CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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HELD AT: Committee Room

250 Broadway, 16th Floor

B E F O R E:

JAMES F. GENNARO

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

James F. Gennaro
Elizabeth S. Crowley
G. Oliver Koppell
Peter F. Vallone, Jr.
Brad S. Lander
Stephen T. Levin

APPEARANCES

Aaron Koch Senior Policy Advisor NYC Mayor's Office of Long-term Planning and Sustainability

Bill Tai Principal Environmental Planner NYC Department of Parks and Recreation

Joseph Ackroyd Acting Director of Engineering and Technical Affairs NYC Department of Buildings

John McLaughlin Director of Office of Ecological Services NYC Department of Environmental Protection

Rob Pirani VP for Environmental Program Regional Plan Association

Buck Moorhead Co-founder NYH2O

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CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I think we're
ready. Thank you, Sergeant. Good morning. I
think my first order of business should be to
apologize to my colleagues and the people in
attendance today and the witnesses for not having
a prompt start to this hearing. I won't belabor
the start of the hearing by going into the
reasons. That would just further delay things and
I don't wish to do that, but I wish to offer my
apologies.

Let me state my name for the record. I'm Councilman Jim Gennaro, Chair of the Committee on Environmental Protection. Today, we have a two-part hearing. I know most people are here for the wetlands component of the hearing. If we could just close the door, Mr. Sergeant, so we could have some quiet.

There is another component of the hearing. We are going to be hearing a Preconsidered Council Resolution authorizing the Council to submit an amicus brief at each stage of the litigation captioned State of New York versus the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, et. al., currently pending in the Eastern District of New

York, in support of the New York State Attorney

General's lawsuit against the Delaware River Basin

Commission for issuing regulation on gas drilling—

-that would be hydrofracking—without complying

with proper environmental review procedures,

include the preparation of an environmental impact

statement, as require by the National

Environmental Policy Act.

As many in this room know, the National Environmental Policy Act, a little bit of a history lesson here, was signed into law by President Nixon in 1970, with the intent to balance environmental concerns with the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations.

In order to accomplish this, NEPA as it is know, as NEPA, National Environmental Policy Act, requires that all agencies of the federal government include in every recommendation or report on proposal for legislations—let me just kind of skip over this—but we are contending that the Delaware River Basin—that the New York State Attorney General in contending through a lawsuit and we're actually fortune on this

versus tomato and amicus versus amicus. But, you know what I'm saying. So the purpose of this resolution, anyone that wants to give testimony on whether or not the Council should submit such a brief or a series of briefs to support the Attorney General in the lawsuit, that's one part of the hearing. There was some intrigue surrounding that this morning and there you have it. Legal things are very complicated.

With regard to the wetlands thing, this is not complicated and we're going to get into the second part of my statement which has to do with the wetlands oversight which is what I think the first panel is here to speak to.

Welcome to today's hearing, again a two-part hearing. This part is on the city's oversight hearing on the city's various efforts to protect, preserve and restore wetlands. Okay, here's the statement. Here it comes.

If you take a long view, you will see that we as a city have not done a very good job protecting our wetlands—this is the people who were in government before us—having lost the overwhelming majority of freshwater wetlands and

tidal wetlands over the last 100 years. We have literally paid the price for those losses.

To give you an example, we've had to build and continue to add to, at great and mounting expense, a vast gray infrastructure to capture and dispose of stormwater that falls in the city. There was a time when our wetlands did that for us, free of charge. When it rains a little too much, the vast infrastructure is fairly quickly overwhelmed and that stormwater combines with sewage and gets washed out into our surround water bodies. That's a bad thing.

As everyone here today knows, capturing and filtering stormwater is but one of the many services provided by healthy wetland ecosystems. They, meaning wetlands, also play home to a huge array of plant and animal species, prevent erosions, buffer coastlines from storms, play a critical role in supporting the fish and shellfish that we catch, you know, for fun or for food, and so on. In other words, they're critical to the health of the natural world and our own happiness. That's that it says right here in the statement. As people who live near and recreate

in wetlands and the systems they support. Here in the city, they are mostly gone.

We're here today not just to mourn these losses, we're here to talk about the future and how we can protect what we have left and rebuild some of what we've lost and really to look at some of the great strides that Bloomberg and the Council have taken over the last couple of years to speak to this issue.

This has been a long concern of mine, and in recent years the Council, in partnership with the Administration and the Department of Parks and Recreation as well as with the advocates and scientists, who play such a big role on this issue, have developed a number of initiatives, often through legislation, to help protect and restore the city's wetlands.

As one example, the city passed

Local Law 71 of 2005, a bill aimed at protecting

one of the greatest and most endangered of our

remaining natural systems, the wetlands of Jamaica

Bay. This bill called upon the city to develop a

comprehensive plan utilizing every tool in its kit

to protect the resource that was rapidly

dwindling, for reasons that were not entirely

clear. To assist in the development of this plan,

the bill also set up an advisory committee that

along with the Department of Parks and Recreation

has put a tremendous amount of effort into

protecting the bay.

Today, we'll hear more about how that plan, as updated, is being implemented, how well it is working and what else may need to be done. So that's one bill that we did that we're going to talk about.

As a second example, we passed

Local Law 85, also of 2005. This bill called upon
the city to take a look at our remaining wetlands
that are owned by the city and decide which of
them needed to be transferred to the Department of
Parks and Recreation, thereby making them
parkland, which would afford them long-term
protection. I'm kind of paraphrasing here.

We, meaning the Council, also set up a public/private task force to assist in the development of this analysis and set of recommendations. The task force reviewed over 2,000 acres of wetlands in the city, that is those

that were owned by the city, and based on that
analysis recommended transferring over 80 wetlands
to the Parks Department, another 76 to DEP Staten
Island Blue Belt program and performed a so-called
special review of another 111 sites, most of which
would then be transferred to the Parks Department.

Although some of these properties have been transferred, and that is a great success, many others have undergone some additional review. You know, naturally there were some obstacles to some transfers that have happened. So today, we'll review these efforts and talk about the next step for protecting these wetlands. So that's the second law we're going to take a look at and see how that's doing.

The third law is Local Law 31 of 2009, which was passed by the Council, I was the prime sponsor of that, which required the city to develop a comprehensive wetland protection plan intended to play the critical role of protecting wetlands that were not covered by state or federal laws and regs, the so-called regulatory gaps that do exist. It's my recollection that the inspiration for that really was from a document

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from the Bloomberg Administration that talked 2 3 about these regulatory gaps. Then we took a look at that and said we should fill these regulatory 4 So that's what Local Law 31 is all about.

On January 18th of this year, the city released the draft plan that was sort of called for by the law, which is currently taking comments through February 18th, and then the final plan will come out sometime after that. I'm sure the witnesses will speak to that.

The draft plan contains, among other things, four broad strategic areas: wetland protection, mitigation, restoration and Collectively, these four strategic assessment. areas contain 12 sub-initiatives for managing the wetlands moving forward. These 12 initiatives, some of which are ongoing and some of which are new, range from acquiring new private wetlands to establishing mitigation banking to creating a natural area conservancy, which would be a public/private entity designed to protect and enhance natural systems and to approve wetland mapping.

Finally, as an example, I would

also like to mention another law, the fourth law
we're taking a look at, Local Law 21 of 2009,
which was sponsored by Council Member Vann. That
law established an important structure whereby the
Department of Buildings would better coordinate
with other agencies when making decisions about
developments proposed for the city's sensitive
coastal wetland zones.

So, as I've said, I look forward to hearing from the Administration and from wetland advocates and scientists on these and other things that still may need to be done, as well as any and all other city efforts, any other efforts that the city has undertaken to protect our wetlands. By that, of course, I'm speaking about PlaNYC, which does have a very good wetlands section. We're thankful for the existence of PlaNYC, not only for what it speaks to regarding wetlands but also all of the other visionary things that it talks about regarding to making us a beacon of urban environmental sustainability.

