CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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Wednesday, March 15, 2023

Start: 10:34 a.m. Recess: 1:51 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room, City Hall

B E F O R E: Sandy Nurse, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

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Chi A. Ossé

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WE ACT for Environmental Justice
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Vandra Thorburn Founder and President Vokashi COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning, and welcome to the Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste

Management. At this time, please place your phones on vibrate or on silent mode. If you want to testify, send it to testimony@council.nyc.gov. Once again, that's testimony@council.nyc.gov. Thank you for your cooperation. Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Good morning, everyone. Good morning everyone. I'm Sandy Nurse. I'm Chair of the Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management. Welcome to our preliminary budget hearing.

Today, this committee will address the Mayor's fiscal 2024 preliminary budget for the Department of Sanitation. The department's proposed fiscal 2024 budget totals \$1.82 billion for programmatic funding, broken into \$1.6 billion for personnel services spending, and \$760 million in other-than-personnel services spending. DSNY's proposed capital commitment plan totals \$2.5 billion over five years spread across 183 projects, and the 10-year capital strategy plan, released every two years, totals \$3.8 billion for DSNY.

The city is at a pivotal stage in regards to making progress on improving the cleanliness of its

Streets and public spaces. Fiscal 2024 will see the expansion and implementation of two massively important sanitation projects, the citywide Curbside Composting Program and commercial waste zones. The citywide Curbside Composting Program announced by the Mayor in January will be live in four of the five boroughs by the end of fiscal 2024, when the commercial waste zones program will begin outreach towards a first phase in the second half of the calendar year 2024.

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These programs are on top of the ongoing work such as the twice-per-day, six-per-day-per-week citywide litter basket service the Council funded in fiscal 23, as well as the rest of DSNY's essential services. The Committee and the Council as a whole want to ensure that all of this unnecessary work is fully funded and fully staffed in fiscal 2024.

Going into this preliminary budget cycle,
agencies city wide were instructed to cut their
civilian vacancies by 50%. DSNY cut 28 budgeted
positions for the fiscal year 2024 preliminary plan
in addition to 68 budgeted positions cut in the
November plan. These vacancies are a concern for the
council. A high priority of this committee is to

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT6 baseline funding for litter baskets service, which led to a drastic decrease in complaints, lot cleaning and precision cleaning that were funded for fiscal 2023 but are not currently funded for fiscal 2024.

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While we commend the Administration for not cutting DSNY's budget as severely as in past years, the fiscal 2024 budget is currently over \$50 million below what the fiscal 2023 budget was at adoption.

The Council will be fighting for the inclusion of adequate funding for many important programs in the 2024 executive budget, and would like to see them baselined moving forward as this will save the city in the long run.

The Committee looks forward to hearing about the Agency's city wide capital investment strategy and expense budget updates. DSNY Commissioner Jessica Tisch, we look forward to your testimony today, along with First Deputy Commissioner Javier Lojan, and Deputy Commissioners Gregory Anderson and Joe Antonelli.

Before we begin, the Committee may not get to all of our questions, or you may not have responses, so we will send a follow up letter for any unanswered questions. I want to thank my staff Annel Hernandez,

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT7 as well as the committee staff Andrew Lane Lawless and Ricky Chowla for helping in preparing for today's hearing.

I want to recognize council members Amanda

Farías, Councilmember Chi Ossé, Councilmember Eric

Bottcher for being here with us now. We have

Councilmember Marjorie Velázquez on Zoom as well.

So with that said, I'll turn it over to Counsel for the Committee to administer the oath.

COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. Chris Sartori,

Committee Counsel. Do you affirm to tell the truth,

the whole truth and nothing but the truth and your

testimony before this committee and to respond

honestly to council member questions?

ALL: I do.

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COUNSEL: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Good morning Chair Nurse and members of the City Council Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management. I am Jessica Tisch Commissioner the New York City Department of Sanitation. I am joined today by First Deputy Commissioner Javier Lojan, Joseph Antonelli, Deputy Commissioner for Management and Budget, and Gregory Anderson Deputy Commissioner for Policy and Strategic

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Initiatives. Thank you for the opportunity to

testify today on DSNY 's fiscal year 2024 preliminary

budget.

When Mayor Adams took office last year, New York
City was filthy. The previous administration gutted
core cleanliness functions at DSNY during the
pandemic, slashing funding for basic services like
litter basket collection and street cleaning.
Combined with staffing shortages related to the
ongoing pandemic, these cuts have created service
levels among the lowest we've seen in decades: missed
collections increased, cleanliness complaints
increased, basic enforcement decreased, and the city
was viscerally and visibly dirtier.

In the first year of the Adams administration, the narrative has begun to change. Mayor Adams has made unprecedented new investments in restoring cleaning programs and so much more. Today we have more than 8000 uniformed sanitation workers and officers, the highest uniform headcount in two decades.

Before I address the specifics of our FY 24 budget, I'll discuss a few highlights of our new

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT9 programs and priorities as we work to get stuff clean.

First, DSNY is implementing one of the most important changes to waste management in decades next month, changing the rules around waste set out to eliminate the five o'clock shadow of black bags on the curb. Currently, trash and recycling may be placed out on the curb after 4pm the night before collection, the earliest of any major American city, meaning that in many neighborhoods, these items can sit out for more than 14 hours a day, including during the evening and a.m. pedestrian rush hours.

The new rules which take effect on April 1st give two options for residential and commercial properties: Residential properties will be able to set out waste and bags at the curb starting at 8 p.m., or in containers of 55 gallons or less with a lid starting at 6 p.m. Commercial properties and establishments will be able to set waste in bags at the curb starting at 8 p.m., or in containers with a lid starting one hour before closing.

In addition to these new proposed rules, DSNY is doing more of its collection on the midnight shift

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT10 than pre pandemic, further reducing the amount of time that trash sits on the street.

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This month. DSNY has rolled out an aggressive marketing and communications campaign to educate the public about the new rules, including mailers to every home and business, ads on social media, digital and print platforms, and dozens of meetings with business groups, community organizations, and other stakeholders.

We have taken we have also taken aim at something that every New Yorker was aware of: The way in which the city became meaningfully dirtier over the course of the pandemic following deep cuts to the budget for the department's cleanliness function that took effect in March of 2020. To that end, Mayor Adams has restored several cleaning services as part of his plan to get stuff clean, but he hasn't just restored them. He's gone beyond giving us the highest level of service for these basic cleanliness functions in history. Together, these initiatives represent a total investment of \$53.2 million in the current fiscal year, the largest investment in new cleanliness programs in decades, and they total nearly 250 additional uniformed personnel for the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT11 agency. Last July in partnership with the City Council we added \$22 million in supplemental service for the more than 23,000 corner litter baskets across New York City. This represents a 74% increase in service above the baseline funding level and has led to a decrease in 311 complaints for overflowing litter baskets by more than 50% compared to last fiscal year. Baskets are emptied 50,000 times more often city wide each week, and we've seen the largest year-over-year decrease in complaints ever. November we added \$4.8 million to provide supplemental service for litter baskets on DOT bridges and around parks, some of the most highly traffic tourist areas in the Together these investments fund 889 weekly litter basket crews up from a pre pandemic high of 736 Weekly crews, and the highest level of litter baskets service on record at DSNY.

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Regular cleaning for some of our most visible areas which is so essential to our recovery. Last July, DSNY fully restored street cleaning operations after more than two years of cuts to sweeping frequency. Mechanical brooms are the city's most effective tools for street cleaning, sweeping litter from along the curb on thousands of miles of New York

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT12 City streets and they've been handcuffed, effectively assigned to desk duty. This restoration of a critical cleaning operation, alongside new management and analytical tools to track performance, has contributed to noticeably cleaner streets. However, our street sweepers are only as good as New Yorkers' compliance with parking regulations, and we need New Yorkers to move their cars for ASP, so our street sweepers can do their jobs. They should know that if they don't, they will receive a ticket, and their street will look dirtier for it. Last fall, we also restored supplemental sweeping of highway on ramps and off ramps, often one of the first places that visitors and commuters see when they come to New York, and an area that contributed to New York's reputation as trash city. With \$470,000 in new funds this year, and \$1.1 million in baseline funding thereafter, we're cleaning more than 150 miles of ramps an average of once a month.

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But what about our neighborhoods? For far too long, no man's land areas -- the walkways, median steps, streets, overpasses, and other areas around the city -- harbored dirty, litter-filled conditions.

25 | These areas fell between the bureaucratic

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT13 jurisdictional cracks and no agency had the resources or the mandate to clean them.

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In November DSNY created a new targeted neighborhood task force unit to regularly clean these areas for the first time ever. We're addressing over 1500 of them in every community in the city. This unit funded for \$7.1 million in fiscal year 23 will grow to 141 dedicated sanitation workers this year. Already, it's having an impact on overlooked spaces across the five boroughs, and nearly every location originally identified for cleaning has been cleaned at least twice with additional new locations being added each week.

We are doing our part to clean up New York City, but every New Yorker has a role to play in maintaining the cleanliness of our neighborhoods. In a city this size, it can't just be the 10,000 members of the sanitation department doing this important work. We have a new focus on enforcing basic cleanliness rules, cleaning the sidewalk in front of a chain store, putting trash out when you're supposed to, and in an orderly manner, the kinds of things that keep our streets clean. These are the most basic cleanliness rules, not enforcement for

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management14 enforcement's sake. For things like filthy sidewalks loose trash uncovered receptacles that attract rats, the sorts of basic cleanliness requirements that make for good neighbors and good neighborhoods, we're looking at an 80% increase in summons issuance year to date as compared to the same period in 2022. And one of the most crucial regulations, the requirement that property owners keep their sidewalks clean, we have written nearly 12,000 summonses this year alone up 79% compared to the same time last year.

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But enforcement only goes so far when the penalty for inaction is too low. Right now fines for basic sanitation rules are set by local law at just \$50, an amount that in my opinion is far too low. This was reduced from \$100 by City Council in 2021, sending the message that cleanliness is not a top priority in our city. I am calling on this Council to reverse course and create stiffer penalties. I'm eager to work with you to make this happen.

I'd also like to provide an update on our illegal dumping enforcement, one of this administration's most successful operations at the intersection of safety and cleanliness, where for far too long, the only strategy was to just to clean it up and let it

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT15 happen all over again. Illegal dumping is the theft of public space where someone, usually a crooked contractor or an out-of-towner comes to what they think is a neighborhood that no one will care about, a place they can just leave their trash on our streets. This doesn't affect every neighborhood, but the ones that does affect feel it profoundly, and that should matter to every New Yorker.

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Dumpers are wrong about two things: They're wrong to think that no one cares about Hunts Point or East New York or Glendale or any of the other neighborhoods where this has been a problem for too long. And they're wrong to think that they'll get away with it.

For the first time in New York City, they won't.

That's because of our new city wide illegal dumping enforcement camera network that will grow each week to more than 250 cameras this summer. And it's because of the work of our dedicated sanitation police officers who use that camera network in their investigations to catch dumpers and hold them accountable. Based on this new strategy both vehicle impounds and the \$4,000 summons for illegal dumping are up 450% year-to-date versus the same period in

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2022. Our message to dumpers is clear. Your days of dumping in our neighborhoods are long past over.

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Last month, I joined Mayor Adams to announce a roadmap to implement the nation's largest Composting Program, which will provide universal composting service to every New Yorker for the first time ever over the next 19 months. While Curbside Composting Programs have existed in New York City for the last decade, none have ever served more than approximately 40 percent of the city. This will be the first ever specific planning commitment to reach 100% coverage citywide, providing residents with a simple, universal weekly collection of leaf and yard waste, food scraps, and food soiled paper products. also the first program designed as a service for mass market use by all New Yorkers. This announcement came on the heels of the cost-effective first phase in Queens last fall, which collected nearly 13 million pounds of yard and food waste, more than three times the material per district than the legacy opt-in program.

The new program is built on a number of efficiencies that drive costs down including the use of dual-bin trucks, and a right-sizing of the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT17 workforce to reduce overtime. The leaf and yard waste first approach was designed based on an analysis of successful programs in other cities.

Unlike past composting programs, there will be no signup required for this new program. Residents will simply set out anything from their kitchen or their garden in a separate bin on their recycling day, and DSNY will pick up those materials to turn them into usable compost or clean renewable energy.

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DSNY is working with OMB to refine the costs associated with this program, which we expect to be funded in the executive budget. This universal curbside program is part of a comprehensive approach to organic waste diversion. Earlier this year, we completed the installation of 250 smart compost bins across all five boroughs. These bins are accessible 24 hours per day via a new app for iOS and Android called NYC compost. New smart compost bin service covers a number of traditionally underserved communities, including Bushwick, Bed Stuy, Castle Hill, Harlem, Highbridge the north shore of Staten Island, Parkchester, the area around Queensbridge Houses, and Washington Heights. Across these communities, the bins have been greeted by

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management18 enthusiastic usage, and have diverted pristine compostable material from landfill, and where feasible we are servicing these bins using existing school organics trucks. As Manhattan will receive curbside service last, DSNY is also adding an additional 150 smart compost bins borough wide beginning in June, for a total of 400 citywide.

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We also announced a major milestone last week and efforts to expand composting and City Public Schools, completing the rollout of curbside composting service at every school in the Bronx. Over the next year, we will expand service for the remaining 533 schools, largely in Brooklyn and Queens, delivering on our commitment to provide composting to every public school by the end of the 24 school year.

Cities in Europe, Asia, and South America have introduced new innovations in waste collection over the past two decades. New York City however, is stuck in the past. In October, we launched a study of containerization practices and feasibility in New York City. This study is largely complete, and we expect to release a public report in the coming weeks. A few highlights: Implementing shared containers in New York City involves significant

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT19 complexity, including new trucks and containers that have never before been used in North America at scale. It also requires substantial curb space, taking away space use for parking, open restaurants and other uses, and it requires significant increases to service frequency. Some cities in Europe provide collection service as often as once or twice per day.

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In parallel DSNY has conducted a small pilot of containerization through our clean curbs program. Since the first installation was announced last April we have installed more than 40 total clean curbs containers in all five boroughs. We have provided grants totaling \$375,000 to 19 Business Improvement Districts and community organizations for clean curbs installations in all five boroughs. In November, we also launched the clean curbs residential pilot on 45th Street between 9th and 10th avenues in This pilot has taught us a lot: Manhattan. importantly, that behavior change will be key to any adoption of containerization at scale. This block has been advocating for waste containerization for years. And despite consistent education and outreach efforts, there is regularly waste placed outside the containers every day of the week despite the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT20 containers not being full. This is an incredibly resource-intensive pilot, and this approach is not scalable beyond its current scope.

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Preliminary budget includes \$1.93 billion in expense funds in fiscal year 2023 and \$1.82 billion in fiscal year 2024, reflecting increases of \$55.9 million and %4.5 million respectively, from the budget adopted last June. The fiscal year 2024 expense budget includes \$1.06 billion for personal services, to support a total budgeted headcount of 9551 full time positions, including 7649 uniformed positions, and 1902 civilian positions and \$760 million for other-than-personal services. DSNY's fiscal year 2024 preliminary budget includes \$4.17 billion in capital funding in the 10-year plan, including \$1.48 billion for garages and facilities, \$2.48 billion for equipment, \$72.6 million for IT, and \$135.3 million for solid waste management infrastructure. The capital budget includes new funding of \$100 million to purchase 244 additional new trucks, allowing us to dramatically increase the pace of purchases of rear loader and dual BUS is normal collection trucks. We are aggressively moving to bring in these new vehicles, which will bring down COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT21 the average age of our fleet and improve out-of-service rates.

The capital budget also includes funding for several major facilities projects, including \$170 million in additional funding for the construction of a new garage for Bronx districts 9, 10, and 11, with construction of temporary space scheduled to begin in 2024, and \$140 million in additional funding for the construction of a new garage for Queens district 1, with construction of the new garage scheduled to begin in 2027. Together, these investments will begin to address critical infrastructure needs for our sanitation garages, many of which are in desperate need of repair.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today and my staff and I look forward to answering your questions.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you, Commissioner.

We're going to start on the issue of the citywide organics program, focused on the pilot, and then I'll open it up for some of you all to ask questions.

So just to begin, can you walk us through the overall startup cost of the Queen's compost-- the

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Queen's organic pilot, inclusive of outreach, new
hires, and equipment?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes. DSNY-- Before we started the Queen's rollout, we had existing funding related to organics of \$4.15 million in OTPS funds.

That money was initially slated for the legacy opt-in program and FY 23. But we diverted those funds for bin delivery, outreach, marketing, and communications for the Queens program, and also to pre-order bins for the next rounds of expansion. Of that, the total outreach and communications, the cost for total outreach and communications was \$1.5 million.

