CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS

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Tuesday, March 7, 2023 Start: 10:45 a.m. Recess: 1:20 p.m.

HELD AT: COMMITTEE ROOM, CITY HALL

B E F O R E: James F. Gennaro, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Jennifer Gutiérrez Robert F. Holden Julie Menin Lincoln Restler

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

Rohit Aggarwala Commissioner NYC Dept of Environmental Protection

Joseph Murin
DEP Chief Financial Officer
NYC Dept of Environmental Protection

Kimberly Cipriano
Deputy Chief Operating Officer
NYC Dept of Environmental Protection

Rachel Aimee Development Director Street Vendor Project

Anthony Karefa Rogers-Wright Director of Environmental Justice NY Lawyers for the Public Interest

Miranda Massie
The Climate Museum

Pete Sikora New York Communities for Change

Tori Kaso Campaign Director Carbon Free Healthy Schools Initiative Climate Jobs New York

Michael Streeter Resident of New York City Eric Eisenberg Resident of New York City

Sherisse Palomino Director of Advocacy and Programs New Yorkers for Parks

Alex Stein
Resident of New York City

1 2 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Welcome to the New York City 3 Council preliminary budget hearing on the committee 4 on environmental protection. At this time we ask 5 that you silence cell phones and electronic devices 6 to minimize disruptions throughout the hearing. again please silence cell phones and electronic 8 devices to minimize disruptions. We thank you for 9 your cooperation. Mr. Chair we are ready to begin. 10 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you Sergeant. 11 made me a book. Pretty cool. Is that my statement? 12

Where's my statement? In the front? I actually have a copy of the statement but I have to read it out of a binder. It makes it feel more official.

Let me make sure my own phone is silenced. Yep. Okay, we about ready? Anybody nervous? Oh, no, they're-- they're pros. They're pros. Why did my pictures pop up?

Okay. Sergeant, I'm ready to go, go right. got to tap the thing, right?

[GAVEL]

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Okay. Good morning. I am Jim Gennaro, Chair of the Committee on Environmental Protection, Resiliency and Waterfronts. That's our new name. Today this committee will address the Mayor's fiscal 2024

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preliminary budget for DEP. The department's

proposed fiscal 2024 budget totals \$1.54 billion for

programmatic funding, broken into \$618 million for

personal services spending, and 925 million for OTPs.

DEP's proposed capital commitment plan totals \$16

billion over five years, spread across 1867 projects.

The 10-year Capital Strategy Plan released every two

years totals \$29 billion for DEP.

Going into this preliminary budget cycle, agencies citywide were instructed to cut their civilian vacancies by 50%. DEP cut 138 budgeted positions for the fiscal 2024 preliminary plan.

Oh, here's an ominous sentence: These vacancies are a concern for Council. Did I say that with the right gravity? Okay. I'm not making light of it.

I'm just being me.

The Council looks forward to hearing about the agency's citywide capital investment strategy, expense budget updates, with emphasis on agency-wide vacancies, and when these positions will be filled.

The Committee also anticipates getting further clarity on the details of DEP'S current filtration avoidance determination (a big issue with me) and DEP's plans for the release of the new water rate

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this spring. Typically that's a waterboard thing, but you know, yeah, they're they got their fingers in the pie on that. You know, everybody works together.

DEP Commissioner Rohit Aggarwala will be testifying, will be providing testimony today. He has members of his panel that he will introduce before we begin. The Committee may not get to all of our questions, and it says here, "or you may not have responses." They have responses. They have it. we will send the followup letter for the unanswered questions.

I want to thank my Chief of Staff Henry Yam, my legislative director, Nabjot Kaur, as well as the committee staff, finance analyst Andrew Lane Lawless, (he put get put together his whole Book), Counsel to the committee Samara Swanson, policy analysts, Ricky Chawla, and Andrew Bourne, for helping preparing for today's hearing. That's okay.

But before I before -- I was supposed to turn it over to the Committee, but we're going to recognize the members who are here. We have Councilmember Gutiérrez, Councilmember Restler. We have Councilmember Menin, who's chairing a hearing right next door, and take a sip of water. And on a

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away.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah. That got away from me. Yeah, we were on the-- we're on the 10th floor of the Muni Building. And yeah, and, and you go way up to the top of the Muni Building and walk around

where they have like the parapet or whatever. And
then if you really want to break the rules, you can
go all the way up to like right below that, like gold
statue. There's like a little window there and
stuff. You're really not supposed to be up there.
But um, I was 25 years old. I could fit into all

COUNCILMEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: You've really taken a left on the opening remarks!

[LAUGHTER]

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: What's that?

kinds of places I can't fit into now.

COUNCILMEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: You've really taken a left on the opening remarks!

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I'm just saying, you know?

COUNCILMEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: I appreciate it.

Congratulations to you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. Thank you. I mean, you know, you get the whole—you get the whole thing with, you know, you get the whole, you know, no one told you what you're signing up for when you wanted to be on this committee? I don't know, but it's certainly a pleasure to—to do this. But we're here to do a whole thing, right? We should probably get started. Okay. And so we recognized the

members. We've taken a walk down memory lane. I was talking about my illegal activities in the Muni

Building, climbing up to him not supposed to go to an abandoned area. We had-- no the radio station is still there, right? It was WNYC at the time, and so we owned it. And so-- so my son got his start in his love affair for media. And now he's like a big media

quy. So, I think that's enough about me.

I'm going to turn it over to the Counsel of the Committee to swear in the witnesses, and then we'll hear DEP'S good testimony, and then we'll have testimony from the public. We will ask questions, we'll have gobs of fun. And so with that, Samara if you can do the needful. Why don't you do that into the microphone there?

COUNSEL: Would you please raise your right hand?

Do you swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and an answer honestly, to the councilman members questions today?

ALL: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. Hang on, I want to make sure I have the administration's testimony.

Okay, good. With that, Commissioner, if you could

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2 identify the members of the panel for the record and
3 begin with your good testimony.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: All right. Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. Good morning, and good morning to
Councilmembers Gutiérrez and Restler.

and congratulations to this committee on its broad and important new mandate.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you.

I am Rohit T. Aggarwala. I'm the commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection and the city's Chief Climate Officer. I'm joined by my colleagues, DEP Chief Financial Officer, Joe Murin, and Deputy Chief Operating Officer, Kim Cipriano, to discuss our various budgets.

Most importantly, I'd like to talk about how DEP is embracing creativity and a sense of urgency to deal with the challenges that face the agency and the city.

DEP of course continues to provide the highest quality services to our community, including serving world-renowned drinking water and keeping our harbor waters cleaner than they have been in 150 years.

These services are consistently exceptional and we are very proud of the work that DEP's 5400 men and

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women do every day. But we are ambitious, we are 2 3 constantly looking for ways to do more, better. I've 4 been at DEP for about a year now, and I'm proud of the work we have accomplished in that time, including reaching the final steps to prepare for the Delaware 6 7 aqueduct shutdown, which I'll talk about more, 8 breaking ground on new digesters at the Hunts Point treatment plant, completing more than 2300 new green infrastructure assets, and starting construction on 10 11 1000 more, as well as completing four new blue belts, 12 implementing a new data-driven system for inspecting catch basins, which lead to a 62% increase in catch 13 14 basin inspections in FY 23, completing 954 miles of 15 leak detection citywide through a new leak detection 16 program, which we believe has averted 57 water main 17 breaks, and managing four times as many citizen 18 idling complaints as in 2021.

Another key accomplishment, and one of my top priorities personally has been to improve DEP'S contracting and procurement processes. One of our big disappointments in FY 22 was that we achieved only a 69% commitment rate for the year. Through a significant whole-of-agency effort, we reached 65% committed as of last week, with nearly four months

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2 left in the fiscal year, compared to 18%. At the 3 same time last year, we have 81% of the DEP managed 4 projects already committed for this year. And so 5 that gives me great confidence that we will achieve a 100% commitment rate this year. It's important 6 7 because this year we had a \$2.2 billion capital 8 budget. Next year, happily, we have a \$3.3 billion capital budget. And so one of our key tasks is to get ready for the increased rate of spending and

investment that this capital plan provides.

The capital plan that you see includes a couple of major programs that now have fuller costing included in the budget. That includes \$279 million for green infrastructure, roughly a quarter billion dollars for Hillview Reservoir, another quarter billion dollars for the really important Kensico-Eastview Tunnel Connection, more than \$200 million for additional blue belts, and nearly \$200 million for improvements to the Owls Head wastewater treatment plant.

We are very closely monitoring and pursuing the unprecedented levels of federal and state funding that is made possible through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, otherwise known as the

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS 13 1 2 bipartisan infrastructure law, the inflation 3 Reduction Act, the CLCPA at the state level, and New 4 York State's recently passed environmental Bond Act. One of our key concerns is to make sure that New 5 York City receives its fair share from those 6 7 investments. We are actually very concerned that several state programs -- and by the way, I'll point 8 out that a lot of that federal money, including more than half of the bipartisan infrastructure law money 10 11 actually goes through the states; it is not distributed to cities through a formula. And so the 12 13 state then sets the rules for how it is going to be 14 distributed. 15 Several state programs--CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Or half of it. 16 17 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Yeah, half. 18 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So half comes to the city, 19 directly? 20 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Half of it goes through 21 other formats. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I could get back to you

on exactly how much goes through--

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COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I will do that in questions.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: -- the funding. We can we can get you that.

But for example, the state has a clean water fund that is state money that recently got an additional amount of \$500 million in the governor's proposed budget. Last year, there were \$225 million in that program distributed. (This is all state tax revenue. This is not federal money.) And because the law places a per-municipality cap on how much each municipality can get out, of a pot of \$225 million, New York City got six. We are 48% of the state's population. We are 59% of the state's disadvantaged communities. We are 62% of the state's tax revenue. And we got 3% of that money.

Further the way the state defines several programs that fund disadvantaged communities, municipalities with greater than 300,000 people are prohibited from receiving grants, they can only receive loans. There is only one municipality that has more than 300,000 people in New York state.

And so there are some structural issues with how the state is going to distribute this money that we

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS 15 1 2 are very concerned about. We will continue to 3 discuss that with our state delegation. But I do 4 want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the entire City Council for the work you did to adopt resolution 258 5 last year, which included its support for the 6 7 Environmental Bond Act, which we share, but also included the Council's concern that the state 8 distributed funds consistent with the city's population and portion of state tax revenue. 10 11 I'll move on to major capital projects. Over the course of FY 24, our most important 12 13 14 long effort to repair the Delaware aqueduct, which

capital project will be the final step in the decades has had a leaking segment since at least the 1990s. We completed construction of a bypass tunnel last year, and we expect to connect it and shut off the leaking portion later this year.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Rohit, hang on I lost my place. Where are we?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: The middle of page three, sir.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: During several months, probably starting in October, we will rely entirely--

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the city will rely entirely on water from the

Catskill and Croton systems. We will make a final

decision later this year as to whether we are ready

to move forward with the shut off, but thus far our

tests and preparation have proved positive. This

will be a major achievement when it is finished,

which again, we hope hoped would be about a year from

To put our budget in context, I'd like to share several of the agency's priorities. These are best summarized under four challenges and two goals:

Facing climate change, recovering from the pandemic, adjusting to macroeconomic changes, encouraging equity, and then the goals of protecting New Yorkers quality of life and managing water rates.

Everything DEP does will be shaped by the dual goal of combating and adapting to climate change.

Climate change affects all of us, but given the nature of what we do DEP is often at the front line.

Our wastewater resource recovery facilities or treatment plants are necessarily located next to waterways, which makes them vulnerable to sea level rise. The resiliency improvements made at these facilities over the last decade ensure that they can

operate during extreme weather events. Resiliency is now integrated into all of our capital work at the planning stage.

Throughout the watershed, DEP has hardened infrastructure to better withstand more frequent major storms. Last year, DEP completed, on time and under budget, a project at the Kensico Reservoir to limit erosion of the bank that could cause turbidity, because what happens now that we have more and more extreme storms, those storms put more organic matter into our reservoirs, which is a challenge given that 90% of our water remains unfiltered, thanks to the filtration avoidance determination. And so that's a an example of the kind of work we've done there.

And the city is also very engaged with resilience efforts large and small. One of our biggest efforts, both through DEPW and in my role as chief climate officer is set to change the city's waterfront through the work of the US Army Corps Harbor and Tributaries Study. The comment period on that massive study was supposed to finish today. It was extended as of last night through the end of the month. And so we will be sharing with the Council later this month our testimony that we will be

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submitting to the Army Corps, but I'm happy to take questions on that, and we will-- we will certainly be engaged as a close partner going forward.

We have spoken before about the effect of sudden heavy downpours known as cloudbursts that release an incredible volume of rain in a short period of time. These storms may be too intense for our traditional stormwater infrastructure to manage, so we are looking to add additional tools to complement sewers.

In response to Hurricane Ida \$1.7 billion was allocated to stormwater management efforts. This includes more than a billion for sewer replacements and high-level storm sewers. So far we have 29 such projects in design or development. Our second largest allocation of funding is directed to expanding blue belts, which are ecologically rich drainage systems that naturally handle runoff precipitation that falls on our streets and sidewalks. A third is green infrastructure, which uses rain gardens and other features to absorb stormwater. We've installed more than 11,000 GI assets in the last decade and more than 2000 in 2022 alone. Finally, cloudburst infrastructure is our fourth and newest approach to stormwater management.