None of that was just written down what I just said. I'm that good. I just made that up. That sounded pretty good. It should

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2	So we have Oliver, we have Council
3	Members Levin, Lander and Vallone. Is Pete here?
4	I guess Pete was here. I'd like to thank Dan and
5	Samara and all the staff that made this hearing
6	possible. I think it's time for me to stop
7	talking. We'd like to get the benefit of the
8	folks from the Administration who are here. Where
9	are the slips for the Administration panel?
10	Aaron Koch or is it Aaron Koch, how
11	do you pronounce it?
12	AARON KOCH: I pronounce it Koch.
13	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Koch, okay.
14	AARON KOCH: Working for the Mayor
15	of New York, I answer to Koch and anything else.
16	[Laughter]

[Laughter]

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. I will certainly defer to your pronunciation. So, Mr. Koch, Bill Tai for the Parks Department, who was so critical with the wetlands transfer and all of that, that's great. Joseph Ackroyd from the Department of Buildings, John McLaughlin from DEP. So there are four witnesses? Are you sitting at the table, sir, to testify? So, if you could, kind of come close to the table and be part of the

members. My name is Aaron Koch, and I am a Senior Policy Advisor in the Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability. On behalf of the Administration, I will address the important wetlands issues that are the subject of this hearing.

I'm joined today by John

McLaughlin, the Director of the Office of

Ecological Services at the Department of

Environmental Protection, Bill Tai, Principal

Environmental Planner and former Director of

Natural Resources at the Department of Parks and

Recreation, and Joseph Ackroyd, Acting Director of

Engineering and Technical Affairs at the

Department of Buildings.

At the outset, I want to recognize the work of this Committee and especially your leadership, Chairman Gennaro, whose efforts have greatly contributed to strengthening wetlands protection and restoration efforts and improving the environmental quality of Jamaica Bay.

We also appreciate your willingness to provide us with extra time to complete the draft wetlands strategy and prepare for this

hearing. We welcome the opportunity to work with the Council on wetlands issues, as we have so effectively in the past, and we look forward to an ongoing dialogue about the protection and restoration of the city's wetlands.

Administration has made the largest commitment to improving our waterways and waterfront of any administration in New York City's history. We have invested \$8.9 billion, and counting, to reduce discharges and to improve harbor water quality, and the water in New York Harbor is cleaner now than at any time in the last century. This investment in water quality infrastructure has set the stage for ecological recovery, including wetlands, which control flooding, buffer storm surge, and provide important habitat for wildlife and fish.

Wetlands are an important component of PlaNYC's strategy for a greener, greater New York. That is why the Bloomberg Administration has worked with our state and federal partners to invest over \$74 million to restore or to create 175 acres of wetlands since 2002.

Much of the city's natural
waterfront consists of wetlands. Despite the
significant loss of historical wetlands, New York
City is still home to many critical natural areas
in Jamaica Bay, Staten Island, and along Long
Island Sound. The total area of the city's
wetlands is not well known, but existing maps
indicate that the range is between approximately
5,600 acres to a little over 10,000 acres.
Although many of the city's wetlands have been
fragmented or degraded, many continue to provide
important ecological, economic, and social
benefits.

In my testimony today, I will address the four laws related to wetlands that the City Council has passed since 2005. These include Local Law 31 of 2009, Local Law 21 of 2009, Local Law 71 of 2005, and Local Law 83 of 2005.

Local Law 31 of 2009 requires the completion of a wetlands strategy for New York

City. The City released a draft of the wetlands strategy for public comment on January 18th, and we will accept comments on the draft until

February 18th. We will edit the draft strategy to

incorporate public comments as appropriate before releasing a final wetlands strategy. We look forward to receiving comments from you as well as others in the audience today.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you.

builds on several other planning and policy efforts undertaken in recent years by the City, many of which were formed in partnership with the Council. These include the Jamaica Bay Watershed Protection Plan, in 2007; the report of the Wetlands Transfer Task Force, also in 2007; the New York City Green Infrastructure Plan, released in 2010; Vision 2020: New York City Comprehensive Waterfront Plan and the Waterfront Action Agenda, both released last March; and the update to PlanyC, which was released last April. We thank the Council for your leadership on these critical issues.

The draft wetland strategy that we released in January recognizes the important role of our state and federal partners and seeks to advance efforts already underway in collaboration with multiple agencies, including the New York

State Department of Environmental Conservation, also known as DEC, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Port Authority, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA. We are also grateful for the valuable work of many nonprofit organizations and community groups who also pursue efforts to protect, monitor, and restore wetlands.

establishes a goal to achieve no net loss of wetlands. But the City also recognizes that addressing the quantity of wetlands in New York City does not provide a clear enough picture. The strategy also establishes the goal to improve the quality of the city's remaining wetlands and maximize their ecological functions to the greatest extent possible.

To achieve our goals, the draft strategy establishes a framework to address four key areas: protection, mitigation, restoration, and assessment.

First, we will strengthen wetlands protection efforts. The draft wetlands strategy lays out several initiatives to improve the public

Also to increase protection, the

Department of City Planning is currently

undertaking a process to revise the Waterfront

Revitalization Program, last updated in 2002. The

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WRP is the City's regulatory program for balancing potentially competing interests such as economic development, natural resources protection, and public access on the shoreline. As we update the WRP in the coming year, we will designate additional sites of ecological importance, offering greater protection to these resources. The process to update the WRP will be underway throughout 2012 and proposed revisions to the WRP will go through public review and approval.

Second, we will improve wetlands mitigation by partnering with state and federal agencies. When the filling or development of wetlands is permitted, applicants in New York State are typically required to mitigate those impacts through the restoration or creation of wetlands at the site of the disturbance or at a nearby location.

In an urban setting, it can be difficult to achieve the goals of development and environmental restoration on a single parcel due to a lack of available space for onsite mitigation. This system usually leads to suboptimal outcomes as it often encourages

restoration projects that are small, expensive, and of lesser habitat value.

The City has already formed a working group with Department of Environmental Conservation and the State and other key stakeholders to evaluate changes to mitigation policy and create clear, transparent, and scientifically-backed guidance. The City will also develop a mitigation banking or in-lieu fee mechanism for public projects.

These are strategies for undertaking restoration projects that can then provide credits to multiple projects that require mitigation, at one or more locations carefully chosen and approved in advance by regulators.

Both mechanisms provide numerous benefits over the current system by consolidating funding into larger projects that produce economies and ecologies of scale.

Third, we will continue our efforts to restore wetlands in New York City. In the next three years, the City will work with our state and federal partners to invest over \$54 million at 17 sites to restore and enhance over 58 acres of

wetlands and adjacent habitat. This includes

projects at Meadow Lake in Queens; in Brooklyn at

Paerdegat Basin and in Marine Park; salt marsh

island restoration in Jamaica Bay; in Staten

Island at Freshkills Park; and in the Bronx at

Pugsley Creek, Soundview Park, and further

upstream along the Bronx River.

We will also partner with the Army Corps, the Port Authority, EPA, DEC, and other regional partners to complete the Hudson-Raritan Estuary Comprehensive Restoration Plan and then seek federal funding for implementation.

Finally, we will assess the city's wetlands to fill critical knowledge and data gaps. Pursuant to the requirements of Local Law 31 of 2009, the City produced preliminary wetlands maps as well as a technical paper explaining the methodology used to develop these maps in September 2010. After further refinement of these preliminary maps and field verification, we will work with DEC to explore opportunities to update their wetlands regulatory maps. We will also develop a wetlands research agenda, evaluate the conditions and ecological functions of existing

wetlands, and study the impacts of climate change and sea level rise.

In addition to the important commitments made in these four areas, this draft wetlands strategy also advances the City's understanding of the quantity and ownership of small, unprotected freshwater wetlands. A policy paper released by the Administration in 2009, titled "New York City Wetlands: Regulatory Gaps and Other Threats," found that while existing federal and state regulations protect New York City's tidal wetlands and its large freshwater wetlands from threats related to development, freshwater wetlands smaller than 12.4 acres are not protected by state law.

According to the National Wetlands
Inventory, which is the best existing source for
wetlands quantity data, there are approximately
635 acres of freshwater wetlands in New York City
that are not mapped and regulated by the State
DEC. Of these properties, approximately 457 acres
are owned by public agencies and 106 acres are
privately owned.

These 106 acres of privately-owned

Next, I'm going to speak to-CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
Mr. Koch, I'm just going to ask you to pause for a

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contain DEC-regulated wetlands or coastal hazard

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areas within their Building Information System.

Applicants seeking a permit from
the Department of Buildings within a DEC-regulated
wetland or coastal hazard area must verify whether
their new construction or alteration impacts such
regulated areas. Where construction will not
impact a wetland or coastal hazard area, a
registered design professional or a licensed land
surveyor must certify that the proposed work is
outside of the regulated area prior to approval.
Or the applicant may submit to DOB a
jurisdictional determination issued by DEC that
states that the project is outside of the
regulated area prior to approval.

If the applicant's new construction or alteration is a category of work that requires compliance with Local Law 21 of 2009 and is in a regulated area, the applicant must submit the applicable DEC permit to DOB prior to approval.

