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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HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

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2 [sound check, pause]

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Good morning and welcome, and thank you all for being here on the coldest day of the new year. It just shows how important this is for many people, and how important of an issue it is. I'm excited to get started with this hearing. I just want to just for some initial background I'm from North Brooklyn. I was born and raised on the south side of Williamsburg.

MALE SPEAKER: [off mic] Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So, [laughs] I know there are a lot of folks from the community here today. And, when I became—when I got elected, this is the issue that I felt was most near and dear to my community when it came to inequities and injustices. I know there's a lot of issues that we're dealing with as a city including affordable housing, a need for good economic development, for jobs. But in this case, this is really when a friend of mine said a Tale of Two Cities, there's no better place to look at that than North Brooklyn and South Bronx and Southeast Queens when it comes to how we handle trash. So you being here today has really showcased that. So again, good morning and welcome to this

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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hearing concerning Intro 495, which seeks to reduce the permanent capacity of private waste transfer stations in certain overburdened districts in New York City. As representatives of one of the most overburdened districts in North Brooklyn, this legislation is very important to Council Member Levin and me. Over the last few weeks, a lot of misinformation about Intro 495 has been shared with council members and the media. So I want to-- I want to use my opportunity to open this hearing along with Council Member Levin to set the record straight about what this bill does, and what this bill does not do. First, I want to talk about the problem that this legislation seeks to address. So, everyone is going to start trying... If they can see this very picture? Can we--can we lower the lights in here? Is that even a possibility? Sorry, guys. I really want you guys to see this.

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So we're just going to lower the lights very quickly.

[pause, background noise]

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Oh, yes, City Hall

25 | is fancy. [laughter]

[background comments]

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3	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay, good. All
4	right. So the problem is the over concentration of
5	waste. The vast majority of the city's private waste
6	transfer stations and permanent processing capacity
7	is currently located in four community districts:
8	Bronx Community Districts 1 and 2; Brooklyn Community
9	District 1, which I represent along with Council
10	Member Levin; and Queens Community District 12.
11	Twenty-six of the city's 38 private transfer stations
12	are located in four districts. Together, they have
13	80% of the city's total permitted waste capacity, and
14	they actually handle 70% of the trash processed in
15	New York City, which is referred to as throughput.
16	That means that thousands of diesel fuel trucks pick
17	up waste from all over the city, and come into these
18	communities everyday to tip at these 26 transfer
19	stations. The results of this over-concentration is
20	that the residents in these communities are exposed
21	to air and noise pollution and suffer the effects of
22	breathing polluted air, which includes having some of
23	the highest rates in the country. To demonstrate how
24	inequitable our current system is, here is a pie
25	chart that shows the current concentrations of

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citywide waste. Thirty-four percent of this waste goes to North Brooklyn; 32 to the South Bronx; and 9% goes to Southeast Queens. The rest of the city combined receives only 25%. These images show conditions at some of these sites, including open doors with no mitigation for smell or air quality and

adding new trucks on the streets.

Let's take a closer look at each of the overburdened areas. This slide shows businesses whose trash is transported to the Hi-Tech Transfer Station at 130 Varick Avenue in North Brooklyn. you can see, waste from four boroughs is trucked to this facility, including from as far away as Northern Manhattan and the Bronx. So when you're looking at this map is all the contracts that High Tech Transfer Station has, and where the trucks need to go to pick up that trash or where they come from. So we have places in the Northern Bronx almost South Westchester; almost Nassau County in Queens; Rockaway in Queens, and the southern tip-- Well, we don't--we can't see Staten Island here, but there is also Staten Island trips that are taken. Not only does this illustrate the current inefficiencies in the system, it gives you an idea of where the over 2,000

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truck trips per day that travel these streets or my community are coming from.

A local North Brooklyn organization, Outreach, studied truck traffic and air quality in my district. They found that 50% of trucks on North Brooklyn streets are waste trucks, and that the quality of the air in the community decreases by 355% on days when the local transfer stations are open-are not open. It is no wonder that my community has one of the highest rates of hospitalization for asthma in the city. This slide shows businesses whose trans--whose trash is transported to Metropolitan Transfer Station in Hunts Point in the It shows waste from all five boroughs being trucked to this facility including from Staten Island and Southern Brooklyn. You might hear opponents of this bill say that trucks don't travel residential streets to get to the transfer stations in the Bronx. But as this map shows, that is clearly not the case. The South Bronx has asthma rates that are eight times the national average.

This slide shows businesses whose trash is transported by American Recycling Management in Jamaica, Queens. It shows waste from four boroughs

being trucked to this facility. Here, trucks also travel through residential streets to get to these facilities. Also, I want to point out that these maps illustrate just how inefficient the current system of private waste hauling is. You might hear today an argument that spreading out the burden of these facilities is more equitable—in a more equitable way will lead to increased truck miles and, therefore, increase costs for haulers and developers. But these maps show clearly that that argument is based on the false premise that the current system is efficient as it is—is as efficient as it is.

Now, I'm going to turn it over to my colleague, Council Member Levin, to walk you through how Intro 495 will address these issues. I also want to thank Council Member Levin for reintroducing this legislation, which was originally posed last term by my predecessor Council Member Diana Reyna. Thank you.

much, Chair Reynoso, and I want to begin by thanking you for your tireless commitment to waste equity throughout New York City because the issue of equity is the reason why we are all here this morning. I

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also want to offer thanks to the members of the

committee who are with us as well, as well as the

committee staff, Cullen Howe and Rachel Harris who

worked to put this together. I want to thank

6 | Commissioner Garcia and the Department of Sanitation

7 for joining us this morning, and for providing

testimony and answering questions from the committee.

In his opening statement, Chair Reynoso clearly established the problem that overburdened communities; severely overburdened communities like the ones that we represent have been forced to endure for years. In my opening statement, I would like to discuss how our proposed legislation would fix this problem, and would more equitably distribute the responsibility of solid waste management throughout our city. Intro 495 sponsored by Chair Reynoso and myself seek to create more equitable conditions for waste in New York City. First, it imposes two phases of waste reductions on transfer stations located in the four overburdened districts. The first phase of reductions would reduce total permitted capacity in the overburdened districts to 125% of average districtwide throughput, which has the effect of reducing unused capacity in these districts.

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Currently, the capacity permitted in North Brooklyn
is so high that if it were maximized we could have

4 2,000 more trucks per day on our street exacerbating

5 | the issues previously mentioned. I just want to

6 reiterate that. If the capacity permitted in North

7 Brooklyn were maximized right now, permitted

8 capacity, we could have 2,000 more truck trips per

9 day on our streets. This legislation would prevent

10 that potential expansion from occurring, the

11 devastating potential expansion.

The second phase of reductions will reduce overall permitted capacity in the four overburdened districts by 18% of average throughput, which will only go into effect with the city's marine transfer stations are opened in the corresponding boroughs. It is important to note that this 18% reduction will not necessarily apply to every transfer station in each affected district. Rather, the reduction is districtwide. The bill establishes a series of factors that the Commissioner must consider when implementing these reductions including the number of violations issues to a particular transfer station. The amount of traffic generated by each transfer station. The proximity of each

transfer station to residences, parks, hospitals and schools. Whether the facility processes recycling or organics, and importantly working conditions at the facility. These criteria are designed to reward good actors and punish bad ones.

Chair Reynoso and I both want to ensure that no other community becomes the next North Brooklyn, South Bronx, or Southeast Queens. The goal of this bill is not to move the burden or waste processing from a few low-income communities of color to others. Which is why our legislation also establishes a cap for all community districts in the city. In particular, the bill sets a cap of 5% of the total amount of citywide permitted capacity for all community districts. This means that the Department of Sanitation permitted capacity in any community cannot increase if that district has five percent or more of the total DSNY permitted capacity.

The bill exempts certain heavy trash days from the reductions in the bill as well such as days after major holidays or three-day weekends. On these days, effective transfer stations will be allowed to accept waste up to their previous permit amount. The legislation also allows the Department of Sanitation

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Commissioner to temporarily waive the permit capacity reductions required by this bill in the event of an emergency. The slide -- this slide shows the total citywide trash-- Sorry, this slide shows the total citywide trash once Intro 495 goes into effect. As this slide shows, North Brooklyn's share will be reduced from 34% to 28%. South Bronx's share will be reduced from 22% to 26%, and Southeast Queens' share will be reduced from 9% to 7%. And the rest of the city's share is increased from 25% to 39%, which is a much more equitable share of the pie. Again, capacity in other districts will be capped by 5% of DSNY total city capacity. Let me be very clear. If this legislation passes, three communities will remain very overburdened, very overburdened. If you look, as I said, North Brooklyn's share will go down from 34% 50 28%, obviously severely overburdened still. South Bronx's share will be reduced from 32% to 26%, obviously still very overburdened. But what it does reduce is those communities burdened. And it takes the first step towards a systems in which all communities process their fair share.

Now, let me dispel some untruths that have been spread about this legislation. You may

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have heard from this bill's opponents that if it goes into effect, there won't be enough waste capacity in the city. This is simply not true. This slide shows New York City's solid putrescible solid waste stream. The lower line shows the average daily amount of putrescible throughput since 2005. And the upper line shows the citywide capacity after Intro 495 goes into effect, and all of the marine transfer stations are open and operating. And the full implementation of this bill will not go into effect until all the marine transfer stations are open and operating.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Can you just repeat that whole thing again, just one more time? I really want folks to hear that.

New York City's putrescible solid waste, as you can see. The lower line shows the average daily amount of putrescible throughput since 2005 throughout the city. And the upper line—so that's the lower line there—the upper line shows the citywide capacity after Intro 495 goes into effect, and all of the marine transfer stations are open and operating. Still, a much greater amount of capacity than throughput for putrescible waste. The MTSs will add

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about 10,000 tons per day of capacity total.

Clearly, clearly, there will be enough capacity in the system to handle these reductions. The same is true for construction and demolition waste. The bottom line in this slide shows the average daily amount of C&D throughput since 2005. And granted, it fluctuates with the economy and the amount of building going on. The middle line shows citywide capacity once Intro 495 goes into effect, and the top line shows capacity after the reductions go into effect once the MTS at West 59th opens up. Again, there is clearly enough capacity in the system to handle these reductions, and capacity remains higher than what it—than what was needed even at the height of the last building boom.

Next, I want to speak specifically on the issue of jobs, because we've heard that this bill is quote--is called quote "a job killer." The fact is that after Intro 495 is passed, New York City will continue to handle the same amount of waste per day, and we are going to need the same number of workers to make the system work. Instead, this bill is meant to promote improved working conditions at waste facilities. The private transfer station industry

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has some of the worst working conditions in the city. Dangerous working conditions are common with workers regularly being exposed to dangerous toxins and unsafe equipment. We've heard stories from workers about wage theft and exploitation of the undocumented. If you visit some of these transfer stations, you can see them--you can see where regulations are regularly being violated. Workers without protective gear; toxins in the air; and vehicles that are not maintained to the point of being dangers to drive. Intro 495 requires the Commissioner to consider working conditions when she decides where reductions will be made so this bill will support those facilities that comply with regulations, and provide safe, good jobs for the workers.

Finally, I know you're going to hear from some of my colleagues today who are upset because they are about to get one transfer station in their district. Aside from reminding these colleagues that Chair Reynoso and I have 16 transfer stations in our community, I also want to be very clear that Intro 495 will have zero impact on the opening of the city's marine transfer stations. I want to repeat

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Intro 495 does not cause the marine transfer stations to be built. Those were already being built. Those were already called for under the SWAMP Plan. These were planned a long time ago, and approved by a previous administration as part of SWAMP. But in order to get trucks off the streets of our communities. And this administration has again demonstrated it commitment to implementation of that plan. Again, this legislation has zero impact on the opening of the city MTSs and I want to make that absolutely clear at the outset. I want to thank the Administration for this commitment to environmental justice, and I hope that we can work together not only on implementing this bill, but also on increasing their aversion rates and reducing waste in order to decrease the need for these facilities, and the burdens that come with them. Thank you very much for your time.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you, Council Member Levin. And I just want to go to the first one. We could put the lights up now. If you want to speak, you have to come to the Sergeant-at-Arms, sign a piece of--a form--a paper, a slip and then we're going to call you up in rows. Unfortunately, we

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Thank you.

don't have like a question manager [sic] opportunity.