These systems use specially engineered open spaces or community amenities like basketball courts to hold stormwater during extreme rain events. Recently,

Mayor Adams announced \$400 million of funding for four new cloudburst projects in Corona, Casino Park,

Parkchester, and East New York. Another 24 locations are being evaluated for this kind of infrastructure.

And by the way, I will add we have a fifth project in Brownsville where we have completed design, and we are in the process of submitting a grant application to the federal government under the bipartisan infrastructure law for that program, or for that project.

However, designing and constructing these infrastructure solutions takes years. To help homeowners in the interim DEP launched the rainfall Ready program in 2022. We also held a series of events to distribute inflatable flood barriers in several neighborhoods, and we've partnered with a number of Councilmembers and community members in areas that are most often impacted, especially those that we saw suffer following Ida. We invite continued partnership.

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Like every city agency, DEP is still dealing with the impacts of the pandemic on our workforce. DEP staff performed heroically during the pandemic, especially the majority of our staff, who continued their work on site running treatment facilities, fixing infrastructure and testing in labs. DEP even mass produced hand sanitizer. I was not at the agency then but I'm grateful for the agency's work during that time.

Given the various economic and social impacts of the pandemic, we suffered a decline in staff morale and an increase in departures. This combined with a period when the city restricted hiring has led to our vacancy rate to more than triple since 2020, going from under 5% to 16% in January of this year. Now that restrictions on hiring have been lifted, DEP plans to aggressively hire in key roles with a particular focus on engineers. And I will point out that we had a great month in February. We had 60 people leave the agency, but we brought on 110. So a net increase of 50, which is pretty good.

Further, we have embarked on a major morale effort, based on the results of an agency wide survey we did last summer. This included a pilot that

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allowed management employees to work from DEP's facilities closer to their homes, pursuing salary increases where employees have taken on more complex work, and making targeted facility improvements such as bathrooms and locker rooms, which are important for the quality of life of our staff.

Our third challenge is the global economic environment, characterized by inflation, supply chain uncertainty, and labor shortages that we have not seen for decades. These conditions require DEP to further refine its operations to achieve greater efficiency, effectiveness, and reliability. One example is our expansion of computer-based data collection and operations management, called SCADA systems. These systems can detect and respond to issues at our treatment facilities faster than manual monitoring, reducing downtime and maintenance costs. This real time data can be used to optimize performance, reduce energy consumption, and improve the quality of the treated wastewater. SCADA systems also improve safety by automating hazardous processes.

Another example is the work that DEP has contributed to the Capital Process Reform Task Force

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convened by Mayor Adams and Comptroller Lander. October, the task force released a set of recommendations including using price adjustment allowances to offset volatile commodity prices, expanding work allowances to reduce change order approvals, and amending procurement laws and regulations. These efforts will speed up capital projects, reduce costs, and increase the city's capacity to address emerging needs.

We're also deeply focused on the challenge of equity. DEP's treatment plans are a significant presence in many EJ neighborhoods. While the treatment plants are invaluable assets for the city, they can be a burden for their neighbors who have to deal with odors on occasion and truck traffic. have taken great efforts over the years to minimize these negative effects and be better neighbors. To reduce odor, we are incorporating biological air filtration technology, which uses natural microbes to extract odors from the air. We are also embarking on a major effort to reduce fugitive methane emissions from our facilities, because our digestion processes inevitably produce methane. Not only is methane a potent greenhouse gas, but research increasingly

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demonstrates that it can turn into formaldehyde in the presence of sunlight.

We're also working to make our chemical consumption as efficient as possible reducing costs and truck trips to our facilities. In fact, deliveries, truck rolls, into our treatment plants are down by 25% over the last four years.

Of course, being good neighbors means being more than just not bad. Our treatment plants can contribute to neighborhoods beyond the traditional role of treating wastewater. This is why we actually, even though I fall into older terminology, call them Resource Recovery Facilities. The byproducts of the treatment system, biosolids, and biogas can be beneficially used. For many years biogas has been used as a resource at the treatment plants themselves. But now we are sharing the screen energy with others connecting our Newtown Creek treatment plant to the national grid system so this fossil free fuel source can power the neighborhood.

Equity is also a key concern with respect to service provision, and we work hard to ensure that response rates are comparable across all parts of the city. Our infrastructure, however, reflects a long

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history of development decisions that did not prioritize long-term needs or equity, and I will remind you, though, that as I testified last summer, many of those infrastructure decisions, particularly with respect to the quality of our sewer system, were not taken by DEP. They were actually done at the borough level for most of New York City's history until DEP was created in the 1980s. And so this is a legacy that that we deal with from the private sector and from other levels of government.

The prime example of this is of course in Southeast Queens, where we are continuing the \$2.6 billion effort to upgrade infrastructure. When neighborhoods in Southeast Queens were built in the last century, many were built without adequate storm sewers, and some without any at all. For several years, DEP and partner agencies like DDC have been working diligently to install storm sewers and other infrastructure in these neighborhoods. Part of our post Ida funding for ramping up sewer expansions is allocated specifically for Southeast Queens.

Another area that has faced chronic flooding for a long time as the Jewel Streets Neighborhood between Brooklyn and Queens where DEP has been working

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closely with the community. This area's low
elevation creates a bowl that collects stormwater
from all around. We are working on long-term
solutions and have allocated \$75 million for this
work, but we are also making short term quick fixes
that have a real impact. In October DEP installed a
sewer to better drain two problem infrastructure
intersections identified by the community, which

The neighborhoods around the Gowanus Canal continue to deal with the negative impacts of heavy industrial use that began over 150 years ago. The city, state, and federal governments have been working together to remedy this issue, and DEP has already constructed new high-level storm sewers, upgraded the existing sewer infrastructure and led regular engagement with the community. We've also added green infrastructure across streets, public playgrounds on the GOWANUS houses.

reduced flooding significantly, and similar solutions

are planned for other locations, including, I

believe, one this month, right?

This month, we will start constructing the first of two CSO tanks, which together can hold up to 12 million gallons of overflow. Together, these

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projects represent an unprecedented \$1.6 billion investment that will make the Gowanus canal the cleanest it's historically been and add 3.6 acres of waterfront open space for the community.

While the bulk of DEP's operation focuses on its role as a water utility, the majority of the 311 calls we get are about our non-water mission: air quality and noise enforcement. We are working to innovate in this area. Many of you know that in 2022, we installed noise enforcement cameras that detect when vehicles exceed the legal noise level and photograph the offending vehicle. The evidence collected by the system allows us to send notices of violation to vehicle owners who are suspected to have altered mufflers. We've been happy with the results so far. So we are expanding with seven more cameras in 2023, and have a million dollars allocated in the budget for FY 24, allowing us to purchase 25 cameras and support the hardware and software. These cameras don't work well everywhere, for example, on highways, but we are optimistic about their potential and have been pleased to work with several Councilmembers on locations for these cameras in their districts.

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Another aspect of our quality of life mission is around enforcing idling laws. The citizen enforcement program enacted by the Council has, I believe, been highly successful and we have improved our processes to accommodate a dramatic increase in the number of summonses issued. In 2021, we had 12,000 complaints. This year, the trend suggests we could reach 100,000. However, our administration of this program has taught us a great deal about what works well, and what does not. And we are eager to work with the Council, especially on Councilmember Menin's bill, Intro 684, to streamline the process and make it more effective against repeat offenders.

DEP services, operations, maintenance, and capital, are directly and almost exclusively funded by revenue collected from water bills. In FY 23, we expect to collect roughly \$3.8 billion in revenue, virtually all of it from New York City customers.

New Yorkers' water bills are among the best bargains in the city. While most everything here costs more than anywhere else, our water rates are well below those of many large American cities. We know we must manage our operations to keep water rates as low as possible. We must also ensure that revenue comes in

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reliably, which also protects our credit rating,
which in turn keeps our rates low, which in turn, of
course keeps our borrowing costs low, and therefore
helps us keep our rates low.

A key challenge to this has been the dramatic growth in our accounts receivable over the last three years. Nearly 92,000 customers are seriously late by more than six months, and their delinquent balances have jumped by over 50% from pre-pandemic levels, from before nearly \$600 million to more than \$900 million today. This is not just an issue among single-family homeowners or low-income neighborhoods. About 1000 buildings south of 96th Street in Manhattan are delinquent. Some property owners have not paid a bill in a very long time. Roughly 10,000 have not paid a dime in more than four years.

We are working hard to help those New Yorkers who are genuinely struggling to pay their water bills.

Our Home Water Assistance Program is available to low-income single family homeowners, and the Multifamily Water Assistant Program provides a bill credit to apartment owners who agree to conserve water and keep rents affordable. We have also been aggressively marketing through direct mail, because

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of course we have customer relationships with most every single family homeowner in the city, to market the state's Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program, a federally-funded program that assists lowincome households with water and wastewater bills.

In addition, as always, our customer service staff will work individually with any customer with outstanding bills to design a payment agreement that can extend as long as 10 years. Our goal is to collect outstanding balances by making it as easy as possible for people to pay their water bills. January, we launched our one-time amnesty program to help New Yorkers who have fallen behind and settle their debt at a reduced cost. It is the broadest amnesty program DEP has ever offered. It is open to all account holders regardless of how much they owe, and it will help customers by forgiving up to 100% of interest owed when they pay all or a portion of their outstanding bill. We are also offering up to \$5,000 in additional support for LIHWAP recipients, because we found some households max out on their LIHWAP money, and still have an outstanding debt. Most of them will now have their debt to us forgiven. this program is designed to assist customers and to

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bring in revenue to DEP so that we can continue investing and maintaining.

That being said the amnesty program will not last forever. Once the 90-day period ends on April 30, we will begin pursuing enforcement action against those ratepayers who still owe, and who have not reached out to DEP for assistance. And I should emphasize that point: We never do enforcement against anybody who is in a payment plan, right? By definition, if you're in a payment plan, you are not delayed in terms of enforcement action. We will be fair and enforcement, but customers must understand that there are consequences to not paying for their water. Being lenient to those who can pay but choose not to means that we will have to raise rates on those who do pay their fair share. Please encourage your constituents to take advantage of the amnesty program, which will only run another few weeks. any constituent is having trouble with their bill, please encourage them to contact DEP to talk to our customer service team. We are here to help and people just have to ask.

Overall, I'm excited about what the future holds for this agency. Our FY 24 budget supports our key

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efforts and initiatives, and we have great support from Mayor Adams and we believe from you and the Council. With this continued support, we'll continue to meet these challenges achieve our goals and realize our vision to be a world class water and wastewater utility while building a sustainable future for all New Yorkers. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. And of course, we are here to answer your questions. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you, Commissioner. We're going to proceed with questioning. Let me-- We are also joined by Councilmember Holden, a member of the committee who is joining us via Zoom.

Fine, okay. Okay, we're going to do it. sure, sure. This is a very busy day at the Council. There's a press conferences. There's a lot of people are running around, and I always urge the members of the Committee to be as active as they can be, and ask relevant questions. And I'm going to be here for the duration of the hearing, so I want to give my members an opportunity to get their questions on the record. And so what we're looking for-- Lincoln first? recognize Councilman Restler for questions.

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COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Thank you so much chair Gennaro. I really appreciate it. And congratulations on 40 years of service to our city and state. It's-- I've enjoyed getting to learn more about your resume and the breadth and range of experience that you've had, and I see how much it informs the quality of the work that you do in this role. So thank you very much for your leadership.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: And thank you,

Commissioner and team. It's good to see you all I

have a lot of respect for DEP and the leadership of

DEP, and enjoy very much working with your agency.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you.

I just have a handful of questions on a bunch of different areas, and I'll try to go fast and appreciate if you go fast too, so that I can stay to the clock.

Happy to hear that you've got net increase in staff positions, but adding 50 rolls over the last month means it would take us about two years to fully fill out all of the vacancies that we're facing at DEP. It's-- that's not an acceptable pace. So I just want to say we want to see much more aggressive hiring so that you all can do the essential work that

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you do to keep our water clean and our community safe and healthy. In particular, I want to flag in the Green Infrastructure Division. My understanding is that 25 of 65 positions are currently vacant, 40% of the positions. Are you able to confirm if that's accurate?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I'm sorry? Say that again. In which?

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: 25 of the of the 65 positions in the Green Infrastructure Division are currently vacant, 40% of the rolls.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, look, I'm-- we can look up the precise number. I think it's really important to recognize that DEP has not actually suffered any significant decline in its performance as a result of our current vacancy rate. And one thing I will point out: We are-- we are certainly-- one of my own personal goals, and we've done a goal setting exercise with all of my deputy commissioners, one of the goals I'm holding myself to, and each Deputy Commissioner has a hiring goal, is about hiring because we know how important that is.

I think it's also important to recognize that we can be creative, and we have held to our MMR targets.

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We are performing very well despite our challenges. Our biggest concerns are actually in in engineering and legal as is true for many agencies.

