIN: Oh.

MISTER GONZALEZ: Okay, so I'm just going to dig in here. We thank you and the Council for doing the hard work of keeping our democracy and great city alive and healthy. My name is Mauricio Gonzalez and I have marine biology at the Urban Assembly New York

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2 Harbor School and the Frederick Douglass Academy 3 since 2001.

I started teaching in New York City to do the heavy lifting of empowering the next generation of environmental stewards and change the culture of excess and disposability that has plagued the natural environment and City for the last century. Our students monitor the Harbor for contaminants such as microplastics and their impact on plankton. We're literally eating our fashion as the microplastics go up the food chain. They monitor chemicals int eh water. They recover marine debris washing up on the shores of Governors Island, and much, much more.

The ocean has a really strange way of covering up all of our debris. We do the impossible work of teaming up with dozens of organizations in these endeavors while preparing our scholars for college and career. What better hope for a young person than to be able to make a difference in their world so that they can have hope and a reason to look forward to their own futures. We deeply believe in our work and the role of our City as a beacon of responsible business and environmental stewardship for the world.

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I ask the City Council to consider in addition to the aforementioned initiatives and resolutions which I support, one, to consider adding the term externalities to the list of terms and setup a vehicle by which to study how to tackle to issue of marine debris from this perspective. In other words, once debris is found and we can identify the producers, you may want an avenue by which to approach them to become a visible part of the solution. Handing of externalities to the public or the government in the form of volunteer work and other measures, does, is insufficient to change the tide.

And two, to address the assumption that consumers are knowledgeable and capable on their own to dispose of all the forms of waste that run off into our waters every second of the day. Dedicating resources to public outreach for the creation of campaigns and signage that strengthens consumer responsibility would be critical for such an office.

So, we look forward to the creation of the Center for Climate Solutions on Governors Island so we can take our City and region to the next level of climate

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CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you so much.

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MISTER GONZALEZ: So, thank you all for hearing this testimony and for a clean Harbor.

CHAIRPERSON KAGAN: Thank you so much. So, I would like to, um, make my closing remarks. First of all, I would like to thank, uh, all members of administration for appearing today, testifying, informing the public about this important topic of making sure we have clean waterways, clean, beautiful, and safe.

I also would like one more time, to praise my amazing colleagues. Majority Whip Brooks-Powers, Council Members Ariola, Marte, Nurse, Paladino for participating in hearings today.

I also would like to thank our Senior Committee

Counsel Jessica Steinberg Albin, Senior Policy

Analyst Patrick Mulvihill, Senior Finance Analyst

Jonathon Seltzer, and my Legislative and Budget

Director Ather Tirmizi for all their hard work to

prepare, to put together, to support in the hearing.

The, in conclusion, I would like to say that it's a goal for everyone, and it looks like, uh,

COMMITTEE ON RESILIENCY AND WATERFRONTS everybody's in favor of, uh, this new bill that my colleagues are introducing. I'm talking about Intro number 210 and 461, uh. It will approve our coordination between City agencies and elected officials, between City and state and federal agencies. As everyone suffered, we live in a beautiful city in the capital of the world and we have so many miles of waterways and we all have responsibility to make sure gain, they are clean, beautiful, and safe. So, I would like to thank each one of you for participating in today's hearing and I would like to close this hearing. [GAVEL]

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



Date July 20, 2022