Now, I want to introduce the Administration, members of the Administration of DSNY, Deputy Commissioner

Robert Moreland and the Commissioner Kathryn Garcia of the Department of Sanitation. Thank you guys for being here, and I look forward to your testimony.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Good morning Chair
Reynoso and members of the City Council Committee on
Sanitation and Solid Waste Management. As you said,
I am Kathryn Garcia, Commissioner for the New York
City Department of Sanitation. With me today is
Robert Orlin Deputy Commissioner for the Bureau of
Legal Affairs for the Department. I appreciate the
opportunity this morning to testify on Intro 495. As
proposed, this bill will substantially reduce overall
private transfer capacity in the Community Boards of
Brooklyn 1, Bronx 1, Bronx 2, and Queens 12.

Before I begin, I want to assure you that the Department is sensitive to the concerns of these communities and other areas of the city where transfer stations are authorized. For reasons I will explain. however, the Department must respectfully oppose this bill. We are prepared, though, to

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component of the Solid Waste Management Plan includes

framework for managing approximately 13,000 tons per

day of department managed solid waste generated in

New York City. In addition to advancing our

recycling and sustainability initiatives, a key

The Solid Waste Manage Plan provides a

immediately reopen negotiations with the industry to achieve voluntary reductions of transfer station capacity at levels that do not endanger public health and safety in the city. Essential to managing the city's solid waste over the long term is the establishment of efficient and reliable transfer station infrastructure. Including the reconstruction of four marine transfer stations, a key component of the city's comprehensive solid waste management plan. Adopted by the New York City Council and approved by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in 2006, the Solid Waste Management Plan allows the City to achieve a more environmentally friendly and equitable waste transfer system. that waste generated by the residents of one borough will not be transferred to another borough for handling or disposal as was the city's previous practice for nearly 50 years.

the containerization of waste, and the export of that			
waste in containers by barge or rail. This plan was			
designed to reduce the city's reliance on a network			
of land based transfer stations and long haul			
trucking to export residential waste, and to achieve			
equity and fairness in communities across the city.			
The Solid Waste Manage Plan will greatly reduce truck			
traffic from city-managed waste as well as from			
commercial carters. Under the Solid Waste Manage			
Plan, the Department will utilize a waste energy			
facility in New Jersey, four marine transfer station			
sites, and one public and three private transfer			
stations served by rail in order to eliminate			
significant amount of waste hauling truck traffic.			
Approximately 55 million vehicle miles traveled			
annually from city and regional roadways, including			
2.8 million vehicle miles traveled annually by			
tractor-trailer trucks within the city. And 2.8			
million vehicle miles traveled annually by DSNY			
collection trucks. Under the Solid Waste Management			
Plan, all tractor-trailer trip carrying Department			
managed waste will end.			

As you know, the Staten Island Transfer Station was completed several years ago, and all

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department-managed waste generated on Staten Island is transported out of the City by rail. Both the Hamilton Avenue and North Shore Marine Transfer Stations are near completion, and construction of the East 91st Street and Southwest Marine Transfer Stations are underway. The marine transfer stations are designed to also handle commercial waste. We have begun outreach, and preliminary design for the Gansevoort Recycling and Education Center in order to proceed with converting the West 59th Marine Transfer Station to handle commercial construction demolition waste. In the Bronx and for portions of the Brooklyn and Queens residential waste streams, the department has entered into long-term 20-year contracts with

Today, all department-managed waste generated in the Bronx is transported out of the city by rail at Harlem River Yard. And department managed waste generated from part of the former Greenpoint Marine Transfer Station Wasteshed is transported out of the city by rail by a private vendor from the Varick Avenue Transfer Station in Brooklyn. Starting this summer, a portion of the department-managed

private transfer station vendors for the export of

department-managed waste from the city by rail.

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waste generated in Queens will be transported out by rail by a private vendor from Review Avenue Transfer Station. For waste generated on the West Side of Manhattan, the City entered into a long-term contract with a waste energy facility in New Jersey. When the SWAMP becomes fully implemented, we estimate that 88% of the city's residential waste will be exported from the city by rail or barge. The other 12% is delivered directly to New Jersey. The Solid Waste Management Plan also recognizes that private solid waste transfer stations are integral part of New York City's Solid Waste Management System, and essential to the city's ability to handle more than 26,000 tons of residential and commercial waste excluding film material generated in the five boroughs every day.

Since the enactment of Local Law 40 of 1990, which granted the Department regulatory permitting and enforcement authority over these facilities, the Department has undertaken several measures to ensure that lawfully permitted transfer stations are well managed and compatible with the surround are. We enacted a stringent and comprehensive set of operating rules governing the use, conduct, and operation of the putrescible and

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2	non-putrescible transfer stations. We also adopted
3	strict siting rules, which restrict both the siting
4	of any new transfer stations, and the ability of
5	existing transfer stations to increase their daily
6	permitted throughput capacity. The large majority of
7	transfer stations today operate in the city's
8	manufacturing districts. The Department adopted its
9	rules after a lengthy and extensive public review
10	process and careful consideration. In addition,
11	recognizing that compliance and enhanced enforcement
12	are key to mitigating any adverse impacts of transfer
13	station operations in the surrounding community, the
14	Department's Permit and Inspection Unit aggressively
15	regulates the activitythe activities of all private
16	transfer stations operating throughout the city. By
17	making unannounced visits to conduct thorough
18	inspections of every putrescible and city transfer
19	station an average of once per week. The vigorous
20	inspection enforcement efforts of DSNY have
21	contributed to an overall reduction in the number of

In accordance with the 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan that called for that the capacity

transfer station permits in the city by nearly two-

thirds from a 153 in 1990 to only 55 today.

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being reduced at putrescible and non-putrescible transfer stations by up to 6,000 tons per day. the four community districts covered by Intro No. 495, the Department began negotiations with transfer station owners almost immediately after the Solid Waste Management Plan was approved by the Council. These negotiations continued regularly over a period of nearly 18 months. By early 2006, the department and the transfer station owners had met and consulted on numerous occasions in person and by phone with council staff participating in many of these discussions. The City and the industry reached a verbal agreement to achieve slightly over 6,000 tons per day of permanent capacity reductions. But these verbal agreements were never finalized because the Council ultimately decided not to pursue these particular reductions.

Consistent with Local Law 40 and the Solid Waste Management Plan, we remain committed to meeting the goals outlined in the Solid Waste Management Plan. And as I have outlined, the city has taken numerous measures to address the effects of transfer stations especially in the poor communities that are the focus of today's hearing. However, we

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believe that Intro No. 495 is not the best way to furthering these goals due to its detrimental impacts on the city's ability to manage its own waste.

As was said before, Intro No. 495 imposes two phases of reductions on transfer stations in four designated districts of the city that include Bronx 1, Brooklyn 1, Bronx 2 and Queens 12. Under the first phase by January 1st of 2016, the Department must reduce the permitted capacity of transfer stations in these districts to 125% of the average amount of waste that these facilities handled over the past three calendar years. Under the second phase by the later of either January 1st 2017 or the opening of the Department Maine Transfer Station in the same borough, the Department must further reduce permitted capacity in each of these districts to an amount that is 18% less than the average throughput handled at these transfer stations during the preceding year. Collectively, these four community districts presently have approximately 34,000 tons a day of transfer station capacity. As written, however, Intro No. 495 would effectively eliminate over all private putrescible and C&D capacity in the city by approximately 23,000 tons per day. This

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would amount to a nearly 70% reduction in permanent capacity in these four districts.

Let's now look at the overall total private putrescible and C&D capacity in the city, which is approximately 44,000 tons per day. The effect of this bill would reduce private putrescible and C&D capacity citywide by over 50%. Specifically, C&D capacity citywide would substantially drop from approximately 23,000 tons per day to 10,250 tons per day. Putrescible capacity would also drop from approximately 21,000 tons per day to 10,500 tons per day. This reduction is enough to severely jeopardize and potentially cripple the city's ability to manage its waste safety and expediently with resulting economic consequences beyond the transfer station industry.

I would like to highlight four significant impacts on the city's waste management operation if the Council were to pass Intro No. 495 into law. Intro No. 495 would adverse impact long-term contracts that the city has with private transfer stations in the impacted districts for the rail export of residential waste. As I mentioned earlier, the Department currently has two such long-

term contracts with a private transfer station in Brooklyn 1 at 215 Varick Avenue and one in the Bronx at Harlem River Yards. Since our long-term vendors would have to reduce capacity on average by 18% below existing throughput volumes, they would not be able to handle all the waste that they were awarded contractually. Potentially, department managed waste in the Bronx could go to the Queens North Shore Marine Transfer Station and perhaps even a nearby privately operated transfer station in the Flushing area. Department managed waste from Brooklyn's District 1 might go to the Brooklyn Hamilton Avenue Marine Transfer Station expected to open next year. And to privately operated transfer stations in Red Hook and in Sunset Park in Brooklyn.

would also need to be diverted to transfer stations in other areas of the city. C&D now going to transfer stations in Brooklyn 1, for example, would likely go to East New York or to Staten Island, if the legislation were enacted. The reduction in capacity called for by Intro No. 495 could lead to a shutdown of smaller transfer stations and would have an enormous impact on our ability to manage the

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city's solid waste particularly during weather related or other emergency crises such as Super Storm Sandy in late 2012. Although Intro No. 495 contains an emergency waiver that would allow the Sanitation Commissioner to temporarily waive permit capacity reductions, the transfer stations are likely to no longer exist, or to have the infrastructure to meet an emergency need. A transfer station owner whose capacity is reduced by this legislation will not continue making the same capital investment into its operation as it did in previous years when operating at a higher capacity. The emergency waiver is therefore meaningless if a transfer station lacks the necessary equipment, personnel and operating infrastructure to handle increased capacity as a result of an emergency.

In the aftermath of Super Storm Sandy, several facilities the Department uses to process the city's waste were shut down due to damage, flooding or lack of power including a major facility in New Jersey that handles the majority of Manhattan waste. Fortunately, the Department was still able to find capacity almost entirely in city capacity to handle and process 80,000 tons of wasted during a seven-day

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period. Which is 33% more than the Department handles in an average seven-day period. The lack of sufficient in-city capacity to compensate for any weather or other emergency crisis will cripple the city's waste disposal network and jeopardize public health and safety.

Organic waste including food scraps, soiled papers, and leaf and yard trimmings comprise roughly 37% of the refuse collected by the Department. Our ambitious goal is to double our recycling rate, and achieve our landfill diversion goals cannot be achieved without a robust organic waste diversion program. Separating organic material for transfer to other sites for processing into commodities such as compost and renewable energy provides a valuable environmental and economic opportunity for New York City. But this legislation does not exempt source separate organic material from the mandated capacity reductions. In order for the City's residential and commercial organics initiatives to foster and grow successfully consistent with Local Law 77 and 146 of 2013 passed by the Council less than 14 months ago, the City must have the necessary private infrastructure in place to

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support a robust and ambitious residential and commercial organics program. Intro No. 495 would severely impede any chance for the city's organic program to succeed if transfer station capacity is restricted.

The capacity reductions called for by Intro No. 495 will also have a significant economic impact on the solid waste transfer station industry and other private transfer stations. With a shortage in capacity for waste transfer, one can realistically expect transfer station owners to increase their tipping fees, which private carters will pass onto their business customers such as the bakeries, delis, restaurants and other small businesses. These small businesses will in turn be forced to pass this cost onto their customers and where necessary make up their workforce. Private carting [sic] companies whose cost to operate would also rise would likely seek an increase in their current rate cap set by the Business Integrity Commission. This ripple effect would also be felt by the construction industry as market conditions prompt transfer station owners to increase their tipping price per ton. Which will raise prices for new housing including affordable

housing, home and office renovations and other commercial construction. Additionally, the reductions called for by this legislation are based on a depressed generation of waste particularly for C&D debris. For example, from 2001 to 2007, there was approximately 30% more C&D debris generated in the city than had been in the past three years due to the recession. Consequently, during any major construction period in the city there will be a particular shortage of capacity for C&D material, which gets recycled at high rates.