On the PS side, we-- it was a need-- it was-- came out to about \$2.75 million, of which we had existing PS funds of \$747,000. So the net PS cost, the net new PS cost was \$2 million dollars. And then we also had a processing OTPS cost of \$721-- approximately \$721,000.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So can you tell me how many new hires or personnel were added or any additional...?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: 76.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: I see. And that was primarily for the outreach or for the actual collections?

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: The collection. It was an additional 76 on the uniform side for outreach and-excuse me, for collection.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Got it . So before the launch of the pilot, DSNY stated the goal was to reach every household in Queens in person to notify them of the beginning of the pilot. Were you able to hit those outreach goals? And, we did talk a little bit about outreach material in the past, but just again for a refresher, was the material available in multiple languages? And how was the outreach tracked?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: We did a massive outreach effort over the course of approximately two months for the Queen's organics program. And just— this—I know this wasn't part of your question, but we expect to do the same type of outreach before we turn on each other borough in the full rollout. But I will describe to you that outreach program now. There are many different layers of it.

First, and you know, sort of most basically, every Queen's resident got a simple, easy-to-

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT24 understand mailer mailed to their house, informing them that -- when the service was starting, to place their bins out on their recycling day, and the basics of what can go in the bins, the food waste, and the yard waste. We also did door-to-door canvassing, and the goal which we achieved was to knock on every door in Queens for residences that had-- or buildings that had between one and nine residences. And we did that. The outreach material was available, obviously, not only in English, but in all the local law languages. For residents that were not home when we came to knock, we would also leave the flyer on the door. I would say this was the largest outreach effort ever done for an organics program in the city, and probably for the Department of Sanitation, if not the largest one of the largest outreach efforts focused on one borough ever for any program. CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And how-- how were you

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tracking that data? Were you using a particular platform or system?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

ANDERSON: Greg, do you know how it was tracked?]

But I know we have -- because I would get briefings

on it -- excellent data of how many each-- each of

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT25 the outreach teams would be given an assigned route, and they would have to track in the-- in the system which routes they had completed, but they got daily assignments. [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Do you have anything to add to that? Greg?]

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, I'll just add, we have a sort of field survey application that we use for a number of different uses. One of them is tracking outreach. So the individual outreach associates would record how many doors they knocked, how many successful contacts they had, any follow up that was needed. So they were tracking that as they were doing the outreach.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Great. So we understand that the Queen's pilot diverted 12.7 million pounds of material, which is phenomenal and great. Beyond the cost per Sanitation District and tons of organics diverted, what other data does DSNY have on the Queen's program? So how many households participated? What was the diversion rate? How much of the organics was yard waste versus food waste, if you have a sense of that? Or if there's the ability to track? Because I know, it probably— in my mind, I imagine it's all commingled in the— in the truck.

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But yeah, so household participation rates, diversion rates, and the separation between yard versus food waste.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: So you're correct that it is not possible for us to know how much yard versus food waste was in there.

I suspect, based on other data that we've looked at, that I can walk you through, that it was a lot of yard waste, certainly more yard waste and food waste. And the reason that I'm pretty confident in that is, if you look at the tonnage by month (October, November, December), November, this year was the month where we had the most leaves that fell. That's where like the big numbers were. And in November, the tonnage amounts shot up. So October, it was 20-almost 2600-- is this pounds or tons? I'm sorry. 2600-- no 2.6 million pounds. In November, it was almost 6 million pounds. And then in December, it was approximately 4 million pounds. So I'm taking my assessment that there was a lot of yard waste in there based on the fact that we-- the November numbers were so high.

In terms of household participation, unfortunately, that's not something that DSNY is able

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT27 to track because the black bags are left on the curb, and our sanitation workers come and pick them up.

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One thing I'm looking to do, as we roll out in Brooklyn, is to get at the participation numbers by doing a survey. That's not the most scientific way to do it, but it is the best way that I can think of to get at, um, participation data.

What I what I will say on the Queen's organics program over those three months is that we were running at the same time the service in seven legacy opt-in districts. We had eight districts in the borough of Queens that each individually outperformed all seven of the legacy opt-in districts that had basically had service for a decade prior. And those seven were not chosen by accident (meaning the seven that were outperformed), they were chosen, because those were the places where there was the most interest city wide in curbside collection of organics. So I found it very meaningful and very telling that eight districts in Queens that had never had curbside collection service previously outperformed the seven districts that had been running for-- for ten years. And one district, Queens East 12, which is Jamaica and St. Albans, that

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT28 district outperformed all seven of the legacy opt in districts combined.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Is there any qualitative data you want to talk about in terms of why that district performed more, although having no access to it? Is there something unique about that? Or is it just—was there any particular outreach? Did you involve the elected officials? Like is there anything done that...?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Well, as you know, there was there was there was nothing different about the-- the outreach in Queens East 12, meaning we did the same type of outreach in every district. But one thing that -- that changed in the outreach is, depending on what part of Queens we were in, we had two different messages, okay? So in parts of Queens that had a lot of yards and leaves, we hit hard the leaf and yard In parts of Queens, parts of western queens, waste. were there are bigger rat problems, we hit hard the messaging on rats. And what I think was different about this program, and really contributed to the success (and I mentioned this in my testimony) is the whole thing is designed to be mass market, meaning I don't need to convince the truest of the true

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT29 believers. And if you look at old programs for organics that didn't really pan out or work well, all the messaging was about methane. And I went to do some of the door-to-door knocking, and it was like really eye opening for me.

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We need-- If we want universal curbside organics to work, we can't make this a problem for New Yorkers.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: No one cares about methane.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: We can't make this an extra thing. We cannot talk to them about methane. We have to talk to them about rats, and we have to talk to them about—pitch it as a service. "Hey, you have all this leaf and yard waste? Do the right thing. Just—Instead of like putting it in the black bag, you keep it separately anyway. Just put it out on your recycling day we'll come collect it."

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So just in terms of-- I know you're not able to-- so it sounds like you probably got a ton of yard and leaf waste from the-- the places that have yards and side yards and then in other areas, not. Do you know, how was the contamination rate by chance? Like were you getting pristine stuff? Were you-- Are you all able to...?

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT30

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Certainly not as—— It's certainly not as pristine as the material we get in our smart composting bins, which is like a truly pristine compostable material. But the way that we handle that, is we have both machinery and people who do the separation, so that by the time it gets to be composted or turn—— turned into renewable energy, it is—— it is in a good enough state to be successful.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: But there's no-- there's no ability to pull like a percentage of-- like, "based on this pilot, we're going to see X percentage of contamination rate."

COMMISSIONER TISCH: One thing that I am looking for us to do is part of our deluxe waste characterization study, which is ongoing now, as we do it in like our future collections is to look at just that question. And the reason I want to wait for that waste characterization study to do that is because that is a highly scientific study where you have real methodology for how you go through the bags. So I want the teams that are doing that study -- we're looking at our waste anyway -- to also give us an assessment of what is in the organics bins.

But I agree with you 100% that that is important

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT31 information to have, and that will definitely be included as part of the waste characterization study.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Great. And just one more question related to understanding the participation. I know you're not tracking per household, but do you have a sense of how many— how many people ordered bins, or how many bins did you give out for the pilot? And/or stickers, right? Because it was like you could get the bin, or you could put a sticker on it.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I apologize. I do not have that data here. But I can-- we can very easily get you that number likely within the next few minutes. But if not before the hearing.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: You can-- Yeah, whenever you get it, you can just share it over.

Okay, so there is currently \$11.5 million
baseline for organics funding citywide for FY 24, not
counting the \$2.6 million added for the Queen's
pilot. This amounts to about \$6 million below what
is funded for fiscal 23. DSNY stated that the
estimated costs for the FY 24 program would be \$18.7
million. Can you confirm whether that is the full
cost to staff a full year organics program in Queens,

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT32 nine months in Brooklyn and three months in Bronx and Staten Island, including staff, bins, outreach, collection, and disposal/processing?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So the reason that the number in the preliminary budget does not reflect the cost of the full expansion is we announced the full expansion, unfortunately, after the preliminary budget. So what's been going on for the past few weeks is we are working with the Office of Management and Budget to make sure that those-- that the necessary costs to fund the expansion of the organics program, and obviously also the Queen's program are accounted for in the executive budget. I believe that the numbers that were sent to Council earlier this week were sent in error, and do not actually represent the final totals. And that is because we are going through that right now, and I look forward to having a full discussion about it at our executive budget hearing when it will be reflected.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And then I think, if I recall in-- in previous hearings, we had talked about trucks as well.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes.

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT33

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And I believe you had mentioned there was some procurement happening or some contracting starting. And that is— if I remember right, when we were in our conversations about the budget, that maybe wasn't reflected in 23 or 24. Is that going to be reflected in 24?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: The -- The full costs of the organics plan, both the sanitation workers, the outreach, and the capital investments as well, the trucks, that will all be included in the executive budget. Again, because this -- We were still hammering out the details of this during the preliminary budget. But I am very pleased to tell you that because of the lead times associated with trucks, we have worked with the Office of Management and Budget, and -- to be able to procure the 158 trucks that are necessary to run the full citywide curbside Organics Collection Program. So we have already placed orders for the 158 dual bins and rear loaders that will be required for the citywide expansion before the executive budget. Those orders are in. And I'm also very pleased to tell you that we have worked with the manufacturers to ensure that

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT34 the 90 additional trucks of the 158 that we will need for the Brooklyn expansion will be in on time.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: That's great. Okay, just one more question to tease it out. How much of those costs are the one time-- I mean, the startup cost, I imagine, was a little bit harder than what the yearly costs are going to be. Do you have of running the program?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Well, I can give you the comparisons. I can sort of get your question. I can give you the comparisons for what we did in Queens. In Queens, when you talk about the startup costs, you're talking about, really outreach is the big one, and then bins. The outreach costs in-- The outreach and communications cost for Queens was approximately \$1.5 million. And then, unfortunately, I don't have the bin cost here, but we can get you the bin cost.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And then, yeah, the information about who requested bins, how many requested stickers?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Oh, I'm sorry. It was a total of \$1 million dollars to order bins.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: For bins. Okay. And how many bins was that?

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT35

2 COMMISSIONER TISCH: [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

3 ANDERSON: Did we get the bin number? DEPUTY

4 COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Not yet.] We're working on

5 the bin number.

organics?

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Got it. Okay. One more-- I want to ask a question that -- I'm trying to figure out how it relates -- but with the smart bins, are those included as your-- in your litter basket service kind of collections or in this bucket of the

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Not-- Not in this bucket.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: That—— Those costs are separate from what we just discussed. We tend to, where we can, service those bins with our school trucks.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Okay.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So for example, now that we've run-- now that we've turned on organic separation and collection for all the Bronx schools, we use our Bronx school trucks to service those bins. If we have to run additional trucks, particularly in parts of Brooklyn, and-- parts of Brooklyn, where we don't have yet full organics collection at the

- COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT36 schools, we run additional trucks when needed. And also-- I mean, the popularity of these bins is incredible. So we-- the school trucks don't run on the weekends. So we had to add some trucks in some neighborhoods to service the bins on the weekends, because they were getting full, which is a good problem to have.
- CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So with the school trucks that you're using, and the additional bins that you're planning to roll out, how-- do you know how many more trucks you're going to need?
- COMMISSIONER TISCH: By the end of the next school year, all of the school— all of the schools citywide will be on five-day—a-week organic collection. So—
- CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So you don't anticipate needing more?
- 19 COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. I got the number.
 20 Nevermind. He's going--
- 21 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Just toss it out when you get 22 it.
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Sorry. I'm trying to do math in my head.

- COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT37
- 2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: No, I got it. What is it?
- 3 Millions, to tons, to pounds, and all that? It's
- 4 difficult?

- 5 COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. It's actually much more
- 6 simple than that. It's just the number of bins.
- 7 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. [crosstalk]
- 8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: It's 43,000-- It was 43,000
- 9 brown bins ordered in Queens. But I want to point
- 10 | out that one of like-- the whole point of the Queens
- 11 | curbside program was keep it simple, right?
- 12 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Right.
- 13 COMMISSIONER TISCH: No need to opt in, express
- 14 | interest, or order a specific type of bin. We said,
- 15 | "If you want to brown bin, we'll send one to you for
- 16 | free." We got them there within like a week or two
- 17 of an order, like no problem. But like, if you
- 18 | happen to have your own bin, like, by all means just
- 19 use it. So that was--
- 20 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So it was \$1 million in bins
- 21 for 43,000. And all of those went out? Or those...
- 22 COMMISSIONER TISCH: All 43,000 were delivered.
- 23 | But yes, we-- that was the cost of buying the bins,
- 24 \parallel and delivering the bins, and all of that.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. So-- And just a clarifying question for my brain: If a New Yorker and Queens is participating, but they don't have a bin and they didn't get a sticker, what are they doing? They're just putting it-- their bag out on the day, and the worker is...?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: They're putting— The organic material, if it is food waste, it has to be in a bin. I mean that's the whole point. We want to get it away from the— the rats. If they put it in a bin, it could be a brown bin, it could be a yellow bin, I don't care what color it is, or if it has, frankly a sticker or not. If it is in— If it is in a bin, and it is organic material, and it is out on the recycling day, we collect it.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: How does the worker know that— because you're doing dual right? So you're doing more than the organics on the days that you're picking up, so how does the worker know?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah, well, it's the same way they know the difference between paper, and metal, glass, and plastic.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: But it's in a black bag, right? You're not--

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT39 1 2 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Oh, no. Not in a black bag. 3 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Sorry, I just wanted to get that. So it doesn't -- It cannot be in a black 4 5 baq. COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. Because then we won't 6 7 know what it is. 8 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Great. Okay, I'm going to 9 move to a few more questions, and then I'll open it up, because I see you giving me the looks. 10 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: That's Okay. 11 12 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I was like, "We got a lot to talk about." 13 14 Okay, so last year-- so fiscal 23, in the-- in 15 our preliminary budget response, the Council called 16 on the city to build an organics processing facility. 17 Does DSNY have enough capacity to process the 18 expected volume of organics in the city? 19 COMMISSIONER TISCH: So the short answer is, yes, 20 but not in a way that pleases me or that I think 21 would please you. Between our composting contracts, 2.2 and our own compost facility, and our work with the 2.3 Department of Environmental Protection, we believe that we have the processing power to handle the 24

amount of material that we would collect.

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But we saved Manhattan for last for a few reasons. Among them: I don't want to have to send all Manhattan organics to the northern part of Brooklyn, it just unfairly puts too many trucks there. So one of the things that we're working on over the next 19 months, before Manhattan gets turned on, is putting in place the appropriate contracts, and frankly, the appropriate plan for what we're going to do and how we are going to process Manhattan organic material. [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Do you have anything to add to that, Greg?] Okay.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And does any of that involve a commercial marine transfer station in Manhattan? I'm sorry?

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Will any of that involve the marine transfer station in Manhattan?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Does that involve a new marine transfer station?

COMMISSIONER TISCH:

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah, the use of your MTS stations, your marine transfer stations.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I cannot imagine that we are going to end up using the marine transfer stations in Manhattan, largely because they are not set up for two different types of material, like refuse and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT41 1 2 organics. And I think that that would be 3 problematic. They weren't built for that. But we 4 are doing the work now to put in place a plan. CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. So you have enough --Between what you have in terms of facilities and 6 7 contracts, you have enough up until Manhattan. You're buying yourself more time--8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. I have enough, including Manhattan. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Including, but you just don't 12 want to bring it to North Brooklyn? COMMISSIONER TISCH: I don't think we should-- I 13 don't think that that would be an appropriate go-14 15 forward strategy. 16 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So what is the participation 17 rate of a citywide program that this "yes" answer is 18 tethered to? So if this is wildly successful, and 19 New Yorkers are participating in this program higher 20 than recycling, for example, is that a volume of 21 material that we have? At what point of 2.2 participation does it start to put stress on the 2.3 system? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah. 24 So we

currently have capacity for as much as 50% capture

rate on organics. Obviously, that's in a smaller number of facilities than we'd like. So as the Commissioner mentioned, we're going out on the street with a procurement in the next few months to try to get additional, not only capacity, but additional locations to tip the material. And once we have those contracts in place, we think we'll-- we'll have capacity to go even above 50% capture. I will say 50% capture is a number that we've achieved on metal, glass, plastic, and paper after 30-plus years of work there. So it may take us some time to get there. But that's obviously-- You know, we'd like to hit that and go further.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: And I'll just add, like,

I've learned a few things in my 15 years working in

government. And one of the things is you cannot plan

for the -- I don't know if we'd call this the best or

worst case scenario -- meaning you can't plan for a

small participation rate. You've got to plan for

like what you realistically want or think. And

that's what we're doing

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Is a 50% rate what you're hoping for as a--

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: That would be fantastic. I
I'm nearly certain we're not going to get that in
the program's infancy, because no city gets that in
the program's infancy. But I think, like, part of
this commitment to doing curbside organics citywide
is, like, this thing is here to stay. This is, like,
what the city is going to be doing now for
generations to come, which is why it's so exciting.
And when you're building something, there are initial
startup costs. You don't have as many quote/unquote
"customers" at the beginning as you do when you're
running for several years. So hopefully, it's just
going to grow and grow.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah, so given that, are there any discussions about new processing facilities that you all would be looking to develop within the city?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Not at this time. Because, again, we have-- our plans are for a 50% capture rate for organic material, which I think that's-- that's ambitious. I mean, it's not-- that's ambitious. It's not conservative at all. And I think it's-- it's appropriate. And that 50% rate should take us out for many appropriate years in the future. So the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT44

real focus now on the-- on the processing side is on- on the Manhattan piece that we were just

discussing.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And just final point on the

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then Bottcher.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And just final point on the this: How much of the organics is processed in city?