So while we are deeply concerned and we are aggressively going to hire, I think it's important to point out that we have not fallen down on delivering for New Yorkers.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I hear you and I think that's a testament to the quality of leadership we have in the agency that you've been able to achieve your MMR goals. When we looked at the recent PMMR, most agencies are failing to meet their core objectives and are way behind on their goals, largely because of understaffing. And at DEP we want to see you not just meet your goals, but exceed them, because especially as it relates to climate and resiliency, the work that you're doing is addressing the most pressing threat that we are facing as a city. So we need to do more, we need to staff up, so that the capable team that we have at DEP can do even more. And I want to highlight the Green Infrastructure Division because it's something that Councilmember Gutiérrez and myself, Councilmember Nurse really highlighted that we want to see greater

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investment. I appreciate you coming to Bushwick and hanging out with them. You're welcome in Greenpoint anytime. We could do a Williamsburg walk together next.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I'm in Greenpoint a lot, because we got a we got a thing there as you well know.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I'm aware of that thing. It's a lot of fun. And I appreciate your team has been great on Gateway to Greenpoint, and we're finally nearing the finish line on National Grid, thanks in part to your team being involved, and Chair Gennaro was very helpful on that, too. So I want to thank you all there. But we're not seeing enough green infrastructure investment. And the thing that I want to just ask is, from the perspective of my constituents. We have areas where we experience constant flooding every time it rains. talking about preparation for the next Ida. talking about constant flooding whenever there's meaningful rain. And I go to DEP and I say, "Hey, look at the data. You guys do your assessment. You see that there's a real issue too.: And the best

case scenario is I'm told maybe in many years, it's going to be addressed.

So like, how should I be better advocating for my constituents? What should I be communicating to my constituents who are in these nice areas where we have seriously flooding whenever there is meaningful rainfall? And it is many years to see any hope for resolution? And I-- I mean, I go back and forth with your team constantly on the most problematic sites in my district. And I'm certainly appreciative of their engagement and their thoughtfulness. But the timelines are totally unacceptable.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, Councilmember, look, I think you are—you are experiencing a concern that that we have across the city and that many of your colleagues and lots of New Yorkers have.

There is something about our infrastructure that takes a long time, right? Unfortunately, planning, particularly anything that goes underneath takes a long time to plan and deliver. It's one of the reasons that I am so focused on our procurement processes and ensuring that we can deliver as large a capital plan as we currently have, with the ambition of doing more.

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2 I think just quickly to answer your question, I 3 would be happy personally. We have not done this, 4 you and I would be happy personally to sit down with you and understand myself, the specific areas you've identified. As I have gotten to know the system 6 7 better, I have come to appreciate that there are some situations, like in the Jewel Streets, where we can 8 find a quick fix, and there are some where unfortunately, we just can't. And you know, the 10 11 trick is making sure that we are we're doing as much 12 of the former as we possibly can when it's feasible, 13 but also appreciating the latter. And it's one of the reasons that we did Rainfall Ready, and we'll 14 15 continue to think as creatively as we can, and we 16 welcome, you know, ideas and collaboration on this, 17 for how to help New Yorkers, when there are going to 18 be years before infrastructure can be fixed for various reasons. 19

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And also feel free to keep going.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: A few quick questions-two more questions.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, it's fine, because we don't have a lot of members here, and you know, this

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2 is the budget, and this-- you know, so let's get them in.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: One, we had a very helpful townhall in North Brooklyn with the Army Corps 10 days ago. Hundreds of folks came. their proposal of a 15-foot sea wall on our waterfront, really freaked people out, and rightly so, we obviously need major resiliency investments in these areas that are in the flood zone. I've been disappointed to hear that the -- I have been disappointed to really hear no leadership from the city in how to navigate this study, what your all's response is. You know, we're trying our best and great community groups that have been, you know, suggesting responses, and the Army Corps has been very flexible and is engaged, I think, really positively, and they want our feedback. But I'm--I'm eager for you to help us with guidance and for the team at City Hall to help us with guidance on how to navigate this more responsibly. Is that something that we can expect in the near future?

I'll say a couple of things on that. We've actually been very deeply engaged with the Army Corps and in

Yeah, Councilmember.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA:

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what I think is a really positive development over the last year. We've been working really closely with both New York state and the State of New Jersey. One of our challenges as the city is that we are not an official local partner, right? When the Army Corps does resilience projects in Miami or in several other parts of the country, the municipality is the official partner. We are kind of a little brother at the table, right?, where when there are official meetings, sometimes we're invited on sufferance, and only sometimes are we-- and sometimes we are not.

Indeed, because we have very good relationships with both state DEC and New Jersey DEP, and I think genuinely the Army Corps appreciates how important New York City is, we've developed a very good working relationship.

We will, as I said a moment ago, be releasing probably before the-- before the new deadline, since we were ready to send it out today, but we're going to take another couple of days I think--

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Fair enough.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: -- the city's official comments on the HAT Study. We made the decision not to be outspoken at the beginning, because we actually

2 very much wanted to get an understanding of how New

expectations.

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Yorkers felt about the various proposals. Staff from the Mayor's Office of Climate and Environmental

Justice have attended each one of the Army Corps 40

neighborhood meetings. And in fairness, I think the

Army Corps has done a really good job of being

available and present, I think exceeding

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I agree. Absolutely.

And they've actually wanted our feedback and been responsive to it.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I will say that that among the headlines in terms of what the city is going to be pointing out, is that single-purpose infrastructure is an unacceptable approach to pursuing the HAT Study. Personally, I liken it to highways. I mean, we know with 50 years' hindsight, the way building a highway network, as a single purpose piece of infrastructure through cities devastated cities over the long term. If— if the Army Corps pursues the HATs project, with a single goal of only addressing coastal inundation, the logical answer, as you suggest, is just building a bunch of sea walls, which kills economic activity,

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actually has terrible impacts on inland flooding, and undermines— has the potential to undermine our long term control plans and undermine our ambient water quality goals. And, of course, has huge economic impacts, because our waterfront is really vibrant, whether it's ferries or economic activity of other sorts.

So that is going to be one of our top priorities is to point out to the corps that they have to in the integrated designs take all of those things into account. That may actually require federal legislation, because the Army Corps to their credit, they have to follow the mandate given to them by the- by Congress. And so it is something that we have started discussing about whether we need our congressional delegation to redefine the HAT Study to pursue those multiple things.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Councilmember Gutiérrez and I are too smart to speak on behalf of-- of our Congresswoman, but I know that she deeply cares about this, and wants to be a champion, and would strongly encourage you to partner with her on those efforts.

And then lastly, just as our Chief Climate

Officer, rather than our DEP Commissioner, are you

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2 encouraging further regulations on REX? What's the 3 status?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We are working on an analysis, and I think we've shared this publicly. We are doing an analysis jointly with NYSERDA and some internal work to understand how Rex-- how we think REX might affect compliance with Local Law 97. We will have more to say on that in a couple of weeks.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I'll just point out that—
this is a little off topic, but it's very important.

I'm going to give the Councilmember latitude to ask
this important question.

important that we send a signal now to building owners, to potential for job training and job opportunities that will come with retrofitting of these buildings. If we fail to regulate, if we create this massive loophole, we're allowing for most office buildings in the city of New York to do absolutely nothing to reduce their carbon emissions.

And so I really, really, really, really, really hope -- I'm saying this all very nicely -- that (thank you for laughing Jim) that we do the right thing here and move forward on rulemaking to rein in this issue, and

leadership on this.

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I realize it's a DOB issue, but you're overseeing all of this, it ultimately is where the buck stops, and--which is a good thing. But we really need your

testified and said in public many times, I am very much, and Mayor Adams is very much committed to implementing Local Law 97. It is a very complex law. And just to be frank, I think there is a lot of oversimplification out there. I am not yet convinced of what you asserted, in terms of what office buildings will do. That is one of the things we are trying to figure out, is really understanding what the economic incentives might be for different compliance paths.

We also know that there are a number of buildings, both office and not office, that are going to have a very hard time electrifying. And we are trying to figure out the actual. I mean, the title of that law, as I've said, on many occasions was the Climate Mobilization Act. What we are focused on is how we mobilize buildings into compliance.

Enforcement is one path. Identifying multiple

approaches to compliance is another path.

fair, one way we will never mobilize buildings into compliance is by creating big loopholes. And so I trust your values. I hope that if— that you will maintain— maintain close communication with the council that spearheaded this legislation, as you consider these policies, which I agree are very complex, but we should be in communication and working together, because I'm very, very concerned about not— about what I believe represents a massive loophole that needs to be whittled down. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you, Councilmember
Restler. And-- and I recognize Councilmember
Gutiérrez for questions.

And thank you for the latitude, Chair Gennaro.

COUNCILMEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you so much,

Chair. And thank you, Commissioner for your robust

testimony. I think there's a ton of really vital and

crucial information. So with that being said, I

don't have a ton of questions but I think, like

Councilmember Restler mentioned, I did have the

privilege of having you in our district for a little

bit, and I appreciate you, as well as your team who's

done an incredible work at following up. They've

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attended all our -- participated in all our town halls. So thank you and your team for that. I know that you are all in high demand.

My question is, regarding a portion of your testimony where you highlighted funding for-- for the Cloudburst Project. I know we touched on that briefly while we toured Knickerbocker, and again I appreciate kind of all the-- the resources and attention we're putting on this corridor in both mine and Councilmember Nurse's district.

I'm curious where you kind of see this project expanding for a corridor like -- like Knickerbocker, which is mainly commercial and also residential. And I know that you are also looking at 24 other locations. If you can give us any sense of if Knickerbocker is being considered on top of kind of all-- and if that Cloudburst Project is something that would even be helpful for what we're experiencing in Knickerbocker. And if not, if Bushwick is on a shortlist for being included in one of the 24 locations. I am excited about, obviously, having East New York in there as well. I think it's vital. But just curious on those two pieces.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA:

significant impact on CSOs.

I'll ask Kim to chime

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I have to confess I don't know off the top of my head whether Bushwick is one of the 20-some-odd places we're continuing to do design work on for cloudburst. But I'll make the broader point: I think, as you know, and as we discussed when I visited with you, one of the things about our current Green Infrastructure Program is it was focused on reducing combined sewer overflows, right?, which means that that our green infrastructure to date has only been located in in places where there is both a combined sewer system -- which there is in virtually all of your district -- but also where the modeling that we agreed with the State which regulates that program, where the modeling demonstrated that introducing green infrastructure would have a

We are now in the process, and in fact working with the State, to reorient our green infrastructure program to be a citywide effort, so that we can put it in neighborhoods such as yours for its overall stormwater management benefits, not only where we see a modeled impact on combined sewer overflows. So that is one thing I will say: We're turning that

some real design work that has to go on.

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ship. Of course, that's, you're not going to see it in the ground for a little while, because there is

I will also point out, you know, Knickerbocker, unfortunately, some of the flooding that that your constituents, as we-- as we discussed, it's such a big system, there are just some things that we're trying to figure out that we don't understand, stuff that goes on. And it's one of the reasons I mentioned SCADA.

COUNCILMEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: So you admit that Knickerbocker is an anomaly?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I'm sorry?

COUNCILMEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: So you admit that

Knickerbocker is some-- some bit of an anomaly with
this issue?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Yeah. I mean, as—as our folks, Jerry Fergeus[ph] was out there with us, and, you know, we've placed a monitor in the—in the trunk there, and we are we are trying to figure that out. It's one of the reasons I mentioned SCADA systems, which we do with the treatment plants. But across the agency, I think one of the things we have to do, both for operational efficiency and to address

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climate change, is really expand our ability to use sensors to understand how our massive asset is operating. [TO MS. CIPRIANO:] Do you have an answer on Bushwick? [TO COUNCIL:] No? Okay, we will get back to on cloudbursts.

COUNCILMEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: I would appreciate it.

And if there's a space to advocate, I would love to
see Bushwick and/or Williamsburg as a part of that.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Councilmember, let me let me just add: The only reason that we have excluded neighborhoods from cloudburst planning is where the subsurface material does not absorb water very well. So there is something about green infrastructure and cloudburst designs, where, if you've got really dense like bedrock, right under the surface, there's nowhere for the water to go. So that's the only reason. So it would only be geology that— that drives that.

COUNCILMEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: I understand that, and I and I appreciate that. The only the only other thing that I wanted to add was just in relation to what Councilmember Restler added, kind of, what is the level of advocacy and partnership that we need to do as members to state or federal partners to kind of

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have the conversation about some of these like

3 broader capital projects? Like Ridgewood just

4 finished a big problem -- a big project, excuse me, in

partnership with DEP and DDC, a whole sewer 5

replacement project which was really great. 6

Residents hated it, and now they love it because they

8 think things are working.

> So I'm just curious: What are some of the things that we need to do to help kind of expedite that? Because I think in areas -- and again, we're still -you're still investigating parts of Knickerbocker, and I don't want to want to include my whole district, but what are some of the things that we need to do, just advocacy-wise to elevate-- to help fund these projects to help expedite, because it really is-- it's a hard conversation, after every time it rains, and you know, this, whether it's cloudburst, whatever it is, it's like these areas continue to be-- to be a problem. And I wouldn't-- I wouldn't even classify them as a flood because it's just like-- it's-- it's the way-- people are starting to become conditioned to it, and that is a terrible, terrible way to advocate for New York.

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what can you suggest to us? How can we move this?

How can we elevate the conversation?

Well, look, as-- as I suggested to Councilmember Restler, first of all, say, I'm-- I'm very happy-- if-- if you feel like you're not getting any of the attention that you need, or whatever, I'm personally very happy to sit down and go through them with you. It's one of the reasons I walked with-- with you and Councilmember Nurse.