A Department of Buildings plan examiner will mandate required items such as a wetlands map certification, a DEC jurisdictional determination, or a DEC permit when the flagged Building Information Number shows up in DOB's

Buildings Information System. Failure to selfreport by the applicant on a flagged property should not allow an application to receive a permit without providing the necessary required items.

Now, I'll move on to Local Law 83 of 2005. Local Law 83 of 2005 established the Wetlands Transfer Task Force and charged this group with inventorying City-owned, non-parkland properties that contain wetlands and determining the technical, legal, environmental, and economic feasibility of transferring additional wetlands to the jurisdiction of the City's Parks Department for additional protection.

The Wetlands Transfer Task Force completed their work by issuing a report in October 2007. More than 1,000 City-owned properties totaling approximately 700 acres were assessed; many of which contained only remnant or historic wetlands. The Task Force recommended the transfer of 82 City-owned wetlands properties to the Parks Department and the study of an additional 111 special review properties for transfer.

As of December 2011, the Parks

Department had assessed all of the special review properties. Nine properties, for a total of 96 acres, have already been transferred to the Parks Department. Parks has also initiated requests to transfer 11 additional properties, for a total of 98 acres. When these additional transfers are complete, a total of 194 acres out of 628 acres, or 31 percent of the parcels recommended for transfer to Parks or designated as special review

will be protected as City parkland.

The remaining parcels recommended for transfer to the Parks Department require further action, such as boundary surveys, signing and securing property, removing existing debris, and performing other cleanup work at the sites, which are still currently managed by other City agencies. The City has placed a hold so that no City-owned wetlands properties can be transferred to a private entity without the knowledge of the Parks Department.

The feasibility and timing of future transfers will depend on a variety of legal, regulatory, and resource availability

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constraints. The City will continue to evaluate opportunities to complete the necessary improvements that are required for future transfers to Parks to occur.

The Wetlands Transfer Task Force also recommended that 76 of the City-owned freshwater wetlands parcels on Staten Island, totaling about 12 acres, be transferred to the DEP Bluebelt Program. Sixty-two of those properties, or about 80 percent, were officially transferred in October 2011. Of the remaining 14 properties, DEP will seek jurisdiction for nine of them.

Of special note are three properties at Arlington Marsh on Staten Island. The Administration remains eager to complete these partial transfers; however, as indicated in the recommendations of the Task Force, the project to expand the New York Container Terminal calls for related work to occur that will affect the adjacent properties. The City has recently reaffirmed its intent to complete the transfer of Arlington Marsh to the Parks Department in both the Waterfront Action Agenda and the Working West Shore 2030 plan, both released in 2011.

Finally, I will discuss Local Law

71 of 2005. Local Law 71 required the creation of
a comprehensive plan to improve the quality of
Jamaica Bay. The City released the Jamaica Bay
Watershed Protection Plan in 2007 and issued
updates in 2008 and 2010.

We have made great progress implementing the Jamaica Bay Watershed Protection Plan. In February 2010, we reached an agreement with DEC, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and other environmental groups under which we will dedicate \$100 million to install new nitrogen control technologies at certain wastewater treatment plants in Jamaica Bay and another \$15 million for marshland restoration projects. These investments, made in concert with \$95 million the City had already committed for nitrogen upgrades in Jamaica Bay, will reduce the amount of nitrogen entering the Bay by approximately 50 percent.

In May 2011, the City officially turned on the new \$404 million Paerdegat Basin Combined Sewer Overflow Facility in Brooklyn. The retention facility will prevent up to 50 million gallons of CSOs during heavy rain from being

discharged into Paerdegat Basin, which is a 1.25 mile channel that is connected to Jamaica Bay.

But grey infrastructure projects are only part of the solution. We are also making a transformative \$1.5 billion investment in green infrastructure that captures or detains stormwater before it can enter and overwhelm the sewer system. We will design, build, and maintain stormwater source controls, or small installations that control stormwater where it meets impervious surfaces. These investments, paired with targeted cost effective grey infrastructure, will reduce combined sewer overflows by 40 percent citywide by 2030.

The City is also undertaking many wetlands restoration efforts in Jamaica Bay.

Using \$15 million in Federal stimulus funds, we are restoring 38 acres of wetlands and grasslands near the DEP CSO facility in Paerdegat Basin. In Marine Park in Brooklyn, we are restoring White Island through shoreline stabilization, invasive species removal, and planting of marsh grasses.

These projects are in addition to recently completed restorations at the Elders Point salt

investments in water quality improvements and salt

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marsh restoration, the City has also accomplished many other milestones in the Jamaica Bay Watershed Protection Plan.

The City has completed ecological restoration projects, pilot projects that evaluate the feasibility of using oysters, ribbed mussels, and eelgrass as natural filters in the Bay.

At the request of the City and DEC, in October the EPA designated the majority of Jamaica Bay as a "No Discharge Zone," which bans boats from discharging sewage into the bay.

The City is also adding seven new monitoring stations to the Harbor Survey Program, increasing the total from 65 to 72 citywide. Of the four new Jamaica Bay sites, there are two at Fresh Creek and two at Bergen Basin, and there will now be 24 testing locations in Jamaica Bay, which is up from 13 in 2010.

Finally, the City has continued to collaborate with our regional partners to better understand the science of the Bay and in October held the second Jamaica Bay, State of the Bay:

Past, Present and Future symposium at Brooklyn College.

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Thank you for the opportunity to share information about the Administration's efforts to protect and restore New York City's wetlands. We would be happy to answer your questions.

Mr. Koch. I want to thank the other panelists.
We're going to be posing questions to you in a moment. We're going to take the opportunity, however, just to do another order of business with regard to voting on the Preconsidered Resolution that I spoke on at the outset of the hearing that would authorize the Council to file either one or a series of amicus briefs at each stage of the litigation. We're going to take the opportunity to do that now. We do have a quorum of members in the room.

As I said at the outset of the hearing, I think it's important for the Council to make its voice known. This is potentially our watershed areas, our New York City drinking water supply watershed areas that would be impacted by these rules that are developed by the Delaware River Basin Commission.

No matter what folks may feel about fracking, I think it's certainly important that any entity that seeks to promulgate rules regarding the regulation of this activity, I think any entity whether it's the state or anyone else that seeks to do that, they should follow the proper environmental process.

The State of New York is doing that with regard to the preparation of the EIS which many people know about and many people are certainly participating in that process. The State is following the appropriate environmental review process.

The AG for New York State has made a finding that he believes the NEPA is not being followed by the federal action being contemplated by the Delaware River Basin Commission. It is the opinion of the attorney general, through the lawsuit, that he wants the federal government to follow the law in doing an appropriate environmental statement.

I agree with this. So for this reason, I've put this forward, in cooperation with the Speaker's Office. I think it's important that

to take this opportunity to see if there are other members of the committee that have questions for the panel. If they wish to do so before I do that. I took my time in getting here, due to certain circumstances and I know sometimes when I start to question witnesses it could go on for a while.

I want to give the other good members of the committee if they wish to pose questions, I would yield to them and go last rather than first. It's kind of like the least I can do. Council Member Levin has indicated that he wishes to pose a question, so I am happy to recognize Council Member Levin for questions.

very much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Koch and your colleagues. Just a quick question and I might come back after Jim asks some if I get some other ideas. I want to ask just a little bit about, and I know the draft wetland strategy, in our legislation is limited in its definition, but I was curious, are you guys looking as well at areas along the Brooklyn waterfront? I think particularly a couple of areas, one that's in the

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district that I represent, which is a small area, the Bushwick inlet section, up by the New Town

Creek, and also Bayridge Flats and kind of around

Red Hook and Sunset Park in terms of their ability to sustain environments and ecological environments and the like.

Are you looking at ways to bolster that, to sustain that, to recapture some of the former wetlands? Certainly Bushwick inlet was at one point a wetland. How are you guys approaching those areas?

AARON KOCH: Sure. I'll tell you, it's a great question. Many of these waterfront parks, certainly in your district as well as throughout the city, have impacts to ecologically sensitive areas when they're built and developed, whether it's repairing piles or piers.

So for many of these new parks there have been conscious efforts to design restorations as part of those projects. Brooklyn Bridge Park is one specific example I'm aware of in your district where the shoreline has been designed in a way to be a softer shoreline to allow more sensitive areas.

There is restoration for wetlands taking place at Bush Terminals Park in Sunset

Park. I'm not as familiar with Bushwick Inlet

Park. I'll let my colleagues answer if they have anything further to add. But that is something that we are evaluating as we move forward.