Or how much do you plan to process within city, versus outside of the city?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: A lot, because of our work with the Department of Environmental Protection. [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Do you have a number? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: It's around 70%.]
Right now it's 70%.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: 70%. And that's through the digester?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Well, we have the digester.

We have the Staten Island compost facility. So yeah.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I'm going to pause for a second on the organics questioning, allow my colleagues to ask some questions. I want to acknowledge Councilmember Kalman Yeger. Welcome to the Sanitation Committee, and Councilmember Julie

Menin as well. So I have Councilmember Ossé -- I don't know why I said that; I'm sorry -- Ossé, and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT45

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you, Chair Nurse. And good afternoon, Commissioner. Oh, my God. Good morning, Commissioner.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: It's been a long day

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Good Morning.

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already. Thank you so much for some of the work that you've been doing in terms of expanding composting within my community. It's become very popular for many folks, so popular that many of my constituents now are reaching out to our office because they have concerns with how fill-- or how filled the baskets are. Are there any budget allocations for addressing the filled baskets when it comes to composting? COMMISSIONER TISCH: We-- we're looking at that right now. We have two options. I don't want these bins full, right? I want any New Yorker-- or certainly New Yorkers where-- in the neighborhoods where there is service, to show up to a bin or walk a reasonable distance to a bin, and like be able to deposit their material in the bin. It doesn't make sense for us to turn customers away here. There's two things we're looking at: In the parts of the city where it is very popular and the bins get filled, like, daily service -- daily, we're looking at

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT46 adding additional bins nearby, and maybe putting two bins together, or we could increase our collection service. We're doing the work right now to figure that out. I will say we are thrilled that we have this problem, but I don't want this program to stay around much longer. One thing we saw in Queens, because we were piloting these bins in Astoria—

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ:

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: --and when we started doing the curbside collection in Queens, the bin usage went down, the smart bin usage went down. So I don't want to put-- Because Brooklyn is going online in the fall, I don't want to put-- like, solve this program by putting so many additional bins there if they're

just going to not be used in a few months.

Mm-hmm.

add, I mean composting is one of our greatest strategies in tackling the rodent population in the city. In addition to that, it's of course great for our environment. I know that Chair Nurse was speaking about some of the outreach that may or may not have been done in Queens in terms of getting more folks and New Yorkers aware of composting and how to compost. I was just talking to Councilmember

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT47 Bottcher in terms of our participation in composting, and something that seems to be an obstacle for myself, and I'm sure many New Yorkers that want to participate in composting, are composting bags, in terms of going to the curbside composting bins and either having a plastic bag where you're throwing out your organic waste. Is there any amount of money within DSNY's budget? Or are you open to any advocacy on our end, potentially sending out composting bags for New Yorkers, maybe including some information about how to compost as well? COMMISSIONER TISCH: So we haven't sent out-sending out bags was not something we did in Queens. And I'll tell you why we didn't do it in Queens: don't want to confuse people, and send them bags, and then on the message say, "And be sure to put it in a bin." Because then there'll be like, "Wait, what am I doing? Bag or bin?: The answer is: Most people do either the organic material in the bin, or the organic material in a clear plastic bag, also in the So we didn't do it for that reason. think it would be helpful, I'm definitely open to exploring it with you, and like pricing it out and

figuring out what it would be. But I will say that I

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT48 do think that the-- the outreach and communication strategy that we used in Queens, that we're intending to use also in Brooklyn, was really effective. I mean, the very simple messaging, positioning it as a service rather than another thing you got to do, talking about rats in the parts of Queens where there are big rat problems, and talking about leafs and yard waste in other parts of Queens like. I think we nailed the messaging.

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And one thing I would love to take you up on is to work with you on coming up with the right messaging by neighborhood in Brooklyn so that when we do our outreach it can be as effective as possible.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Beautiful. And I also want to ask some questions around the clean curbs program and containerizing trash. I know that the Bed Stuy Business Improvement District does have, or does participate in the clean curbs program -- [BELL RINGS] May I have some more time, Chair? -- in terms of containerizing trash in our business corridor. I would love to hear about some of the efficacy of the Clean Curbs Program in terms of just any statistics that you may have on creating cleaner streets in the areas where they have been introduced.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Sure. So as part of the Clean Curbs Program, you know, we gave out grants, as you mentioned, Business Improvement Districts, we gave out grants to 19 BIDs totaling 300-- well, BIDs and community organizations totaling \$375,000. was in my opinion, this was sort of like dipping our toe into containerization. It's not containerization as you know you see in Barcelona, et cetera, where there's shared containers on the street, but it's-it's a start, it's a place to start. I think it's-it's focusing first on the right types of-- of organizations, because we were able to do it, give grants in every borough, so try it out there. And these Business Improvement Districts they are so focused, bless them, on cleanliness, and creating order, that we had very willing, active partners and participants in them.

The model is not that—- that is a very important thing, but that is not an expandable containerization model for the rest of the city.

COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Mm-hmm.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Because, there with the BIDs, you have dedicated staff, et cetera, who bring the bags to the-- to the bins. And so where we are

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT50 focusing our energy and effort now is moving beyond clean curbs to figure out a strategy for how are you going to tackle containerization in-- with residential trash, which is harder, and obviously much bigger.

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COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: One final thing, and I know the Chair is going to pull my ear after this, but our district was approved for several sanitation cameras to address illegal dumping. And I would love to get a timeline on some of these locations. I'll give them to you now and you could obviously send me an update back, but they're on Atlantic— Atlantic and Franklin, Bainbridge and Lewis Avenue, Broadway and Dodworth, DeKalb and Walworth, Myrtle and Broadway, Ocean Avenue and Hart Street, Park Avenue and Broadway, and Pulaski and Throop, and Vernon Avenue and Tompkins Avenue.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I'm very happy to tell you that the-- many of the cameras are in. We have agreements in place with the Department of Transportation, who runs the metal poles, and Verizon that has some of the wooden poles, and Con Ed that also has some wooden poles, and plans for installation of an additional, I think it's, 250

- 1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT51
 2 cameras are underway, and cameras are going up now,
 3 every week.
- 4 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Okay.
- 5 COMMISSIONER TISCH: And I will get you the 6 specific dates for when your cameras will be added.
- 7 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: That would be amazing.
- 8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: My pleasure.
- 9 COUNCILMEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you so much.
- 10 COMMISSIONER TISCH: They really work. I'm so
- 11 excited.
- CHAIRPERSON NURSE: That came out of your

 discretionary funding? Those cameras? Oh. That's a

 lot of money. I'm going to follow up on that. We

 all love the, you know, #busted videos -- well, I

 really enjoy them -- of the illegal dumping. I think

 you mentioned that you were budgeting for some more
- 19 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes.
- 20 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Can you remind us of those 21 numbers?

expansion of cameras in your testimony?

22 COMMISSIONER TISCH: I think it was-- the Mayor
23 gave us \$2 million dollars, I think? \$2.9 million?
24 Sorry. For new cameras.

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT52 2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah, for 250 -- I see it --3 for the summer. 4 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah. CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So -- So that's coming out of 5 your budget. And then how are these going to be 6 distributed? Is this based on data? 8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: We are distributing -- We are-- First we have an initial tranche of cameras that are up. We have about 50 cameras that are up. 10 11 We have some councilmember funds for cameras, and 12 then we are allocating the other funds to supplement 13 where the need is greatest. But there is going to be a distribution among boroughs and council districts, 14 15 et cetera. It's not going to be like the smart bins 16 where we clump them all together. 17 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Do you know how much the 18 Council gave for sanitation cameras in the in FY 23? 19 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Approximately \$1 million. 20 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: A million? Okay. Okay. 21 Yeah, because the reason why I ask that question is because I know-- when you're listing that many, I was 2.2 2.3 like, "Wow, that's -- that's a lot of money." COMMISSIONER TISCH: Wait. I just want to clear. 24 I'm not sure that we can do every single one on his

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT53
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     list, but when he's going to get-- as you're all
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    going to get--
        CHAIRPERSON NURSE: I was like, "Wow. I didn't
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     know."
        COMMISSIONER TISCH: But we are going to be
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    putting -- I'm very confident, because we're going to
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    be putting these cameras all over the place. So
     certainly the districts that really need it will get
     a nice investment.
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        CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I'm going to pass it
    to -- Councilmember Menin requested to be bumped up.
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     I know you're in the Education Hearing. I'm going to
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    pass it to you.
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        COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Oh, thank you so much.
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    That's okay. I think Councilmember Bottcher can go,
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     and then I'll go after. Yeah?
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        COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Do you have time?
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        COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Yeah, you go. And then and
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     then I'll go right after. Thank you.
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        COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Hi, Commissioner, how
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     are you?
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        COMMISSIONER TISCH: Hi, good. How are you?
        COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Good, thanks. In last
24
    year's budget we fought for and won a $22 million
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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT54 allocation for corner basket service. You know-You're smiling because you knew I was going to ask about this.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: No, I'm smiling because I am so happy with these extra litter baskets. So this really, truly delights me.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: We-- as you said in your testimony, we've seen a 50% decrease in 311 calls about overflowing wastebaskets statewide. In my district, it's much more than that. It's not in this year's budget, the \$22 million are not in this year's budget. Why?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Well, we look forward to working with you as part of the adopted budget to make sure that we have appropriate robust litter basket service. And the thing for me that's very important is that I hope you all see that the money that comes to us for litter basket service, we really try to maximize and put to great use. And in sanitation world it's oftentimes, like, frustrating because it's hard -- Councilmember Restler always discusses with me -- it's hard to find metrics, sometimes to show where we're at. Like, I don't have a good litter-- I don't have a good metric for how

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT55 clean the curb lines are or not clean the curb lines are. But we have great metrics around litter baskets. And it's great to see the-- that the we had the largest year-over-year decrease in complaints about litter baskets service ever.

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COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: So why wouldn't that be included in this year's budget if it was a big success?

as you know, that's generally worked out in the adopted budget. But I'll tell you, I really want to continue to run record levels of litter basket service next year, just as we do this year. This mayor is fully committed to cleaning up the city. So I'm sure that the Office of Management and Budget is going to work with the Council to make sure that that is something that is appropriately funded.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Okay. Well, it sounds like, as commissioner, you're saying, "This is something we really should do. We've got to do it."

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I think all New Yorkers

don't want to see overflowing litter baskets in their

community. And I mean, I was among the New Yorkers

that lost my mind for those two years when all of

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT56 litter baskets were overflowing. My interest is in seeing the litter baskets cleaned appropriately and regularly, and more litter baskets in New York City where they're needed.

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COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Got it. Is \$22 million the right number? Was that the right number for this past fiscal year, this current fiscal year? How much do you need to really address these litter baskets?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So I just want to point out,
I have, like, even better news on litter baskets. It

wasn't just the \$22 million. So the \$22 million was the service that we run to cover the 23,000 litter baskets that the Department of Sanitation puts on the streets, generally, like, largely on like commercial corridors.

This year, the Mayor funded the Department of
Sanitation to do supplemental service on thousands,
more litter baskets. Specifically those on the
perimeters of parks, which were overflowing all the
time, that are regularly serviced by the parks
department. And also those on the East River bridges
that were serviced by the Department of
Transportation. So we got millions of dollars this
year to-- for the-- really, like, for the first time

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT57 to regularly empty, not just the 23,000 litter baskets that we manage, but also litter baskets in other highly trafficked areas that we-- we may not be managing.

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COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Is that money included in this budget? Or was that also one off?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: No, I think-- That was baselined. So that that funding is baselined.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: So how much do you need in this year's budget for litter basket service that's not in this proposed budget?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Well, in last year's budget, in the adopted budget, there was \$22 million added—there was \$22 million allocated to litter basket service. I think we're seeing really good data coming out of that level of investment. I'll never turn—turn down more.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Was that enough for twice-a-day, six-day-a-week pickup?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: It-- I think based on the data, it is enough for-- Some baskets require more than twice a day pickup, and get more than twice a day pickup. I think, and some baskets, frankly, don't need twice a day pickup. So I think it was

- 1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT58
- 2 enough to make the baskets in New York City work.
- 3 And-- But-- it's-- Every basket is different.
- 4 COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: It sounds like a must-do
- 5 | in this year's budget. Thank you.
- 6 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes. For sure. Thank you.
- 7 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: I think just one other
- 8 question on that was if, you know, how much would it
- 9 cost to baseline that? So we're not asking-- the
- 10 | Council isn't having to negotiate that every single
- 11 year.
- 12 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah. So the difference
- 13 between baselining and not is when we don't baseline,
- 14 | it's run on overtime.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah.
- 16 COMMISSIONER TISCH: And when we baseline it's
- 17 | run on straight time.
- 18 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yes.
- 19 COMMISSIONER TISCH: And so when we gave you--
- 20 When we were discussing the two-- twice-a-week
- 21 service-- sorry, twice-a-day service for every
- 22 | basket, which I don't think is necessary, but that is
- 23 \$22 million baselined straight time. What we did was
- 24 | \$22 million overtime.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay, so I think just to get like more clarity on what Councilmember Bottcher was asking, we knew that that was going to be run on an overtime project. How long-- How far did that funding go in the fiscal year?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: It goes all year. That—
That will get us through the end of the year.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay, because we were told a little bit different.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: My understanding is--

12 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay, and so...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Right. We scaled it so it would last the full year.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And when we had a hearing last— at the end of last year, we went into detail about— that it wasn't every single basket twice per day, six days a week, it was based on the discretion of the data, and what you all— your workers see is like the most important baskets. So there's seem to be a lot of flexibility around that.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: There is.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. So we don't have a number for how much it would need to baseline it.

Unless I'm missing something.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I don't have a number right here. I mean, obviously, the \$22 million was a good number. And that was the number that, when you asked last year, what— what would it cost (just because we can't go basket by basket)— what would it cost just to ballpark twice a day service all 23,000 litter baskets baseline, that's \$22 million.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Okay. And then one other litter basket question, since we're on there, and then I'll pass it over to you just to continue the-- the track of questioning. So DSNY committed to a \$25 million contract to procure new litter baskets, which we're excited about, as part of the better bin NYC competition. Can you share a little bit more why the Quebec-based vendor was selected?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Why the vendor was selected?

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Sure. [TO DSNY WITNESSES: Which one of you want to talk about that procurement?]

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, so we-- we put out a bid last summer in August, and they were the lowest, responsive, responsible bidder for that contract.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: They were the cheapest. And then what is--

COMMISSIONER TISCH: They were the the lowest—
They were the lowest responsive, responsible bidder.

If I remember correctly, we got other—right? Yeah.

We knocked out four that came in at lower prices,

because they were not able to deliver what was

needed.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And then what are your-- what is the kind of rollout plan for-- or any plan to replace older baskets across the city?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: The first of the new litter baskets are coming in in June, which is great. The contract was registered like a month ago, ish. And we ordered the bins as soon as the contract was registered. But that's—that's not going to be—it's not going to make a meaningful chunk out of the litter baskets.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: How many bins is that first, kind of, batch?

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT62 1 COMMISSIONER TISCH: We-- The initial order was 2 3 for 330 that are supposed to arrive before June 30. And then the idea is to buy more of these in fiscal 4 year 24. And I would like to see a meaningful number in fiscal year 24 of our mesh litter baskets 6 7 replaced. 8 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And is that -- is that budgeted for? 10 COMMISSIONER TISCH: That's something hat we're 11 working are working on. 12 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: You're working on. Okay. 13 Okay. I'm going to pass it to Councilmember Menin. 14 COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Great. Thank you so much 15 Chair. So a couple questions, Commissioner, that I 16 have. I know you provided an update on the smart composting bins across the city. In my district, we 17 18 don't have any yet. Can you provide an update on--19 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes. COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: because there's a lot of 20 21 clamoring in the district for them. 2.2 COMMISSIONER TISCH: You're going to get them 2.3 this summer. We ordered 150 additional smart composting bins for Manhattan, because Manhattan is 24

the last borough to get curbside service. And so

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT63 those 150 are coming in before June 30. We speak to the vendor every day to make sure. And they'll be installed this summer.