I think at the big picture, helping us with the federal and state money is always a high leverage way to help us. You know, as you well know, member items in the budget aren't going to usually do the kind of infrastructure that we do, but helping us get our fair share, particularly of those state-administered grants, can go a very long way. So that would be one.

And then I will say that one thing that we are working on at DEP: I cited the data-driven approach to catch basin cleaning. Part of what we did with Rainfall Ready was as— as I think, you know, release a flooding map. And in the many walks and you know, the one I did with you and Councilmember Nurse I've done a number of walking tours over the last year

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2 with councilmembers. I've been very pleased that our modeling of the-- down to the BBL level-- of places 3 4 that are likely to flood has proven fairly accurate, 5 right? No model is perfect, but it's proven quite predictive. We are now in the process of ensuring 6 7 that that kind of data is driving our sewer investments. And so I hope you will see over the 8 9 coming years, just naturally without advocacy, a greater targeting to those problem areas, but we are 10 11 always eager to have that direct input.

COUNCILMEMBER GUTIÉRREZ: Thank you,

Commissioner. Thank you to the team once again.

Thank you Chair.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: And let us know how we can help on state and federal advocacy. We want to be your partners, so don't hesitate. And I'm going to talk with you on the Climate Memorial. Thank you on that.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you, Councilmember Gutiérrez. Thank you, Councilmember Restler. You bet. You bet. Sure.

Okay, we're going to adhere to the council rules.

We have-- we have Councilmember Holden, who is on

Zoom, but in the arcane rules of the council, he

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can't ask his questions directly, because there's not
a quorum of members here, so he has transmitted his
good questions through the finance staff just now to
meet. So these are questions from Councilmember
Holden. Question one: What is the cost of each
noise camera, and how many will be allocated to each
district? I'm just reading these verbatim.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I'll ask Kim to get the number. Sorry, I think it's 25 that we are doing, and [TO MR. MURIN:] what was the budget number? [TO COUNCIL:] I'm sorry. I don't bear that in my-- in my head. I will point out: We do not think about them as being allocated to--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Also, Rohit, if you can talk right into the microphone, because Bob is on a connection, and we want to make sure he hears it.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: While Kim or Joe gets
the actual numbers so I'm not making stuff up, I will
point out that we don't think about allocating it to
council districts. We do think citywide. We'll
think in terms of— of hotspots. As we get an
increased number of noise cameras, we will be using
311 data and other data, because we know 311 is not
the only source of truth for where there are problems

- RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS 1 2 in the city. But I think we've been very successful 3 thus far in working with councilmembers to get 4 cameras placed. Because we only have one in service right now there's a bit of a waiting list, but as we 5 get eight, and hopefully a lot more next year, we 6 7 will-- we will certainly be able to do more once--8 [TO MS. CIPRIANO:] Do you have a number? 9 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Let me just jump in with my own question for a second, and I'm--10
- 11 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Sorry, the specific--Kim had--12
 - CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I'm sorry, let me-- let me let Kimberly complete her answer.
 - MS. CIPRIANO: Thank you, Councilmember. So a camera costs approximately \$25,000. We have one in service--
- 18 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Pardon? How much?
- 19 MS. CIPRIANO: \$25,000.
- 20 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: \$45,000?
- 21 MS. CIPRIANO: \$25.

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- CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh, \$25,000, which leads 2.2 2.3 into my question, which is not the Councilmember's. question: Is-- many councilmembers choose to fund 24
- 25 police cameras in their district. I think their -- I

2 think it is part of the Argus cameras, I think 3 they're called, or whatever, and I'm-- I do that a lot. And I'm just wondering if this might be the 4 kind of thing that if councilmembers were amenable to 5 funding them, I mean, I think -- what I do with police 6 7 cameras is that I give X amount of dollars and-- and I leave it to the police department to determine 8 9 where the cameras will do the best good, based on the police data that they have and I don't. And I think 10 11 something along those lines, if it's something that 12 is amenable to DEP, if we just want to fund it, you 13 know, with capital funds, if you could comment on 14 that.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We would be very happy to work with you on-- on using member funds for-- for noise cameras.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Great. Okay, so that is—that is good. I'll take a few. I'll figure out—And now the technology is ready to go, right? We've got the one camera?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: It's-- yeah, we've got multiple. We're hoping to expand to a couple of different suppliers, so we can be sure that the one

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we have right now is the absolute best. But this is fairly mature technology.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Great. Great. Okay.

Second question from Councilmember Holden: Who is in charge of managing the rain gardens and bioswales, and how many workers are involved in that endeavor?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And I'll ask Kim to make sure we have the actual number of workers, but our—the maintenance—the management and maintenance of all green infrastructure on the street, not the blue

all green infrastructure on the street, not the bl belts, is handled by our Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis. And that is an integrated planning and maintenance and operation.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And, you know what, I think
I'm going to ask, because he just phoned in another
followup, or just sent in another followup. Okay, so
the question is: So, who is in charge? How many are
working? How many— on the rain guards and
bioswales? How many workers are involved in that?
And— it's kind of all one question here. Is there a
public web website that residents can— can access to
see when their bioswales or rain gardens are
scheduled for maintenance? Which begs the question,
you know, is there, indeed a schedule for the

1 maintenance of this infrastructure? So is there a 2 3 public website that residents can-- can access when 4 the their bioswales or rain gardens are scheduled for maintenance? So if you can talk about that, and 5 also, just what the whole situation is regarding 6 7 maintenance and upkeep of this infrastructure? 8 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Sure. Well, I'll ask 9

Kim to chime in further, but the maintenance is done by-- by this team that is actually seasonal. So we don't do green infrastructure maintenance year round. We do it during the warmer months of the year, so six to eight months out of the year. And then we staff up pretty significantly. So right now we have 85 people, but we have total lines for full capacity of 223. That sounds like a terrible vacancy rate. But again, because it's seasonal, and given that we're at the beginning of March, that is what you would be expecting. We'll be ramping up. And last year, we were actually able to ramp up quite successfully, because this is this is work where we can-- we can bring in a lot of people.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And the Councilmember's question that went to, you know-- is there a--

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COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: There is no-- Right now there is no public published schedule for maintenance. It is something that we could look into.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I mean-- I'll just add that as a council member, if I was getting complaints about, you know, bioswales, or other kinds of infrastructure that-- and you know, rain gardens that were not being maintained, I would call DEP, I would send up a flare, and I would indicate that there's work to be done. And so maybe that's the paradigm right now, you know, other than what you do, you know-- you know, on a regular basis.

MS. CIPRIANO: Absolutely. And thank you for that question. So we do have a map that indicates all of our constructed rain gardens throughout the city, and both what is currently constructed and also what we are planning to construct, so that the public has a good sense of where they are, where they're coming. That's on the construction side.

In the peak season, we often are doing maintenance one to two times per week, depending on the rain garden in particular. So the main activities that our green infrastructure maintenance

RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS 58 1 workers are doing during the summer -- spring, summer, 2 3 and fall are litter removal, plantings, prunings, et 4 cetera. And so depending on the location of the 5 asset, we have a greater schedule of cleanup for areas that are closer to commercial districts, where 6 7 we tend to see more litter. In more residential 8 neighborhoods where you don't see that as often, we have a slightly different schedule where we're going out less-- slightly less frequently, but doing more 10 11 planting work or pruning work to make sure the 12 vegetation is working as well as it can. 13 So if there are particularly problematic rain gardens, where any Councilmember or a member of the 14 15

public is identifying that they are becoming litter strewn, or they need maintenance, they should definitely flag them for DEP, and we can make sure that we're evaluating the schedule that those are on.

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay, thank you. Appreciate that. Now I can-- Now it's me. Just got -- I've got some questions. But as I normally do, I kind of like walk through your statement and some questions just kind of jump out.

On page one of your testimony about being prepared for the-- for the shutdown of the Delaware

RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS 59 1 Aqueduct. Now-- So a bypass is being built in order 2 3 to do the shutdown. And is it going to be the case 4 that once we build the bypass, the bypass is going to be the-- the permanent conduit? Are we going back to-- So we're not going back to the old one? So 6 7 we're going to build a-- you know, built for the 8 ages, kind of like that? It's already 9 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: constructed, actually. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Pardon? 12 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Yeah. Construction on 13 the bypass tunnel was completed a year ago. 14 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right. 15 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: The work we've been 16 doing thus far is to make sure that all of our other 17 systems are ready to supply the city for up to six 18 months, with only water from the Catskill and Croton 19 So the Delaware system is 50% of our water systems. 20 consumption. 21 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right. 2.2 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So that requires a lot

of work to make sure that through Croton and

Catskill, we can provide full service to New Yorkers.

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Right now, as I said, we are looking good, we'll make a final go/no-go decision.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right, but just the cutover operation, even though it's already built, and-- But of course, it's not as easy as diverting the water to this other conduit from the one it's in now. And so that's going to be a six-month period of time.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: That's-- that's several months. We are preparing for it to be-- Obviously, you know, you plan for the worst and work for the best. So we're planning for a longer shutdown than we expect. But that is -- Yeah, it will be multiple months that we will be relying only on Croton and Catskill water.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So it's going to be Croton and Catskill. And there's not going to be any other asset brought online, like, you know, Southeast Queens wells, nothing like that, no?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: No, definitely not.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. On page two of your testimony, a lot of discussion about fair share, the story of state money of \$225 million, we get 3% of the money, \$6 million. And-- and we've already done a little bit with the -- with the resolution on the

1 bond ag to the extent that people are concerned about 2 3 that. So you know, the Council's sort of, you know, sent up a flare on that. And there is -- and there's 4 all the federal money, which some of it-- half that, I think you said it comes through the state, like, 6 7 more or less, and other parts of that funding stream 8 from the various federal laws that have been passed that provide money. So certainly, we have concerns on the state side that they may not be as fair. 10 11 - can we talk about separate from the -- from the 12 state, you know, the money that comes -- that will 13 come through the city from other entities other than being funneled through the state? Like one of those 14 15 kinds of entities, and how does that happen? 16 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So there are two broad 17 buckets of non-state-administered money coming from 18 the federal government. One is formula money, which 19 comes from--20 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: One is what? 21 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Formula money--2.2 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. 2.3 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: -- which is done through the Community Development Block Grant Formula. 24

some portion of the BIL money, and Joe can elaborate

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2 on this, is allocated across all of the

3 municipalities in the country on a formula. The city

4 has to come up with compliant projects. So there is

5 | a level of oversight. It's not just a check that

6 that we can spend however we wish. But that is

7 something that we have been aggressively using. A

8 | lot of that is targeted to resilience, and the

9 preponderance of that money has been best suited

10 actually for NYCHA and there's been an

11 | underappreciated, I would argue, investment in

12 | resilience in NYCHA, in part funded through that but

13 DEP has seen some of that money for flooding

14 resilience.

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15 There are also a handful of projects or programs

16 | that are directly administered by the federal

17 government, like the BRIC [TO MR. MURIN:] What does

18 | BRIC stand for? [TO COUNCIL:] Building Resilient

19 | Infrastructure in Communities Program. And that's--

20 | that's the program for example to which we are

 $21 \parallel \text{applying for the Brownsville Cloudburst Project.}$ I

22 don't off the top of my head have the relative

23 \parallel proportions of-- administered by the state directly--

24 \parallel directly formula, or federal competitive. [TO MR.

25 | MURIN:] Do you have a sense of that Joe?

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MR. MURIN: You know, not off the top of my head. But I would say that we have both the formula-driven grants as well as those that are competitive grants, which are not -- you know, as the Commissioner said, but we're also looking across the spectrum of, you know, Department of Energy, Department of Homeland Security. You know, there's a whole suite of other competitive grants out there that we're pursuing, you know, from the federal program, as well as continuing to use the-- the ones that Commissioner mentioned, the CDBG. And FEMA is also, you know, having some grant opportunities, as well as the continued use of the State Revolving Fund, which is administered through EPA, and is, you know, facilitated through the Environmental Facilities Corporation from the State.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. So just so I understand, all these-- this whole mechanism of how the funding has been allocated, that has been in existence for a long time, but the passage of, you know, the recent federal-- federal legislation that provided this-- this funding are going through these established networks, so now their-- their coffers

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are more flush with money. And so -- but we're using the same mechanism to get it to the--

And with regard to, you know, that which is going to be funneled through the state, I mean--I mean my, you know, understanding of the way all this works is not anywhere near the grasp that you have of it, but there's direct funding, there are loans, and there are whatever, and -- and it would be within the domain of the state to make some of those calls as to who gets direct funding, who gets loans, and whatever. And I don't-- I mean, feel free to voice concerns that you may have that are-- you know, that you have some direct insight into. There's chit-chat about how it may work, but any, you know, insight that you have about, you know, concerns that may develop between us and the state, and city fair share, this would be the forum to--

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, as I said, and thanks for your attention to this. I'll give you one example. The -- the first big tranche of money that the state is going to be delivering based on the bipartisan infrastructure law is around lead service line replacement. Now, of course, New York City has a lot of lead service lines, we do not consider them

at all an immediate health hazard because DEP does a very good job of managing the pH and the chemical composition of the of the water to ensure that lead

Nonetheless, we are eager to take advantage of the large amount of money in the bipartisan

does not leach into people's drinking water.

infrastructure law to replace lead service lines, because we're very happy that the federal government

 \parallel is willing to pay for it.

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The State Environmental Facilities Corporation has been tasked by the state was distributing that money. They put out a notice of -- what's it called? -- a Notice Of Funding Opportunity, NOFO, in the fall. And New York City, we at DEP, applied for 50% of the money.