In addition to the operational impacts

I've just outlined, there are also legal implications
of Intro No. 495 that must be considered. The
cumulative traffic, air, and noise impact from
potentially diverting trucks longer distances to
other facilities in other community districts. The
socio and economic impact to the private solid waste
transfer station industry, as well as the overall
change to the city's solid waste infrastructure for
handling solid waste generated in the city will
require a thorough environmental review.
Additionally, reducing the City's private transfer
station capacity by 50% called for under Intro No.

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495 will likely require modification to the 2006
Solid Waste Management Plan. The Solid Waste
Management Plan specifically includes the public and
private transfer stations that are available to
manage solid waste generated in the city, and the
throughput capacities of all such facilities.

I also wish to point out that an

important component of improved air quality in New York City has been a cleaner, more efficient city fleet. The Department's Clean Fleet Program together with Local Law 39 of 2005, has reduced the Department's truck emissions of particulate matter by more than 90% and emissions of NOx by more than 75% since 2005 by the use of diesel particulate filters, ultralow sulfur biodiesel fuel, and other technology. Improving our medium and heavy duty fleet continues to be an important department goal that helps build on the progress we've achieved to date in dramatically reducing air pollution across our communities and across the region. Additionally, private corridor trucks are getting greener. As well due to federal and local legislation and fleet turnover resulting from Local Law 145 of 2013 that requires emissions retrofits of the best available

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technology within five years for all pre-2007 year The impacts of truck traffic associated with solid waste transport operations will continue improving over the near terms as private companies upgrade or replace their fleet to achieve Local Law 145's important clean air and energy goals that aim to protect the health and air quality in all communities across the city where solid waste trucks must travel. We understand the concerns of these communities, many of whose residents are here today, and the council members who are committed to serving them. I want to assure that the Department was serious in its previous effort to negotiate capacity reductions. And we are equally committed to doing so today in order to help minimize the impacts of solid waste operations in these communities.

For all the reasons I've outline to you, the Department cannot justifiably support Intro No. 495 without jeopardizing health and sanitary safety in the city. Instead, we are prepared to immediately reopen negotiations with the industry to achieve higher volume, voluntary reductions of transfer station capacity in these four community districts at levels that do not endanger public health and safety

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in the city. Working with the Council we must collaborate to accomplish this endeavor responsibly to ensure New York City has sufficient capacity to manage all of its solid waste with a goal toward achieving sustainable communities in the four districts. As we continue to advance our solid waste management plan programs that will promote equality and fairness over the long term. I am happy to answer your questions.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you for your testimony, Commissioner. I just want to go back to my original. So I just want to go back to my original statement [off mic]. [on mic] So I just want to speak to the voluntary reductions--

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] Uhhuh.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: -- and the serious negotiations that the City of New York had. They've never had any serious conversations with me regarding voluntary reductions. And from what I understood, voluntary reductions were more than--that wasn't something that was done in writing. I've never received anything in writing that this is going to happen. No formal negotiation. And now, if you live

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in an apartment with four people and they each have an apartment to live in, and they each have a room to sleep in. But your apartment has 20 rooms in it, and the City of New York tells you, you know, we're going to take out two rooms, is anybody affected when two rooms get taken out from a 20-room apartment when only four people live there? No. It doesn't matter. Six thousand tons is not enough. It doesn't even—it only—it doesn't even get rid of the unused capacity that we have in the City of New York let alone reduce truck traffic in our communities. So I just want to be very mindful that 6,000 tones is very—it doesn't do anything for our communities. And so, what is the total citywide raised capacity for the city currently?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So the total permanent capacity today, which I actually included in my facility for putrescible and C&D but not for fill because that has different tonnage is 46,197 tons.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So, we'll say 46,000 just so to keep it to--

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] Uh-

huh.

How many was it, 26 or 25? 25,000 tons of capacity

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don't even get used in the City of New York and they're offering 6,000 tons to get rid of it. They want to get rid of 6,000 tones. Because I am very mindful that means that there would still be about 18,000 tons of capacity that is still not going to be used. What impact does that do for our community?

Nothing. It does absolutely nothing. We're getting rid of air. Literally nothing. In the last five years, what has been the highest daily throughput in the City of New York?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I don't know what the highest daily throughput was in the last five years. I can get you that number, and you probably have it in front of you.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: [laughs] No, I don't have it in front of me. I would like to know because in our legislation the first step gets you to 125% throughput. And the information that I do have says that you've never even reached 125% throughput. So we're giving you something that you've never even reached before, which is 125% of the average daily throughput in this legislation. Which means again for the City of New York because it is capacity that they're not using. How much citywide capacity would

sense. Are you aware of how much excess citywide

legislation. Which means that there's 5,000 tons or

excess capacity that would still be available to the

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION 1 AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 40 2 City of New York. So I want to be very clear. in its worst-case scenario, where it was 10,000 tons 3 there in the biggest boom, the biggest housing 4 development boom in the City of New York, we would 5 still have more capacity. We would still have 5,000 6 7 tons of capacity to be able to handle I guess a 25% increase on housing from the time when we built the 8 most housing in the City of New York's history, or in 9 the last almost 10 years. How many waste transfer 10 stations are there citywide, Commissioner? 11 12 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Fifty-nine, but that includes that are permitted for more than one. 13 So there are 55 locations. There are 59 permits. 14 15 Some have dual, though. Some have two permits at the 16 same location. 17 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So there are two 18 permits. But I think it's -- so that's a lot of permits that are available? 19 20 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right, there are 55 sites. 21 2.2 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: The amount of waste 23 transfer stations are like 38 in the City of New

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York.

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 41		
2	COMMISSIONER ORLIN: [off mic] But 55		
3	includes the fill.		
4	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I apologize. The		
5	55 includes the fill stations.		
6	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay, so without		
7	the fill stations?		
8	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: There are 39.		
9	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: This legislation,		
10	from what I understand, doesn't really affect fill		
11	stations.		
12	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, it would not		
13	affect fill stations.		
14	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay, so		
15	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] So		
16	fill stations are actually located in different		
17	community districts.		
18	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: All right , so we		
19	have 38 or maybe we have 39. We'll have to see that		
20	waste transfer station. Out of those waste transfer		
21	stations, how many are from the four affected		
22	communities that we've been talking about?		
23	COMMISSIONER ORLIN: [off mic] Twenty-		
24	six.		

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Twenty-six.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: We have 27, but let's say 26. So out of 38, 26 of them are in four districts. There are about 51 districts in the City of New York. So I just want to be very mindful, and four of them handle—Four of them have 27, and the rest of the city has about 11. So I would be very mindful of that. Four out of 50 have 27, and the rest of the City of New York has 11. You ought to be very mindful of that. That's 80 to 70% of its capacity, 70% of its capacity. How many marine transfer stations do you expect to open in the next two years?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I anticipate that we will open both North Shore and Hamilton Avenue.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay. Hopefully. I'm looking forward to it.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Actually, I think

North Shore is going to open very soon. I have--we

have a few more things to do, but I think that it

will open very soon. Hamilton we are in the middle

of an RFP that we had to rebate. [sic]

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: We are 100% supportive of those stations opening. I look forward to that happening. What would be the impact of these

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

2 under the waste transfer stations, under the opening

3 of the MTSs?

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, I think that the--one of the challenges when you look at, when we open the MTSs is that it will actually force some of those where they will be located in Queens and Brooklyn will actually go above that 5%. I think one of the things is that we don't know what will happen. You know, what will happen to the other transfer stations that have capacity that are located in those districts. If we project out that will suddenly bump that 5% over closer to in some cases ten.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So, but what I'm trying to get to is that you are concerned about the lack of capacity. And in both—and I would like you to tell me that the information we're representing to this crowd is incorrect. Only because I would like to see that it is. I would like you to speak to this slide and this slide. Can you just speak to whether that's real or whether we're just putting pictures up, and they don't make any sense?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So I just had handed to me our peak day--

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 45
2	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: [interposing]
3	Awesome.
4	COMMISSIONER GARCIA:throughput was
5	23,000 tons.
6	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Our peak what?
7	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Just Sanitation's.
8	The Sanitation by itself one-day total was 23,000
9	tons.
10	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 25,000?
11	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: 23.
12	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 23.
13	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: 23,000 by ourby
14	ourselves, so not including the commercial.
15	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: All right.
16	[background comments]
17	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: But we have 44,000
18	tons of capacity. In the worst-case scenario, you
19	got to 26, you said?
20	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, but that' just
21	putrescible
22	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Oh, that's just
23	putrescible.
24	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: That's just
25	putrescible

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION 1 AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 46 2 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Well, what happened 3 during that day that you had that much capacity? COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It was after snow. 4 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: After snow? Which 5 6 snow? Because we had literally--we had snow like 7 last week or was it--COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We have been--we 8 have been very good at staying pretty close to day-9 on-day, which keeps us from having high peak days. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: 12 COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And we're a little 13 behind today, but hopefully we'll by Sunday be back 14 to day-on-day. 15 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: All right. So, now 16 to speak to this slide, and you're talking about New 17 York putrescible. That's what you're talking about 18 now, right, putrescible waste? COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'm talking about 19 20 putrescible, but I'm-- You're--you are including, 21 which is--which is correct, but on-- Yes, the New 2.2 York City putrescible. 23 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: [interposing] We 24 only can conclude --

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I think that

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included-- That's C&D, but I don't think that makes sense to me in terms of the--

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: [interposing] So on the craziest day that you guys had, there is still capacity there—here and you have a waiver that would allow for you to tell people hey you can take on this more this day because it's a crazy day so—

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, I think I'm actually over that line for this line.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: [interposing] You on the line. That's 23,000 so you're on the blue line.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: But, I'm on the blue line for-- But that's only DSNY. You have to remember there's the whole other piece of putrescible that's commercial.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Right, but you have a waiver that makes all this null and void, and it doesn't matter, and they can take on as much as they want. And then you said—and then you also talked about investments made by this industry. There—on average—there's a study done that on average these trucks are 13 to 15 years old that are moving around

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the City of New York. Thirteen to 15-year-old trucks bumbling down these streets destroying our roads with the worst pollution that you could have ever imagined. And what I hear is that this industry is going to wait until the last day, December 31st of the year that we're mandating that they upgrade their trucks to finally upgrade their trucks. And you speak about how this would not encourage development by the industry. There's been no development. We have the oldest infra--one of the oldest infrastructures and the oldest systems considering who we are, and the standard that we want to uphold as the City of New York than compared to other cities. So I just want to be very mindful that the investment has been minimal.

Now, there are places like Action Carting that have recently made investment like into an optical sorter for paper example. Under your criteria that we're giving you to give you the discretion to choose who gets cut and who doesn't. An organization or a company that did invest like Action Carting should be or could be protected. Also, waste management sites that have rail are also something that you can use as part of your criteria

to not cut. So I just want to say in large companies

3 that invest in their infrastructure, you have the

4 ability as Commissioner to award them as good players

5 by not cutting any of their capacity.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] So--

7 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Your testimony it

8 makes it sound like it's going to be 18% across the

9 board, and it is not 18% across the board. Some

10 people will get zero cuts, and some people can get

11 | cut entirely. And you have the discretion to do

12 | that. So, I just want to make sure it's not across

13 | the board 18%.