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: This summer. Okay, thank you. I know you testified earlier about the-- the new way of set-out times. What is a fiscal impact on the department's budget?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: None really, although we-Not based on like the new set-out times. Although-No, we did outreach campaign that was \$3? \$2? \$2.7
million? [BACKGROUND VOICES] \$3.5 million. Oops,
sorry, \$3.5 million dollar outreach campaign.

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: And speaking of outreach, I understand that the department's public information division budget remains constant for fiscal year 2024 at \$2.4 million. Given the fact that there are a lot of programs that need outreach, can you talk a little bit about why it's constant?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I think before you got here, we were discussing that for the, like, for the organics program: That was that was announced, unfortunately, after the preliminary budget. So you'll see in the executive budget the costs-- all

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT64 the costs of the organics program, but among them, funding for outreach for the organics program.

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In-- For other programs, like, for example, the rollout of the commercial waste zones, there is money budgeted and allocated for outreach, and we're working-- Oh, that's where I got my \$2.7 million number from. I was thinking that. -- we have \$2.7 million dollars budgeted for outreach associated with the rollout of commercial waste zones. But that's not reflected in the budget for our public information unit. It's reflected in the budget for our commercial waste zones bureau.

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Okay, got it. So you've-you've bifurcated that. So the commercial waste zone
has its own-- as we talked about, the Chair and I in
our hearing, you've got your own public outreach for
that, that is not-- obviously not in the \$2.4
million.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Okay. In terms of sanitation's enforcement division, can you give a breakdown of enforcement personnel by borough?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I unfortunately don't have

the numbers by borough. I have the enforcement

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT65 1 activity by borough, but not the staffing by borough. 2 3 Would the activity be helpful? 4 COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Yes. The activity would be 5 helpful. COMMISSIONER TISCH: Okay. Please hold. Okay. 6 7 Okay. So if we're looking at the-- would year-to-8 date numbers, or do you want to see last year? COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Sure, year to date. COMMISSIONER TISCH: So let's just do year-to-10 11 date. So this is like January 1 until March-- March 5. Manhattan -- Oh, for 23. Manhattan had about, 12 13 almost 23,000 summonses. Do you want me go through 14 the other boroughs? 15 COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Yeah. How does that 16 compare to the other boroughs? 17 COMMISSIONER TISCH: It is below Bronx, Brooklyn 18 North, Brooklyn South. It is slightly above Queens 19 West. It is above Queens East. And it is certainly 20 above Staten Island. 21 COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Okay. Could you give those 2.2 to the committee? And can we also get it for last 2.3 year by borough? COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah. Yeah. I have that. 24

Yeah, I can get that to you today for sure.

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COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: So we can see the breakdown by activity? Okay. Thank you. That is helpful.

The department's waste export funding with private vendors had increased for fiscal year 2024 to \$478 million. Can you explain what accounts for the increase?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah. So those increases are largely driven by contractual increases that are set by various indicators related-- I think, mostly related to the inflation that we're seeing. So that drives the increase in cost.

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: And is it expected that that's going to continue over the coming years?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We expect that.

We look at it on an annual basis, and project out based on inflationary projections.

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Okay. Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: We're going to go to Councilmember Farías and then Yeger.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Thank you, Chair. I just have a couple of quick follow up questions from the engagement we had that sparked in my brain. So when speaking about the baseline, the potentiality of baseline funding for the services for litter basket

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT67 1 pickup, do we-- it sounded like to me that we're--2 3 the work is getting done with overtime personnel and 4 resources. Is that directly related to-- that we just don't have the resources to actually baseline and make it a part of regular time? That we don't 6 have enough personnel and/or enough routs? 8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. The way it works is, when it's baselined we hire additional sanitation workers for it. 10 COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay. So it's not 11 12 mandatory. 13 COMMISSIONER TISCH: And when it's not baselined, 14 we just run it on overtime. 15 COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay, so there's-- the 16 only difference is like when and if something is 17 baselined, we're mandated to hire the additional 18 personnel to carry out that work. 19 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Right. The baselining comes 20 with more people to do the thing. COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay, perfect. And then 21 2.2 just a follow up to the Quebec-based-- sorry for the 2.3 mispronunciation -- based vendor. Is there a percentage of DSNY contracts that need to be New-24

York-City-based vendors, and/or US based vendors, or

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT68 1 2 do we not have that rule at all, and it's just when 3 we put out the RFP, its the lowest responsible bid? 4 COMMISSIONER TISCH: We foll- We don't have our 5 own procurement rules. We follow the city's 6 procurement. 7 COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay. So city procurement rules, just open. Got it. Great. And then I'd like 8 to ask some vacancy questions. So between the November plan and the fiscal 2024 preliminary plan, 10 11 96 budgeted civilian positions were cut. Although 12 DSNY does not have the high vacancy rates agency 13 wide, having a fully-staffed agency is necessary to 14 ensure the performance of DSNY's important services. 15 So does DSNY have a breakdown of the specific positions that are being cut from the 2024 16 17 preliminary budget? I'm just trying to 18 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes. 19 open to it. You asked for the specific positions--20 COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: The specific positions and 21 titles. 2.2 COMMISSIONER TISCH: --that were cut? COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Yes. 2.3 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes. Yeah. Where's that on 24

here? Hold on one second. Hold on. I'm so sorry.

2 COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Take your time.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Here it is. Okay. So in the November-- in the November plan, we lost 68 positions, 34 sanitation enforcement agents, 10 associate enforcement agents, and then 24 other various civilian positions, largely some clerical and three legal positions.

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: In the January — was it the January plan? Yeah. In the January plan, we lost 28 positions. And we are working with OMB now to identify the specific positions to be eliminated.

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Okay, great. It sounds like we've lost a lot more from enforcement. And so my question was going to be-- I mean, there are some divisions that have higher vacancies like enforcement. Would-- When do we plan to be fully staffed up for enforcement?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: When do we plan to be fully staffed up for enforcement? We-- I think we are fully staffed for enforcement.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: But if there are questions, or concerns, or you feel like there's not enough

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT70 enforcement in your district, I'm happy to discuss that with you and make allocations as necessary.

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COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Sure, I can definitely follow up, and I'll follow up with the Chair to once we see that enforcement activity by borough data that we-- you folks will send over, and-- and really look at the specific positions and the breakdown of vacancies. And then just the last thing I do want to ask: Are there any areas of concern around the vacancies that we have or-- or the potentiality of losing some of those positions, specifically around enforcement?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I feel good about where this agency is. I mean, overall, we are 4% above our budgeted headcount, which I understand is unusual today. And I just want to mention, we're generally above our budgeted headcount, because we do our hiring at the beginning of the fiscal year, and then we attrit out by the by the end of the fiscal year, but I feel very good about—certainly our uniform staffing, which is the highest it's been in two decades. But I also feel pretty good about where we are with our civilian staffing levels. We're doing a bunch of hiring now to fill some vacancies, not an

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT71 overwhelming number of vacancies. But we're doing some hiring now that the two-for-one hiring process was done away with, and I think this agency is in a good place.

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COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Great. Thank you so much, Chair. [BELL RINGS]

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: On the mark. Skilled. Skilled. I invite Councilmember Yeger to ask questions.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: I don't think I could do as well on the clock. It never works for me. Good morning, Commissioner. And thank you very much for being here. Like I said, I'm on the clock. So I don't really have a lot of time to go through some of the things that I love about what you've been doing with the agency. We did meet a couple of days ago. You came to our neighborhood. I'm very grateful for that. And I think that's part of what you've been doing is going around the city yourself and seeing it with your own eyes. And that's incredibly important for this kind of agency, particularly more— almost more than any other agency for a Commissioner to actually see it. The texture of an approach, the—cutting the red tape and going and picking up

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management72 everybody else's schmutz even if another agency is responsible for it. That's stuff that— it's been bugging me forever. You're all on it. I really am grateful. The dumping. The cameras. Grabbing people's cars, the offenders. That is huge— huge accolades from me on that, because that is something that's really been the bane of our existence in our neighborhoods. And I know your eyes are on it. So that was the praise.

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It's not criticism, but— but I want to follow up on something that Councilwoman Menin asked about the change of time and as it reflects the— as it reflects on the budget of the agency. And this is something that's— really seems to me to be revenue neutral, changing the clock, and when trash is put out.

So I'm not going to talk about residences. I do want to focus something on businesses. One of the problems I think we have a lot of times when we do, both us with statutes, and agencies when they do rules is this one-size-fits-all rule that we try to impose on an entire city, and we are so many tiny little cities, and towns, and villages that not everything we do works everywhere.

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So particularly with regard to small businesses, and as an example, it's a nine to five operation, in a storefront, a lawyer's office, an accountant's office, a clothing store: They close at five They don't have food refuse in their trash. They don't have place to store bins with covers. what's been going on is obviously they put the trash out, they have private carting, it doesn't cost the city anything to go get it. The 8 p.m. rule, the 6 p.m., if you have a bin, it really doesn't fit that segment of business in New York. Is there any thought to perhaps making a kind of a separate category? Where even if you maybe certify that you don't have food refuse, or that your refuse is, you know, just paper trash, et cetera, that you can get out of that 8 p.m. rule? Because I just -- Honestly, the problem that I see is it's-- it's beyond compliance, because people are just not going to be able to do it, not because they don't want to, but literally they're gone from the businesses at 5 p.m. They can't put their trash out.

Yeah, so I-- Thank you. And this gives me an opportunity to clear up, I think, a misconception that hopefully the outreach we're doing this month

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT74 will-- will address. There are different rules for businesses and residences. Residences has like the 8 p.m./6 p.m. 6 p.m. in a BID, 8 p.m. on the-- on the curb.

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For businesses, it's slightly different. For businesses, it's, again, no black bags on the curb before 8 p.m.. But if you want to set your trash out before 8 p.m., you can continue to do so an hour before closing, as you do today. But if that time that you close— an hour before that time, is before 8 p.m., it's got to be in a bin with a lid.

From my perspective, this change in set out times is at least a decade overdue. I know that change is difficult, and this is a change that affects every resident and every business in our city. But it is a change that absolutely has to happen. I mean, we New Yorkers, businesses and residences, put out about 45 million pounds of trash and recycling every day. And it sits on our curbs on every block in every neighborhood for 14 hours a day. And that is why New York City is known as Trash City. Like, unfortunately we don't have alleyways we—underground is more complicated than above ground. And so we need to make a change we need to limit the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT75 amount of time that the bags spend on the curb and where possible we need containers.

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COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: So I'm going to agree with you on everything, you know, except for the part that I don't know that we're called Trash City. I hope we're not. I don't call it that, but if other's are.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I don't either but people do.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: Okay, let's make that not happen. But I want to focus specifically on this type of industry. [BELL RINGS] Can I-- can I, Madam Chair, just another minute? Because it's-- it's not meeting the-- the complaint-driven issue that you're focused on, the smelly trash, the disgusting trash. We're talking about small businesses, 2, 3, 4, 5 bags. Whatever it is, maybe there can be some kind of smaller business exception, particularly when it's not rat food. What-- Then the follow up question, because I see you nodding your head no, so I'll take that as the-- What do they do with the bins during the day? What's the answer to that?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Okay. So the answer is—
Everyone— We get this question from— This change
affects every business and every residence. And it

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT76 is not particularly onerous. It was written in a way to like try to go out of our way not to be particularly onerous, but nonetheless, to get the change that is absolutely required. And frankly, the change that has been made in almost every other major city in the world. I mean, 4 p.m. is the earliest set out time of any city in the world. So like something had to change.

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What we've said is: if people are going to get their trash out before 8 p.m., they can do so in a bin, they can store the bin indoors, they can store the bin outdoors if it's lined up against the property and kept neat and orderly. We cannot go out and do site visits and tell each business owner or property owner how— where to put their bin. It's just something that New Yorkers are going to have to do. It's— The bins aren't very large. They are 55 gallons or less. It's done in almost every other city in the world. It's just something New York has to take the leap now.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: So last question on that.

And this is the last question. On the-- So typically you can't store things outside your business.

That's -- That's a sanitation violation, and maybe

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT77 other agencies. Are you saying that— that with this rule change, that would be okay, for businesses to store these— let's say they have five or six bins, figure out a way, if you can't stack them, line them up outside the store orderly, that's okay to leave them there for 24 hours a day, except for the time that they're putting out in the front?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: That's correct.

The guidance we're giving to businesses is that they can leave them abutting the storefront within the sort of three foot area, as long as they're orderly and not creating an obstruction.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: So we could make it work then. Okay. Thank you very much, Commissioner. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you, Councilmember.

Just following up on that, with the rule change. A

lot of our -- not all. There's been a lot of changes
in the litter baskets, but we still have a lot of the

open wire baskets. So we're asking commercial

businesses to put their stuff out with a lid. And we

still have a lot of corner baskets that are just wide

open. And I know that it's easier for the worker to

like come in and swoop it up, but--

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT78

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Oh. We're getting rid of

3 | those. That's what--

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So I'm just saying—But the implementation timeline of this rule change is faster than necessarily all of the other ones that are old are still there. And I know you mentioned what you mentioned earlier. But I just wanted to point that out.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah, I think what-- what you're seeing in the Adams Administration, not everything is happening on the same day. But a lot is happening both on sustainability and cleanliness. And these rules for set-out times are going into effect in April. We already have the contract to replace the litter baskets. We're planning to replace the litter baskets. It's just you can't have everything happen on the same day. Just the world is-- doesn't work that way, unfortunately, I wish it did.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Great. I'm going to finish our line of questioning on organics. It's about five questions, then I'll give the floor back to Salamanca. But I want to finish this line. Okay, so back to organics. Sanitation has said the full \$38.1

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT79 million costs for the program would not be realized until fiscal year 2027. Given the announcement of the program, has the program rolling out citywide by the end of calendar year 24. Can you explain the delay in realizing the full cost of the program.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes. And I think this is going to be easy to understand. Sanitation workers get paid more as they go up in number of years served. So the change in cost doesn't represent a different number of new sanitation workers. It just represents their pay, the pay scale, or the annual pay increase.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. In terms of the smart bin costs, you mentioned that the school trucks are taking care of the collections. How much— how much—COMMISSIONER TISCH: Mostly the school—mostly the school trucks.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Right. How much does that program cost, including collections and tech platform?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So we don't-- Because it's mostly this school trucks, we don't assign a cost just to the smart bins. Like they'll do their schools and then their-- they'll do the bins. The

- 1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT80
- 2 smart bins are \$3,000 per bin just to buy them. And
- 3 then there's an annual maintenance and tech costs.
- 4 [SPEAKING TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Do you
- 5 know what those are for the smart bins? If not, we
- 6 can get right back to them. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
- 7 ANTONELLI: We'll get back. It's nominal compared to
- 8 | the \$3,000.1
- 9 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And the app
- 10 development, and all of that?
- 11 COMMISSIONER TISCH: That was--
- 12 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: That was that was
- 13 | included in the cost.
- 14 COMMISSIONER TISCH: --included in the cost.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I had a question
- 16 about -- how is DSNY promoting the use of the smart
- 17 | bins? We got a lot of feedback, both from members
- 18 and community that they kind of just were there. And
- 19 | that some of it, you know, mostly in English, the app
- 20 is primarily in English.
- 21 \parallel COMMISSIONER TISCH: Well, the app is actually
- 22 | not primarily in English. The app is in all of the
- 23 | local law languages.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT81 1 2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Yeah. I had it up 3 here. So I was trying to figure out how to get 4 Spanish. COMMISSIONER TISCH: I think if you-- if you set your phone to a different language, then that's how 6 7 the app reads it. But we can make that clearer. 8 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah. 9 COMMISSIONER TISCH: But we did translate all of the content in the app into all of-- it was like, 10 over 10. It's like-- I think it's like 13 different 11 12 languages. And that actually took a few weeks to do. 13 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So if your phone is set to a 14 certain language, the app will be in that language. 15 COMMISSIONER TISCH: That is my understanding. 16 That is what I was told. Although my phone is set to 17 English, so I'm going to go and change the -- and 18 actually make sure that it works. 19 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah. I pulled it down, and 20 I was like, I don't understand how to get to another 21 language. But... And then in terms of on the bins, we have a bunch 2.2 2.3 of--COMMISSIONER TISCH: Greg did it yesterday. 24

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works.