It also relates to some of our other initiatives, not just specifically looking at wetlands but also looking at how resilient our shorelines are to climate change, which was the topic of the hearing at last month's meeting of this committee.

So we're looking at those design standards that we use on the Parks Department as well as other city agencies that are building waterfront parks infrastructure and looking for opportunities to incorporate softer shorelines with more ecologically sensitive areas.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I know that a friend of mine has done some work with regard to reestablishing some of the oyster fishery type ideas along Bayridge Flats and he's also been involved I think with, I think it's ospreys off of Red Hook. Are you looking at any types of pilot

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Great. Just

environmental groups and state and federal

agencies that also are concerned about this.

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about Bushwick Inlet, I would love to work with

you guys to look into--just to give you a brief

history--it's not a park yet. It was part of the

2005 rezoning where the city kind of promised to

make a very large capital investment that has not

quite materialized at this point, particularly in

In looking at some of the old maps, that inlet used to go close to probably a mile inland. There's a small vestige of it left. But maintaining that or reintroducing some of the wildlife there, some of the ecology would be a wonderful addition and very welcome by the constituents that I represent. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

the area that was indeed the swampy wetlands area.

AARON KOCH: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Thank you,

Council Member Levin. Before I recognize Council

Member Lander, which I'm going to do in a moment,

I just want to put on the record that regarding

the passage of the Preconsidered Resolution, we

did indeed receive a statement from the New York

State Attorney General in support of the Council's

action to file this brief. I just want to put on

the record that we did get the support of the AG in the action that we're taking. I think that bears mentioning. Now it's mentioned; it's on the record.

So we'll go back to wetlands and I'm happy to recognize Council Member Lander for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. In that spirit, I want to recognize
the work of Lemuel Srolovic, who is the Chief of
the Environmental Bureau for the Attorney General
and who's leading the way on this suit and is a
good friend of the Council and who's work I'm
delighted that we're supporting as well as the
attorney general himself.

The question I want to ask actually is far from--well not that far from Brooklyn, just across the water, a borough over. I want to ask about the north shore of Staten Island. I chair the Land Use Subcommittee that includes maritime uses. So we've been keeping an eye on the plans for Staten Island, which I know the economy being what it is, they're going slower than they might have, but are still moving along, you know

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2 involved thinking about wetlands restoration and 3 some possible mitigation there.

So I just wonder if you could kind of give us an update on what wetlands work you're doing on the north shore and to the extent that there continues to be some thinking about balancing north shore wetlands restoration and potential future development at Berth 4 or what the status is.

about Berth 4 specifically and then I'll invite my colleagues to talk about other balancing efforts. As I understand the issue, the expansion of the container terminal would be looking to fill some existing wetlands. Part of that, if permitted, the mitigation for that loss of wetlands would be used to mitigate Arlington Marsh, which is a parcel we've talked about and identified, which has levels of contamination that need to be addressed and would present liability concerns to the city if we took it on as public parkland.

As I understand that issue right now, the City's Economic Development Corporation is still partnering with Container Terminal on the

happen, we need to address those underlying
liability concerns within contamination and other

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issues before we are willing to really do that and make it available as public parkland.

So we're monitoring that situation.

Our Economic Development Corporation is in

constant communication with the Port Authority and
the Container Terminal. I understand that there

are a lot of discussions taking place between that
level and the State Governor's Office and the Port
Authority on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you.

I look forward to hearing more as that process
moves forward.

Another thing that we've talked about in both this committee and in the subcommittee and that relates to this question of sort of working with the state goes to the

permitting issues. I know there's some new leadership at Region 2 and I know that we've talked in the past about the challenges. We all want to get the balance right. We want to restore wetlands. We want to protect the harbor. We want to continue to improve water quality.

In some cases, projects that I believe would have had a direct and will have a direct environmental benefit, took a long time to get permitted. In other cases, something that might have been thought of as more as an economic development or transportation project, this process was sort of being able to work through those issues and come to a good resolution were taking a very long time with DEC.

I wonder, just with some new leadership there if you could give us an update as all this work moves forward on where the City and the State DEC's relationship is.

AARON KOCH: Sure. I mean, we've shared the concerns that you've raised and that many other people have raised about the time it takes for permitting to take place by the state.

We have improved our relationship

with the state since the new administration has come in; the new leadership in Region 2 has been much more receptive to talking with us and working with us. We actually have a very good strong relationship with them moving forward, where we are collaborating with them to try to improve permitting times.

One of the things I mentioned in mitigation, banking is one way that we think we could unlock some of this opportunity. That if we had larger restoration projects which could then generate credits for these smaller sites, which tend to be very small mitigation sites, which tend to hold up a lot of these economic development projects, we think that would be one of the ways that we could not only promote larger wetland restoration opportunities but also speed up the amount of time it takes to receive environmental permits from the state.

I'm happy to report that DEC has been a good partner in speaking with us. I was on the phone with them twice last week, trading emails last night in advance of the hearing. So we're very much tied in with them and working

Mayor Dan Doctoroff who was like the PlaNYC guy

back then. Myself and the environmental analysts that worked for me at the time, we really tried to get that included. We offered to take Deputy Mayor Doctoroff out there on a boat, which we did. We went out there in a fire boat. Were you there Bill, that day we did? Yeah.

We did the boat, went out there, and walked around. Then many, many months later, it had this special review status and we were fighting for it. Then we got the word that it was going to be part of the whole transfer package or whatever.

Now what you're saying, Mr. Koch, is that there are like these legal problems with some kind of contamination. But the city owns it now; it's owned by EDC. Then it was like okay, we need this land for the expansion of the port maybe. But then, even the port said that we don't need it. Then that seemed to pave the way for it to be included in the transfer process.

So the first impediment was that the port needed it for expansion until the Port said: no, we don't. Now there's some kind of contamination issue. I know you just went over

So the line is not known in that we don't know

Τ	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 5
2	what the expansion is going tolike we don't know
3	where the end of the expansion is going to be?
4	AARON KOCH: You've certainly seen
5	it on a map and people have talked about it, too,
6	but the project itself isn't under final design.
7	It was in environmental review. So, again, the
8	final dedicated property boundary isn't set yet.
9	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So we know
10	the boundary but we don't know it kind of?
11	Meaning, like we know it but it could change?
12	AARON KOCH: Yes.
13	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Again, I
14	don't want to belabor it, I just want to
15	understand. We know the boundary but it could be
16	subject to change pending the final design of the
17	expansion, is that a fair way to say it?
18	AARON KOCH: Actually, you put it
19	exactly right, yes.
20	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: And then once
21	that is known, so we have to know that before we
22	can do the transfer, right? Because we have to
23	know where the line is?
24	AARON KOCH: Ideally, yes.
25	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Then there

I don't want to take issue

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trying to understand.

2 | with it, I just want to get it.

we're evaluating. There are potential liability concerns of incorporating it into the city's public parkland portfolio. So that is a concern that the city has. One of the hopes as that through the expansion of the Container Terminal that the sites that you mentioned would be mitigated as part of the development, and that that would allow for a revenue source and an opportunity for cleanup to happen, which would then help eliminate some of that underlying liability for the site before it's transferred to parkland.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So who are the players here? The players are the Parks

Department, the EDC, the entity that's expanding the port and DEC? Again, Brad, you're like a big guy on this whole thing, so I just feel like I want to, perhaps beyond this hearing, be brought up to speed with some of the issues that are manifest here. But you're all up to speed on this, you--

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER:

sounded good. This expansion of Berth 4 has gone

slower than I think we might have hoped. Some of

toll issues. We need to sit down and understand,

that's the economy, some of that's some broader

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look.

you know are we still on a good, if slower, path.

Anyway, so it sounds like we need to learn some

more. And we could do that either--

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing] 5 Sure. I will direct staff to work with Council 6 7 Member Lander and Council Member Rose and if Mike 8 Nelson as the Waterfront guy, he's the chairman of that committee, fine, I just think I just want to 9 10 know what's going on. I have invested a lot in--11 this is part of the reason why we have these 12 hearings. We did this law, this law, this law, 13 this law. We've got to go back and take a look at

how it's all going. So this committee does that.

We pass laws and then we go back and we take a

So this is something I think I just want to be more facile with and what may be ways that we can help or if not, at least fully understand what's going on. I'm sure there are people in the preservation community—so we just want to take a look at that, so Bill if you could work with all the people I just mentioned to set up some sort of meeting that we could get a better sense of what's going on, that would be great.