Now under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, half of the money given to the states is for loans, and half is given for grants. If EFC applies its definition of disadvantaged communities to this project, New York City will only be eligible for the loans, which means that it's very good that we will get a low interest rate. But it is not— it is still money that will have to go to the ratepayers to be repaid.

If New York City gets its fair share, I would argue, we should get roughly half of the loans and roughly half of the grants, but that is a determination that EFC will make.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So there's already been, you know, guidance or a statement put forward by the Environmental Facilities Corporation? That's how the federal lead money is going to work?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And they have the-- just the authority to do this by fiat or...?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: It is through the legislation. I believe this one is under the oversight of EPA not FEMA. And as long as the State operates within the guidance issued by the federal oversight agency, then yes, they have a reasonable amount of jurisdiction. So we are, in fact, I'm about to send a letter to EFC, expressing my concern over the potential that they might apply that rule to this pot of money, which I think is inconsistent with congressional intent.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh, it'd be because it's

DEP's view that the interpretation of the

Environmental Facilities Corporation is at odds with

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2 the spirit, if not the letter of the federal
3 quidance.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: That is what I believe, yes.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Do you want any backup from the Council on that?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I will share the letter with you all, and yes, we're always happy to have backup from the Council.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I mean, yeah. We're happy to bang that drum. And I'll make a point of to Andrew from our finance staff to make sure we get that letter, and then we'll talk to the Council leadership, and we'll do whatever we do with it, maybe do a reso, maybe do a letter, or maybe do something. Yeah, we welcome the opportunity to do that. And like we said— this is only the— so this is what we know about. There'll be other tranches of funding.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: That's right.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So this is the kind of thing that would be wise to sort of, you know, get at the outset and come to an understanding about fair share.

2 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Exactly.

3 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So yep.

We did that.

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Right, we talked about the HAT study. And so DEP is going to hold off for now in submitting its testimony or its comments on the HAT study. Right?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Yes. And actually, it'll be-- it'll be the climate office that is on point right now for relations with the Army Corps. But yes, we'll get that. We'll share that with you. In fact, I'm happy to share a draft.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So when is the deadline for that to get in now?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Last night, they extended it to the end of this month. So I believe it's close of business on March 31st.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay, now, I mean, I don't think you want to give that to us. You want to give it to the feds, right? They, you know, we shouldn't have that before they get it. But if we, you know, get it in, like-- Let's just say you didn't wait for the deadline, and you submitted it like a week early or something. And then we got it, the Council that is, then we go to school on it. Nothing really

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prohibiting us from submitting official comments,
right?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Definitely not. Every-CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So we would like to go to
school off, what you're going to put out. And so if
we can--

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I appreciate the support. I think it would be a wonderful first step for the newly-enlarged mandate of this Committee to weigh in on this really important project.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: That'll be great. We look forward to doing that. But you know, we would need a little time to kind of--

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Happy to sit with you, or Samara, or any of you to help shape that and share our thinking on it.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah. So why don't we-COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And, Mr. Chairman, I
will say we had been working closely with the
previous Waterfront Resilience Committee along these
lines, and I think the change has merely interrupted
that. So we're happy to pick that up. But we had-CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, sure. That'd be--

that'd be great. So -- so when it goes into the feds,

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you know, then we'll arrange for like a briefing or 3 something, and then--

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COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, we can get a briefing set up very soon. We'll do that.

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay, sure. If you could make proper communication with the Council, to the Committee and, you know, and then Samara will loop in Andrew, and then we'll go to the Council leadership, and we'll try to do something about that.

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And we did that.

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One of the benefit of having my colleagues ask questions first is that they take the burden off me, you know? They ask a lot of good things.

On page six of your testimony, middle of the

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page, you're talking about the water treatment plants, about the fugitive methane emissions. Can

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you give us some sense of what the scope of the

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leakage is, and the steps that are being taken to--

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I guess some well, you know what? Just do-- This

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doesn't necessarily mean there is some malfunction,

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which is causing a leak? I think Methane is a

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natural byproduct of the processes that go on at

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COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: That's right.

sewage treatment plants, or whatever.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And so it's really more of that phenomenon and something's leaking. It's just--if you could just--

commissioner aggarwala: I'm happy to-- happy to explain on that score. So yes, you're 100% crrect. We create methane intentionally, because we use anaerobic digestion to digest the solids that are in sewage, which is organic material of course. There are-- there's really no other way, there's no better way to deal with sewage.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So this is exactly the right way. It's the most environmentally efficient.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And this is the-- and this is the standard across the country.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And around the world.

No question. And it is, of course, basically a natural process that we just use these treatment facilities to accelerate. The byproducts of that are methane, and then a solid material called digestate, or the biosolids. The biosolids can and should be beneficially reused. We are working on a multi-year plan to get to 100% beneficial reuse. We are also exploring whether there is a way to turn it into

really good class A material that could be used

directly for compost or gardening. There are some

utilities around the United States that actually have

treatment plants where literally what is hauled out

of the facility is safe to stick your hand into and

put into your flower pot at home. That's something

we do not have, but it is aspirational.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh. So right now because we have the, you know, like the cake, or whatever it is that has heavy metals and stuff in it or whatever. And it goes to--

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: It's partially—

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: — that partially processes it, that further processes it into a cleaner substance. Right?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: That's right. It's—
it's less about the heavy metals. It's actually more
about the biological component and how long it's
cooked, and how I seen mimics the natural process of
composting. But then the other aspect of this is the
methane that is emitted, which by design should be
fully captured, and either beneficially reused for
co-gen, which we have a couple of our plans, or as we

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2 now have at Newtown Creek to be reinjected into the grid.

Unfortunately, of course, there's a lot of places for that to leak. And whether that's a big problematic leak, because we've got a concrete digester, that's 50 or 70 years old and it has a crack in it, or a relatively modest leak because there's a small pipe that just needs to be tightened or wrapped. All of those leaks add up. Over the course of 2022, we did a complete survey of methane leaks across all of our plants. We had people walking around with-- with meters to test where they were concentrations of methane. Happily, we found none that that led to an immediate safety risk, because of course methane is explosive. But we know that for greenhouse gas and for air pollution, this is a bad thing, and so we need to tighten it.

So starting later this year, we will be undertaking a significant program to tighten all the easy things, you know where it is just about wrapping some pipes and doing that systematically. We identified about 1000 tasks across our 14 treatment plants. Some of them will require a much larger capital programs to address.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right. It's going to be more of a bricks-and-mortar kind of, you know...

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: In some cases yes.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And -- And with regard to that, is -- I guess DEP has like air permits for this kind of thing, or whatever, from DEC, or is this -- you are just -- are just doing it because it's what needs to be done in...?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We're doing it because it's the right thing to do. It's also part of our Local Law 97 effort, because our methane emissions are counted towards city operations—

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right. Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: -- our carbon footprint, and so one of the ways that we need to reach the city operations target set in local on 97 is around DEP's methane emissions.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Right. Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: At the bottom of page eight, it talks about the ongoing effort to do the full build out of storm sewers for Southeast Queens. And, you know, I've been, you know, banging this drum a while as to you know, when the full build out is actually going to be completed. And so that— that

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that question is still, you know, out there. I'm not going to press you for it now, but I'm just wondering what percentage of the area in Southeast Queens, you know, right now is still—still has no, you know storm sewer infrastructure?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I don't know that off the top of my head.

MS. CIPRIANO: So the work that we've been doing so far in Southeast Queens is really to invest in the storm spine. So those are the really large pieces of infrastructure that are at the tail end of the system. So the sewer system is built like a tree trunk. So we build the biggest trunk part first, that allows us to then very quickly move upstream and pull all of the stormwater from the neighborhoods into the spines that then run out to the outfalls. So I'm pleased to inform you that we have already committed \$500 million worth of storm sewer work in Southeast Queens, which is either currently in construction or already completed. That's 18 projects completed in Southeast Queens. And we're continuing over time to sewer the area. So I don't have an exact percentage of how much is left to be sewered, but we are kind of working our way up the

system. So the dollars invested is not a perfect alignment to the percentage of the community boards that need sewers still.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. Yeah, I just think it's important to, sort of, you know, quantify the-- what needs to be done, and that kind of backs you into, how long is it going to take to do it? I was in-- I was in Southeast Queens recently for some event, and there-- and people knew I was chair of this committee, and they're-- they're like, our streets are being overrun with construction, they're building storm sewers, and it's like a big pain in the neck because it makes noise and whatever. And I'm like, "You're welcome." You know, and so...

But it was nice to hear that a lot of people-"Oh, they're coming in in big vehicles, and they're
digging." And I'm like, "Yeah, exactly. Exactly."
We did the-- the camera thing with the with the
noise.

Yeah, we're, you know, regarding the Julie Menin bill on-- on idling, we're very interested in moving that. We're in good shape there.

Oh, with regard to-- Oh, we're also going to do the Joann Ariola derlict watercraft bill or whatever.

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I mean, you know, I know you deal a lot in coastal waters, and there's, you know, derelict watercraft or whatever, so we're doing-- we're doing that bill.

It sounds like I'm testifying now.

Okay. water rates. So 'tis the season, right?, spring, and the Adams Administration, like in many years in the de Blasio Administration, you know, graciously pass on the opportunity to receive a rental payment from the waterboard. I know you don't speak for the Mayor, or the highest reaches of the Administration, although you're pretty high up there.

Do you know of any indication from the

Administration that they have any interest in seeking
a partial or full rental payment when it comes to the
water rates? I don't know if this jams you up, but I
mean, it's...

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Mr. Chairman, right now, we have had no indication that there will be a rental payment this year. But— Thus far, nothing.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. So right now I'm going to take no good-- you know, no news is good news. And now, if they're going to put that into the Rubik's cube that spits out the water rate, they would have to take their-- I mean, what's the

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timeline on this? Like when do the-- when do the water rates get published?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We-- We expect to make a proposal to the Water Board in April for their consideration, and hopefully adoption in May or early June.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. And regarding all the steps that DEP is making to recoup, you know, late payments, and, you know, of course, the pandemic and everything else, no one has money, and everybody wants to -- everybody wants to be a nice guy. And there's the program that you had articulated here that people are availing themselves of. But the days of wine and roses are coming to an end. And so-- And so I guess if I put my parochial you know, Councilmember hat on. I mean, you know, some kind of communication I could make to my constituents, you know, even though they-- they get information from DEPA, or whatever, would be to indicate that if they want to enter into the program that's currently on-on the table, they should endeavor to do so within a certain amount of time, because the landscape is going to change. And so what is it going to change? When are we doing that?

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COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: The amnesty is--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: No, no, no. when are you doing that? Sorry. I'm-- I'm only a partner in the good stuff. I'm not a partner in this stuff.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: The Amnesty closes on April 30th. And so yeah, so we will...

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So up until then, as, you know, you owe us a bunch of money. You know, we'll work with you on the interest. We just want the principle. We've got to-- you know. And so, if I could give DEP a little-- I mean, I should already know this. Maybe my staff already does. But I'm thinking of making some kind of strategic communication, you know, beneficial communication to my constituents that maybe, you know, in arrears that they have until X to-- to use the amnesty program. Afterwards, it's back to business as usual. And so where would I get that? Who would who would serve that up to me?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, I'd be very happy. Our -- Our Deputy Commissioner for Public Affairs, Beth DeFalco is here, and our Deputy Commissioner for Customer Service, Jeff Lynch.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh right. Yeah. You gave me her card. Right. Yeah. COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Yes. And so we are, in fact, in the process of going to community boards and working with electeds across the city to help them--CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, that would be--COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I think your staff probably has a starter deck, but we're happy to-- to give you anything that is helpful, because yes, it would be wonderful to have councilmembers help spread the word on this.

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We are doing at DEP, we are doing direct mail to everybody who is in arrears, for the largest buildings--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. So you're taking affirmative outreach, saying--

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Yeah. We are not just relying on-- on word spreading. We are we are directly contacting eligible account holders. We are doing phone calls to the largest buildings that are delinquent, where we have contact information. So we are being really aggressive, as much as we can.

Inevitably though, it does require somebody to be

2 willing to pick up the phone. And so you need

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

multiple kinds of reminders--

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COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: -- to get that. And by the way, I will say that we've-- we've expanded the hours of our call center so that there are evening hours and Saturday hours now, which had not been the case, and we've done that because we are seeing an increase in phone calls as a result of the amnesty.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay, and, and Beth-- what was it?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Beth DeFalco.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Beth. Beth. So yeah, just see me before you leave, Beth, and then I'll give that to my staff, and we can make the proper connection, and get that little package that we could get out to people.

Okay. That's your statement. Those are my questions here. Oh, yes. Okay, thank you, Andrew. Okay.

I'm going to read this verbatim. No embellishment.