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT82 2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay, great. And on the bins itself, is-- are there multiple 3 languages, or is there language to indicate in other 4 languages that there's other languages available? 5 COMMISSIONER TISCH: The bins, I believe, have 6 7 the website on them and I believe on the website, it 8 says that, but I will take the feedback. And I think it's good feedback about the exterior of the bins. You know, we redesigned the exterior of the bins 10 11 to make it so simple and clean, so there wasn't a tremendous amount of information. And we use a lot 12 13 of like visual images, like the pictures of the different foods and the pictures of yard waste, but I 14 15 will take the feedback that the bins should account 16 for language accessibility, or at least explain how 17 it gets there. 18 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah, and perhaps you know, 19 community and district specific. 20 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Absolutely. 21 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: We have them in Bushwick, but Bushwick is primarily Spanish-speaking. And in other 2.2 2.3 areas, I imagine that would be a lot different. COMMISSIONER TISCH: Okay, that's a that's 24

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helpful to know.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Two more questions on this line of questioning. Community composters like Big Reuse and LES Ecology have faced challenges with space and capacity recently. How is DSNY supporting and factoring in community compost processing sites to the larger organics composting plan?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: As we discussed yesterday, our community composters are— we stand on their shoulders today, certainly rolling out a curbside—citywide curbside organics program. Their roles are going to change but they're going to— and their role has changed, I think, as— as curbside organics has rolled out in fits and starts in New York City.

But one of the things that we're doing is working with that community to carve out the right role for them as— Once the city moves to universal curbside collection, my initial thought is that they should continue to play a very important if not more important role in the education around composting.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And just to confirm there's \$7 million in funding for food scrap drop off-COMMISSIONER TISCH: Baselined.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: -- and its baselined, and it's included in FY 24.

2 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yup.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And do you anticipate including funding for food crap food scrap drop off sites in future years?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I think we need to talk about that, because, frankly, the smart bins accomplish the same goal. And so I think we need to find the right balance between food scrap drop off sites, and smart bins, and curbside composting.

I don't have that answer right now. But we have limited resources, and we have to make the most out of the limited resources that we have. Certainly there is a place and a role for food scrap drop offs. But it's a balance that we're going to have to all work together to strike.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Right. I mean, these groups can-- or have primarily, I would say, have relied on DSNY funding for a long time. So removing of that, I think with-- if that is going to be the case, which I don't necessarily think it should be the case, although I understand your argument. I think we just need a longer period of dialogue, that's like very consistent and structured around that.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: We agree.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay, last question around organics, I believe. So we understand DSNY, DEP, and DCAS initiated a new study on organic resource recovery for decarbonization. Can you share more information about the goals of the study and the progress made to date?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yes. So that study, I believe, just moved over to DEP. It was originally led by DCAS. And that's, I think, looking at some of the longer term questions that you were speaking to earlier, Chair. So looking at things like, you know, how can we maximize the use of the DEP digesters? How can we maximize the beneficial use of all of the products, the renewable, natural gas, the biosolids that are coming out of those? So it's certainly looking to balance all of those things and come up with a long term plan for what we do with the millions and millions of pounds of organics that we are planning to collect.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Right. And just-- I mean-- I'm, like, really looking forward to going to look at the biosolids with DEP. Do you all play a role in-- in the output at all of the-- that material coming from the digesters? Or is that strictly DEP?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah. That's-that's strictly DEP. We do have regular
conversations with them. And we are trying to hold
them accountable to their commitments for beneficial
biosolids for use. I think their commitment is 100%
beneficial use by the end of the decade. And I think
they're about 50% of the way there today.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: My understanding is some of that material gets limed and landfilled. And so that is a cost that will be associated with DEP not with sanitation; correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Just wanted to clarify. Okay, I'm going to pass-- One, I wanted to recognize Councilmember Gennaro who was here for a second. I'm going to pass it to Councilmember Salamanca for some questions, and then we'll resume.

COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you, Madam Chair. Good afternoon, Commissioner. First, I want to give you a shout out again. These surveillance cameras are a hit in my community. I'm getting calls from different community board members and businesses alike. I'm just happy to know that we are catching individuals that are illegally dumping.

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I have two very basic questions. One is a very popular conversation in my district: Dog poop. Dog poop continues to be an issue in my community. I don't know if it is your community, Madam Chair.

And so my-- my question is: How do we enforce that? And before I get to it-- so, my-- prior to being a councilmember, I was a district manager, something that I work with then-Bronx-borough-President Ruben Diaz Jr. on tackling.

Back then when we spoke with sanitation, they said that they had maybe seven inspectors citywide. And many times they will have to do stakeouts to catch the individuals who are not picking up after their dog. And many times, they did not— they did not carry ID on them. And so issuing violations was difficult, because the options were to take them to a precinct and they did not want to do that. So how do we enforce dog poop violators?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So this is a topic I've actually spent a lot of time thinking about, and it's-- it's one where I don't-- we don't have an effective strategy today.

You are 100% right that the enforcement is not as productive as it could be because oftentimes when our

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT88 enforcement agents stop people for not cleaning up after their dogs, they say that they don't have their ID, and we don't want to lock people up for it, because I feel like that would be inappropriate. it is a conundrum, because it's a big problem. it's a big problem and a lot of different parts of the city. I've started to look at what other cities do that have a similar problem. One city has a dog DNA database. And they take these samples, and they check it against the dog DNA database. That seems like overkill. I'm not saying we're doing this in New York City. I really don't want a headline tomorrow that this is what we're doing in New York City. [LAUGHTER]

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So one city does that. There are—there are various different approaches. But it's a problem here. And I don't have a great answer, unfortunately, today.

another question. I don't want to take up all my time. But something that I am willing to work with you, whether it is— I see many gardens. In some of my NYCHA developments they have these, I don't want to call them containers, but these dog poop bags

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT89 where individuals can take them, and they can pick up after their dogs. I don't know if that's an option or a program that sanitation can try to pilot in areas where not picking up after your dog is extremely common. But that's just an idea.

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My other question because I-- this is actually a very serious one for my community. I have two BIDs. I have to Southern Boulevard BID and the Third Avenue BID, extremely busy avenues. And then-- and then I have my homeowners. What are the hours that a sidewalk has to be cleaned for a business and a homeowner to get a violation?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Well, I'll start by saying I don't think the hours are long enough. And I think our sidewalks— We talk about the city not looking clean. Our sidewalks are the responsibility of the property owners. And even— even inside of the hours, we just see that not enough property owners are doing what they need to do to help keep the city clean. But to answer your very specific question.

COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: Yeah. And as you answer that, my-- the reason-- my concept is, I think hours should be different for business owners than property owners, than homeowners, right? Someone who

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT90 1 2 is a homeowner normally works their-- you know, the hours of whatever, eight hours a day, let's say, and 3 4 they're not home physically to clean. But they should before they leave, and they should when they 5 get home from work. Business owners are there all 6 7 day. And so I -- standards should be higher for them, but go ahead please. 8 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, so the current hours, it's two hours a day for each type of 10 11 property. They are different for residential and commercial for residential. It's 8:00 to 8:59 a.m., 12 13 and 6:00 to 6:59 p.m. So before and after. 14 COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: Those are the hours 15 that the inspectors are allowed to give violations? 16 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: For dirty 17 sidewalks specifically. COMMISSIONER TISCH: For residential. 18 19 COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: For residential. 20 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: And for 21 commercial, it's-- it's two one-hour periods during 2.2 the day. They vary by district and you can find 2.3 those on our website or by calling 311. COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay. Thank you, Madam 24

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Chair.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah. And just to follow up on the dog poop drama. I know that DEP also gives away stuff like that. Has-- Has DSNY just considered running like a public awareness campaign?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: One of the things we talk about is— or that we've used that really grosses people out that they teach in the Rat Academy is like, rats love to eat dog poop. And that really freaks people out. I mean, whatever. This is what we're talking about. But— I'm looking at the faces of the crowd, and I'm like, "It's disgusting." You know, it's like the rats feast on dog poop, and like hammering that message home and people are really like, blown away. I know Councilmember Bottcher had an ad campaign about—

COMMISSIONER TISCH: We have a really good one-CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah. Okay.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: --that's coming, that I think is like worthy of like, the DSNY brand these days doing things that are sort of out there. So I don't want to-- I don't want to get out ahead of it. But we do have a great outreach campaign in the works for that issue.

2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Awesome. Did you have a question?

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COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: I apologize if-- if Councilmember Salamanca asked this, but in your testimony you talked about an 80% increase in summonses over the past year, what--

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Not generally. Just summonses for cleanliness-related violations.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Okay. Great. What is the-- has the increase been, if any on the pooper scooper violations? What are the numbers year-over-year?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: They are—— I don't have those because I just have the top ones, but they are higher than they were a year ago, but nowhere near where they—— where we would like them to be given the problem, and what I was discussing with Councilmember Salamanca is, it's certainly not for a lack of trying. When we stop—— when our enforcement agent stop someone for that violation, they—— oftentimes the person will say they're not carrying their ID. And then do you really want to bring them into the—— to the precinct for it? I mean, our policy has been no. But that has led to some of the issues with it.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT93 1 2 COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Do you have numbers on 3 how many violations were issued? 4 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah. I can get those to 5 you. COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Okay. Do they-- Is it 6 7 like 100 citywide for the entire year? Or is it 1000? 8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Oh, I don't-- We can definitely get them to your office. 10 11 COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Okay. 12 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Again, it's higher than it 13 was, but it's not going to be meaningful to me or 14 you. 15 COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Have those challenges 16 always been the same with enforcing pooper scooper 17 laws? Because I was under the impression that they 18 were effective historically. Are they no longer 19 effective? 20 COMMISSIONER TISCH: You know, we're going to 21 have to look at the history of it. But what I can 2.2 tell you is that our enforcement agents report that 2.3 when they go to write these violations, if someone-people tell them they don't-- they're not carrying 24

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ID, and then it's a problem.

councilmember Bottcher: The number of enforcement agents, are those enforcement agents that are dedicated to-- is it the same enforcement agents who write for the storefronts, in front of the sidewalks, and for residential and commercial litter? Or is this a special unit?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: The enforcement agents work in borough-based teams. And they can do residential, or they can write residential and commercial violations.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: I think one of the issues now is that folks just don't feel the-- that they're going to be in danger of getting a ticket.

That's-- that's my impression. Our outreach campaign last year, and all the press we got around it, I think actually was effective. And I actually had a dog owner complain to me that she was getting yelled at to pick up after her dog even before she had a chance to pick it up.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I agree.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: We created a kind of a frenzy around the issue.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Which is why we have an outreach campaign on this issue in the works for this spring.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay, great. We're going towe have a few questions on the preliminary Mayor's
Management Report. For years, DSNY has undershot
their diversion rate goals. You've said that the
citywide curbside organics and the commercial waste
zone projects are the two biggest things DSNY could
do to improve that rate. Does DSNY have a target
diversion rate in mind, or phasing up of a diversion
rate?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I don't have a target diversion rate in mind, as we've discussed previously, but I know I want to go-- I want to put our resources to the biggest opportunities. And in my mind, as you mentioned, the biggest opportunity-- opportunity is around organics, which is why we've not just announced a universal curbside organics program. Like for me, like, that would just that would be a lot. But we've also invested in the smart bins and we've invested in teaching our children the habits and giving them the muscle memory they need so

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT96
that as they grow up, they will be composters and
hopefully they will also bring it home to their
parents.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. DSNY did not release any data on the amount of organics diverted so far in FY 23 in the PMMR. Do you have any of those numbers yet?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah. Do you have that list? Oh here it is. Oh, I'm sorry. I do not have the FY 23 numbers yet, but we will get you the FY 23 numbers when they come out.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And so you don't have a diversion rate in mind. So you won't have a target number for the curbside program once fully implemented yet?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Is there—— Is there a work—— Are you in discussions around figuring out what that target is? Or you just don't want to put a target on it?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: You know, I think we're going to-- I think we learned a lot from the first three months in Queens. We overperformed our expectations. And I think that we need to-- we need

- 1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT97
 2 some more time to see what the participation level is
 3 going to be.
 - CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And then in terms of—We've talked a lot about litter baskets and service data. Will that also—DO you have any of that data around smart bins?
 - COMMISSIONER TISCH: In terms of the service level?
- 10 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah.
 - COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah. We empty the smart bins once a day with the school trucks, usually with the school trucks.
 - CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And do you empty it-- I know that there-- if I'm correct, I haven't used them yet, because I still use a different community composter service, but--
 - COMMISSIONER TISCH: But they're in your district.
- CHAIRPERSON NURSE: They're right in front of my
 house. But I'm still supporting something else.

 What-- They're-- they're based on phasing, right?

 It's automatic, right? If it's full, it's like,

let's-- it's a smart bin that the thing know, right?

2 Or, so I'm guessing my question is: if it's not full

at all, do you serve it? You still service it daily?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes. They all get serviced.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay.

I designed it.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: And the reason why is:

Like, they're still-- in the app, there's three

colors, it's really easy to use. I hope you like it.

10 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: I have it now on my phone.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Okay. So in the app,
there's three colors. One color is like, green, like
there's avail-- like plenty of space available,
please use. Red is full. So you can't open the full
ones. And then there's like a grayish color, which
is like "almost full."

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So give it a shot.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So we-- we service them whether they're green, gray, or red. And the reason why is green may still have material in it. It's just not full. And we don't want to keep it sitting there for a long time. So we just service them every day with our school trucks.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Although our office does use the bin. I don't use the bin, but our office does. So...

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Do they like it?

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: I think so.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Oops.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: It's a new-- it's a new program in the district office. So okay, I just wanted to touch on rat mitigation. So, the Council passed a slate of bills last year, we really excited about it. A lot of that was-- had to deal with the Department of Health. But I know last year, we gave almost \$5 million for rat mitigation. Can you talk a little bit about how that money was used? Or if there was-- if any of that was within DSNY, how was that used? And how are you coordinating with other agencies around rat mitigation strategies?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So of that money, we got \$4 million for our containerization study, which is well underway, and we plan to release a public report in the coming weeks, I hope, about everything that we learned about containerization.

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT100 1 2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Alright, just to clarify. 3 The-- So out of the \$4.8, you used \$4 million for the 4 study? COMMISSIONER TISCH: We actually had budged \$4 million for the study. The study ended up being much 6 7 less expensive than what was budgeted for. So we're 8 looking -- or what is needed now. So we're looking to move some of that money to next year. CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. So that was what--10 11 with the Council funding added, that came -- that study was funded by that? 12 13 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Mm-hmm. 14 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay, so then what other rat 15 mitigation strategies has DSNY employed with any of 16 that money? 17 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Um, I'm not sure--18 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: What is your -- What is the 19 rat mitigation--20 COMMISSIONER TISCH: So let's just go over the 21 rat mitigation strategy. I don't want to do it by--2.2 by budget source. But we can-- can get all of that 2.3 There are a huge number of rent mitigation strategies citywide and I'll speak today to the ones 24

at DSNY.

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First obvious Lay is the change of the set-out times. Shrinking the amount of time that the black bags spend on the streets, shutting down the all-night, all-you-can eat rat buffet. That in my mind is one of the biggest things we can do in New York City to take the fight to the rats, because we know that 1/3 of the material in the bags is food, which is rat food.

Second massive thing that we can do in the fight against rats is rollout universal curbside organic collection, and get the food out of the black bags once and for all. So those two things in my mind are massive. And both programs are not just announced, but like in-- in implementation, or like on the verge of implementation.

Third thing that we need to do is make big pushes in the area of containerization. There too, it's something that's been talked about for a decade in New York City, and no progress was made. This year alone, we did curbs—we did the clean curbs pilot working with 19 different BIDs and gave almost \$400,000 worth of grants. We have a residential pilot underway. But we've also done a study of much

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT102 broader containerization use in New York City, the details of which will be released shortly.

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In my opinion, based on everything we've seen, we roll out containerization in New York City, shared containers, it will represent one of the most complicated infrastructure projects that the city takes on over the next decade. It is not as easy as putting a dumpster on a street, it is doable, but it's hard.

And I think when that report is released it— it will communicate where the complexities are, but among them, given the mountains of trash we have today in New York City, you could make a gigantic container. It won't be big enough for the mountains, unless we increase our service levels. In most cities that have true containerization, they don't collect two or three times a week as we do in New York City. They collect seven times a week.

Sometimes even 14 times a week, they do it twice a day in some big cities. The trucks that are needed here to do this at scale and safely in New York City, they don't exist in North America. They exist in Europe. And so we're working with the truck manufacturers to address trucks.