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 61
2	Aaron is our figure is probably a mixed bag of
3	acquired private property and properties that were
4	transferred.
5	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So the 300
6	acres for Parks, that's a combination of transfer
7	properties, which would be publicly-owned with
8	city-owned that were transferred to Parks through
9	the wetlands transfer and other acres, did the
LO	Parks Department buy them?
11	BILL TAI: With our meager
12	acquisition budget, yes, we still continue to try
13	and acquire private parcels too.
L4	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I see. I was
L5	just curious about that.
L6	AARON KOCH: If I may add, some of
L7	those are in partnership with other agencies. So
18	Trust for Public Land, for example, has been a
19	good partner of ours in some of those
20	acquisitions.
21	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right. I was
22	just curious about how this sort of came about.
23	AARON KOCH: It's a mix of funding
24	sources, some from the public agencies, some in
2.5	partnership, and some through other funding. We

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we want to spend our time. We think focusing on that 98 percent that we can do a better job of finishing wetlands transfers recommended by the task force, partnering with our state and federal partners and nonprofit groups to do better restoration efforts, improve our collaboration with the state on regulatory efforts.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

AARON KOCH: There are a lot of things that we think is a better use of our time and efforts to ultimately result in better protection, better restoration and overall better environmental quality for the city. So it's a matter of being strategic about where we want to focus. Our determination is that we want to focus on that 98 percent that we control versus the 2 percent.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Let me follow that up with a question. Everyone knows that the Bloomberg Administration are champions of environmental protection and long-term environmental sustainability. There's no real debate about that. We're more than happy and very confident that the Bloomberg Administration will

do whatever it can in order to move that forward.

But kind of thinking down the road to subsequent administrations that may or may not have the same environmental focus, I'm wondering, and not having read the report yet that was produced last month, or I quess this month, whether or not there is a legislative recommendation that could be or should be implemented in order to make sure that subsequent administrations continue the focus of trying to do the best for these unprotected parcels. need that? Is there a legislative recommendation?

This is also part of my focus in our less than two year and counting time clock that we have here, you know when I leave and when the Bloomberg Administration leaves to make sure that the good environmental efforts that we've done for the last ten years and one month continue to go on. This is a focus of mine to make sure that we crystallize many of these good initiatives as possible into law so that subsequent City Councils and subsequent Mayors will have to follow through on these good efforts.

So is there a legislative

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay. Thank you for mentioning Meadow Lake, which is in my district. I've given a couple of iterations of capital funding for the restoration of Meadow

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Lake. I know that that's in the works. That's
great.

You mentioned also in your statement the Hudson Raritan Estuary comprehensive restoration plan. I don't know really anything about that effort. Just take a minute to kind of bring me up to speed on what that is.

AARON KOCH: Sure. What that is, it's a plan that's being developed, primarily by the Army Corps of Engineers, through sponsorship, local match of the Port Authority. It's bringing together a whole range of public agencies as well as nonprofit groups, a whole range of stakeholders to evaluate the opportunities to do, as it says, comprehensive restoration of the whole estuary. So it's not just New York City sites but also many sites in New Jersey.

They released as draft of this plan, I believe it's 2009. The City continues to work with all of these partners to finalize that plan. The idea behind the plan, basically, is that once we finish it, it can provide a framework upon which the federal government can allocate, appropriate funding for the restoration under the

you were reading your statement, but if you or

Bill could sort of go over for me quickly about we

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Τ	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 69
2	did this and the original target was to transfer x
3	amount of parcels or acres and how many so far
4	have been done and how many are sort of in
5	process? I know this is kind of like
6	AARON KOCH: [interposing] Yes.
7	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO:but it was
8	hard for me to absorb.
9	AARON KOCH: No, I'm happy to
10	continue to explain this. So, as I mentioned,
11	we've transferred so far 96 acres. Those are
12	complete, already in Parks' possession. There's
13	another 98 acres
14	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
15	Again, I'm speaking as a scientist and not a
16	lawyer, but anytime it goes from one agency to
17	another there's all kinds of legal work, there's
18	all kinds of stuff and it's all kinds of people
19	signing papers, right?
20	AARON KOCH: Yes.
21	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: It's a whole
22	big deal, right?
23	AARON KOCH: Yes.
24	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So once all
25	the papers are signed, it's parkland then. Like

period at the end, no one can touch it, you know it's an act of the State Legislature, it's got to be alienated and all that. So that's what we're doing here, right? These become sort of full-fledged Parks properties and that was the whole idea behind doing that.

So a total of 96 acres, which probably represents some number of parcels, whatever, have been fully transferred, signed, sealed, delivered, done. So how many are in process? But before you get there, so the 96 acres represents like what number of parcels?

It's nine parcels, which some of those nine parcels—so there were 82 that were recommended for transfer to Parks. Then there were another 111 that were recommended for special review.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

AARON KOCH: One second please.

AARON KOCH: A total of 193. Of those 193, 9 have been transferred so far, and then an additional 11 are pending. The first nine that were already transferred represents about 96 acres. The next 11 that Parks is currently working to transfer represents 98 acres. So that,

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 71
2	overall, is about 194 acres. That represents
3	about a third of the total 193 parcels together.
4	So that's that.
5	Just the 82 that were outright
6	recommended
7	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
8	Outright recommended, not the special review?
9	AARON KOCH: Yeah.
10	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.
11	AARON KOCH: Was about 220 acres.
12	So once this total set is completed, we will have
13	achieved close to 194 out of 220. So based on
14	what the task force said they would do, we're
15	getting close to that amount. In addition to
16	those Parks properties, we've also transferred
17	about 80 percent of the parcels that were
18	recommended for transfer to DEP for the Bluebelt
19	system. So we've made great progress on that as
20	well, and those are being incorporated into the
21	Bluebelt system and will be, as that is further
22	developed
23	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
24	Right. And those parcels belong to various
25	agencies but now they're part of the DEP Bluebelt.

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2	AARON KOCH: Yes. Correct.
3	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: It's almost
4	like a curiosity, but rather than transfer to
5	Parks, they're transferred to DEP, but it's not
6	like money changed hands in the budget. It's not
7	like DEP, through their land acquisition program
8	paid money to another agency for any of those
9	parcels. That was just used for getting private
10	parcels, right? Does anybody know that?
11	AARON KOCH: I believe that's the
12	case. I would have to confirm. Now, even though
13	the transfer may not
14	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
15	Does Mr. McLaughlin know that? Okay.
16	AARON KOCH: Now, but there still
17	are obligations once those parcels have been
18	transferred. So, for the example of the parcels
19	that have been transferred to DEP, they assume
20	additional responsibilities to incorporate those
21	in the Bluebelt system and ultimately do maintain
22	and upkeep those. Similarly with the Parks
23	Department, when they accept parcels into their

parklands portfolio, that raises their obligation

to maintain and manage these parcels which is

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2 obviously an added cost.

3 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Sure. That 4 was a kind of curiosity. So the fate of the parcels that were outright recommended for 5 transfer, there was that, and then there was 111 6 7 parcels that were special review. What is the 8 potential fate of a parcel that's in that special review bucket? It could either get put into a 9 10 formal recommendation to actually transfer, 11 because they're under special review, so that review, it begins and it ends. Each of those 12 13 parcels ultimately gets like a final determination. Of those 111 that were under 14 15 special review, how many of those 111, has there 16 been a final recommendation made and how many are 17 yet to be finally recommended? I didn't put that in a very artful way. 18

While you're thinking about the answer to that question, we're going to give Council Member Crowley an opportunity to vote on the Preconsidered Resolution. We thank Liz for being here. I would ask the clerk to give Council Member Crowley an opportunity to vote on the Preconsidered Resolution.

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 74
2	WILLIAM MARTIN: Preconsidered
3	Resolution, Council Member Crowley?
4	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: I vote
5	aye. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
6	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Sure. You
7	but, thank you for your vote.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: I'm sorry.
9	I have a
10	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
11	No, it's quite all right. Thank you for voting,
12	let's say, my way on this, which is always nice.
13	Council Member Levin wants to get my attention.
14	[Pause]
15	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Council
16	Member Levin wants to put a coda, so to speak, on
17	my question. I'm happy to have Council Member
18	Levin add another layer to my question.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you,
20	Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to know if you could
21	disclose where those 11 parcels are
22	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
23	111 of the special review.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: 111?
25	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yes, 111.