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industry.

understand that, and perhaps—perhaps the— You know, I first want to say that I am completely supportive of anything that we can work together on to have it so that the private trucking industry comes up and meets clean air goals. I mean I think that that's very important. I know that what passed I think I look forward to seeing those trucks reach what we have accomplished in terms of emissions controls. They are two separate industries, though, the carting industry and the transfer station

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO:

Okav.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And so, in order to

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3 get an 18% reduction for the district, there are not a huge amount of putrescible players in that district. There are two other small ones. But those 6 are the two big players. And I agree that Action has 7 made a lot of investment in trying to up their recycling rates. I think it's been impressive. 8 mean I think that's one of the challenges when you 9 talk about you do have the ability to pick and choose 10 11 based on environmental factors, which I appreciate. 12 I think that we are very--we both very much want to 13 see things moving by rail. We both very much want to

see people using new technology. But this is an

instance in which I'm not sure that we won't be

16 hurting transfer stations that actually have been 17 good players.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: And then the last thing--because I want to make sure that everybody gets an opportunity to ask questions--is I'm also concerned that the Department of Sanitation is so concerned with maintaining its capacity. hoping that there would be something in this testimony that speaks to the increased recycling rates that we're going to have. How much less trash

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we're going to have, and how you're looking to the future where this capacity, even the one that we're using now is not something that we expect to maintain. Because we're going to go down because you're going to do an amazing job of being able to increase aversion rates and increase recycling. So I just want to be very clear that that wasn't talked about. And at the end of the day, it's not only about supporting my community and reducing its trash, but it's about reducing all of the city's trash. And if that happens this is also important to talk about our future. A future in which I hope we're recycling at a much higher rate, and that this trash—this permitted capacity won't need to be used.

actually have that goal as well. And we have been trending upwards on our recycling rates, and I've got some districts that are really off the charts in terms of the amount that they're doing. I do have some districts that are not. But it is a zero sum game in the way that I look at it. The more that we recycle, the less putrescible capacity we need except on the organic side because they're not designated by

2 the state as recycled material. It would need to go 3 through a putrescible station.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: All right, and then the next speaking I'm going to allow for Council Member Steve Levin to speak. And I just want to say that the City of New York recently almost—and I think they're retracting now—shut down one of those organic sites that were in my district for HPD. And, you know, I'm so happy that you're concerned about maintaining composting, but I guess the left hand is not talking to the right hand. Because the city is willing to shut that down. So I'm not looking at—

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing]
We're working together. We're making sure we're
flagging our issues in our community gardens as well.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: All right. Thank you very much, and now Council Member Steve Levin.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. Thank you, Commissioner. Council Member

Reynoso, Chair Reynoso covered a lot of ground here,

but I wanted to just as a couple of questions,

Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Uh-huh.

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I mean that's the reason we're building the transfer

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stations. There will be actual throughput and actual DSNY material that will go to our facilities that is currently going to Brooklyn 1.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: But not through

binding measures. What we're pursuing here is a way in which we can have -- we can force the city and the private industry to adhere to throughput reductions of an 18% goal, which is not an--is not an outrageous position. It's a reasonable position to say 18% reduction on the most overburdened district in actual throughput. That's taking one out of every five trucks in the overburdened districts off of our street. It's not--it's not taking two-thirds or three-fourths of the trucks off the streets. It's taking 18%. It's one out of five. Does the Administration support -- and the way that we've been able to determine a binding measure, and this is--Because with MTSs there's a -- there is economic set play. There's preference of DSNY of using MTSs obviously. That comes into--that comes into effect. But does DSNY support binding measures such as legislation, such as permit capacity reduction as a way to reduction as a way to reduce that throughput burden on the overburdened communities?

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 56
2	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So, we actually, as
3	I think I testified to, support a negotiated
4	approach, and not to do this legislatively. In part
5	because I think we don't know what happened. We kno
6	that you will have less trucks. But I don't know
7	where those trucks I mean people will still be
8	producing refuse. There still will be material that
9	must be managed, and I don't know what happens to it
10	I know what will happen to mine in the future. I
11	know that it will be moving to marine transfer
12	stations or through our rail facilities. But I don'
13	know what happens on the commercial side.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: What is the
15	initial permitted capacity for the MTSs in total?
16	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: In total. Hold on.
17	Oh, I did not manage to add those up. [off mic] It'
18	about 5,000 tons. That's not the permitted capacity
19	COMMISSIONER ORLIN: [off mic] That's the
20	throughput. It's roughly 12,000 including
21	commercial.
22	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So roughly 12,000
23	including commercial.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay. so thatand

the reduction in capacity then of 495 in putrescible

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this unused capacity. If we're bringing on 10,000 or 12,000 tons per day, then we're--there needs to be a significant reduction through legislation just to see I mean we'd have to do--we'd have to do 12,000 tons per day of reduction in capacity just to get to zero in terms of at the end of the day what the impact would be with the MTSs coming on line. Right, if there's on the one side we're adding 12,000 tons per day from the MTSs, we'd have to reduce 12,000 just to stay where we are today. If we want to reduce we have to take measures further. And that's a reasonable position, right?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Well, I mean as I said, when you're looking at it citywide when I gave you the Bronx example is that the MTSs will have much more benefit in Queens and in Brooklyn than they will have in the Bronx. There is a real difference for those two communities. But, you know, the way this is written, you're talking about for each community board it's--there's a slightly different way of doing the math.

> COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And, I really

don't-- You know, under the vision the Solid Waste

there's not a Bronx Waste Management District?

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 60	
2	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Bronx is 100% rail	
3	and has been.	
4	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay. Because	
5	there are preferences in the bill when you'rewhen	
6	we ask you, Commissioner to	
7	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] Uh-	
8	huh.	
9	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:to review where	
10	to make capacity reductions. There'swe ask you to	
11	consider rail and recycling. So those arethat's	
12	capacity thatthat we don't believe would be	
13	threatened by 495.	
14	[background comment]	
15	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: You know, I mean we	
16	look at it slightly differently on that, and	
17	obviously the Bronx we think is different than what	
18	will happen with Brooklyn and Queens 12.	
19	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I think I would	
20	like to	
21	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing]	
22	Because it's 8,000 tons of capacity betweenin all	
23	of in those putrescible for the Bronx, for Bronx 1	
24	and 2, and two of those permits areare 7,000 tons.	

Because we believe in organics. We believe in

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composting.

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We think it's the right thing to do. But

it's important for DSNY to keep in mind that we're

going to be taking on that burden as well. So as--as

we're moving towards a better 21st Century system,

the overburdened communities are going to be--

continue to take on additional burdens. So, that's

important to keep in mind because the overall

capacity, and they did tell me the number -- What

they said the other day was that the maximum number

of truck trips per day that we can take on when the

full capacity is built out. But it was significant.

I think it was 250 tons a day of organics coming in.

So it's important, and I would like you to keep that

in mind as we have this discussion because that's $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($

where---that's where we're headed. That's the kind

of--hopefully, the future of our waste, you know,

over Waste Management System here.

actually that's an exciting project So I'm glad that you support it because it really does close the loop on waste to energy in a way that is an incineration.

And it does mean that it does have to get slurried

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, I mean that

and get preprocessed before it gets fed into the

digesters to produce that methane gas. And we're

collections, and--

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Because about half the city actually continued to produce garbage like regular, like regular like they hadn't been hit by a hurricane.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Right. So then daily what did that amount to?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I don't--I don't know the answer to what the day-to-day fluctuations were, but I'm sure we could get you--

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing]

80,000 divided by seven is 12,000, you know, roughly
a day. We clearly would have 12,000 tons a day in
capacity after MTSs come online. With the reductions
of 495 taking place, there's still that capacity
within the system, correct?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We really don't think that there is the capacity in terms of like how it actually ends up logistically operating both for us and for the commercial side. It's not quite as linear as the legislation would suggest. And we were backed up, commercial was backed up, and we had lost a tremendous amount of our capacity because we lost Essex. So we lost half of our ability to move material to Covanta because they were flooded, and we

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didn't have the ability to use them. So there were a lot of things happening in the waste system. We had challenges with our rail connectivity at that point in time. So, I mean I think that there were logistical issues across the system. And if we had had less capacity, we don't think we would have been in as good a place.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: But there still would have--I mean at the--also, when Sandy happened we didn't have MTSs online with 12,000 tons of capacity a day, correct?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Permitted capacity that could obviously be waived in emergency circumstances like what the legislation lays out.

We have a waiver for emergency capacity in--in the legislation. MTSs obviously can absorb some of that in an emergency circumstance, right?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right. Which is true, but I think that you also— Like one of the things that we found at least in emergency situations if you don't for the commercial sector on the long haul side who don't use rail. And we had challenges on the rail side, but if you don't have the truckers

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working all the time here, they don't come back automatically. And like this is all about movement because it's like every single day-- I know that everyone here who has been dealing with like the little bit of snow and ice that we've had this season in comparison to some place like Boston-- You know, we very quickly end up with a lot of material on the street. And that becomes our holding site is the curb. So we do really think that there--that we need to make sure that there is more capacity. I mean I also think that there is a way forward here that actually is around negotiations, and could be a real partnership between the Council and the agency. And I think would likely be well above the 6,000 tons that was contemplated in the SWAMP. Because I think that they would be willing to come to the table, and negotiate this. And I think that would make more sense as this is really like they're not--they don't think this is viable. The market will help us in

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay, and my last question, Commissioner—and thank you for your responses—does the Department of Sanitation support

this particular endeavor.

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an 18% reduction in throughput in the overburdened districts?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: As testified, we do not support. We want to do a negotiated discussion of the industry. We think that there is more work to be done, and that it's not the same in all of these communities. In all honestly, I would be very concerned about like all the implications for the system to just do that.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay, thank you, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: We need to -- we need make sure that all the council members have an opportunity to speak. I wanted to give him the courtesy because he's the prime sponsor of the bill. We're going to put on a three-minute clock, and we're going to try to see what we can get out of our Council Member Matteo first from Staten Island.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: A point of order. It's been an hour and a half, and I believe that since there are five members in opposition to this bill in this committee. We should be afforded more than 15 minutes

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CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: If you want to ask questions after the first round, you're more than—entitled to more time, but we're going to give three minutes in the beginning. And then after that we can go around. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Commissioners, I just want to thank you for your efforts, these efforts and what you're doing now. [sic] And your communication with myself and my staff over the last few weeks. You've done a great job. I just wanted to make sure that that was on record, and that I would like to keep working with you. In regard to the bill, you know, I'm from Staten Island. We've been the landlord of garbage for way too long. I don't think my position here is very surprising to anyone. I will be brief. I will basically ask one question to you. On the map you have the arrows pointing to parts of the city, but obviously parts that I represent. And also representing my colleagues here today as a member of the Sanitation Committee. But you have arrows pointing that there's a projected displacement of truck traffic. And Council Districts with existing

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transfer stations that could accept an increase in waste pursuant to this bill. Is that correct?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: So for me, it's Myself and my colleagues Ignizio and Rose and Staten Island residents, you know, we've taken our fair share over the course of the last 70 years. We're not willing to take any truck traffic, any additional waste. I certainly appreciate and respect my colleagues fighting for their districts, and I respect the prime sponsor of this bill, Council Members Levin and Reynoso. But out of complete respect and out of representing and defending my community, I'm just a respectful no on this, and in opposition. I just want to make that clear, and I know that there are a lot of people and my colleagues here who want to voice their thoughts. So I'm going to end with that. And again, thank you, Mr. Chair and Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you Council

23 Matteo. Council Member Ben Kallos.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Could I see the chart that Council Member Matteo is speaking to? So

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION 1 AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 2 good morning. I'm Council Member Ben Kallos. represent the East Side, Roosevelt, and the El 3 Barrio. Introduction 495 is not waste equity. 4 waste inequity. Rather than relieving burdens of 5 environmental justice communities, it simply creates 6 7 new environmental justice communities. Introduction 495 will arbitrarily spread harm to create new 8 environmental justice communities and equally 9 distribute waste cap in some communities but not 10 others. With hidden loopholes allowing an unlimited 11 12 burden for districts with marine transfer stations, and ignores real solutions of reductions and 13 14 recycling. Distribution of waste by community 15 district is arbitrary and capricious. 16 community districts that make up the city are 17 organized by neighborhood irrespective of residents. Some simple math here. In order to achieve a waste 18 cap of 5% that would require spreading waste to a 19 20 minimum of 20 community districts. Yet few of the 59 districts have zoning for manufacturing, meaning the 21 2.2 placement of more than--more transfer stations in 20 23 additional residential neighborhoods. According to

testimony from the Department of Sanitation, if

Introduction 495 is passed, at least 13 Council

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31, Donovan Richards, Queens. District 37, Rafael

transfer at this moment.