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What are the implications for parking? Is there even enough curb Space in New York City to be able to accommodate the number of bins that are required?

These are among the things--

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: So these are primarily future-oriented strategies.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: That we've been studying.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah, this is like setting up the groundwork for more robust rat mitigation.

In the past, we've had things like an extra pickup service or things like that. So for this fiscal year, beyond the more future-oriented work, which is important and great, what were any rat mitigation strategies--

COMMISSIONER TISCH: In this fiscal year, you've got— you've got the highest level of litter basket service ever performed in New York City. You've got the design and investment in a new litter basket of the future, which is rolling out next fiscal year, basically like this summer, late spring, early summer. You've got the universal curbside organics with a massive pilot in the entire borough of Queens. You have the change of set out times, which takes effect on April 1st, and unprecedented levels of

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT104 2 midnight collection from the Department of 3 Sanitation, and--4 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: What was the midnight collection levels? 5 COMMISSIONER TISCH: It was about 25%. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: 25%. Okay. Is there any capital funding for rat mitigation in the newest 8 capital commitment plan? COMMISSIONER TISCH: I don't believe so, right 10 11 now. 12 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And then just in terms of 13 what you all were able to do in the in the pilot with 14 the Queens organic, were you all coordinating at all 15 with DOH to start to track, you know, the-- I don't 16 know what I'm saying, like, the rodent population? 17 Or how are you talking -- how are you talking with 18 them as you're rolling out these more robust...? 19 COMMISSIONER TISCH: So the Mayor's office 20 convenes regular rat meetings with a huge number of 21 agencies that have parts to play. And yes, DOH is at those meetings. And I don't think in three months 2.2 2.3 there is enough data to draw meaningful conclusions, but we will certainly be looking as that data becomes 24

available and we roll this out more broadly, to

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT105 closely track the data associated-- associated with those programs.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Okay, moving on to capital projects. The largest capital project in DSNY's capital commitment plan is the replacement of garages 9, 10, and 11. What is the timeline for this project?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON:] Do you have a timeline for it?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: So this this project is incredibly complicated. It's incredibly complicated because there are three garages on one parcel right now. One of those three garages is a former incinerator built sometime in the 30s. So there's— not only do we have to build a new garage, but we have to demolish the existing buildings, and keep servicing those three community boards with essential sanitation services. So the first step starting in 2024, is to build out temporary swing space. Once that's completed, we can begin the demolition of the existing facilities. And then after that, sometime around 2027 begin the construction of the new facility.

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- 1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT106
- 2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: For-- Which one is that? 9,
- 3 | 10, or 11? Are you talking about that's all three?
- 4 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: All three.
- 5 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: All three. Okay. And did
- 6 Brooklyn 16 -- I'm asking for my district -- did 16--
- 7 | was that renovated?
- 8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: I don't have anything on
- 9 that.
- 10 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay.
- 11 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Are you sure you have the
- 12 | right number?
- 13 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: It was a question of, has it
- 14 been renovated, Brooklyn 16.
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We can get back to
- 16 you with any recent work.
- 17 COMMISSIONER TISCH: It's Brooklyn-- sorry, 16.
- 18 The rehabilitation is funded for a total of \$19
- 19 million in 23, 25, and 26. Sorry about that.
- 20 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And then, I know last
- 21 | year in our hearing, we talked about facilities
- 22 | without women's restrooms. What is the-- What is the
- 23 | number of garages left without women's restrooms?

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Blessedly, a month from now it's going to be zero. Like, it took entirely too long to have women's restrooms in all the garages.

But the final garage, the work is underway and is going to be complete next month. Yeah. Next month.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. We've had some concerns raised that the fleet of collection trucks are aging and downtime for repairs are up. While we discuss truck needs for the organics program. We wanted to know broadly about the state of the fleet. I know we had a hearing about this. Can you provide by borough the number of trucks beyond the seven-year useful life, and does DSNY have a plan to purchase new collection trucks?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So I can tell you that we are in a much better place on fleet right now than we were just a few months ago, and that is because of what I believe are unprecedented investments in our fleet.

In the January plan, the mayor put \$100 million dollars into DSNY's budget to buy new trucks. On top of that, as you know, we ordered \$75 million of new trucks for the organics program, which means we won't have to save old trucks that don't work longer than

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT108 their useful life. And that is on top of the money that had previously, you know, naturally been budgeted for truck purposes.

As these new trucks have started to roll in, we're also seeing a corresponding decrease in our outage rates. Our dual bins are down to about 19%. Our collections are about 23%. So we're doing much better on our trucks than I think my last report.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Again, not perfect, but we have so many trucks that are coming in that I only expect those numbers to come down.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Right. And then I know we had talked about this in the fleet hearing. The mayor had announced \$6.2 million for electric vehicles. And you've probably covered this in the last hearing. But just for the purposes of today, what is the timeline for the procurement of the hybrid street sweepers and the all-electric refuse trucks?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So the street sweepers, there are seven of them, the electric ones, they are expected by the end of the year. And there, we're looking to add additional electric cleaning vehicles

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management109 going forward. The seven electric collection trucks that we procured are expected in June of this year. But there, as we discussed at length at the at the last hearing, I'm not anticipating making significant additional investments on the-- on the rear loaders, on the on the collection trucks, because they can't plow snow yet.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Right. Yes. And then for those seven that are coming in, are those primarily going to be based in-- together in in one district?

Or are they being spread throughout?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I'd like to see them spread throughout and some of the work that we're doing now, because, as you know, we're electrifying our lightduty fleet, is putting in place some, an appropriate level of charging capacity for these vehicles.

It's hard with the with the rear loaders, in particular, because like we don't yet have a goforward strategy, because the state of that technology isn't where it needs to be for us to make this the goforward strategy. But I would like to see them spread out.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Last question around trucks: As these trucks that are aging kind of come

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT110 out of surface, where do they go? Because I know, for example, there was an announcement a while ago about donating some trucks to Puerto Rico, or a truck or two to Puerto Rico. And in my mind, I was like, "Well, these aren't..." I, you know, I question the level of capacity in Puerto Rico, to make use of these trucks long-term and overall maintenance of them. So I'm just curious about the exit strategy of these trucks and where they go, and what's kind of your protocol for that.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: DCAS manages the relinquishment process for trucks that are past their end of their useful life.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. We're going to talk just quickly on state and federal funding. We've talked about this before with the state EPR. Do you have an estimate of what the budgetary implication would be for the Department of Sanitation?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Massive. Hold on.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah. So we, in total, we spend about around \$166 million dollars just on straight-time collection costs and recycling processing. Potentially the-- the total revenue could be higher than that. It's something that we

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT111 1 are watching very closely in the state legislature. 2 3 And we're encouraged by the discussions between the 4 Assembly, the Senate, and the Governor at this point. CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And just on a few more federal -- one other question: The US EPA offered new 6 7 federal grant program opportunities for local 8 government entities to apply for funding for recycling of organic programs and infrastructure, as well as for education and outreach. Has DSNY pursued 10 11 these opportunities? 12 COMMISSIONER TISCH: We are pursuing them. 13 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Are there any other federal 14 funding opportunities that you're pursuing or 15 planning to pursue? COMMISSIONER TISCH: The EPA ones. 16 [TO DEPUTY 17 COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: What were the other ones?] 18 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah. So we're--19 we're keeping an eye on those opportunities. 20 some new funding that came out from the EPA on--21 specifically on environmental justice that we're 2.2 looking at. But certainly the-- the two that were 2.3 due in February, which we applied for both, for the full funding level, were the two that were most 24

appropriate for the work that we're doing.

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    COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT112
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        CHAIRPERSON NURSE:
                            Okay. We're almost done.
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    just have some questions on plan details for fiscal
    24. Sanitation's fiscal 2024 budget contains $35
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    million in new needs and personnel services,
    adjustments for higher than expected costs. This
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    money will be across three programmatic areas:
    general administration, collection and street
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    cleaning, and support operations. Can you detail
    what this funding is being spent on specifically?
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        COMMISSIONER TISCH: For overtime.
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        CHAIRPERSON NURSE: For what?
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        COMMISSIONER TISCH: Overtime.
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        CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Overtime. On all those three
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            Or is there one in particular that's taking
    the--
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        COMMISSIONER TISCH: $35 million was for our
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    overtime?
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                                    Does DSNY plan to add
        CHAIRPERSON NURSE:
                            Okay.
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    funding for Precision Cleaning Initiative, or the TNT
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     (which we all love, by the way) for FY 24?
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        COMMISSIONER TISCH:
                             [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
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    ANTONELLI: Is the precision cleaning baselined?
    DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Additional funding
24
    was not baselined. TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI:
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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT113 1 Okay. So the -- but the TNT is baselined? 2 3 COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Baselined.] So the TNT is 4 baselineDIP the precision cleaning is not baselined, and I'd like to work with you on that for the adopted 5 6 budget. 7 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Will e-waste curbside collection start again? 8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. Except in Staten Island. The Council funded that in Staten Island. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And what is the funding for e-waste collections for FY 24 preliminary 12 13 budget. 14 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Let me go to the e-waste 15 slide. [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Do you have the numbers on the top of your head, Greq?] 16 17 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: So the-- the e-18 waste collection program was only funded as a one 19 year program and FY 23. So there is no funding for that in FY 24 at this time. 20 21 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Generally the costs associated--2.2 2.3 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah. remaining programs that we run for e-waste are all 24

covered under the New York State electronic waste

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT114 act. So those are all generally cost neutral. There are some marketing and communications costs associated, but the actual collection is cost neutral.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I do have one question about e-bike batteries. The Council has been trying to tackle this. I know we have some more legislation coming down the pipeline. But does DSNY require more funding to properly and safely handle the disposal of these batteries, these lithium ion-- ion batteries? And does DSNY have plans to expand any disposal sites?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So we work very closely with-- we're working very closely with the Fire Department and the Department of Environmental Protection on all manner of issues related to lithium ion batteries. Our special-- You asked if we have plans to expand our special waste sites?

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Just the-- just the-- Yeah, the disposal sites for-- that would accept those.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: We do not have plans at this time to expand the special waste sites or the SAFE Disposal Events. As you know, the SAFE Disposal Events we run twice a year in the different boroughs.

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT115 2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. We talked about legal dumping. And then in terms of Local Law 9 of 23, 3 4 which we passed at the end of last year for tracking the street sweepers, and having that available 5 online, were there any additional costs required for 6 7 that for FY 24? 8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Not at this time. We've 9 made very nice progress on it. We've designed what it's going to look like, and what the user experience 10 11 will be like, to make sure it's simple and easy to 12 use. And it's very much underway. 13 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay, great. I just have some-- a few questions on vacancy. And I know a 14 15 bunch of questions were asked, but just some follow 16 up. How many approvals, requests to hire were sent 17 to OMB by DSNY? 18 COMMISSIONER TISCH: In what time period? 19 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: For FY 23. 20 COMMISSIONER TISCH: For FY 23? How many people 21 did we ask to hire? I don't have that number here. 2.2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: [TO COMMISSIONER 2.3 TISCH:] We'd have to get that. COMMISSIONER TISCH: [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 24

ANTONELLI: You don't have that?] How many people

- 1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT116
 2 have we asked to hire? No, I can tell you how many
- 3 other data that we have on vacancies if you want it.
- CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Just the question was: How
 many requests to hire were sent to OMB by the agency?

 But you can follow up if necessary.
 - COMMISSIONER TISCH: Sure. But it's going to be-, like it's going to be hundreds if not thousands.

 Probably thousands.
 - CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Do you know how many, by chance, were not approved by OMB?
 - COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. We've hired a lot of people at the Department of Sanitation this year. We are 4% above our budgeted headcount. And the mayor has funded a number of new programs that has taken us to the highest uniform headcount that we've seen in two decades.
 - CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And what is your current attrition rate?
 - COMMISSIONER TISCH: Um, for uniform or civilian?

 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Uh, if you have that broken down, that would be great.
- COMMISSIONER TISCH: [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
 ANTONELLI:] Do you have that there?

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    COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT117
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        CHAIRPERSON NURSE: You could do just in general,
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    but then if you have it by civilian and uniform.
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        COMMISSIONER TISCH: So I don't have the
     attrition rate for civilians but--
        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: [TO COMMISSIONER
 6
 7
     TISCH: No. We have it.
        COMMISSIONER TISCH: [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
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 9
    ANTONELLI: Oh, you do.] Never mind. We'll give Joe
    a second.
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11
        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Yeah, just give
    me a second. I have all of it. For civilians, the
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13
    rolling 12 months of the past 12 months is 11.49%.
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     We've had 220 civilians leave the agency. And for
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     uniform the rolling 12 month is 6.04%. With--
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        CHAIRPERSON NURSE: 6.04?
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        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Yes, 6.04, with
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     460 uniformed personnel having left the agency.
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        CHAIRPERSON NURSE:
                            Okay. We saw that, and I
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     know a couple of people asked about this, we saw that
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     enforcement had some higher vacancies which had
    headcount-- headcount cuts in FY 23 adoption. Just
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    one more time, because I wasn't fully tuned in with
    different numbers, but when do you plan to be fully
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staffed up for enforcement?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I think we are fully staffed for enforcement.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. So you don't have a plan to fulfill any of the vacancies?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: There were, as part of the PEGs, we lost a number of enforcement positions. My understanding is that the number of positions or vacancies remaining in enforcement is stuff that we would just do pro forma. It's a normal number of vacancies. So that's like a-- not a big-- it's standard operating procedure.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: It's eight now in our entire enforcement division.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Does DSNY have a breakdown-or can you give a breakdown of the specifics
positions that are being cut from the FY 24
preliminary budget?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I gave a breakdown before of the-- the positions that were cut as part of the PEGs, but I'm happy to do that again.

In the November plan we lost 68 positions, sanitation enforcement agents, associate sanitation

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1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT119 2 enforcement agents, and then 24 other various 3 civilian positions. 4 In the January plan we lost 28 positions, and we are still-- civilian positions, and we're still 5 working with the Office of Management and Budget to 6 7 identify the specific positions to be eliminated. I 8 think many of those are going to be-- end up having been mechanics. CHAIRPERSON NURSE: And the civilian positions. 10 11 What are those generally? What areas programmatic 12 areas of work are those? 13 COMMISSIONER TISCH: It ranges from administrative, outreach, legal, like, across the 14 15 field, across the board. 16 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. A few final questions. 17 How much revenue is DSNY bringing in from charging NYCHA for waste collections? 18

COMMISSIONER TISCH: [TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

ANTONELLI: Do you have that?] Joe is going to get

back to you on that.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. While we're waiting, if you want to talk a little bit about--

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Wait. He found it.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Oh okay. Go ahead.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANTONELLI: Yeah. We are budgeted to bring in \$750,000 for the NYCHA special collection.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. And then for the-- We haven't had as much snow. Have you-- you haven't had to do the plows yet, right?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. We tried once in the Bronx, but it wasn't enough.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. So how are you all planning on using some of that savings?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: The savings goes back into the general fund, and I do expect this year significant savings in the snow budget. But 100% of the budget is not going to be saved.

What's important to keep in mind is there are certain fixed costs spent at the beginning, or before the season, when we don't know how much snow is going to fall. So an obvious example is like the amount of salt we bought. We don't know how much snow is going to fall when we buy the salt, although we're going to save money next year on salt because we definitely have a lot of salt leftover. The cost to get our fleet of salt spreaders and everything PM'd, and maintained, and upgraded, and make sure the GPS

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT121 works. So there are— are those costs. There are also the training costs on the uniform side? We do, I think, a significant amount of training before the season starts to make sure that our entire staff, uniformed staff is refreshed and ready.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah. So just like readiness, season readiness costs. Okay. Has DSNY (we've asked this 1000 times) -- has DSNY explored increasing the budget for DSNY's marine and rail transfer stations, specifically to accept commercial waste during overnight and other peak commercial collection times?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Not at this time.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: What's that?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Not at this time.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: The waste characterization study was primarily funded in fiscal year 23 with only a small portion funded in FY 24. Can you tell us about the progress made on this study and the projected release date?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes, I can. But I just want to make sure I have all of the right numbers here. So I just need one second.

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Okay. I can't easily find the numbers. But our waste characterization study is coming along very nicely. As we've mentioned before, we are doing more sorting with this study in more seasons than we have ever done before. My understanding is that that study has been fully funded, and that no additional funding is required.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Last question:
Building on that study, I wanted to ask about the
swamp, and does DSNY have the resources they need for
the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
process, including the required public engagement?

commissioner Tisch: There's going to-- we have enough money for what is being done right now, which is like a lay of the land: What are the current conditions? And additional funding is going to be required for additional work over the next, I think it's three and a half years, to put the solid waste management plan together.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I think that's all of our questions.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Wonderful.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you so much for being here. Thank you for answering as candidly as you do.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT123
We appreciate that. And we will start to get ready
for public testimony.