A new Filtration Avoidance Determination started in 2017. It just finish the first five years last

2 The FAD is extremely important in order to keep our unfiltered water system working. And land 3 4 acquisition is an important part of the FAD process. And so the question would be: Does DEP have details 5 on the Land Acquisition Program during the first five 6 7 years of the FAD. And I remember telling, you know--8 in preparation for this hearing, I said, "Look, I want to do this whole thing on land acquisition," and I want to make -- because I mean, buying land is a lot 10 11 of money, and the state government because -- like the 12 FAD police or the State Health Department and the 13 people of upstate New York have their own ideas about 14 city, you know, buying land or whatever. And -- And I 15 just want to make sure that we're hitting our targets regarding land acquisition, both in-- in, I guess, 16 17 the first half of the FAD, which ended last year, and 18 what the targets are for the new, I guess five years, 19 right? And-- and is there money budgeted for the 20 land acq targets that are put in the new FAD? 21 do we do -- in the last five years about hitting the 2.2 land acg targets? And how are we looking for the 2.3 next five years? And is there indeed money in the budget to do that? That -- that's what you want, 24 25 right? Okay, that's it.

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COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So we do-- Certainly we have information, and if there's more information that we don't have on hand here we can-- we can give it to you. But I'll say during the first five years, we signed contracts to purchase 13,500 acres of land. Right now DEP owns roughly a third of all of the land in the watershed, which is massive.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right. But in what terms of the-- in terms of the-- and I don't look at the FAD, and I don't know how it works. And I don't know that when the FAD is put together, it gives an actual acreage target, or is it more like you have to make so many-- You know, so much in the form of outreach to people to do willing-buyer/willing-seller. So I don't know what metric they use in the FAD in terms of what you need to do to comply with it. I don't think it's actual acreage, its actual--

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: It's not. It is about offers made.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: And we are certainly in compliance with the FAD. Looking forward, the one thing I will say is that, now that we own already such a large percentage of all of the available land,

we have actively changed the market for land in the 3 watershed, right?

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We constricted the potential supply dramatically. It's also the case--And two years ago, there was a major project done on our behalf by the National Academy of Sciences that demonstrated that there are diminishing returns to kind of general land acquisition. And one of the things in the revisions for the second half of the FAD is an increased focus in the west of Hudson watershed on very specific types of land acquisition, particularly streamside land.

So we are shifting our focus away from kind of buying any kind of land wherever it is, and really focused on this targeted repair.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: But that was the way it was-- because you had like whatever it was, it was like the A, and the B, and the C, and you know, there were like gradations of how prime this stuff was and how prime the land was.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: But it's even more of a focus now, as we go into the second half and state

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DOH seems completely to have concurred with the analysis that the National Academies did.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. Now I just want to talk a little bit-- I don't want to turn this into an oversight hearing on the FAD, but once upon a time, the, you know, 10 square mile Kensico Natural Watershed was responsible for a lot of the-- it was something like that 10 square miles-- because it's a holding reservoir. So it's an-- and it has a small natural watershed, thank goodness. You know, but there is an opportunity for, you know, stuff to get in. And you know, once upon a time, that little 10 square mile watershed was responsible for a pretty high percentage of stuff getting into the water supply that we didn't really want getting in.

And there's only so much land you can buy in that highly-developed area. And there are other methodologies, presumably that DEP can use to divert water from that natural 10 square mile watershed from getting into Kensico. And so just-- just to sort of make this a budget question, just-- Is that a, you know, active focus of volt the FAD and DEP and, you know, protecting Kensico from, you know, local

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contamination? And is there adequate funding in the
budget to-- to cover that?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Well, first of all--CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I thought that was well stated. I thought that was good.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: I agree. First of all, let me point out, remind everybody that while, yes, it is true that the area around the Kensico Reservoir is relatively built up compared to our other reservoirs. Our drinking water is safe. We are well in compliance with every standard that there is. We just released our clean drinking water report. So the fact that we continue always to be vigilant and concerned should never concern anybody about what is currently going on.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, and I didn't mean to paint that picture. But yes-- But thank you for putting that on the record. Yeah.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: So yes, it is true that in the second half of the FAD, the one place where we are still eagerly trying to buy as much land as possible is on the east of Hudson and particularly around Kensico. It is the most difficult because it is small, because it is built up. There is a large

RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS 87 1 2 pot of money in the budget. We can get the actual 3 number for you, for land acquisition. I don't think 4 we have a separate line item. [background voices] [TO MR. MURIN:] 15 for Kensico? But we don't 5 distinguish. [TO COUNCIL:] Yeah. So we have \$50 6 million in the budget to buy any land that comes up. 7 And we would -- we would certainly be opportunistic, 8 9 if there were an opportunity, especially around Kensico. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right. And so that's--12 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We would do whatever it 13 took. 14 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So for the next five years 15 of the FAD, we got \$50 million in the budget. And 16 we're having a like a focused eye on where we get 17 like the biggest water quality, you know... 18 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: We pay very close 19 attention to -- to Kensico. And yes. 20 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. What else do we have here. Oh fine. Oh my god. Yep, yep, yep, yep. 21 2.2 Okay. And so-- I yeah, there's a-- there's 1 p.m. 2.3 hearing scheduled for -- for this for this room.

Having a little family conversation up here.

That's all. It's good. 25

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And okay, so my last question is going to be:

Manhattan Borough President Mark Levine proposed the creation of new city agency dedicated to overseeing coastal resiliency projects, noting the need to centralize and unify this work. I don't think that's a good idea, but this my own editorial comment.

Does—— I mean, it's got to be taken care of, of course. Does DEP have any thoughts on how to better coordinate resiliency work that currently involves many different agencies and what a new coastal resiliency officer agency would need to look like or, where this responsibility would reside?

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Thank you. Certainly how we manage the long term ongoing work that we have to do on— on resilience, and coastal resilience specifically, has been top of mind. There's a lot of conversation going on right now actively around how we best do that. And I will just point out, you know, as— as you know, last year at the beginning of the Adams Administration, we combined several offices. So what had been Mayor's Office of Climate and the Mayor's Office of Resilience are now one in the same. That's all already beginning to—

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2 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Just one second.
3 about that.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: That's already beginning to bring greater cohesion, as well as the fact of my role where I oversee both MOCEJ and— and DEP, which I think has led to a greater integration between DEP's role on coastal resilience and— and that from the Mayor's office. So we are working on it, sir.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: It sounds like a great idea. I-- you know, I'm-- I'm all for consolidating, and, you know, not creating different silos all over the place, and you know, bringing things together which is, you know. I'm very gratified to have, you know, picked up waterfronts and coastal resiliency as part of this committee's portfolio. And-- And so yeah, we'll-- we'll you know, work together and shake hands on that.

So with that said, I like the I'd like to thank this panel and the administration, and we had a good time at the bill signing yesterday, and lots of big fun there.

23 COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Congratulations.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I don't have my pen on me, but I got a pen from the Mayor. It's-- I'm going to

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keep that one. So thanks very much for coming and testifying. We're going to open it up to public comments, but I'm going to just have a have a word and then then I have to just take a two minute recess during which the committee will prepare the people who are testifying. I guess we have people in here public— in person. But yeah, don't— don't read them yet. So we got people online. We got people—okay fine.

COMMISSIONER AGGARWALA: Excellent. Thank you.

We're going to take a two minute recess and then we're going to start up again.

[THREE MINUTE BREAK]

We are back.

Okay, we're going to begin the public portion of the-- the public testimony portion of the hearing.

Now we have some witnesses in person. And we have some on Zoom. We're going to do the in person people first. And I ask the Counsel to call up our first witness.

COUNSEL: I'd like to call Rachel Aimee of the Urban Justice Center.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. Thank you very much. Thank you for having a-- having your written

testimony. And please identify yourself for the record and proceed with your good testimony. Make sure to talk right into the microphone.

I can't hear you. Maybe your microphone is not on, or not in front of you. You've got to have the red light on.

MS. AIMEE: My name is Rachel Amy-- Should I start?

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, please start. Yes.

MS. AIMEE: Good afternoon. My name is Rachel Aimee. I'm the Development Director at the Street Vendor Project, a membership-based organization that champions the rights of street vendors as small businesses to contribute to the life and culture of New York City.

In 2021, SVP launched an environmental justice initiative to research and invest in healthy vending technology to reduce the environmental footprint of New York City's food carts and trucks. There are currently 5100 permitted food vending carts in New York City. Most of these food carts use fossil fuel generators, which emit harmful air and noise pollutants that negatively impact both the

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environment and vendor health. Yet vendors lackclear and affordable alternative technologies.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: If you could bring the microphone a little closer to your -- to your face than we could hear it better.

MS. AIMEE: Is that better?

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Just kind of tilt it up.

9 That's what I do. That's my trick.

MS. AIMEE: Is that okay?

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yes. It's better.

MS. AIMEE: There are currently 5100 permitted food vending carts in New York City. Most of these food carts use fossil fuel generators which emit harmful air and noise pollutants that negatively impact both the environment and vendor health. Yet vendors lack clear and affordable alternative technologies to reduce these emissions. Through our environmental justice program, SVP has identified and tested a lithium ion battery that is effective and long-lasting enough to provide a sustainable alternative to fossil fuel based generators for street vendors. In FY 24 We plan to pilot this program by electrifying 10 food carts and trucks with clean, quiet reliable energy.

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tie in here?

2 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: You need to tie the 3 testimony to the budget, as to-- Is there a budget

MS. AIMEE: We are-- we are requesting funding?

This is really a CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah. hearing about DEP'S-- about the city budget. This is not a-- I'm willing to give you a little latitude, and -- but why don't you get right to the right to the funding request. This is really not the forum for this. But you're nice people, the Vendor Project, I go way back with-- with the project. So I'll give you a little bit of latitude, but why don't you get right to the funding request. And also, you have to make sure that whatever you're doing, that you have to make proper application for -- make the proper application for this funding, which this committee is not the conduit for, but I'm happy to let you, you know, give you a little more latitude and just go right to the funding requests and put that on the record.

MS. AIMEE: Okay, thank you. SVP puts in a funding request this year to do community citywide community outreach to educate vendors about the benefits of transitioning to clean energy. Our

- 2 funding request is for \$300,000 to the City Council.
- 3 And we put in applications.

- 4 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh, and you did put in an 5 application?
- 6 MS. AIMEE: Yes. We have an application.
- 7 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Great. Great.
- 8 MS. AIMEE: Yeah.
- 9 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And so. And you-- you talk
 10 about it here in your statement, right?
- 11 MS. AIMEE: Yes, I did it.
- 12 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. Great. Okay, so now
 13 that I have this in hand, budget tie-in, we are all
 14 good, and we certainly do appreciate your patience
 15 and waiting to testify, and all the good work you do
 16 for the Street Vendor Project. Thank you very much
- 18 MS. AIMEE: Thank you. Thank you for having me.
- 19 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: You bet.

for your testimony.

- 20 COUNSEL: The next witness is Anthony Rodgers
 21 Wright from NYLPI.
- 22 MR. WRIGHT: Good afternoon.
- 23 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you, Mr. Wright.
- 24 | Please state your name for the test-- please state

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your name for the record, and proceed with your good testimony.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Anthony Karefa Rogers-Wright. I currently serve as the Director of Environmental Justice with New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, or NYLPI. We're a 45 year old civil rights organization. Our dedicated staff of attorneys, policy advocates, and organizers work tirelessly with community partners and partner organizations across the city and state to pursue an advanced justice for all New Yorkers.

I'd like to take this opportunity to speak with you about the recent budget offered by Mayor Adams including our concerns and hopes for necessary interventions by your committee, sir, and the City Council as a whole.

We agree with your esteemed speaker Adrienne Adams, who in response to the mayor's proposed budget, in part stated, we need consistent and effective management that prioritizes investments in our cities functionality and its people. And she added how concerned she was that the mayor's budget fell woefully short.

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Skipping ahead, since you have the full testimony, there are three specific and local laws that I'd like to speak about that require adequate funding in order for the city to actually comply with the law.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

MR. WRIGHT: The Mayor who stresses law and order, we should start by setting an example. First and foremost, Local Law 16, or the Renewable Rikers Act. As you know, Mr. Chairman, we've spoken about this before, we're woefully behind in keeping with the schedule of the 2027 deadline for closure and transfer to the Department of City and administrative services. We would like to see some budgeting to make sure that that happens, and ensure that you're also corresponding with coalitions like the Renewable Rikers Coalition and the Coalition to Close Rikers.

The second, Local I'd like to discuss is Local
Law 97, which of course is very controversial.

Chair-- Councilmember Restler was pressing DOB. You
were here for that. While \$259 million is-- is a
good start, we want to make sure that that money is
not primarily helping real estate developers and
building owners, and making sure that it's also

helping tenants. And furthermore, we really want to make sure that that money is not being used for initiatives to circumvent the intent of the law, which is to retrofit buildings to reduce the emissions. So that includes the profligate use of renewable energy credits, as well as so-called carbon capture technology, which is unproven, nascent and potentially very, very dangerous for New Yorkers who live in those buildings work in those buildings, and of course, trucks transporting corrosive materials throughout our city streets.

We saw what just happened in East Palestine. We don't need that happening in New York City.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Correct.

MR. WRIGHT: The last thing that I want to mention is of course, Local Law 1664 of 2017, which of course called on-- or directed the city to create an environmental justice plan, a portal, and a series of maps which were supposed to be produced in 2018.

The website, if you solicit it, is outdated, and it doesn't give any guidance as to what's happening, what's coming forth, and when we can expect this process to be completed.