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 75
2	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Where
3	they're located?
4	AARON KOCH: We're happy to
5	disclose all of it. Certainly, the 111 that were
6	recommended for special review is published in the
7	wetlands transfer task force. I'm happy to work
8	with your staff to get you those numbers. The
9	ones that have already been transferred are
LO	certainly public record. We're happy to provide
11	that to you, and as well as the ones we're
12	preparing to transfer, also we're happy to share
13	with you. I have a list, I'm happy to
L4	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
L5	Sure. You know what we'll do
L6	AARON KOCH: [interposing] In the
L7	interest of time
L8	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:
L9	[interposing] We'll follow up later. We'll follow
20	up after.
21	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: What I think
22	makes sense, if I can ask Bill Murray, my staff
23	but also works here with the committee, to kind of
24	get like a full scorecard on where we are on the
25	parcels that we recommended for transfer and the

111 that are still—well I mean not all of them are still under special review. Some of those 111, there's been a final determination made; it's just that there were 111 that were originally put into that category. Now, presumably there are still not 111 in that category, right?

AARON KOCH: We've completed special review of the 111. Now, we have not made final determinations on those parcels. We would like to transfer parcels into the City's Parks Department as recommended. However, in order to do so, there are a lot of liability concerns and challenges with accepting a lot of these parcels into the city's parklands.

ability to transfer additional parcels is going to come down to how much funding we have available to resolve some of these liability concerns and do necessary work, whether it's remove contamination, whether it's to improve siting and safety and security of these sites. That's something that we are evaluating. We are currently working, the Parks Department, with other partners to evaluate the cost, potential cost to do further work that

would be necessary for the Parks Department to accept these transfers to happen.

We also think that there may be other opportunities in some of the other things I've talked about with restoration and mitigation banking that some of these parcels, that some of those other funding sources, whether it's through mitigation or through restoration funds may be able to be applied to do the necessary work to allow the transfers to happen.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

through further evaluating the cost and the feasibility of increasing the number of parcels that have been transferred. We'll continue to do that. We're happy to share that information and explain it in a greater level of detail with you. We haven't made final determinations as far as a number of parcels that we will not accept. At the end of the day, I think it really comes down to cost and our ability to take them on and have them be safe, productive parts of the city's park system.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right. The

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2	Wetlands Transfer Task Force that was put
3	together, that was comprised of representatives of
4	the Bloomberg Administration and the Council made
5	appointments to that as well. That group as an
6	entity is really no longer in existence, other
7	than the members of the Bloomberg Administration
8	that were part of it. That had its job to figure
9	out which parcels were going to be recommended for
10	transfer and then it kind of went out of
11	existence, right? It's really for the
12	Administration to sort of carry the work forward?
13	I get confused, because we had the
14	Jamaica Bay Task Force and then we had the
15	Wetlands Transfer Task force. I think it was the
16	Wetlands Transfer Task Force where the
17	appointments of the Administration were people
18	from the Administration and for Jamaica Bay it was
19	people outside the Administration that I think

So the work now is being carried on by the Administration and not the Wetlands Task Force as some entity, right?

were appointed by the Administration to do that.

AARON KOCH: Yes, that's correct. The Wetlands Transfer Task Force is no longer in

AARON KOCH:

Thank you.

We

here?

AARON KOCH: The ARP project is a piece of the overall strategy to reduce nitrogen.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay.

mentioned, about \$195 million to reduce nitrogen into Jamaica Bay by half is a series of upgrades at the wastewater treatment plants feeding into Jamaica Bay. The ARP, for those of you who aren't familiar, is a newer technology that we think has a lot of promise to remove nitrogen, at least from the plants, is one component to that.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.

AARON KOCH: But the other upgrades are beyond that.

Out that one of the things that's going on with regard to the Jamaica Bay Watershed Protection Plan, you talk about the city's undertaking a bunch of steps, including the removal of invasive species. I just want to let folks know that we have a bill that we're trying to move forward in order to deal with invasive species in New York City. We just had meetings with that and we look forward to that going forward. I don't really

2 need for you to comment on that, but it came up 3 here.

I guess my last question will be with regard to all of the wetlands-related efforts that we've put forward by way of these local laws and then other things that are not contemplated to be under local law for the time being anyway, like the various plants that are part of PlaNYC, is there any further legislative action that the Administration at least at this point thinks needs to be done in any of these realms?

You had previously mentioned that we've done a bunch of law and we have to figure out how to work through the legalities and all of the hurdles in trying to get these fully implemented. I would ask you to have in your minds that to the extent that we need any more laws to really make future administrations pay serious attention regarding wetlands that we're more than happy to oblige.

I think that's part of what I'm going to be doing between now and 23 months from now is work with the folks at the Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability and the Bloomberg

Administration about what further laws do we need to make sure that when we're all out of here that the vision of PlaNYC is fully realized.

I think that's a good way to make sure that it's fully realized because a subsequent administration and a subsequent council may not have quite the green focus of your good administration and this good council and this good chairman. I'm just going to just say it. I was kind of implying it but I felt I would just go ahead and say it, green shirt and everything.

AARON KOCH: I noticed that.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, it's not my favorite shirt but my wife likes it. She goes, you're chairing Environmental, put on the green shirt. It's like, fine, okay, green shirt.

That's what I would ask. This is what we do here. We make law, we make environmental law. You folks make environmental policy. We're both good at what we do but we're worried about out legacy and making sure that other people take our work seriously and actually do it. I think this is something that I will be talking a lot between now and when we go.

by that. I'm like, absolutely not. They've got

2 CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Oh, fine.

Okay. I just want to give a nod to them because we worked out how this should be moved back a little bit so that we could get a really robust presentation. You were in the midst of working on this document and looking at all of these other things. So I was happy to make those accommodations.

Happy to have you here. Thanks for being here and we look forward to partnering with you over the next 700 days to make sure that all this good stuff gets done. We'll just take a deputy mayor out on a boat to Arlington Marsh again. That was a lot of fun, Bill, and we appreciate doing that. Thank you all very much, I appreciate it.

Just to recap, in terms of our checklist, Bill is going to work with you guys to find out the wetlands transfer. I should know the number of the bill, but Local Law 83 of 2005, sort of like the big tote board on where we are on all of that.

Then we're going to work regarding I guess very specifically regarding Arlington

Marsh. We're going to do a meeting with Council
Member Lander, myself, Council Member Rose, who's
a local member, maybe Council Member Nelson as the
Waterfront guy, and all the various players that
have anything to say about Arlington Marsh.

So I think that's our checklist, right, that's what we did. Okay, with that said, I want to thank this panel very much and for your great work.

I'll call the next. We're going to hear from Rob Pirani, who I'm sure is going to talk about the wetlands part of our hearing. And then our last witness will be Buck Moorhead, who will no doubt talk about the Preconsidered Resolution that the Committee just passed. So Buck, you'll come up after we finish with Rob. So we're going to do Rob Pirani of the Regional Plan Association and then Buck Moorhead will be the next panel, speaking on behalf of NYH2O.

The counsel to the committee had to leave, so we don't have a lawyer in our midst to formally administer an oath, so we're going to not do that. So we're not going to swear in the next two witnesses. That's fine. We want to make sure

2 | I have Rob's testimony here.

years and years of dedicated service to wetlands protection and many other things. We appreciate your service on the Jamaica Bay task force, right? No, okay, the wetlands transfer. I can never get that straight. That's why I have to have these hearings to make sure I get it all squared away. That's right, the wetlands transfer. Rob, we thank you for your long service and for being here today. We welcome you. We just ask that when you start speaking that you state your name for the record and proceed with your good statement.

ROB PIRANI: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Obviously, we at the Regional Plan Association really appreciate your leadership and the other Council Members here and your excellent staff for continuing to pursue this issue.

My name is Rob Pirani, I'm the Vice
President for Environmental Programs at Regional
Plan Association. I think, as you noted, this
process has been going on for many years at this
point. We're all started to get a little grayer--

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 90
2	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]
3	Yes.
4	ROB PIRANI:more handsome and
5	all those good things as time goes on.
6	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.
7	ROB PIRANI: But we certainly
8	appreciate your steadfastness in pursuing this. I
9	think as Aaron and his colleagues testified, it
10	takes a long time to accomplish these things and
11	obviously your work is ongoing.
12	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: But certainly
13	it is very important to let everyone know that we
14	passed these laws, but we still watch.
15	ROB PIRANI: Exactly, exactly.
16	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: We want to
17	see what's going on. But please, I interrupted.
18	ROB PIRANI: I just want to say I
19	think that just highlights the brunt of my
20	testimony. I think we're very encouraged by the
21	fact that the city, in response to the laws that
22	were indicated, has made a great deal of steady,
23	you know sometimes slow progress towards those
24	goals. We certainly understand that these things
25	take time.