Okay, so we're going to call up first folks that are in person and then move to online. We're going to call up Eric Goldstein, Sonia Chung, and Lacey

Tober-- Tauber -- I always mess it up -- Tauber, and Christine Romero.

All right. Thank you to our frequent fliers.

Panelists, we love having you at our sanitation

hearings. We'll just go left to right. Well, my

left to right. So we'll start with you, Eric.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you. Thank you Chair Nurse and good afternoon. My name is Eric Goldstein from the Natural Resources Defense Council. Solid waste policy in New York is in the midst of two historic once-in-a generation transformations. The first deals with commercial waste, as you know. Thanks to Local Law 199 of 2019, the city is in the midst of taking a system that was completely chaotic, Wild West, a major source of environmental labor, traffic, safety, and other problems and transforming it into a system with 20 organized zones, reducing, among other things, as much as 15 million miles a year of diesel

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT124 truck traffic which will have widespread beneficial environmental and public health ramifications.

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The second transformation is the creation of universal curbside organics collection, or the movement to that. The Council has initiated that move through the introduction of Intro 244. The Mayor and the Commissioner have begun a voluntary citywide program, which is a good start. The smart bin program is nice. But let's make no mistake without a local law to make this program mandatory, we will never achieve the economic and environmental efficiencies that are necessary.

We applaud the work that has been done so far.

But just for the sake of order of magnitude, the three-month pilot program in Queens has collected nearly 13 million pounds of yard waste and food waste. That's about -- if my calculations are correct -- 6500 tons over three months. And of course, the city generates probably 4000 tons a day of organics. So 6500 tons over three months versus 4000 tons a day. We've obviously got a long way to go if we want to have the environmental and economic efficiencies of that program, which is why Intro 244 is so important.

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We're also concerned about a third post-COVID priority, which has been to clean up the city, to reduce street litter and overflowing litter baskets. This is so important to the quality of life in every city neighborhood. But we're concerned that on all of these three fronts, the Mayor's preliminary budget falls short of what's needed. And we bet that the Sanitation Department agrees with us on most of these concerns. This appears to be part of the annual budget dance, but it is up to the Council to do its role to make sure that funds for those three initiatives, among others, are restored.

First on organics, while the Mayor has proposed the citywide expansion, funding for the 23-24 rollout does not appear there. We understand that's a work in progress. We want to ensure that those funds, all that are necessary or incorporated, and ensure that the important community composting programs that have played such a vital role during this interim period are well funded.

Second, with respect to commercial waste zones, implementation of this program is moving forward, which we appreciate but behind schedule. The preliminary budget appears to propose a decrease from

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT126 \$6 million to \$5.7 million for that program, and this should be a very high priority year with lots of activity. So we're concerned about that.

And then finally on the litter front, funds added by the Council, as has been discussed by

Councilmember Bottcher and others, \$22 million last year has had a real positive impact, and the funding for the targeted cleanup program and illegal dumping, which was \$7.5 million in FY 23, also does not appear to be included in the budget at this point. We hope the council will fight for those.

Finally, if we've read the documents correctly, there appears to be an \$18 million cut and OTPS for waste prevention, reuse, and recycling, for recycling and sustainability funding. The recycling rate continues to be below expectations, and we hope that that discrepancy is clarified and that these very important programs are fully funded in the coming year. This is a critical year for the department. These big initiatives really can make a lasting generational change difference. And this is the year that we hope the mayor will come across with the extra funds, thanks to the good work of your

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT127

Committee and the rest of the Council. Thank you for your attention.

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MS. CHUNG: Thank you Chair Nurse for the opportunity to testify and for your leadership in improving New York City's waste systems and to make it more equitable. My name is Sonya Chung and I'm an Environmental Justice Staff Attorney at New York Lawyers for the Public Interest. We have just a couple of comments on the budget.

First, you know, echoing what Eric has spoken about, the commercial waste zones law, we were encouraged to see a couple of additional budgeted staff positions, but concerned to see the \$350,000 cut to OTPS. We appreciated the oversight hearing that this committee convened for Local Law 199, and were encouraged then to hear the department state that commercial waste zones was a priority, and just hope and urge the Council and the Department to have a budget that reflects the commitment to an implementation of that law on a timeline that prioritizes environmental justice.

And secondly, we were very encouraged to hear the Department speak about full funding for the universal composting in the executive budget, and we just urge

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT128 the council to ensure that that full funding and staffing happens to implement that service. We also appreciated the Commissioner's comment about not sending all of the Manhattan compost to North Brooklyn. And, you know, we agree with that and hope that as capacity is sorted out, that that is something that is also prioritized.

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And somewhat related to that we recommend increases to the budget for the marine and rail transfer stations, specifically to, you know, accept commercial waste, as you mentioned in your questions. And we're concerned to see the budget cuts of staff positions for the marine transfer stations, should that become a possibility, we hope, in this next fiscal year.

The connection that I thought of those two is perhaps if there is more capacity for commercial waste in the marine transfer stations, maybe there could be sorted out more capacity for compost that is not trucked then out to environmental justice communities.

And lastly, we, you know, on the point of enforcement that came up a lot in the hearing today, we really were encouraged to see the focus on illegal

dumping in EJ communities. And there was a lot of focus on cleanliness. We also asked that there be, you know, and this is, you know, perhaps tangentially budget, but increased enforcement and recycling rules and organic source separation rules, rules that really need to be properly enforced, especially as we're waiting for the implementation of Local Law 199. And, yes, I guess in that sense, we were, you know, I know that the positions about enforcement personnel has been talked about, but we were concerned to see the 78 positions being eliminated, and the note about how many of the budgeted positions are vacant.

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So those, you know, I've submitted written—written testimony as well, but especially with the forecasts of revenue totaling \$5 billion more than predicted, and the announcement of almost \$5 billion surplus this year, we think that is not the time to retreat from our sustainability equity goals. And thank you for the opportunity to testify.

MS. DATZ-ROMERO: Yes, thank you and good morning, or good afternoon by now Chair Nurse. And thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Cristine Datz-Romero and I'm the Executive Director

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT130 of the Lower East Side Ecology Center, a community based organization that has offered sustainability programs in New York City since 1987. The Ecology Center has offered composting programs since 1990, and currently runs 20 drop-off locations together with educational programs about composting.

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And I'd like to say right away here, our drop-off locations are educational tools, because, for example, we run Union Square, Queen Market drop-off, and we interact with hundreds of people there every time we collect food scraps. So I would just point that out, because I think the commissioner is— it's encouraging to hear that she's ready to rethink the role of what community based composters play vis—avis curbside rollout. But at the same time, these drop-off locations, I think, are very important and are an educational tool.

We are also developing in partnership with DSNY campus processing facilities in Canarsie. And we are planning for the return of our compost yard to East River Park. We are delighted, obviously to see that the administration has made a commitment to offer universal curbside organics collection by the fall of 2024. And we strongly encourage the passing of the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT131
Zero Waste Legislation Package, Intro 274, 75, 280,
and 81, which will really enshrine these efforts into
law, because I think it is important that we have
that as law on our books and not have to stop and go
that we otherwise might experience again.

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We also see community-based composting programs as a cornerstone for the success of the curbside organics program. Community-based programs engage

New Yorkers in the compost process from start to finish, allowing people to get their hands dirty, and to see how waste is turned into the resource that greens our city.

We urge the council to protect the \$7 million budget that was baselined for the compost project.

And we'd also like to add a COLA increase to this budget, because otherwise it is really a budget that shrinks over time.

And let me see what my notes here say. Yeah.

All right. Yeah. And another comment that I have,
just listening to the testimony and to the
conversations that you had is the curbside
collection, and the tremendous amount of materials
that we will—that we will collect. We are really
looking forward to working with the Council to really

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT132 develop a plan to do compost infrastructure here in the city, and quite frankly, making finished compost that can green the city is a higher use of organics than a wastewater treatment process.

I think they're both tools. But I think we should really think hard and work hard to make as much infrastructure that actually closes this loop right here in the city. Because that, I think, is very meaningful for us overall.

And then last, but not least, thank you for asking about e-waste. So the Ecology Center also has a 20 year track record of providing e-waste collection and recycling programs in the city. Over these 20 years, we have diverted over 10 million tons of electronics out of the waste stream. Yes. And while disposing of electronics is illegal in New York state since 2015. Again, we don't really have the adequate infrastructure to make it convenient for people and we also need to educate more people about it, about responsibly disposing of their unwanted electronics. And I hope that the Council can find ways to support more of that important work. Thank you.

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Hi Chair Nurse. Thank you for holding this hearing. My name is Lacey Tauber. I'm representing Brooklyn Borough President Antonio Reynoso. I want to speak today on a few topics, commercial waste zones, organics, containerization, and the Brooklyn District 13-15 garage. I'm going to try to summarize a little bit in the interest of time.

So the borough president was very disappointed to learn that DSNY intends to postpone implementation of the first commercial waste zone until the end of next year with the full rollout expected to take at least two years after that. So this means that full implementation is not going to happen until at least seven years after we passed this bill in 2019.

And so last term, the City Council had passed a budget that provided DSNY with funding for 38 staff specifically dedicated to the program. And yet at the hearing last month, the Commissioner testified that the program was fully funded based on need with fewer staff than that, 20 civilians, three of whom had yet to be hired, 10 uniformed staff and outreach not beginning until Q3 of next year.

And we've also heard from multiple sources that these staff are consistently being reassigned to

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT134 other projects, such as the Queen's compost rollout.

And as much as the BP supports expanding compost collection, it shouldn't come at the expense of commercial waste zones.

He disagrees with the Commissioner's assessment that it would be premature to start outreach now.

There's already a lot of misinformation out there.

And with full staffing dedicated solely to the program, we could begin outreach earlier, potentially speed up the RFP review process and begin implementation sooner.

On organics, it is really great to see the expansion, the smart bins curbside is going to make it much easier for New Yorkers to participate.

However, the BP remains skeptical that the program is going to be successful unless it is mandatory. And a mandatory program requires deep investment in operations and staffing, especially given that there's a supermajority of the Council on the mandatory bill. We encourage the Council to work with the Admin to make sure that there's sufficient funding for that to be implemented now once the bill is passed, which we hope it will be soon.

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On containerization, you know, the pilot is happening. That is a great step forward. However, it's disappointing that the residential portion has so far been limited to only one block in Manhattan we have constituents from downtown Brooklyn to Coney Island complaining about unsightly garbage piles and rodents. You know, meanwhile, the city has paid for a study to study something we already know works. They've promised us an RFP, including commercial terms, performance requirements, and specifications, and we hope to see that very soon.

And then finally, we testified about this last year but the Brooklyn District 13-15 garage remains among the worst in Sanitation's inventory. And there's no funding in the capital plan for a new garage. There remains a-- a piece of land that had previously been identified for this garage to be developed. It's now for sale on the public market on the Coney Island Creek, and we are once again asking the admin to negotiate with national grid to acquire the site and move forward with the garage development. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. I just have a question for Lower East Side Ecology. Has the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT136

Department of Sanitation been in conversations with

you about this idea of -- I mean, they kind of

alluded at it today -- potentially drawing down or

rethink-- the term "rethinking" what the community

composter plays has me on alert. And I'm just

curious if they've started conversations with you

all?

MS. DATZ-ROMERO: Yeah. Not really. I think
Commissioner Tisch has alluded to it also yesterday
in your wonderful conversation at NYU, but we have
really not seen any. We have—there are no talks
yet.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah, I think this is something that we'll have to start proactively being organized around.

MS. DATZ-ROMERO: Yeah.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Because I do see-- It's very easy to understand the logic without a clear set of demands and a clear set of articulation of how the community drop-off network, and the community composter network has, and will still play a strong roll with the saturation of options that we need to capture everybody. So I just-- I'm flagging that, that I'm worried about that.

And then, yes, I think we're going to just—
we'll keep on the mandatory piece and the CWZ. You
know, I think there's a lot we can do to, maybe, push
harder for faster implementation. So thank you for
testifying.

ALL PANELISTS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you all for being here.

Next up in person, we have Alana Nydorf. And then

we'll move to online testimony.

Whenever you're ready

Oh, and just turn on the mic. The little red light.

MS. WEISS NYDORF: Hi, my name is Alana Weiss
Nydorf, and I'm an employee of the Department of
Cultural Affairs. I work as a Donations Coordinator
for Materials For The Arts, New York's largest
creative reuse facility.

On average every year, MFTA diverts over 2 million tons of waste away from landfill and redistributes it throughout the community. We are a member-based organization and provide for city public schools, government agencies, nonprofits with arts programming, theaters, community organizations, and

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT138 social services. The items that we accept would have otherwise been sent to landfill.

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I support these bills that we're discussing today because I've seen firsthand the ripple effects of prioritizing waste diversion within our community. Last year, our agency started the film waste initiative, diverting hundreds of thousands of square feet of items of props and furniture away from landfill and distributing them throughout our member organizations. There's no words to describe the impact these donations have had on our city. We oversaw the largest in-kind goods donation that the Administration of Children's Services has ever received to date, approximately \$10 million dollars worth of clothing, furniture, and supplies that otherwise would have sat in landfill for hundreds of years. Public schools all across the five boroughs have completely transformed their classrooms and extracurricular programming. Set pieces from Saturday Night Live found a new home at M415 Wadley Secondary School for the Visual and Performing Arts in Harlem. Furniture and decor from the TV show City On A Hill, and a red carpet from Verizon inspired MS 244 in the Bronx to throw a Hollywood dance event for COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT139 their students. Think Chinatown received gorgeous custom-made Mahjong tables, lacquer furniture, and festive materials from the Marvelous Mrs Maisel Prop Warehouse that transformed their Lunar New Year events and their new office space. And last year, we also coordinated the donation of new office furniture and materials to innumerable city agencies including DSNY, FDNY, DCAS, the Parks Department, and the Comptroller's office.

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Prioritizing waste diversion and circularity significantly improves our city. Thank you for your time and for the opportunity to testify.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. And I know our office is coming to you all soon for some chairs and things like that. So...

MS. WEISS NYDORF: Oh, yeah. Any-- anything you need, we'll make it happen.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you for testifying.

We're going to move to the online space. We're going to start with Ryan Castelia. Then we're going to hear from Matt Schwartz-- Schatz, and then Clare Miflin. So Ryan, you are up the-- they'll let you know.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

Thank you so much, Chair Nurse, for having us today. My name is Ryan Castalia. I'm the Executive Director of Sure We Can, New York's only nonprofit dedicated to serving canners, who are the folks who collect and redeem bottles and cans others discard.

I just want to thank Chair Nurse and the Council for continuing to make a space to discuss the critical issue of expanding New York State's Bottle Bill. It's really heartening that the Council is moving to support the efforts at the state level to expand the bill. And it makes a lot of sense because the Bottle Bill is totally essential to our recycling outcomes and also to thousands of marginalized people across the state.

The resolution being voted on tomorrow is a major step. However, as we're gathered here today to discuss the budget of the sanitation department, I want to call on the city to follow through on this important acknowledgement with tangible policy change, and a new approach to supporting the redemption system, which since its inception, and to this day has been New York's most effective tool for recycling.

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Though the Bottle Bill is a state law, and the City cannot act to change the value of the deposit or what containers are included. It can act to make the conditions of those who work within the system better. Rising rents and the cost of operation mean redemption centers are going out of business across the five boroughs. Many individuals and businesses lack an easy way to get their deposits back. This is especially an issue in Manhattan where there are no active redemption centers at all. Reverse vending machines that are prone to malfunction or that have severe limits on volume are not sufficient to address this problem.

The City should make direct investments in redemption infrastructure, like redemption centers, that can work in concert with DSNY to ensure the maximum amount of material is meaningfully recycled across the city. And we're more than happy to work with the department to ensure that containers being diverted are being captured in data and recognized as part of the city's overall recycling rate.

The Canners, who like New York's strongest work every day in arduous and potentially dangerous conditions to clean up our streets, should be

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT142 recognized and supported. Canners face intense stigma on the basis of race, class, backgrounds, spoken language, age, housing situation, or disability. They don't need additional stigma from the institutions of the city they are cleaning.

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Though it's been some time since candidates were called scavengers or worse by city institutions, the wounds of those attitudes remain. The city should work to heal them by recognizing their work and personal dignity through a Canners' Bill of Rights, or at the least public statements supporting canners and encouraging New Yorkers to participate in the system.