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2 What I would also like to say is that as a part 3 of that plan, I beseech you to look at one of the 4 biggest threats to public safety and the tenets of environmental justice, which is hyper-gentrification 5 in the city, which is disproportionately impacting 6 7 black New Yorkers. 9000 black folk in Harlem lost 8 over the last 10 years, replaced by an influx of 9 white folk, which is not a problem necessarily. But in Bed Stuy, 22,000, black folk displaced, replaced 10 11 by 30,000 and white folk. I've been joking around 12 with my staff and saying that if we're really okay 13 with the major atrophy of the city's black population, the population that brought the city in 14 15 the world, everything from the Harlem Renaissance to 16 hip hop culture, if we're okay with that, then we 17 should name-- rename the city to New Boston and start 18 rooting for the Celtics, the Patriots, and heavens 19 forbid the Red Sox, which I don't think many people 20 would like to do.

So I mean, that's-- that's really the-- the basis of my testimony. I really appreciate the time.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I'm actually going to jump right into a question here, because the-- the third point you made of the law that was passed in 2018, or

- whatever it was that creates-- supposed to create an environmental justice plan. Right?
- 4 MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir.

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- 5 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Could you go back over that 6 again?
- 7 MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. So pursuant to Local Law 8 60 and 64 of 2017--
- 9 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So 60 and 64 of 2017.

 10 Okay.
 - MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir. So 64 was more the development of an EJ steering committee, if you will. And that's been established. We have great people on it, Peggy Shepard, Rebecca Bratsbey, and others.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Peggy and I go back 16 forever.
- 17 MR. WRIGHT: One more time, sir? Sorry.
- 18 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I said, Peggy and I go back
- 19 forever.
- 20 MR. WRIGHT: Oh, yeah. Yeah. Everybody knows
 21 Peggy.
- 22 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Here's what I like to do.
- 23 | I'd like you to, right after your testimony, Samara--
- 24 or no, we'll have Andrew-- if you could just have a
- 25 | little sidebar with Andrew. And-- Because what we

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want to do, Andrew, is because now the council has a Legislative Integrity Unit.

4 MR. WRIGHT: Yes sir.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So we-- I can make out of to the council, after being away for seven years, and we're-- and we're passing laws that I already passed. And it's just like, "Why don't we just enforce the ones we already did?"

MR. WRIGHT: Yes sir.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And so now we have a

Legislative Integrity Unit, and this is why we have—

this is why we have this new— why we have this new

unit, is to make sure that laws that we pass that,

you know, we should make sure that they're being

complied with.

MR. WRIGHT: Yes sir.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: If you-- you know, pass a law and no one does it, or doesn't, you know-- it's like a tree falling in the woods kind of thing.

MR. WRIGHT: Just one more thing that I think is important that the Mayor's budget did also didn't reflect: We talked about the loss of federal funding, you know, since we have emerged from the COVID pandemic, thank goodness. However, we have to

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2 discuss -- There are -- there's a panoply of funding available from the federal government via the 3 4 Inflation Reduction Act, especially. As a matter of fact, the EPA did just announced federal funding 5 available for municipalities and metro areas 6 7 specifically, but the Notice of Intent to apply for 8 those funds is due on April 28. So we really do need to get moving. NILPI would love to work with you, some of our EJ partners, Eddie Bautista, Elizabeth 10 11 Lapierre, to make sure that this city is in a great 12 position to allocate those funds, and then of course, 13 redistribute them in a way that upholds environmental 14 justice.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Certainly, you know, point well taken, you know, regarding the budgetary thing, but let's get that law complied with. Andrew, if you're going— and just have a sidebar with Mr.

Wright, and make sure we got the right laws or whatever. And, you know, exchange, you know, basic information, you know, his contact your— your contact as well. I want that to go to the— to the Legislative Integrity Unit. For me to chair a hearing, and hear about environmental laws that we took to— I mean, I wasn't here at the time. But we-

- RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS 1 2 - we passed them the bill was signed, and you know, 3 here we are years after we were supposed to see 4 concrete outputs from them, and we're not seeing them. So if you just have --5 MR. WRIGHT: And last thing, Chairman. Thank you 6 7 so much for your amazing work on electric school
- 8 buses and electric vehicles in this city. That is 9 something you can be proud of. We're starting to move forward with that. We're purchasing buses, 10 11 repowering them.
 - CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: That's my job, Mr. Wright. I'm supposed to do this. That's my job. I do it. I'm happy to do it. I'm not a volunteer. And so this is my life's work. And 40 years gone, I'm still sitting there.
- 17 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 18 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you, Mr. Wright. 19 my best wishes to everyone at the New York Lawyers.
- 20 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you sir.

the Climate Museum.

- 21 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Just go-- go talk to him.
- 2.2 He's waiting.

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2.3 COUNSEL: The next witness is Shiv Soin from TREEage. And after that, we have Miranda Massie from 24

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. Please state your name for the record and proceed with your testimony.

MS. MASSIE: Good afternoon. Hello, Mr. Chairman. It's great to see you again, and Miss Swanson here as well.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Same here.

MS. MASSIE: We had the chance to touch base about this time last year, as you might recall. Speaking of New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, we previously worked together on the campaign to rid New York City Public Schools of PCBs when I was back at that excellent organization. I've since developed a plan to launch America's first climate-dedicated museum. We have our first Manhattan transit-accessible pop up show right now, and one of my agenda items is to invite you and anybody who might be interested in coming for a personal-- personalized tour of that space. The basic idea behind the climate museum is to bust the myth of American climate indifference.

So while two thirds of Americans support very robust climate justice policies, green New-Deal-level policies, reparative payments to sacrifice zones, we all believe that we're outnumbered two to one.

The researchers call this a false social reality. So in New York State, for example -- this is ubiquitous in every state, though the percentage is very little -- 72% of us want very, very aggressive action at scale on climate. But when you ask us, what we think the level of support is, we say well under 50%. So we need to change that dynamic so that people can break the climate silence and speak out in a way that, among many other things, allows policymakers to do what's right, and slows down those policymakers who are in the grips of the fossil fuel industry, and want to slow down the action that we need for civilizational and ecological survival.

So our work mobilizes arts and culture to carry this out. We'd again love for you to come see our current show. We think that without the climate engagement and civic awareness, as a baseline that we're not seeing now across our culture, despite this private, anxious support that I just mentioned, we won't get where we need to go. And our role is to deepen our partnership, the support of City Council and the city itself has been transformational for us.

So we're really looking forward to talking about a resolution in support of the climate Museum, and

2 generally to working with you all to build the civic

3 engagement of New Yorkers, and to cause-- give people

4 pathways for recognizing their own climate

5 protagonism, and we'll be handing in our written

6 testimony later.

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When that bell went off-- I thought I had three minutes, did I only have 2? Am I over?

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: It's-- it's 2, but I-- you know.

MS. MASSIE: My apologies. I will say--

12 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: It's like the default is 2,

13 | but it's-- you know, it's fine.

Sincere apologies. And I would love to speak
more with you all about this.

And yeah-- and my legislative director is viewing

17 this hearing remotely. And if you could just state

18 your-- regarding the -- so I if you can, you know

19 send my office and email, I'm not hard to find. It's

20 you know, J.Gennaro at council whatever-it-is.

21 | janeiro at Gmail dot you know, JJ narrowed Council.

22 And I don't have any-- any of my business cards with

23 me, but it's J.Gennaro@Council.nyc.gov.

MS. MASSIE: Fantastic. We will do that, and we

25 really look for are working with you on this.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, that'd be-- That would be great. Thank you for your, you know, good testimony and your -- your advocacy for the for the for the museum and the impact that will have, and everything you didn't back on PCBs back-- back in the day. MS. MASSIE: Yeah, that was great work we did together. CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: We just did a bill-- We just did a bill this week, which we just signed yesterday, that's going to phase out number four fuel in schools--MS. MASSIE: So important.

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: --Which is 25% of the schools still use number four. They had until 2030 to get off that fuel. And we just changed it to 2025. And so it's--

MS. MASSIE: Outstanding. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: It was kind of a big deal.

MS. MASSIE: Thank you. That's huge. That's absolutely huge.

2.3 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: That is a big deal.

MS. MASSIE: New York City leadership, which can be provided with respect to the museum too. But the

- 2 City Council has provided so much leadership on
- 3 environmental justice and environmental legislation.
- 4 So for-- on behalf of all of my fellow residents of
- 5 New York, a huge thanks for all that hard work.
- 6 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. Thank you. It's
- 7 | not needed, but I appreciate it. Okay.
- 8 MS. MASSIE: And we'll be in touch. Thank you.
- 9 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yes, yes. Please send that
- 10 email to my office, and send that to the attention of
- 11 Matt. He does my schedule. Attention, Matt. M-a-t-
- 12 t.

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- 13 MS. MASSIE: Will do. You'll see that later
- 14 today.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. You bet.
- 16 MS. MASSIE: Thanks a lot. Take care.
- 17 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Take care.
- 18 MS. MASSIE: Great to see you again.
- 19 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Same here.
- 20 COUNSEL: The next witness is Pete Sikora.
- 21 MR. SIKORA: Hey, Councilman.
- 22 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: : Good afternoon.
- 23 MR. SIKORA: How are you?
- 24 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I'm entering my fifth
- 25 decade of public service. Um-- but I'm still.

2 MR. SIKORA: It's great.

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- 3 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Still got it.
- MR. SIKORA: It's great. I am taking you up on keeping old obscure phrases alive. You talked about that. And it stuck in my head. And yeah.
- 7 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: We did.
 - MR. SIKORA: Yeah, I had this horrible moment at a meeting in my office where I talked about the camels nose in the tent.
- 11 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yes.
- MR. SIKORA: Right? Apparently, nobody knows
 that phrase anymore. You know, and I looked on
 Wikipedia. And it told me it's a 20th century phrase
 now.
- 16 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh well.
- MR. SIKORA: Yeah. Right? Nobody in the room knew it.
- 19 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: We're going to change that.
- MR. SIKORA: I know. Exactly. The camels nose,
- 21 don't let it under the tent.
- 22 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Don't let it under the 23 tent.
- 24 MR. SIKORA: Then you get the whole camel.
- 25 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Correct.

administration has just--

know. It's a fantastic law that sets a path for New
York City to create tens of thousands of jobs
slashing pollution.
 I wanted to focus on one tiny aspect of it, which
is the people implementing the law. The

MR. SIKORA: Thank you. Anyway, I'm with New

York Communities for Change. And we are very

embedded on fighting around Local Law 97, as you

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: This is a budget hearing.

I'm going to give you a little latitude.

MR. SIKORA: Exactly. Exactly. So in the budget, the city needs to allocate more funding for the city to actually implement the law. And it's a tiny, tiny, tiny amount of money because we're talking about handfuls of staff lines here. So last year, the Mayor was proposing to cut staffing in the Department of Buildings. The Council and the Mayor changed that, and now the department kept the number of people that is necessary to implement the law. These are great professionals, Gina Brokra and her team are fantastic.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: You're talking about OB?

MR. SIKORA: Yes, exactly, exactly. So they're just really, really good at this stuff. And we really appreciate the work they're doing. As good as they are, they need more people. And so I don't understand what the staffline analysis is. I couldn't find it on the on the mayor's budget documents. But he's proposing a large cut at the Department of Buildings. And I wanted to alert you because it will have, I think, a potentially large impact on Local Law 97's implementation, if they don't get the staff that they need in that office. So again, they're doing a really good job, super professional.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah. And this is something I talked about with, you know, Chair Brannon, the Finance Chair, during the last budget cycle, and I think we were able to get like, six more lines or whatever.

MR. SIKORA: I remember, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Which I didn't think was enough. It was, you know-- we made a little bit of an impact, but this is getting very real very fast.

And so, you know, I'm going to do everything I can.

I mean, what we do is we have these hearings, and then we have our official budget response.

MR. SIKORA: Right.

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And so-- and because the preliminary budget is not-- it doesn't look like a budget. It's like-- It's like prose. You know, I mean, like the exec budget is going to have, like, it's all filled in with all kinds of, you know, units of appropriation, budget lines, the whole thing.

But, you know, as part of our budget response,

I'm going to make sure that, you know, in that budget
response, the former budget response from the-- from
the Council includes, you know, more lines for OB,
even though that's really like a, you know, a
buildings, you know, committee, type thing.

MR. SIKORA: Right. Right.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: But it's all-- but you know, Local Law 97 is the work of this Committee. So I've got-- I got a hook there.

MR. SIKORA: It's so big.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yep.

MR. SIKORA: Thank you very, very much. I really appreciate that. And, you know, they are really

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wonderful. And they're really implementing it professionally.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: That's all the feedback-you know, I get tons of good feedback. But you know- but I don't want people to think that less is more
when it comes to OB.

MR. SIKORA: Oh, totally. That's right. Well, thank you. And I also wanted to highlight the issue—the two big regulatory threats to the law: Number one, not tightly limiting renewable energy credits as a substitute for actually upgrading your building and cutting pollution. You heard the Commissioner talking about the process that they're in. We want them to tightly limit recs, as the Advisory Council has recommended. The Council has, you know, wants—wants that as well. We really appreciate that. Second big issue is: How do they enforce the law? We want to make sure that they do not create loopholes in enforcement, or weaken, or delay penalties in a way that doesn't make sense.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I would agree with that.

You know, the law as written does give the

Administration some latitude in there.

MR. SIKORA: Right.

1 RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And that's how the bill was written.

MR. SIKORA: No, it makes sense. They should have latitude.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: But you know, duly noted.

And, you know, I see a big part— I mean, I should care about the city's big business, and not my legacy. So I shouldn't say this is like a legacy thing for me, but my interest— and one of my interests in coming back to the Council is to make sure that, you know, we get this done, and we and we get it done right.