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I think it's notable that for the				
first time in its history, the city really has				
moved towards adopting a comprehensive approach				
towards the wetlands that makeup up New York's				
harbor estuary and the freshwater wetlands that				
feed into that. I think that's a notable				
accomplishment.				

I think the set of initiatives that are included under the draft strategy of protection, mitigation, restoration and assessment all contain a number of important steps and over the next few weeks we'll be reviewing that document in a little more detail and submitting our comments to the city on that.

I did want to highlight a couple of things that came up in earlier testimony.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yes, please.

ROB PIRANI: So, first of all, I
think it's obviously worth noting, as you did, the
loss of privately held wetlands is greater on
private than on city-owned lots. The fact that
the city, in its strategy is feeling that that's
not a small number of wetlands and not worth
creating a separate regulatory regime to cover

2 those I think is particularly noteworthy.

I want to think about it a little bit more, but it feels like it is a small amount of property. It is going to cost a lot to initiate that regulatory regime. But it's worth noting that, you know, if you think about those 106 acres that they've identified and the cost of what it would take to restore wetlands if they didn't exist today, you could sort of think about the replacement costs of those wetlands as being about \$120 million. So it's small but it's noteworthy.

We would encourage the city, if the regulatory regime is not, you know, creating a new regulation is not really worth it—which again, I think we're tending towards agreeing with them on that—that they really look strongly at other means of protecting those privately—held wetlands.

That could include working with the State Department of Environmental Conservation to ensure that those wetlands are included under state regulations. My understanding is if those wetlands are adjoining or hydrologically connected to state wetlands they could move to petition to

work with Rob or whatever. I don't know if we'll

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO:

That'd be

fine. We certainly look forward to getting your sort of detailed brainwaves on that. That can help inform our comments on that.

ROB PIRANI: Then I guess the other two points, or three points. One is obviously it's great that that special review properties that were created under the Wetlands Transfer Task Force have been assessed by the Department of Parks and Recreation. Obviously, again, great stuff, we'd love it if it'd move faster.

Certainly understand the staffing constraints that city agencies operate under.

Certainly we feel that the city should move forward expeditiously on the Parks

Department requests to transfer 11 parcels totally 98 acres as well as the logistic work required for the remaining 72 special parcels. In particular we understand that the parcels in Jamaica Bay that in particular would be appropriate to transfer and moving forward on that makes a great deal of sense.

The city in the strategy discussed creating a natural area conservancy that would aid city staff in working through these problems.

of the marsh that the port operator is proposing

to fill. Our recommendation is that that property

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Τ	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONIOU
2	doesn't need to go to the Parks Department because
3	it will be within the port confines.
4	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.
5	ROB PIRANI: From a security point
6	of view maybe not accessible to the public. But
7	we'd certainly like to see those wetlands continue
8	to exist, because they're part of the marsh.
9	Because that area, putting up a hard wall
10	adjoining the marsh will increase the energy
11	within the cove and the wave action and may
12	actually lead to erosion of the marsh that we're
13	all working hard to protect. So we're hopeful
14	that that process will continue to move forward.
15	But again, I think the city, and I'm sure the
16	Mayor made a commitment to protect the marsh,
17	wants to follow through on that before his term of
18	office is up.
19	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Sure.
20	ROB PIRANI: Who knows what will
21	happen.
22	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: We were
23	really very gratified that when we
24	ROB PIRANI: [interposing] Yes,
25	absolutely.

is that whereby a designated area within the city

construction or credits by which when permits are

would be allowed to accept funding or direct

23

24

opposed to in some. In New Jersey, for example,

2 could speak to it more directly.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Again, I come at this not as an environmental attorney but as an environmental scientist, because I'm not an attorney, I'm a scientist. So I don't have the greatest grasp of all this legal process and who does what. That's why I have legal staff. just looking for where we as a committee and we as the Council can bring some more value added to this process. We've brought a lot but we're not done yet.

That could be part of the conversation, too, Rob. Anytime you think we can play some sort of constructive legislative role, whether it's doing this credits thing or creating this like wetlands conservancy. Tell me a little bit about that, that concept.

ROB PIRANI: Well, I think the city's proposal really builds on the number of public/private--I'm sorry; private nonprofit entities that have been created around the city to help improve public spaces. You know, from the Central Park Conservancy to the Brooklyn Greenway Initiative, there are any number of private

ROB PIRANI: Likewise. Like I said, I really appreciate your continued leadership and "finish it" I think is exactly the right motto to have.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Got to do it; got to finish it. Dad, okay, I'm going to finish it. Well he had two mottos, my father, actually. One was "finish it," and the other one-word motto which was "system". Like, if you don't have a system, it's not going to work. That got to, like, how you do thing. You know, just whatever you do, you have to have a system for doing it. If you don't have a system for doing, it's just, like, not going to work. So his one-word motto: system. If you don't have a system, you're finished. He was not a man for long mottos, you know what I mean? He had two mottos, for like a total of three words. So that was my dad, though.

ROB PIRANI: I think the good news is, I think with Aaron and the city's efforts on the strategy, I think there is now a system. And I think that's something, again, to your leader and to the city's hard work and all the various—

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION109
2	Yeah, the city is
3	ROB PIRANI:parts now where
4	there is a system now and a place to look for
5	these actions. Now we've got to take up your dad
6	on the rest of the slogan.
7	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yep, yep.
8	We'll go from the one-word slogan to the two-word
9	slogan. Thanks, Rob, I appreciate it.
LO	ROB PIRANI: Thank you.
11	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: You bet. I
L2	think it bears mentioning on the record that Mr.
L3	Koch is still here listening to the testimony. We
L4	certainly do appreciate that. To close the show:
L5	the insufferable Buck Moorhead. Is that a good
L6	word, insufferable? That's a good one, right?
L7	What am I thinking of? No, it's some word out
L8	there, not insufferable. It's kind of like
L9	relentless. How about the indefatigable?
20	BUCK MOORHEAD: I'll take that one.
21	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: That's what
22	we're going with. We're going with indefatigable.
23	The word "insufferable" means someone you don't to
24	put up with? Is that what that means?
25	BUCK MOORHEAD: That would be my

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION110					
2	understanding.					
3	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay, sorry					
4	about that. I meant the indefatigable, which is					
5	good.					
6	BUCK MOORHEAD: That's					
7	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]					
8	Sorry about that.					
9	BUCK MOORHEAD: No, thank you.					
LO	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: My mother,					
11	also of blessed memory, was an English teacher and					
12	had she still been alive, I'm sure I would have					
L3	gotten those words straight. She always made a					
L 4	point of					
15	BUCK MOORHEAD: [interposing] You					
L6	did get them straight though.					
L7	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Ultimately, I					
L8	arrived. So Buck we did this Reso, but talk to					
L9	me.					
20	BUCK MOORHEAD: I thank you very					
21	much for that.					
22	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: But just					
23	you've got to state your name for the record and					
24	do all of that.					
25	BUCK MOORHEAD: Buck Moorhead with					

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION111							
2	NYH2O. We actually thought this was starting at							
3	3:00. I apologize. I'm here; I'm thinking I'm							
4	right on time and I walk in and I'm not sure I'm							
5	in the right room. Then I saw you and I said it							
6	must be the right room.							
7	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Sure.							
8	BUCK MOORHEAD: Anyway, but that's							
9	terrific. I am here to speak on behalf of NYH2O							
10	and Damascus citizens on Resolution 4231. What I							
11	handed was a statement from Jeff Zimmerman, who is							
12	the counsel represent Damascus Citizens and NYH2O							
13	in the action. He's supporting the State Attorney							
14	General's Office in the Delaware River Basin							
15	Commission litigation.							
16	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I'm sorry.							
17	Just say that again.							
18	BUCK MOORHEAD: Jeff Zimmerman.							
19	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay.							
20	BUCK MOORHEAD: Jeff Zimmerman is							
21	counsel. He's representing citizens groups that							
22	are working with the New York State Attorney							
23	General's Office on this NEPA action.							
24	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Okay.							
25	BUCK MOORHEAD: So we are extremely							

1	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION112						
2	thankful. I'm going to read; Jeff wrote a						
3	statement which he had sent.						
4	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Fine.						
5	BUCK MOORHEAD: He thought it was						
6	3:00 too. Something got emailed earlier, which						
7	you may not have seen, but this is a copy of it.						
8	I'll just read this.						
9	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Sure.						
10	BUCK MOORHEAD: It's very short.						
11	I'll read it into the record on all our behalf.						
12	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Please.						
13	BUCK MOORHEAD: Dear Councilman						
14	Gennaro, on behalf of my clients, Damascus						
15	Citizens for Sustainability and NYH2O, I am						
16	writing to express our appreciation for your						
17	sponsorship of Resolution T2012-4231, and our						
18	strong support for this legislation.						
19	It is imperative for all New						
20	Yorkers and this great city that the City Council						
21	provide strong support for the National						
22	Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, lawsuits filed by						
23	the New York State Attorney General, my clients						
24	and several other environmental groups, seeking to						
25	compel the Delaware River Basin Commission, the						

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and several other federal agencies to prepare a comprehensive environmental impact statement under NEPA before the DRBC decides to allow natural gas development in the Delaware River Basin.