communities, the residential capacity, schools, parks

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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2 and other-- Is that--had that been a criteria in the 3 past?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: The criteria for siting is really around manufacturing zoning, and that's been true since about 1990.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Okay so therein lies the problem. In Community District 12 that happens not to be the case. It lies in the community that is 65% residential. There's a park right across the street. There are four churches within 200 yards proximity as well. And certainly I'm a negotiator by trade, and I hope to continue to be able to do that. Prior to this legislation being introduced, there had been no mechanism, nor any concern or any reason to negotiate, for anyone to come to the table. And so, I had not until the legislation was introduced been approached by anyone on either side about the reduction of this. And we are very much adamant about environmental justice in our community, and--[bell] So we would hope that you would come to the table along with these vendors to bring some relief to the community as it pertains to this environmental justice issue.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I think we could have an effective partnership.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you very much, Council Member Miller and from Queens, my neighbor Council Member Elizabeth Crowley.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Thank you to both of our chairs today. Good morning, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Good morning.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: I have a few questions. I want to thank you for meeting with me a little over a week ago to discuss the waste transfer plan. As you know, my district is Council District 30. I have two transfer stations, but I have-- You know, like Council Member Reynoso and Levin, they could measure the amount of garbage that gets dumped in their district via the transfer stations. are other ways garbage is moved. That is in trucks. For instance there is a fairly large company that moves garbage trucks to these various transfer stations in my district, and throughout the city that parks its trucks in my district. So if we're saying there's too much traffic in one district because there's too many dumps in that particular district,

2	we really have to figure out the total impact. If
3	these trucks are then going to another district and
4	parking there, then, you know, that district is
5	burdened by the truck traffic because their garage is
6	located in that district. Furthermore, there's the
7	life of garbage that gets moved onto a train. And
8	while it benefits the whole city, a significant
9	percentage of garbage is now moving both from
10	Brooklyn and queens through my district on rail that
11	was not used for a very long time. Creating a host
12	of burdens fro the constituents that I have. Noise
13	pollution, the smell that comes from the garbage
14	moving through the district. And sometimes these
15	constituents are even woken up in the middle of the
16	night with these trains coupling. And their quality
17	of life has severely been disrupted. But these
18	trains that are being moved are also using old diesel
19	engines. So there's another impact that the movement
20	of garbage has on my district that is not measured.
21	You know, when I did the math in my head these
22	commercial trucks can carry 17,000 tons. And if I
23	have 100 then it's 17,000 tons that's coming into my
24	district that's accounted for. So, while I
25	understand the merit of this bill, I believe is

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flawed because it doesn't take in the other areas of consideration that need to be. And I need to speak up for my constituents. Secondly, a number of businesses have reached out to me, and some businesses in the city have invested a significant amount of money in machinery that helps them recycle. It's job creating type of businesses that would have to limit or not continue their growth even though they're doing so much good. [bell] Now, do you believe that this bill would ultimately drive jobs out of the city?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I really don't know if we can predict. I know there are regional transfer stations. We at Sanitation have used them in New Jersey before and on Long Island. So I don't think we know what happens when this bill goes into effect, but clearly there is competition across the border.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: So many people don't even know about these companies, and they do so much good in that they're recycling waste that's never been recycled before. Some of these machines cost like a million or upwards, a significant amount of money. And I think it's important that the

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recycle so much.

2 Council understands that businesses make this type of investment, and they create really good union jobs. 3 And that those jobs could disappear or move out of 4 the city if we were to limit the amount of waste 5 those types of businesses do. [applause]. And just-6 7 -and just lastly because I know we're all limited for time here, recycling. I know that you've been 8 pushing more and more recycling. I try to encourage 9 my constituents to do the same. Are there rewards 10 that you can give to constituent community board 11 12 districts? And say maybe if you pick the five--the five boroughs and highlight one area. And say 13 14 something good could happen to that district because 15 they've won and outbid their neighbors because they

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I like the idea of competition between the community boards. We will have to work together on that.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you. Thank you, Council Member. So I think that the best way--I just got a--my sergeant-at-arms said that we've got to limit clapping, but if you raise your hands and do this, everybody on the TV can see you do it. And we'll see you do it. So don't even worry about it.

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They'll see just by representation. Just wave your hands like this on both sides. Thank you very much. Council Member Mark Treyger from Brooklyn.

and welcome Commissioner. I certainly want to first begin by commending you and the entire department for really some great work in handling this barrage of snow storms and ice storms. And I--

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] I'm very pleased. [sic]

saying that. Now, I--I'm of the opinion that an injustice in one place is an injustice everywhere.

And historically when we look to eradicate injustice, the answer is not to spread injustice. There is no question that there are communities in Brooklyn,

Queens and elsewhere that have been inundated historically with too much, but Coney Island and Gravesend Bay are no strangers to that either. For the record, an incinerator burning garbage in a Southwest Brooklyn site for over 30 years, and I would just commissioner for you for the record just to state that that incinerator did not even have a permit by the State Department of Environmental

them require dredging.

that in the environmental reviews that were done, did

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they mention in any of the environmental studies the presence of bombs from World War II that fell off a ship the USS Bennington?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: We have gone through this and got information from the U.S. Navy

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: This is the site

that those--that material and munitions were removed from the bottom of the harbor many years ago.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: So you have a

letter from the U.S. Navy saying that there are no bombs from World War II in the same bay where the city has to dredge?

 $\label{eq:commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER GARCIA:} \quad \mbox{That is my} \\ \mbox{understanding.}$

a video [bell] of showing residents finding bombs all across Gravesend Bay. Commissioner, I just want to say that I--I respect my colleagues' fierce desire to make sure that we address this issue of waste in our city. But I am still waiting for a 21st Century Solid Waste Management plan that takes us to a place where our recycling rate is comparable to cities like Los Angeles and Seattle. I am waiting for a plan

you.

that we're not going to use 19th Century technology to deal with 21st Century complex problems. And with this SWAMP that we're implementing is a SWAMP that was initiated by the previous administration. This new administration is promoting a new era or progressive governance. We will work with you on a 21st Century Solid Waste Management plan that does not build new transfer stations. That closes existing transfer stations that inundates certain communities. And gives us 21st Century technology to reduce the waste burdens in all of our city. Thank

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you, Council Member Treyger. And I would join in that—in that effort in enhancing what we're trying to do here. My goal is that we shut down all of the waste transfer stations, but be careful in that effort in enhancing what we're trying to do here. My goal is that we shut down all the waste transfer stations, but be careful. We lose a lot of jobs that way. Be very mindful.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: We could get jobs for these folks to use and work in recycling centers, and ways to make--

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 84
2	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: [interposing] Yes.
3	COMMISSIONER GARCIA:sure that they
4	are doing things that theythese are workers that w
5	have to value and respect
6	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: [interposing] Yes.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER:in this
8	conversation, but I believe we need a plan that is
9	not either or. Where we have to environmentally
LO	suffer or jobs. We can have both. These are worker
L1	who are dedicated to their jobs, and I think we could
L2	work with them on a plan that does not spread
L3	injustice, that actually resolves this once and for
L4	all. Thank you.
L5	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you. I think
L6	both sides will hear that one. I want to call on
L7	Council Member Wills from Queens.
L8	COUNCIL MEMBER WILLS: Good morning, Mr.
L9	Chair. Commissioner
20	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Hello.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER WILLS:good morning and
22	thank you for being here. I just wanted to let you
23	know that I have had conversations with my colleague
24	especially those in Southeast Queens and Council

Member Miller. And we are impressed by the work that

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you have done. We are impressed by the work that the Administration has done going towards making sure there are equity. I am opposed to this bill. I am going on record by saying that. I just don't think that the bill, the construct of the bill does what we need it to do. Communities, minority communities have for so long been forced to take negative or undesired land uses into our communities that we in the struggle have been able to marry. It's a dysfunctional marriage, but we've been able to marry these same negative land uses and come up with something positive. So when we discuss dealing with this that would impact private business in our community, and start to put on the ultimate sacrifice of two to three hundred jobs, I believe there's a problem. I think that the proposers of this bill when it was resubmitted did a great thing. I think Council Member Miller was right on point when he said if it were not for this bill, we would not be discussing this issue. But that has not -- that has nothing to do with the you and your tenure because you're new. I'm really, really happy that you are willing to go into negotiations with this. I think that this environmental justice as it's being coined

2 is extremely important. But I think that we're missing the mark when we keep saying environmental 3 justice or social justice or economic justice and 4 5 we're not tying all three together at the same time. I would ask the Chair to convene, which is in your 6 7 power to convene a task force with the Speaker. that we can go into negotiations with the 8 Administration to discuss these issues to come up 9 with something a lot better. I do not believe that 10 harming one district to save another district is 11 12 something that is plausible, nor something that is 13 effective. I think that if we sit down to the table, I know-- I don't remember who it was that said the 14 15 best negotiation is when everybody leaves the table 16 unhappy. Right, nobody should leave the table happy. 17 I think we can all leave the table after this 18 negotiation as long as we go into it with respect and an open mind and a real end result. Making sure that 19 20 we protect the citizens. We protect their health. We have a huge juvenile asthmatic rate in Southeast 2.1 2.2 Queens, and that is not just truck traffic to these 23 transfer stations. It's the truck traffic period. And I think that Council Member Miller is 100% right, 24

DOT should be here at the table. The infrastructure,

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DOT is responsible for the streets that have not been
done. And all of these things causes problems to our
community. [bell] I'm sorry, Mr. Chair. I am
opposed to this bill, but I do And it is a
reflection that youif you are going to be honest
and earnest in negotiating with us, I do applaud
that. And, Mr. Chair, I would ask you to convene
that immediately so as we go into budget negotiations
we can really begin to move this forward. Thank you.
[applause]

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you, Council Member Wills, and I do want to say that--

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLS: [interposing] No, no, you're supposed to do this.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: --we're supposed to wave our hands, right. And I just want to say that I've asked countless times of the Sanitation

Department to show me how they can significantly decrease truck traffic in my district, and they haven't been able to produce that. So, if we have this task force that you're talking about, and they can't reduce truck traffic, it kind of defeats the purpose. So until we can figure that out, you know, I just want to let you know that we've tried. This

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I hope that I'm

afforded the same courtesies as my colleagues. the only one cut off at three minutes. And so, if I may continue the point, which was that Introduction 495--Introduction 495 perverts the very meaning of equity offering a 5% waste cap for some while providing no waste cap for marine transfer stations throughout the city. Until waste transfer stations can be built in 12 additional council districts, where will the waste go? Funny you should ask. Section 16-495 subsection (b) has a loophole hidden there. It says, quote, "This section shall not preclude the commissioner from applying to increase the capacity of waste permitted by the State Department of Environmental Conservation at marine transfer stations operated by the Department." So while other stations are having their capacity reduced, marine transfer stations will see an increase in the amount of waste dumped in their neighborhood when the Commissioner is forced to apply for capacity increase. We would all like to see a city where no community is unfairly burdened with waste, but the real solution to this problem is not to spread around the waste, but to reduce the waste

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altogether. Waste equity through waste reduction. Rather than looking backwards by dumping waste destined for landfills in more than 20 residential neighborhoods, we must look forward to waste reduction and improving recycling from a dismal 15% to a national average of 35%. We can and must do better.

Lastly, it has been my honor to represent the brothers and sisters of Mason Tenders District Council as an attorney protecting their members, contracts, pensions, and benefits. And once again, my pleasure to represent them in the City Council.

Thank you for joining us here today in support of Local 108. If I may call upon you to please stand up. Please stand. Those that are here represents a small portion of the living wage job you seek to destroy. I call upon committee members and fellow council members to oppose this legislation in favor of legislation that would recycle and reduce harms to all communities. My last question is to Commissioner Garcia of whether or not Introduction 495 would direct more waste to marine transfer stations?

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you.

will now move to the North Shore. I do know that

disappointed that contracts, and so we-- There are a

lot of contracts that are coming up that are about to
expire. And I'm hoping that we are going to consider
that before renewing them that we are going to
consider our options. And this is not just about
this issue, but I would submit that a quarter of a
mile away from this District 12 location is a bus
depot that sits outside that also is not indoes not
meet emission standards. And we are just as vigilant
about getting them out of there as we are making
ensuring that anyone who comes into the district, and
does business is in compliance. That is willing to
invest in safe and environmentally friendly equipment
that protects the integrity of the environment and
the community. And when RFPs go out, if necessary
when these contracts expire, we would like to ensure
that those are built in. We talked earlier about the
criteria about where they are. Clearly, that
criteria is not being met because we have parks, we
have churches, we have medical facilities [bell]
within 200 yards. So we must build into this RPFs
protections that protect the communities first and
foremost.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: And may I just do a little clarification in terms of where the contracts

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The Solid--the only two pieces of the Solid Waste Management Plan that are not currently contracted for is for Hamilton Avenue and Southwest Marine Transfer Stations. Everything else is in a current contract for the next 20 years. Those are the only-- So it is only the sections of Brooklyn that are served by Hamilton and Southwest.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Well, quite frankly, unacceptable. That's why these negotiations and this has to happen because my community doesn't have 20 years.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Your--the piece of Solid Waste Management Plan will go out by barge and then to rail. So the section--your community will be served by barge and rail, not by long haul trucks.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: This again is about waste transfer equity. Could you say the same for the other communities throughout that are being impacted. The other three communities that are being impacted in this way? That their capacity is going to be reduced, or, do they also have to wait 20 years?