MR. SIKORA: Totally. Thank you very, very much. That's really appreciated. And I appreciate it all. Thank you. Have a great day.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: You too. Pete.

COUNSEL: Tori Kasof.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Your mic is off. Oh, she heard you. Okay.

Yes, I have good hearing.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay.

MS. KASO: My name is Tori Kaso, and I am the Campaign Director for Climate Jobs New York's Carbon Free and Healthy Schools Initiative, which you are

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very familiar with, so I won't do a whole rundown of the campaign and all of its great benefits.

Specifically, what I'm going to talk about today is the significant amount of federal funding that is available. And the time of time is now for this investment. We are calling for the acceleration of solar installation to 150 schools per year, along with the commitment to completing deep retrofits and installations by 2030 with good labor standards.

Climate science demands urgency, and we have found ourselves presented with a historic funding opportunity to invest at the scale needed to make a lasting environmental and economic impact. Last year's passage of the Inflation Reduction Act has provided a previously unavailable source of federal funding New York City can access to meet these commitments through the Income Tax Credit direct pay provision. However, if we delay any longer, we could miss out on the chance to make lasting impacts for our city and communities.

In taking advantage of the direct pay provision, the IRA can provide 40% in federal funds to install solar and 20% of the cost of retrofitting City Schools.

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By directly investing in solar and becoming a zero energy school system, this work would save \$8.25 billion in energy expenditures over 30 years money that can be reinvested towards programming continued maintenance or the hiring of additional staff and teachers. Our research partners at climate jobs New York Resource Center have projected the total costs for installing solar rooftop on 150 school buildings at approximately \$50 million. The income tax credit would provide \$19.2 million of that, and the projected annual loan payments would be \$2.05 million, whereas the annual solar revenue would amount to \$2.9 million, outpacing the loan payments, meaning the payback period would be pretty short at four years, and a 30-year savings of \$44.1 million.

I'll just wrap up with saying that recently over a majority of the City Council members, including yourself, have signed on to a letter of support expressing your commitment to this initiative, and we are deeply grateful and greatly encouraged by your support, and our are asking that you stand by that commitment this year.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you so much. You know, it's a great endeavor. I love working with

1	RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS 116
2	your organization. And there's just, like, so much
3	to do you know, that it's kind of an exciting time to
4	be able to be part of that. And so the tie-in with
5	the union movement. It is just it's a perfect
6	synergy of progressive forces coming together to make
7	schools clean and healthy.
8	MS. KASO: Yes, and provide good union jobs.
9	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And anything you could
10	submit to us in writing would be greatly appreciated
11	MS. KASO: Yes. Our written testimony is being
12	legalized. So I will submit it by email.
13	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you. And your first
14	name is Tori, right?
15	MS. KASO: Tori, yes. Thank you.
16	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you, Tori.
17	The next witness is Schwabanathy[ph] Kinickel[ph]
18	from New York City Environmental Justice Alliance.
19	don't see her. The next witness is Milap[ph]
20	Seyorum[ph]. Milot[ph] Seyorum[ph]? Okay. Romi[ph]
21	Diniwal[ph]. Romi[ph] Diniwal[ph] from El Puente.
22	Okay Anthony Guerrero from Smart Local 28 Metal

Sheet Workers Union. Okay.

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All right. I think we went-- We went through the online people. Michael Streeter. Do we have Michael Streeter.

Yes. We have Michael Streeter as someone who will be testifying online.

MR. STREETER: Hi. Yeah, thanks. I'm Michael
Streeter. I'm one of those people who am a citizen
who submits complaints to the DEP about idling
commercial vehicles. And I wanted to take-- take a
moment to, to urge for sufficient funding for-- for
staffing and other whatever other resources are
necessary to be to be allocated to the to the DEP
idling team. And I wanted to tell you why real
quick.

I don't always see eye to eye with them. But the team handling the idling cases is working very hard.

And they-- they keep getting more and more work.

Last year, there were a hair under 50,000 complaints, which was significantly more than the year before.

It really took off after a after a front page New York Times article about the program last spring.

This year, there are likely going to be around 100,000 complaints if not more. There-- there's also a major television show that has recorded a segment

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on the program as well, that could that could have an even larger influx of new participants when it eventually airs, you know, just like with the New York Times article. So it could very well go-- go far beyond that.

You know, these complaints and summonses are making a huge difference for New Yorkers and the air we breathe. Companies like UPS have pretty much stopped idling as a result, as have FedEx and Amazon's primary Manhattan partner merchants fleet. So more and more companies are taking note and they're adjusting their—their business practices. But there's still a long way to go. We need to continue these efforts so that all companies operating in New York City simply shut off their engines. And additionally, these complaints are tied directly to revenue. It is lucrative for— I'm sorry?

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: The Sergeant was just saying that the time had elapsed, but I'm going to give you a little latitude to just sum up your statement.

MR. STREETER: Sure. Thanks. Yeah. So it's tied directly, and based on historical payment rates,

and I don't know how that compares to the to the
city's projections, but I'm getting just off of
what's available to me on open data 50,000 cases from
2020 to should bring in about \$10 or \$11 million over
the next two years, if not more. So double that forfor 100,000 that we're looking to get this year.

So any bottlenecks with the DEP team could lead to

So any bottlenecks with the DEP team could lead to the delay of or even loss of some of the that already sort of happened last year, when the when the team was severely understaffed. Please realize how critical your idling team is. They deserve raises, promotions, whatever, and they deserve whatever resources they need. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you very much. Yeah, we're very focused on idling. We have the new idling law, the new bill that we're going to pass by Julie Menin, is the-- is the author of that and a member of this Committee.

I thank you for your diligence on this issue and your interest and your advocacy on it. And I'm very happy that you had the patience to stay with us and, you know, give us the benefit of your good views on this matter. Thank you. Thank you, okay. And the next?

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COUNSEL: Eric Eisenberg.

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Eric Eisenberg, right on Zoom.

MR. EISENBERG: Hi, my name is Eric Eisenberg.

I'm probably going to wind up sounding an awful lot like Michael Streeter. I'm a volunteer member of the DEP'S anti-idling working group. We provide the DEP with input as to how to effectively and fairly operate its anti-idling program in which DEP enforcement personnel work with citizen-submitted evidence to enforce the city's air pollution loss. The program is overall successful DEP is receiving many submissions and numbers growing.

With Alexa Avilés's Intro 689 finally requiring foreign language access to the idling program, in 2023, I agree with Michael Streeter, there could be over 100,000 citizen idling complaints.

The resulting tickets educate the idlers to stop polluting the air and harming New Yorkers. DEP air inspectors are due a lot of credit. They do an enormous amount of very boring review of videos of truck and bus engine noise, and act as prosecutors at idling hearings. They're overworked and underpaid. This is odd as their revenue far exceeds their cost.

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Their-- the inspectors are forced, given inadequate staffing, to schedule idling hearings in some cases, years out from the date of idling. Idlers have quite appropriately complained about this delay as unfair.

I echo Manhattan Community Board 4's proposal that this program be much better funded. Doing so will benefit the city's air, benefit the city's coffers, benefit morale of the air inspectors, and even benefit respondents with the prompt hearings. There is no reason whatsoever not to aggressively fund this program.

Lastly, as the Commissioner mentioned, amendments to Julie Menin's wonderful Intro 684, I would caution City Council and the DEP not to allow any edits that would undermine the efficacy of the idling law, or in any way discourage citizen complaints. Higher level DEP officials have previewed to the anti idling working group a number of suggestions for amendments to this bill, some of which are helpful, and some of which may be problematic and would discourage citizen participation and reduce the scope of the idling law. Any and all amendments need to be guided by our new constitutional right to clean air.

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The answer to the DEP's staffing problem has greatly increased funding, that will more than pay for itself, not weakening the important anti-idling program by discouraging complaints or ignoring illegal idling. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you and make sure that any— I'm sure with you being part of the idling working group, you're working presumably, you know, close with Councilmember Menin. And so anything that— anything specific that that the Councilwoman, or— or I as— as chairman, you know, need to know make sure that you submit it either to Julie, or to this Committee so we can be given due consideration, because we're coming to closure on the negotiation of that bill.

MR. EISENBERG: The main thing that we'd like is that Intro 684 refer to the BTL definitions of bus and trucks and not the RCNY definitions, as it currently does, which is very problematic and confusing for citizen complainants. That's the big one.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And this is something you've made the Councilmember Menin aware of, presumably, right?

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MR. EISENBERG: Her staff, yeah.

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. Well then that--Yeah. Normally talking to my staff is better than talking to me. And so--

MR. EISENBERG: I try every day to call Nabi, but no pickups.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Please make sure Nabi knows, and then we will be good to go. Okay, I got to move on to the next witness, because I have my--So thank you, Eric, I appreciate you being with us today.

MS. PALOMINO: Good afternoon. My name is

COUNSEL: Sherisse Palomino.

Sherisse Palomino, and I am the Director of Advocacy and Programs at New Yorkers for Parks. We are a founding member of the Playfair Coalition, which includes over 400 organizations from across the city. Thank you to the Committee for the opportunity to speak about our city's need to invest in parks as climate infrastructure. It is imperative that the Environmental Protection Committee champion 1% for parks. This climate crisis has highlighted the critical needs of our park system, including adequate funding for parks staffing, to do resiliency work and

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to address inequities in access, infrastructure, and general maintenance.

The city's decades-long divestment in parks continues to exacerbate these inequities in our park The City Council can fix this by making the system. 1% investment of the city budget into parks. York City's urban trees and natural areas play an important role in climate change mitigation. help reduce air and water pollution and cooling costs by acting as energy savers. The Parks Department plays a critical role in managing the urban forests and natural areas, but needs more resources to do so. As climate change intensifies flooding and increases heat, the city council has an extraordinary opportunity to mitigate the increasing dangers of climate change by investing on our park system. More intense weather events causes more flooding and an increase in falling trees. Climate change makes the city's response to harsh weather events and operational costs more expensive. And our parks department needs additional funding, staffing, and resources to meet this growing demand. Adding more trees and improving and maintaining natural areas of wetlands helps New York City's natural areas that are

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This is one of the many reasons why New Yorkers for Parks and the Playfair Coalition are calling for a commitment to increase the parks budget to 1%. That

urban forests and natural areas can be resourced to

support New York City during this climate crisis.

storing and sequestering carbon. We are overdue for

a transformative investment in our park system.

of the city budget for parks can ensure that our

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you, Sherisse. We greatly appreciate you being with us. I will certainly communicate that to-- I mean, I have my own voice on this. But you know, the most powerful voice in this would be the Chair of the Parks Committee, Councilmember Krishnan, and, you know, he and I are Queens colleagues, and I appreciate you getting your message out to all the relevant entities and I will make sure that he knows that you and I spoke, and that you mean business.

MS. PALOMINO: That's great. Thank you. I'm also a constituent so.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh, okay. That's great.

Come by and visit us at our District Office on Union

really appreciate it. Bye, bye.

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Turnpike anytime you want. Thank you so much.

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COUNSEL: And our next witness is Alex Stein. MR. STEIN: Hey, James, you know, I want to talk

to you real quick. You know, I was actually recently unfairly stopped from speaking earlier because one of the council members said that since I have a TV show on Blaze TV, then that does not allow me to speak at these City Council meetings. And I just would like to let them know that by law, that if I'm legally signed up, I am allowed to speak here. And now let's talk a little bit about the environmental issues that the city is facing. It really worries me when people like Barack Obama, who cried the most about climate change, buy a house in Martha's Vineyard, it bugs me and guys like Bill Gates, who talked about climate change, and who owns the most farmland, and also has the most fake processed meat. He always talks about climate change, but he has one of the biggest beach houses in California. So I just don't understand all the hypocrisy of our elected officials that tried to scare us on climate change. The fact that you know, the sea level might rise a few millimeters over 300 years, all of a sudden you need to tax us to death

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and make our life incredibly hard. I mean, look at 2 3 the World Economic Forum what they're trying to do with the implementation of 15 minutes cities where 4 you're going to have no carbon footprint. I don't 5 want to live in a pod, James, I don't want to eat 6 7 bugs. So you guys are sitting here and you fat cat 8 bureaucrats are trying to make our lives terrible by taxing us small business owners. We reserve the right to operate in the city without unfair rules and 10 11 regulations on make-believe stuff that you cannot 12 So listen, we're not going to sit here and prove. 13 cry all day long about the rising sea levels, when I 14 believe Al Gore said this about 25 years ago that all 15 the polar ice caps are going to melt. Guess what? None of them did. So you all are full of crap. You 16 17 all are full of doo doo so why are we supposed to 18 trust you and all you guys do is misallocate all of 19 our funds? So we have very little empathy for you 20 politicians that want to scare us into submission 21 through climate change. I'm done with it. We should 2.2 all be done with it. And if you want to find more 2.3 information about that you can watch my show but just because I have a show on Blaze media, a company that 24

was started by Glenn Beck, you know, one of the

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, RESILIENCY, AND WATERFRONTS legendary broadcasters of all time, hall of fame radio guy, you should respect it and I should have my time and that's why I respect you, James, for giving me the platform to come here and speak to you because I do think that there are citizens of New York. CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Your time has expired. Thank you for your testimony. This hearing is adjourned. [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 03/15/2023