At a status conference hearing last December, in the NEPA case, the presiding judge asked the Corporation Counsel's representative in attendance, at the request of the court, if the city planned on filing an amicus brief in support of the AG and environmental groups consolidated cases.

The Corporation Counsel's representative indicated that they did not plan at that time on filing an amicus brief, but would provide to the court a copy of the comments they were planning to submit on the revised draft supplemental general environmental statement that the New York State DEC had published for comments.

With respect for the Corporation

Counsel, the City's comments on the SGEIS are

irrelevant to the questions before the federal

court in the NEPA cases. The SGEIS is prepared to

comply with a state statute, the New York State

Environmental Quality Review Act, SEQRA, in connection with decisions by New York State DEC about gas development regulations that would be applicable across New York.

Compliance by the State of New York with SEQRA has nothing to do with compliance with a federal statute, NEPA, by the DRBC, the Corps of Engineers and other federal agencies in connection with regulation of gas development in the Delaware River Basin.

It is important for the City of New York to advocate for compliance with NEPA by the agencies involved with the Delaware River Basin.

Maintenance of the highest water quality for waters in the Delaware River Basin is of paramount importance to the water supply system for New York City.

But protection of the high water quality of drinking water in the City is not the only public health issue that must be fully examined in the EIS prepared under NEPA. The natural gas that will be produced from the Marcellus shale in the Delaware River Basin will contain elevated levels of radioactive radon gas.

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Under current transportation plans, this radioactive natural gas will be delivered to the gas distribution system in the City before the radioactive radon can decay to a level that is comparable to current low radon levels in gas now distributed to homes and apartments across the City.

Radon levels up to 100 times current exposure levels may be reached in kitchens with gas stoves throughout the City. The gas can be treated to reduce the radon to safer levels, but unless this is done, and there are no current plans to do so, there could be tens of thousands of additional cancer deaths per year from Marcellus gas radon exposure.

NEPA is specifically directed at major federal actions "significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." The public health risk from such elevated radon exposures to millions of New Yorkers is without question something that will significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

New York City has a tremendous stake in whether and how natural gas development

We're hopeful to the folks that
will be deciding this, you know certainly they do
it on the merits, but I think to the extent that
we can help make the case that needs to be made
through the brief or a series of briefs that we'll
be submitting will help carry the day with regard
to I guess the judge that has to do this, or will
be hearing this.

We're happy to partner with the good citizen advocates like yourself. It's going to take everybody. It's going to take the attorney, it's going to take you, it's going to take me, it's going to take my colleagues in the Council. Again, I'm not speaking as an attorney because I'm not, certainly, but this seems to me, you know, to be a clear federal action. You've got to follow the law. Even the federal government has to follow the law and hopefully they will.

I mean the state is following the law. I don't agree with where they're coming down on some of the things, but let's let that process go forward and we'll continue to try to get a good outcome from that process.

BUCK MOORHEAD:

the resolution is supporting that.

[interposing] Well,

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25

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yes. I was
happy to work with people that I know, and the
Office of the AG, and was very gratified that this
initiative was embraced by the leadership of the
Council. In meeting with the Speaker of the
Council, without her fully embracing this, this is
not something that this committee would be voting
on today. We're glad that that has happened. It
has the support of the leadership of the Council
and I think it's appropriate that I thank her and
her legal team, when I brought this to them, for
fully embracing it and making this proceed.

BUCK MOORHEAD: Well, we all appreciate your help and the president's help. We appreciate it very much.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I mean,
again, I feel like I had a bit of a bad week with
the State of the Union, with the president seeming
to characterize the development of shale gas as
not only one of the pillars of his
administration's energy policy but also of his
economic revitalization policy.

So my next piece of business, now that this has been proclaimed as like the

foundation of what he wants to do for the economy and for energy that this should be regulated from on high by the federal government. I mean, at a bare minimum, I mean now that it has been proclaimed from the presidential State of the Union pulpit. I mean that's about as big a pulpit that ever happens. So he has made this like the policy of the country. So this is something that should be studied and regulated, which the federal government is now preclude from doing. So that'll be the next thing that I will call for.

I think some of the exhibits that I will sort of put forward to the president, should he read the mail he gets from me, or maybe he has people do that for him, would be all of the testimony that I've gotten from the people that work for him at the USGS, a scientific agency, not a regulatory agency, who have proclaimed time and again at my committee their high level of discomfort with all that is unknown about this activity.

They have made the case time and again. The last I looked, those guys were getting federal paychecks. So it is the president's own

Т	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 12
2	which is tomorrow.
3	BUCK MOORHEAD: Oh, it's tomorrow.
4	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right, it's
5	tomorrow? Yes, tomorrow. Yes, wise the
6	Councilman who knows when the next full meeting of
7	the Council is, which I had to ask my staff.
8	BUCK MOORHEAD: Is there a public
9	comment period for that or that's just a meeting?
10	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: No, it'll be
11	voted at the end of the meeting when we do the
12	resolutions. The first thing to be voted on in
13	any sort of full meeting of the Council would be
14	the Land Use items. Then we have our general
15	order calendar, which would be the Local Laws,
16	things that carry the force of law. Then at the
17	end of the meeting, we have a period of the
18	meeting where we vote on resolutions. These are
19	things that convey the sense of the council but
20	don't carry the force of law.
21	BUCK MOORHEAD: And this is in that
22	category?
23	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Right.
24	Again, I don't want to speak as an attorney, but
25	this actually has sort of more power than like

excellent.

Τ	COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONIZE							
2	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: So one day at							
3	a time, Buck. So we do that.							
4	BUCK MOORHEAD: Yes. We'll get to							
5	President Obama eventually.							
6	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Yeah, he's on							
7	my							
8	BUCK MOORHEAD: [interposing] There							
9	are people working on that, by the way.							
10	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: I know.							
11	Little did I know back in 2008 when I started this							
12	tilting at windmills that I'm doing on fracking							
13	that I would hear the words sort of like "shale							
14	gas" at a State of the Union. It's two steps							
15	forward, one step back. We're going to be at							
16	this, Buck.							
17	BUCK MOORHEAD: His in-house							
18	scientists are catching up, by the way, with the							
19	EPA. That's helpful.							
20	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Good.							
21	BUCK MOORHEAD: That study in							
22	Pavillion, Wyoming where they							
23	CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: [interposing]							
24	This is all good. Let me kind of put forward a							
25	hypothetical. It is conceivable that a president							

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could put forward what he thought at the time was
a good sounding notion, but then once he becomes
fully informed of all of the ricochets on this, I
think he not only has the right but he has the
obligation to conform his vision with scientific
reality in the best interests of the country.
That's what I hope is going to happen. I think my
comments will be in that wein you know

BUCK MOORHEAD: Yeah, you have to take those State of the Unions with a grain of salt.

CHAIRPERSON GENNARO: Well, it is a pageant. Pageants lend themselves to rhetoric that is kind of theatrical. Okay. It's certainly good for the scientists to do what they have to do and to properly inform some of these policy decisions that sound good but when you look at all the detail, they lose their luster, you know. So there you have it.

I'm going to be bringing this
hearing to a close, but before I do that, on the
record I just want to make a personal note that I
conduct this hearing today in memory of my cousin
Robert Zingone [phonetic]. He passed away last

He was my first cousin. He was 59 years 2 He suffered from a very terrible disease. 3 4 He was like the oldest of the cousins and there were a lot of cousins in my family. He was kind, 5 he was generous, he was large of frame and large 6 7 of heart and he will be dearly missed by our family. I'm thinking of him now and I dedicate 8 9 that I'm conducting this proceeding today in his memory; may he rest in peace. With that said, 10 this hearing is adjourned. 11

I, Donna Hintze certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

Signature	Don	na	dentre)	
Data Eabruary	27	2012		
DateFebruary	Z/,	$Z \cup Z \subseteq$		