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, you're--I think we're misunderstanding this. Right this second, North Shore isn't open yet.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [off mic] I

COUNCIL MEMBER GARCIA: Right. So when it is open, I anticipate that Southeast Queens will see about a 50% reduction.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [off mic] I understand that perfectly well. [on mic] I understand that, and you articulated that. I understand that perfectly well. I am now saying that with the same-do you expect the same reduction in capacity in the other three communities that are being impacted? Or do they have to wait 20 years for a contract to expire to receive the--

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] So I do anticipate that there will be reductions in North Brooklyn with the opening of Hamilton and South West. And those two actually are on-- We anticipate the RFP responses to be back at the end of this month. So those are not currently under contract, and we anticipate that will happen. The Bronx is moved out

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 96
2	by rail now. That's the contract in Bronx 1 is moved
3	out by rail.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Are the RFPs out
5	already?
6	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: The RPFs for
7	Hamilton and for Southwest are open and on the
8	street. And I anticipate responses I think next
9	week.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Again, am I to
11	understand that the community boards and council
12	members were a part of those RPFs as well?
13	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, it's not
14	customary for a community board to be part of RFPs
15	for procurement purposes.
16	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Just soagain we
17	have a lot of people that want to speak in the crowd
18	and we don't want towe want to give them an
19	opportunity. So I would just to move on to And we
20	can come back to
21	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing]
22	Land use.
23	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO:that. Thank you.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: This is about
25	land use. Not just procurement.

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, we're not

3 changing any land use.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: That's the point.

I think that's the point he's trying to make is that if there's an issue with the land that is available to do this work in is only in these communities. So unless we change the land use or zoning rights, and add more M3 Zones I guess in other places, we're going to be in trouble for a long time, and waiting for ten years for a contact that DSNY has with private carters, and we don't want to go through that. But I just want to ask Council Member Rosenthal followed by Council Member Treyger. Then we're going to be able to move onto the panels so that we can keep it moving.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you,

Chair [bell] Reynoso. And thank you, Commissioner,

for coming today and I was just talking to my

colleague about how much I like this map actually.

It's really helpful and really tells the story well.

I represent the Upper West Side of Manhattan. We're

solid red. And, you know, I've been active. I just

want to sort of give the perspective, my sense of the

perspective of the Upper West Side. You know, the

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huh.

Upper West Side is eager to recycle, and eager to compost. And we're looking for good tools to help us along. So, I want to make that really clear. We've posted on our website the tonnage of composting that comes into our green markets now. It's huge.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: It's very impressive.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you. We really encourage it. The waste transfer stations at 59th Street is one that is going through changes-
COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] Uh-

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: --as I understand it. I think right now it's being used for recycling. But then recycling will move down south, and then-- Sorry. And then we'll do construction waste.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Uh-huh.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And there's a lot of money being poured into retrofitting to construction waste. And, you know, it's interesting where that site fits because it's really different than where Ben Kallos' site sits. It's in an area that has very little residential, and is next to a--

2 the Con Ed site. So there's little resistance right now to what's happening. But, you know, I don't know 3 what happened 20 years ago. I really don't and over 4 the last 15 years, but developers have moved very 5 quickly to get shovels in the ground now to build 6 7 what will be, you know, 5,000 luxury units. And I am not sure the people who move in ten years from now, 8 you know, know what they're in for. And the 9 developers who made the original deal are out by the 10 because they know what the residents are in for. Now 11 12 is the time to do something really impactful at West 13 59th Street. I mean I look at this map and I say, bring it on and double it up. I would love for this 14 15 site not only to maintain the recycling that it has 16 now, but to then expand for construction waste. Or, 17 expand to take on some of this waste. We need green 18 jobs. We want to grow the green-- You know, the recyclable marketplace [bell] and opportunities for 19 20 work. The West Side is hungry to do more with composting and recycling, and the more-- You know, 21 2.2 we're--we're trying now to-- We have a composting 23 project that no one can figure out how to implement because there's no structure for it on the West Side. 24 Why not take the money that, you know, with no--with 25

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very little increase to the budget, why not take the money that's in the budget now for retrofitting a site that's perfectly good for recycling to expand it to take on whatever needed stuff you need. The West Side is going to be bummed when the recycling plant leaves. So that's the challenge that I put out to you, and I would say I look at this and I see opportunity for more jobs. I see just—you know, economic—I see social justice going on. And I look at my community and say you know developers have taken advantage of our lack of social justice. And that's not right.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So thank you. Say yes. I'll take on the challenge.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I'll definitely work with you on all your recycling, and we can start to think about it, you know, on the West Side. We did try the C&D and paper together, and it didn't work operationally. But I think there are some ways to think about it, and you're right. I'm getting—people are getting much closer to my facility. I think there's a big giant building going up that looks like a sail about a block away from where that

19th Century technology. When we are missing out on

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2 tremendous opportunities in the 21st Century.

Commissioner, I just have a point of clarification and question. With regards to the explosives from World War II and Gravsend Bay, were they ore were they not mentioned in any of— And by the way, to—just to point out, the studies were done prior to this administration. So were they ore were they not mentioned in any of the EISs, environmental reviews about explosives in Gravesend Bay?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So they were not in the original EIS. They're in the technical memo that followed up, and I believe that we are currently operating under a valid U.S. Corps permit.

the result of a lawsuit, Commissioner. Because in the original EIS again that was done by the previous administration. There was no mention of explosives from World War II in the same bay where the city plans to dredge. It was an office intern, a high school age intern that did a single Google search that found bombs from World War II are in the bay that has to be dredged. That troubles me because consultants were paid millions of dollars to do that study, but they couldn't find that. Commissioner,

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what is holding us back? I mean do you believe the Mayor is very ambitious about the issue of climate change and resiliency, and I Chair the Resiliency Committee in the Council. What is holding us—what is holding New York City back from reaching the admirable goals of Los Angeles, Seattle of their higher recycling rates? Why are we not there yet?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I think that there are probably a couple of reasons, and some of them, you know, obviously hopefully we would be able to have a longer discussion about this. One, is our waste is slightly different than theirs. They have much more yard waste than we do, which is easier to recycle. And the other thing is we often have much of our housing stock that was never built, assuming that there would be different sorting of material. So there are some portions of the housing stock where there is not space. So it's very difficult to have enough space to sort effectively. I actually am extremely optimistic about where we're going with our recycling program. And we see some districts particularly the ones who are participating in organics where we are seeing even more metal, glass, plastic and paper out of those districts. So we look

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forward to working with you in your district about

how we can make it even better. [bell]

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: And just do you have an updated cost—and this is the final question—an updated cost of what it would cost to build the new Southwest transfer station with all the added conditions as a result of lawsuits and DEC regulations?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I don't have the exact number right now, but it's probably on the order of between like \$150 and \$200 million.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Because I would say that I look at-- I would say that we're missing out on an opportunity in my opinion. And I'll work with you and my colleagues on a--on the de Blasio Solid Waste Management Plan not to advance the Bloomberg Solid Waste Management Plan.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Just remember that unless we do organics, if every New Yorker is absolutely perfect at separating out their metal, glass, plastic, and paper, it will only be a third.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: I have faith in New Yorkers. I think that if we work--

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COMMISSIONER GARCIA:

[interposing] It

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still leaves me two-thirds. [laughs]

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yeah, adding twothirds, and our community does not have faith, and
it's been too long. I think one more question from
Council Member Levin, and then the panelists are
going to come up. I apologize. I'm trying to speed
this up.

much, Mr. Chair. Commissioner, I just want to talk to you for a second about this map because an issue was raised to me, and I think it's a little misleading in one part here. It says that Community Board 3 in Manhattan—that's Corey Johnson's District, Chelsea, Hells Kitchen, West Village—will be accepting— It says that's one of the council districts with existing transfer stations that can accept increased waste pursuant to Intro 495. It's my understanding that's the Gansevoort Recycling Transfer Station, which I just want to clarify. That's not—you're not saying that that is—that that can take—that's going to take waste displaced from—

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 106
2	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] The
3	Gansevoort would be
4	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:Community Board
5	1
6	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] No.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:in Brooklyn
8	pursuant to 495 are you?
9	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: No, and I think
10	that thethat was actually were more trying to
11	illustrate that the trucks would be headed to the
12	Holland.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: That's what this
14	map is saying? This map is saying that Because
15	that's not what it says. It says
16	COMMISSIONER GARCIA: [interposing] We
17	don'twe don't anticipate Gansevoort being a
18	putrescible station.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: But I know that,
20	but my issue is more To be totally candid, it
21	calls into question the veracity of this map. It's
22	ait has the DSNY's imprimatur on it, and it says
23	it's a council district with existing transfer
24	stations that can accept increased waste pursuant to
25	495. That's not true.

Commissioner for coming out and your testimony, and

But let's-- Yeah. So, we're going to start with

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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2 you, and we're going to go down this way. Thank you
3 very much.

[pause]

ANGELA TOVAR: Okay. My name is Angela I'm the Director of Policy and Research at Sustainable South Bronx. We're a non-profit organization that's located on the Hunts Point Peninsula. I just want to begin by thanking the Council for the opportunity to testify, and to state for the record that we are in favor. We support Intro 495. The South Bronx has a long history of being overburdened with unfavorable land uses. have resulted in health and quality of life issues for community residents. It's well know that the South Bronx residents suffer from overwhelmingly high rates of asthma stemming from pollution producing facilities. And most significantly from truck traffic passing through local streets. There has been a high concentration of waste transfer stations on the peninsula, Hunts Point. And our neighbors to the south host nine waste transfer stations, which are permitted to handle nearly 12,000 tons of waste each day.

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On a typical day nearly 6,000 tons are hauled in and out of the South Bronx resulting in 1,400 diesel truck traffic trips. With this industry comes a significant burden. We have open air facilities where dust, chemicals, and debris spew out into the local community. The proximity of waste transfer stations to sensitive receptors like parks and schools is problematic. To give you one example, there is an open air facility steps from Barretto Point Park, which is a local pool, park, and destination for local residents. This is a space that's meant to be a green sanctuary for residents, but it is a less desirable space when the wind blows in a specific direction. Anyone who is uncertain about why this bill is so critical for community, I want to personally invite you to come out and visit. So you can understand what a breath of fresh air looks like in the South Bronx. We believe that this important piece of legislation will eliminate several hundred truck trips in the South Bronx everyday. will still handle more waste than most communities. It will be a significant reduction for us. And that

is a win. We know that this legislation will tie

directly-- [bell] Okay. thank you for your time.

President of Teamsters Local 813.

3 | I appreciate it.

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CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you so much.

This Intro 495

5 SEAN CAMPBELL: My name is Sean Campbell,

7 bill is near and dear to me for several reasons.

8 First and foremost, I was somebody who was born and

9 | raised in Brooklyn, New York, and I lived for over

10 | ten years in Southeast Queens. I would like to thank

11 | Sanitation Council Committee Chair Reynoso and the

12 members of the Council for the opportunity to speak

13 | today. For too long, New York City private waste

14 | industry has dictated to the city where the waste

15 | will be transported and how. These decisions are

16 made without regard to the wear on our road and air

17 pollution for ineffective truck routes. They are

18 | made without regard for the health and safety of low-

19 | income communities of color where the industry sites

20 most of their transfer stations. The Teamsters are

21 | working in partnership with communities, environment

22 justice advocates and elected officials that have a

23 | shared vision in changing the way the private

24 | industry works. If New York City creates a more

equitable system and builds an accountability for how

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waste is trucked and deposited and greatly increases the diversion rate, it will strengthen the industry and create thousands of new jobs.