By introducing real systemic support for the redemption system, by providing resources and recognition to the marginalized workers that produce the system's incomparable results, New York City can do what it's always done best: blaze a trail for others to follow, this time into a more sustainable future for us all. Thanks so much for the opportunity to speak today.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. Next we have Matt Schatz.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

2 MR. SCHATZ: Hello, everybody. Can everyone hear me?

ZOOM COORDINATOR: We can hear you.

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MR. SCHATZ: Oh, great. Okay, thank you. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I just wanted to talk a little bit. I'm a constituent in the Lower East Side of Manhattan, and I just wanted to make a few points about what's being said today in general.

In essence, we need to push for what those who were here before us, what they knew better than we did: That existence is circular rather than linear and there should be no garbage only regeneration and reuse. In more capitalistic terms we need to push for a circular economy, one in which all that we call garbage is broken down into its component forms to be regenerated into inputs to create new products, instead of languishing in landfills and polluting from incineration.

Make no mistake, all this regeneration should occur through processes that use 100% renewable energy sources, so we do the least harm.

The Chair was mentioning facility upgrades and new facility construction. Assuming those new buildings will comply with the electric building law,

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT144 all other upgrades should be done in the most environmentally friendly capacity to continue to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels. Also, there was a mention of approximately 190 dual-bin sanitation trucks, which seems like a great idea. But are these trucks going to be electric or run on diesel because it is a-- it's a slam dunk to push for an electric fleet and transition the old trucks into biodiesel, a much cleaner option than new diesel or gasoline powered vehicles.

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I ask you to support two bills, the first which is INT 0274-2022 which establishes a goal of zero waste for New York City by 2030. This seems more aspirational in scope, and details how to get there should be worked, out of which some I will share in a few. The second is INT 0244-2022 which mandates residential curbside organics collection.

And I also love what the previous speaker was talking about, about a bigger, better Bottle Bill to give honor to those who are already doing the work of most recyclers in our city.

Mayor Adams laid out details over the coming 20 months for weekly collection of compostable materials that will become an automatic, guaranteed, free,

year-round service for every single resident across all five boroughs. It appears this is a foregone conclusion. As this is a New York Knicks / Brooklyn Net / New York Liberty layup, I commend the Department of Sanitation and City Council on helping to make this happen. We just need to guarantee that adequate funding is allocated for this recently announced citywide Curbside Composting Program.

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A brilliant move by the Head of Sanitation to position composting as a service rather than a chore. It just makes sense as 30% of New York City's waste are organics, and this allows us to reuse the food scraps and turn them into fertilizer for our green spaces. It's also imperative that the plastic bags used through the Composting Program should all be able to be processed by the digesters, which should allow— which should also be powered by green energy. So in essence, the plastic bag should be compostable.

In a cost saving move, perhaps since you want to transition to public bins and the outer boroughs curbside composting--

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MR. SCHATZ: --and Manhattan is the last to roll out the curbside program, move the public bins that

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT146 will be unused from the boroughs to Manhattan until the curbside program in Manhattan is rolled out.

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Now what about the other quote/unquote "garbage"? The other 70%. We need to focus on creating zero waste system. And the first bill mentioned crates that idea. But how? Once we collect it, which I totally agree to financially punish with-- with large fines those who litter or dump, it is imperative that we create a system where the other waste gets repurposed and reused. The current electronic recycling program in its overall scope is a great place to look for insert inspiration as a means to reuse and repurpose while keeping harmful chemicals from leaching into the ground. Landfilling with the associated methane gases and lack of bio degradation is not a feasible or an environmentally-friendly solution. And neither is the pollution, heavily incineration option.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MR. SCHATZ: Somebody ignorantly stated earlier, nobody cares about methane.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MR. SCHATZ: But aside from being a tone-deaf comment, as methane is a more toxic--

2 | SERGEANT AT ARMS: Hello? Time expired.

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MR. SCHATZ: --and potent greenhouse gas than CO2, there's also the major gas from factory farms and landfills. And while the Assemblymember may not think people care about it, we should. For the remaining non-organic waste to get to a zero waste solution, possibly we need to partner with a company like TerraCycle and marry a business with a municipality to break down this waste into its component parts. So we can then repurpose it to other useful.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Please wrap up your statement sir.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Sir, time expired.

16 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you.

MR. SCHATZ: oh.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: We give space for folks who are here in person to go a little bit longer. But for virtual, we ask that folks stick to the time allotted. Thank you. So please consider your remarks before you come on. Try to get your priority. You don't need to spend so much time introducing yourself. We all know who you are. You all come to our hearings all the time. So just go

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT148 ahead and give your feedback and submit your written testimony.

Next we're going to come-- we're going to hear from Anna Sacks, then Clare Miflin, then Justin Green.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

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MS. SACKS: Hi, my name is Anna Sacks. I'm testifying today on behalf of the Manhattan Solid Waste Advisory Board. So right now we have around an 18% recycling rate. 80% of our waste though, goes to a landfill or incinerator, and 41% of what we're exporting to landfills and incinerators consists of organic material.

So over the-- since 2015, our disposal costs have increased by 52% from \$315 million to \$478 million, and again 41% of that is organics. We commend the City on rolling out curbside composting but we believe in must be mandatory to ensure that there is a long-lived budgetary commitment to the program. Therefore Intro 244 should be brought to the vote as soon as possible. We also call for the remaining package of-- the remaining Zero Waste package to be passed, which will help move the city towards zero waste.

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It's important also that we are redirecting any extra dollars and unsaved back to New York City organics recycling we use an education programs. We also would like to see more funding of education and outreach studies and pilots to be done. We should annually fund optimize education and outreach programs as determined, based off these pilots. We recommend that the city fund enforcement. We noticed that the amount of recycling participation has decreased by half in the last eight years. Oh sorry. The amount spent on the enforcement. So enforcement is the main— is the main tool we have to motivate those reluctant to participate.

The city should prioritize and understand-prioritize understanding and-- and reducing reusing
the other category as measured by DSNY, which is 30%
of all that is exported.

We also asked that we have an increase in funding for the compost project commensurate with the increased cost of living and inflation, to make sure that those employed by it continue to be able to live in the city. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. Almost a whole minute to spare. Thank you so much. Clare Miflin.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT150

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

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Hi, I'm Clare Miflin from the Center of Zero Waste Design. I'm very happy that the administration is working to clean up sidewalks, containerize waste, and expand organics collection citywide. These are the things we advocated for with our Put Waste To Work, and for Vibrant Streetscapes, Green Jobs, and Healthy Neighborhoods Vision Plan. And the last part of that Vision Plan was really looking at how to separate all food waste to regenerate soil citywide. And we'd love to see all private and public green spaces in the city, parks, housing developments, tree pits, street tree pits, and private gardens have those soils regenerated with compost made within the city, because it brings just so many benefits. Compost can hold more than five times its weight in water, and it helps to not only protect the plants from diseases to help them thrive, but then the soil can filter pollutants, hold stormwater, reducing flooding, and making our cities cooler in the summer.

And it also-- I wouldn't-- I think it's also important to stress that community composting brings people together -- at those drop off sites, and compost sites, and education programs, community

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT151 composting all offer -- and gives people a tangible way to see how they can make a difference. And I know there is limited funding. But I also know that there's a lot of funding for cloudburst projects in the city, projects that better manage stormwater through green infrastructure. Yeah, New York City green infrastructure guidelines don't mention the use of compost, unlike those of some other cities, like Seattle, where in some cases it's required.

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So I'd love to see the Department of Sanitation work with Parks, DEP, NYCHA, the Council, the Mayor's office, all working to ensure that local compost is used in all the stormwater and cloudburst projects in the city where it can be, and included in green infrastructure guidelines so that designers and landscape architects know how to use it, and so that public projects and agencies are required to procure and use local compost. And I'm hoping that tying it into stormwater management could provide additional funding and support, and help ramp up small-scale composting citywide.

And also we do need to work to change zoning for the use of small composting, Parks Department policies, and more, to provide the necessary--

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT152 necessary space for small scale composting, and consider it an integral part of sustainable green space maintenance.

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It'll improve soils reduce rats, litter, reduce the amount of trucks, because we could all take our compost just to the closest place.

So we're happy to help in any way we can. We have case studies online on parks like Battery Park City, which does maintain its soils through compost made on site from yard and food waste managed by their horticultural staff.

We've extrapolated these park studies to the whole of the city, and we think if 20% of the 47,000 acres of landscaped acres— areas in New York City are regenerated with compost every year, it would require about 500,000 tons of food scraps (about half of the residential food waste in the city) and then we could eliminate trucking of those food scraps, use micro-haulers, taking them to local compost facilities, which would be run by those maintaining local green spaces, increasing in jobs, and greening our city. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. Next we have Justin Green, followed by Nora and Darren.

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MR. GREEN: Hi, my name is Justin Green. I'm the Executive Director of Big Reuse, a nonprofit fighting climate change through community based Zero Waste initiatives, composting, and outreach. I want to thank Chair Nurse and the City Council for these hearings, and the attention to community composting. I'm really heartened to hear that community composting and FST of funding is still baselined this year at \$7 million. I'm going to take the time to thank and celebrate Commissioner Tisch and DSNY for launching the citywide residential curbside composting collection. It's amazing. It's something we've been all fighting for and working towards, including Chair Nurse, for over a decade.

Commissioner Tisch brought her transformative ability from DoITT to DSNY, and has rolled out this program with remarkable speed. So I wanted to celebrate and really be thankful for that.

I want to support the comments of Anna Sacks,

Clare Mifflin, Christine Datz-Romero, Eric Goldstein,

and NYLPI before. I do feel like there's really a

place for community composting in even a larger

scale, citywide curbside composting collection model.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT154
We engage residents at their communities. We make
visible the benefit of composting. They can actively
participate in making the compost. Take it back home
with them and apply it in front of their houses to
their street trees and in their community gardens.
And it's one of the really key ways, I think, that
curbside composting has gotten so much support, that
the smart bins have been so successful is because of
the-- all the community composting efforts that have
been launched in the city and supported by DSNY in a
really visionary move to support community groups in
the city that can help, publicize, engage, provide
outreach to residents and community members.

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We've also participated and been really excited to participate in the outreach for curbside composting collection. In Queens, we were part of the door-to-door activity. We knocked on close to 30,000 doors, had about 224 events, and spoke to almost 40,000 people in three months to get them participate. We do that in five different languages. And we take the time to tell people how to participate, and how to-- at their doorsteps, how they can participate, how they can use their bins, and how to mitigate rats.

And so in conclusion, just, yeah, I think there is a real space and opportunity to make this sort of most local and ecological--

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

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MR. GREEN: --through community composting and using the organic waste to green the city. Thanks again for your time and all your efforts.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. Nora?

MS. TJOSSEM: Hi, thank you, first of all Chair Nurse and City Council for holding this space. It's really phenomenal to see compost on the agenda and being rolled out citywide for New York City residents.

This is a long time coming in a city whose waste comprises 1/3 organics, which have traditionally ended up in landfills and incinerators in the backyards of frontline EJ communities.

My name is Nora Tjossem. I'm the current codirector of BK ROT, a youth-driven, bike-powered composting service in Bushwick dedicated not only to diverting food waste from landfills, but to hiring young people of color in a rapidly gentrifying area.

As you know, we've been operating in Brooklyn for almost 10 years. Over the last three years of the

committee on Sanitation and solid waste management156 pandemic alone, we've diverted hundreds of tons of organics to create high quality compost that goes directly back to our neighbors in north and central Brooklyn. All of this was done in community gardens and on bikes, fossil-fuel-free, by young people who have fearlessly advocated for environmental justice solutions in the communities where they've grown up. They are not just the future but the here and now of environmental justice and waste equity.

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My question today is how the City's forecasted plan and budget will include an uplift rather than eradicate these fierce community composters, who have held down composting in New York City. How will you value and uplift the workers who are out there on bikes and in gardens all year round, putting into practice the power of circularity, and demonstrating the many applications of compost in our city, many of which were mentioned just before this testimony, from growing fresh food, to flood mitigation, to street tree care and soil remediation in public green Initiatives like mandatory organics spaces? recycling will encourage new composters rather than simply shifting those who already compost with community orgs to a municipal system. As the CWZ,

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT157 rolls out and more bike lanes appear with the popularization of bike deliveries, so to do opportunities for collaboration with bike-based micro-haulers, who can mitigate traffic congestion and diesel emissions while creating local green jobs. We need to know that with this rollout, we're not simply replacing the inequitable environmental harms from landfilling waste with anaerobic digestion, pollution from adding diesel trucks for collection, and waste export to other frontline communities.

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There are just so many opportunities to learn from and work with micro-haulers, food scrap drop off managers, and community composters like those we've heard from today who have made compost their bread and butter, not to mention veggies, coffee, and fruits. I hope you will do so as you plan for this new future of waste in New York City. Thank you so much for your time.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you we now have Darren, followed by Vandra, followed by Juan.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MR. KWONG: Hi, good afternoon everyone. My name is Darren Kwong. I'm a resident of Harlem and a member of WE ACT for Environmental Justice and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT158

Indivisible Harlem. I'm here today to support the

Zero Waste bill package including intros 274 and 244,

both of which thankfully Chair Nurse has championed.

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Environmentally ensuring the goal of zero waste by 2030 will mean we can stop sending our 14 million tons of trash each year to incinerators or landfills outside of the state. We will actually begin to take ownership of the garbage that we produce and not export our problems elsewhere to other cities, other states, other frontline communities.

It'll commit us to composting, returning organic food waste back to the land and not into the atmosphere as methane gas, and it'll push our city to make the responsible disposal of waste like electronics and textiles more accessible.

Financially, zero waste can help us save money.

Our city currently spends about \$450 million a year to export our trash. Some landfill sites or as far as Ohio or South Carolina. We are paying to pollute.

The Independent Budget Office has said that the only way to dramatically reduce New York City's waste disposal volumes and costs would be to roll out a mandatory organics composting program, all the while investing zero waste will create good green union

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT159
jobs from sanitation workers, to logistics
coordinators, et cetera, and more.

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Finally, this bill package is simply the right thing to do. Reimagining waste as something we can eliminate, it's also reimagining how we can relate with each other. We will be investing in our futures and the futures of many generations down the line. At the same time, it can mean investing in repairing and reuse economies like mom and pop repair shops that used to be much more available just around the block. Those are the places that can resurrect the 15 page document we mistakenly didn't save.

So, jokes aside, zero waste can open us up to old opportunities, rebuilding relationships with our neighbors too.

Please pass the Zero Waste bill package as soon as possible. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Vandra.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MS. THORBURN: Hello, do you hear me? Thank you for allowing me to speak. Great to be here and congratulations to all of us composters, the city's electeds and authorities, for moving New York City

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT160 closer toward universal compost collection. My name is Vandra. I'm the founder and president of Vokashi, New York's original compost collection service founded in 2009. And since 2011, at my first testimonies of various sanitation hearings, I have advocated for the reallocation of waste export dollars toward community-based composting and recycling initiatives. Unfortunately, that budget line has only increased despite the many composting initiatives that have grown up in the past 10 years, demonstrating the potential for an amazing assortment of compost-based projects just waiting to be expanded, developed, and duplicated, studied and invested in.

Instead, the current solution is \$45 million in trucks. Well, with the political support found in the current elected representatives and the passage of the Zero Waste package of bills, I want to respectfully underscore the following issues.

Obviously, mandatory separation is really important, and all recyclables should be exempt. But I want to advocate for a two-tiered strategy for the residential organics.

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First of all: Large buildings, and that's

Manhattan. All of the landlords, and the real estate
developers, and managers need to invest in educating
their tenants and janitorial staff to manage and
maintain source-separated waste streams within their
buildings. And developers and managers should be
educated on all of the varieties of managing compost.
They shouldn't have to just wait for— for sanitation
to take off all of the wet compost within the
buildings. There are many wonderful machines out
there that buildings should be encouraged to invest
in. So that's— and that could be tomorrow.
Sanitation should be knocking on the doors and
holding all of the meetings that they can with the
large building managers and owners.

And the second tier is actually for the low-density neighborhoods all around the city, and to really put an investment in a new green service that all of the low density neighborhoods could be serviced by--

22 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MS. THORBURN: --by a green infrastructure of community-based green team workers. That's where we want to go. Thank you.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT162 1 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. Next up, we have 2 3 Juan Calcutta followed by Alex Stein. SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now. 4 5 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: They're not on? Okay. Okay. Well, thank you all for participating. 6 Thank you 7 everyone who gets stayed and gave testimony, everyone who joined here, and thank you to the Administration. 8 And of course, all the staff here in the background holding down the tech and the mic. And of course, 10 11 our committee task force team. Thank you all so 12 much. Please stay tuned for April's hearing, as well as followup conversations in May about the executive 13 14 budget. Thank you all. This is the end of the 15 hearing. [GAVEL] 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

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${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

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 March 21, 2023