Intro 495, the Waste Cap Reduction Bill, is an important step. The Teamsters strongly support this legislation. Intro 495 significantly furthers the goals of the 2006 Solid Waste Management System to handle the waste in a manner that is more environmentally responsible and fair to all communities. Under the current system, nearly threefourths of all New York City waste goes to just three neighborhoods: The South Bronx, Williamsburg-Greenpoint and Southeast Queens. This is unjust and unfair. It saddles the people who live in the communities with everyday else--with everyone else's trash and health and environmental ramifications that result. The legislation will shift commercial waste from truck based transfer stations to marine transfer stations. A move that will benefit the entire city by eliminating needs of truck miles traveled each year. The bill also prohibits the overburdening of any of one community in the future. The Department of Sanitation marine transfer stations have the most

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advanced equipment, and a highly skilled unionized workforce. I would like to thank this panel.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you. We really appreciate it. Ms. Hoffman.

LAURA HOFFMAN: Thank you. My name is Laura Hofmann. I'm here to represent Organizations United for Trash Reduction and Garbage Equity. It's a coalition of organizations that came together to fight against the unjust number of waste transfer stations that are in our community. We fully support Intro 495. The disproportionate concentration of waste transfer stations lead to high volumes of truck traffic, poor air quality, and associated health problems like the city's asthma rates. While the targeted reductions in this bill would bring relief to our community, Intro 495 also protects all communities from bearing more than their fair share of waste in the future. This bill is long overdue--a long overdue step in the right direction toward a more equitable city. There are over 17 waste transfer stations in our community. North Brooklyn alone processes almost 40% of New York City's waste. The streets in our community are nightmarish with waste trucks, and the nightmare doesn't end on our

The conditions cause unstudied health

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3 impacts in the community.

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streets.

My older son and his lived and Union and Metropolitan Avenue for years. I don't know of all the impacts the waste related truck traffic had on their health, but out of two sets of twins my daughter-in-law lost one baby from each set of twins due to severe birth defects. Right now she is carrying one live baby and one dead baby. I know this is due to a poor environment that they were exposed to. Words like cystic hygroma, Trisomy 18, Edwards Cystic--Edwards Syndrome are words that no grandmother should have to know about her grandchildren. And I believe that this is all due to the environment. We understand that there is some waste transfer stations that are being concerned about being shut down. This legislation will allow the City of New York to use its discretion to reduce capacity. And just not to be redundant, there are also waste transfer stations that are operating the way they should, recycling and maintaining a clean fleet. There are others that are just bad neighbors.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you very

much. Gavin.

GAVIN KEARNEY: Good afternoon.

My name

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is Gavin Kearney with New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, and I'm proud to be here today with labor and community fighting to address what we think is unconscionable, the fact that three communities in New York City handle 75% of the city's waste. If somebody proposed that as a plan today, they would pilloried. And yet, here we are trying to rectify it, and we're running into significant resistance. And I think that relief it is long overdue. Rather than run through all of my testimony, I just want to hit on a couple of key points. One is Intro 495 and the marine transfer stations. Intro 495 will not make the marine transfer stations happen. They're happening. It won't make them not happen. If anyone succeeds in not having a marine transfer station in their district, it will have nothing to do with 495. Nor will 495 affect how much waste goes to the marine transfer stations.

The second point I want to make is about recycling. We strongly support increased recycling in New York City for a whole variety of reasons. It makes perfect sense. We will recycle our way out of the need for transfer stations in our lifetime. And

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2 I would also point out that recycling gets hauled by trucks to infrastructure. Even if we get to a higher 3 4 recycling rate, we're going to have the same issues 5 of localized impacts that need to be fairly distributed, and that need to be minimized as much as 6 7 possible. A third point, you'll hear I think from industry today that 495 will inefficiency in the 8 system, that trucks will drive further. I would 9 refer folks to this may that's up on the screen right 10 now. The system is grossly inefficient to day. The 11 12 map that has been handed out to folks that shows arrows coming out of North Brooklyn, the South Bronx 13 and Southeast Queens is also misleading in the sense 14 15 that it suggests that that's where the waste is 16 generated. Currently, waste is generated all over 17 the city, of course. And no matter where it comes from, it goes to these three communities. It doesn't 18 go to them because they are the most conveniently 19 20 located. It goes to them because that's where the

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you. Mr.

Bautista.

overburdening is. [bell] Thank you.

EDDIE BAUTISTA: Hi, I'm Eddie Bautista from the New York City Environmental Justice

that.

Alliance. You have my testimony. So I'm going to try to address some different points that may be overlooked. First, I want to thank Chair Reynoso, Council Member Levin and Council Member Miller for their leadership and support on this issue. I also want to point out and congratulate and commend the Commissioner for still being here. I've been doing this for 25 years. I cannot remember a Commissioner that stayed to actually hear the public. So thank you, Commissioner for that.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: You can clap for

[applause]

a couple of things. People have pointed this out. I want folks to understand Mayors Bloomberg and de Blasio very different mayors. Commissioners

Daugherty and Garcia very different mayors or commissioners. Why is it that we have successive leaders defending the same status quo? It's the institutional culture. There is not a ton of permitted capacity the Department of Sanitation has not loved. It's just the way the institution is set up. I want to point out another institution that

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needs defending. This City Council institutionally approved the Solid Waste Management Plan in 2006 with the clear understanding that it was a fair share environmental justice imperative that the marine transfer stations would open. That there would be some, not all, but some relief for the most impacted communities. The Council was generous. It gave the department two years to come up with reductions in these transfer stations. It is now nine years later. You guys have show remarkable restraint. Even if you have problems with the bill, stand up for this Council this legislative body's institutional integrity. You guys made a deal. Make them live up to it. It's just—and it's about the Council's

[applause]

respect as well.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So I just wanted to have a couple of-- I just have several questions.

And when I look at this map that we're seeing here, the inefficiencies that we're going to increase how far are haulers going to have to take their trash?

We've got folks from the North Bronx. Instead of going to the South Bronx that are going to Brooklyn to drop off their trash. What do you-- Anyone that

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wants to answer. Why do you think folks think or other people think that we're going to increase truck traffic mileage when doing this?

EDDIE BAUTISTA: Just from my perspective I think there is something that nobody has said flatly today. This system is broken. The system is broken because for too long the Sanitation Department has treated private waste handling as not their responsibility. They've outsourced this to t the private sector, and the private sector does what it This is a system that we've inherited from a does. previous system that was so mobbed up that they had to get a commission to break them. So let's be clear, folks, this is a system that has been broken for decades. So, you have to ask other people what boogie men they're grappling with. But I will tell you that that neck [sic] and some of the commissioners' own inability to answer some data questions in a system and a department that craved data collection under Mayor Bloomberg, they haven't bothered. It's not that they haven't bothered, but they have not collected basic data. If you can't bring data to the party, how can you fix it. So I

will tell you guys the system is broken, and this is a way to start achieving justice in the system.

GAVIN KEARNEY: I would just quickly add to that. You know, the argument about inefficiency that I've seen and the materials that I've seen make the point that's made by industry who want to hold onto the current system. I'm sure they're going to make it again today. I would love to see an analysis that supports the argument that trucks currently go to efficiently located transfer stations, and that they would have to go to an inefficient located one under 495. I have seen bullet points. I have seen substantiation.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I just want to say these maps, these are given to us by the Brook--the Business Integrity Commission. So these are not our maps. These are the City of New York's maps.

GAVIN KEARNEY: It's their data.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I'm sorry.

GAVIN KEARNEY: It's their data.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: But I'm sorry. We made the maps but they gave us the information. So all those dots are the information that was given to us by BIC. So, it's just I knew that it was really

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bad, but in looking at these maps, it just really showcased to me that we were--it's worse than we thought. It's worse than we thought to have someone from North Bronx come to Southeast Queens to drop off their trash, and say that that's efficient in any way, shape, or form. Do any other council members have questions for the panel. Council Member Levin.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I want to ask this panel to talk a little bit about overall capacity and speak to me about what would happen to overall capacity after MTSs are online, after 59th Street, West 59th Street is online. And after the reductions pursuant to 495 have come online. What would be the overall picture citywide for capacity. Because I think that may address some of the concerns raised by the Department of Sanitation.

transfer station—transfer station data that we've gotten from the Department of Sanitation going back to 2005. And, we have run calculations based on that data where we would be left capacity wise after 495's reductions. And then, where we would be as the MTSs come online. Which, as you mentioned earlier, the

2	reductions are tied to. What we found in the
3	putrescible system is that with the 12,000 some tons
4	of capacity that the MTSs are going to bring into the
5	system, that even after 495 reduction capacity is
6	well above any foreseeable need. In terms of
7	construction and demolition we ranwe looked at
8	quarterly data. We again calculated 495 reductions,
9	and what that would leave in the system. Our
10	calculations showed 495 would take about 1,100 tons
11	of C&D throughput out of the four overburdened
12	community districts. But we have a system that
13	currently has 4,000 tons of C&D outside of those
14	districts that's not used on a typical day. And also
15	when West 59th Street begins accepting C&D we'll get-
16	we'll have even additional capacity. But without
17	the West 59th Street MTS, our data shows that there
18	hasn't been a single quarter since 2005 when C&D
19	generation would go above that threshold, and 495
20	puts a quarter cap in. So you can go over in a give
21	day within a quarter, but you have to maintain that
22	quarterly average. Our analysis of DSNY data shows
23	that going back all the way to 2005 including the
24	construction boom that preceded the economic collapse

capacity post-495 reductions.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you.

that we would still be-- We would still have

what about jobs, this job issues that they're--that they were speaking to. Do you-- So I see it that, you know, it doesn't matter the trash goes, 100 tons of trash takes 100 men to work on it. If it goes to Sunset Park or whether it's in Williamsburg, you're stilling to need 100 men to move that trash. So I just wanted to speak to the jobs issue, and if anybody thinks they can answer that.

SEAN CAMPBELL: Well, you know, I'm a

Teamster and we're here to protect jobs. And the

last thing we want to see is people lose jobs. You

know, we represent people everyday. We want jobs,

but what I would like to see, and one thing that you

guys raised earlier the Commissioner or someone has

spoken about possibly having some negotiations. If

that does happen, one of the things I think that

should happen is because too many times negotiations

happen, but the right players are not in the room. I

think that we need to have labor in the room, as well

as the industry as well as you folks. And then, we

can talk about okay, well, how do we do this? And

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now, if a transfer station closes here, what do we do to protect those jobs. We make sure that those folks have priority, and make sure that they go over here. So that they have jobs and, you know, they're either new jobs or more jobs that are added.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So I think that that's a strong argument that we figure out a way like the job retention in those cases. And I just want to say that I'm under the impression, and I've been to several waste transfer stations. The ones I've been to are not the ones that are being represented here. I just want to be very clear. But the folks that I went to are the bottom of the barrel doing the bare minimum to survive. Their trucks, the people coming into the systems are a disaster. guys have face masks that we can buy in the dollar store. They have chemical coming from the sky that is supposed to stop the smell that is falling on they're working. And then the facility itself is just an empty room, a large empty place where trucks--garbage is dumped on one side. And then another truck picks it up and puts it on the 18-wheeler. That's all that happens is that transfer. Even in some cases where I saw a dual truck with two on

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either side not Sanitation, a dual private truck, where I guess they were doing recycling on one side and regular trash. They just opened up and dumped both sides in the same pile, and then that pile got transferred to the 18-wheelers. Those guys are in trouble. I agree. Where most of these people work are probably the places that are doing things right. Where the Commissioner is going to have to look at. Where we talk about labor practices. Where we talk about violations. If you have a lot of violations, it means that you are not taking care of your people and you're not doing the right thing. So I think that this legislation would actually make it so a lot of these businesses start doing the right thing, and start treating their workers fairly. And I'm excited to push this bill, and make sure that we can get to that point. And I just want to-- Council Member Mark Treyger also wants to say a couple of things.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Thank you, Chair and I thank the panel for your passion and your advocacy. And I just want to begin by saying, Mr. Bautista, you mentioned before that the previous Council voted overwhelmingly in favor of the SWAMP.

I'll share with you that I've spoken to many of the

2	council members that voted for the SWAMP, and they
3	had no idea about the information that we learned in
4	my community as the result of a lawsuit. Such as you
5	had some of the worst toxins known to man in the
6	heaviest concentrations in Gravesend Bay near Coney
7	Island Creek. Which has a history of being dumped or
8	as well with oil spills, gas spills that have never
9	been cleaned up still to this day. Apparently, an
10	intern in an office found on a Google search bombs
11	from World War II, USS Bennington capsized in the
12	bay, the same bay where they planned to dredge. So
13	the publicthe council members voted for the bill.
14	They didn't have that on the record when they voted
15	on some of these things. Secondly, not only the
16	public in my communities in Coney Island and
17	Gravesend and Southern and Southwest Brooklyn, which
18	had an incinerator burn garbage without a permit for
19	many years. Which also led to cancer and asthma.
20	May of the same problems we heard about in other
21	communities, which by the way, I'm going to fall in
22	the trap of pitting my community against yours.
23	Because an injustice in my community is an injustice
24	everywhere. And the same I would hope goes for Cone
25	Island as well. An injustice in Coney Island is an

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injustice everywhere. So I just want you to speak to the fact that many people of the public, including members of the Council did not have the full record when they voted for that SWAMP.

EDDIE BAUTISTA: Just to reply. I mean,

you know, this isn't an MTS hearing. So I've done plenty of those, and welcome. We can talk about this in New York or anywhere you want, Councilman. fine with that. I will say that this is not about spreading injustices. This is about--do you want to talk about marine transfer stations, it's about a smarter system. Each barge will remove 48 tractortrailer trucker. These barges will be enclosed. They could be carrying diamonds because they will be enclosed. Nobody knows that because they will be enclosed, they happen to be carrying garbage. can't imagine how any New Yorker would oppose a system that removes 6.5 million vehicle miles traveled from the region. So it's not just our communities. And by the way, we will have marine transfer stations and rail transfer stations in our communities. So we're not talking about shifting the burden. We're talking about an equity and a decentralized smarter system. And we're completely

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with you on recycling and waste reduction. Nobody has worked harder for that than us. But even the Commissioner said, We recycle to the max on residential. We're still two-thirds of the way. We're not even talking about what we're doing fairly recycling on commercial waste. Which is where the burden is being felt most acutely in our communities. So we welcome a deeper and smarter system Councilman. But I would submit to you that the marine transfer stations are key to that.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I would just add

to that that I see the optimism in this
administration when it comes to reducing our carbon
footprint. The Mayor and actually my colleague right
next to me has an outstanding bill that he has
advanced in the council about reducing emissions. I
don't see that same ambitions—that same ambition and
that same optimism when it comes to waste reduction.
I disagree with the notion that we're somehow capped
at how much waste we can produce. I hear in other
there's a Vision Zero when it comes to zero related
transportation deaths. I think we should set up a
new goal of reducing waste to the point of Vision
Zero in that as well. Other cities have found

capacity. They have found a way. New York is a leader. We don't follow. We lead.

EDDIE BAUTISTA: Absolutely. And

Councilman, just so you know there's a coalition

called Transform Don't Trash New York City. We think

you're going to like that plan, and we look forward

to working with you on that. Because we're

completely in agreement. We have to and we will do

better as a city. So thank you for that.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you, Chair.

expected reductions in two years. It's been nine years, and there's zero reductions. So exactly what you're asking for is to show some progress. They haven't been able to do it. The Sanitation

Department hasn't been able to get us because the Solid Waste Management Plan takes a long time. I do want to say a good part of it has to do with losses coming from people like the East 91st Street Transfer Station on the Upper East Side. But we just haven't seen any results. So my community just stands there waiting to see change. We enact it into law and it still doesn't happen so—

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CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: All right.

Chair, I'll submit to you respectfully that my

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing] But

years of illegal incineration as well. So, my point

to you--my point to you is that I think that we're

community is still dealing with the aftermath of

falling into the trap of pitting communities against

communities. And whether it's Yorkville or Bushwick

or Coney Island. We're in this together, and we all

have responsibility to reducing the amount of waste

that we have to move to a 21st Century plan, and not

use 19th Century technology, and I'll close that

there. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Hey, listen, I would love to be the Mayor and invest millions of dollars into building an updated waste management system, but we're not there to be perfectly honest. To overhaul what we're trying to do would be my overall goal. I would--I would jump in on it with

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing]

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: --amount of money

that we have to put in.

convenience stores. May of our members are small

the sixth year of the weakest recovery on record.

businesses struggling to survive as we muddle through

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a result, weak consumer spending has become the new normal. On top of that, new laws and regulatory changes no matter how well intended have imposed significant costs on businesses as they comply with the Affordable Care Act, the City's Paid Sick Law, the 2013 Statement of a wage increase with another increase likely, and state as well as federal tax increases. The chilling effects of these and other changes will raise the cost of doing business in the city, and ultimately reduce business investment and, therefore, job growth.

Given this economic and policy context this measure would further hurt our members especially our small business members who are struggling to survive in a very low margin business being squeezed by non-traditional competitive channels such as warehouse clubs, dollar stores, and internet sellers. Twenty-six of the city's 38 waste transfer stations are located in the four designated community districts specified in the legislation. The bill's mandates would result in these 26 transfer stations having their permitted capacity and throughput significantly reduced. These reductions would be allocated by the commissioner based on the

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nine principles specified in the bill. Which are generally intended to distinguish between good and bad actors rather than focusing in on costs and efficiency. We believe the unintended consequences of these allocations will be distortions and efficiencies in the marketplace that will raise hauling and tipping fees. These hard costs would pass through to our members. This inflation will be accommodated by rule amendments adopted by BIC that increase the rate caps with the collection, removal, disposal or recycling of trade waste by 15%.

In addition, these rule changes require that a rate setting hearing be held every two years beginning 2015. Dislocations caused by the proposed local law could thus result in further rate cap increases. We need to keep in mind that sending waste outside the four designated community districts does not change the waste or the intended logistics of its offensive aspects. So the answer is not to knowingly increase the burden outside of the four designated community districts. The answer revolves around more recycling. Our members recycle significant amounts of plastic, paper, cardboard and food waste including meat scraps, fat and bones. FIA

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members also donate substantial amounts of food to non-profits thus keeping the food out of the waste stream. Accelerating these efforts on a collaborative basis will solve the problem in the fairest way by avoiding the transfer of the offensive aspects of processing waste to other city neighborhoods. Accordingly, the FIA on behalf of its members oppose the adoption of this bill. Thank you

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you, sir.

12 | Thank you. We're going from right to left now so--

for your time and attention to FIA's concerns.

DAVID HILLCOAT: Good afternoon, Chairman Reynoso, members of the committee and distinguished guests. My name is David Hillcoat, President of Cooper Tank and Welding Corp. We operate as Cooper Tank Recycling and Cooper Recycling. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today, and I request that my written testimony be incorporated into the record. Cooper Tank Recycling is a family owned business that operates in Brooklyn since 1946. It is woman owned and MWBE certified. We operate a C&D transfer station and supply Brooklyn to the waste industry. We recycle 70% or greater of the material that we

receive to a beneficial end-users. We employ 80

people, 90% minority and 90% local residents. We're
located in an M3 area in accordance with the NYC
Zoning Laws and with DSNY Siting Regulations. We
meet the applicable Clean Air Act Requirements, and
use current available emission technology. Cooper
Recycling has just purchased a five-acre site on
Varick Avenue with a 95,000 square building, which
has access to rail and barge. We have transferred
existing DEC and NYC DOS permits, and we plan to
build a state-of-the art \$13 million plus C&D
recycling line indoors, and we are due to start
construction in 2015. The objectives of this
investment are to be located further into an M3 zone
away from housing and community, and create a fully
enclosed climate controlled working environment to
reduce noise and dust. Keep trucks on the site to
lessen street traffic, and increase safety. To
create 40 extra jobs. Ninety percent of them will be
local and minority. To recycle up to 90% of the
incoming material to beneficial end-users and reduce
long haul truck trips. And we will relocate our
existing transfer station from Fifth Avenue.

But Intro 495 is a big problem. It penalizes the largest, most efficient operators. If

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION

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businesses?

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION 1 AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 137 2 DAVID HILLCOAT: No, the Commissioner has 3 not called anybody to my notice. 4 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: All right, so 87% would be something that's really dramatic, and 5 something that is not true because you haven't been 6 7 told by the person who has the authority to cut your reductions, and 87% is significant. 8 DAVID HILLCOAT: 87% is significant for 9 us to put an investment on hold like it would be for 10 11 anybody. 12 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: What is your 13 methodology at arriving at 87%? 14 DAVID HILLCOAT: You take the value of 15 the bill that says that if you did not use a permit 16 in the three years preceding it effectively comes to 17 zero. And then to take the 18% reduction off the 18 actual usage in the current permit that we hold at a different site. So we have--19 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing] 20 You're not using it. So it's a permit that you 21 2.2 weren't using, is that right?

DAVID HILLCOAT: It's a permit we

acquired that was not being used by the predecessor.

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CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Right. So I think

3	we had a conversation. By the way, I just want to
4	say I met with Cooper Tank I knew of a lot of these
5	waste transfer stations because I want to keep as
6	much of the dialogue going as we possibly can. In
7	the legislation it states that we're going to take
8	your annual throughput and put it at 100%, a 125%.
9	If your throughput is zero because you just invested
10	in a new site, you go from zero to zero because 125%
11	of zero is zero. So it's something that we are
12	looking into. We're looking at your previous
13	capacity, by the way, and seeing if we can merge then
14	together and figure something out so that you get
15	credited for the work that you've done in the past.
16	But also now given the fact that you did buy a larger
17	facility, and that you did make investments, which
18	are all things that are valid. And we are trying to
19	make sure that we showcase in cases like Cooper Tank
20	that you are the good guys. You are the better
21	players. I don't know if there are any good guys,
22	but you are the better players. And we want to make
23	sure that we listen to you and we work on it. So we
24	actually are We had conversations already, and
25	we're going to continue the conversation to make sure

that we can address your issue because other folks

might go through it as well.

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DAVID HILLCOAT: We appreciate the committee's concerns, and obviously, we're here today

to make comments on the bill as it's presented.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Absolutely.

RON BERGAMINI: Good to go? Good

Absolutely. Thank you. I appreciate your testimony. Next.

afternoon, Chairman Reynoso and others. Thank you for the opportunity to speak here today. My name is Ron Bergamini. I'm the CEO of the Action Environmental Group. We're the largest private hauler in New York City. Our subsidiaries include transfer stations and recycling facilities. I would like to make three main points, if I may. First, the legislation not only affects our company and companies like us, but it impacts the business community and small businesses being charged more prices, and the investment shill when looking for investment money and capital. Second, at a time when New York City is attempting to expand recycling levels and reduce fluid emissions, this legislation advances neither. Third, the legislation does not

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reduce the waste stream, but merely shifts the distribution from one neighborhood to another. facility like some others mentioned here today we're in an M3 zone 60 seconds from a major street [sic]in Triborough. And I don't see any traffic problems. The legislation will also impact our facility, and I appreciate Chairman Reynoso you mentioning it earlier. We, too, made a \$15-- a \$15 million investment, and what that facility does is actually remove recycling material from the waste stream as opposed to a single stream. It's pulling it out. thought that was the idea. Legislation like this chills that, impacts the investment and it makes it hard for somebody to do the investment going forward I might add. That facility, by the way, now has 110 union members. And I'm proud to say many of them are in the room here today. They're good paying jobs.

Additionally, the point about
emergencies, when Sandy hit, we hit our capacity for
30 straight days. The City called, the DSNY called,
and we responded. Thirty straight days we hit that.
After this legislation happens we won't have the
manpower potentially. As Commissioner Garcia said,
we really don't know what this will mean. We won't

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RON BERGAMINI: [interposing]

legislation does that. You have to be careful about

have the manpower nor will we have the equipment. So in closing [bell] you're not going to find people to invest in composting, you're going to chill the investment community. I assure you of that. We're private equity owned. We see these people. I agree with the Commissioner. We need to work together, not at odds. We're prepared to do that. We're prepared to be at the table. Commissioner Garcia has called me, and was gracious enough to talk about these things, and we want to talk about them further. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Thank you. I just want to say. You guys are the ones that are going to do the right thing. You guys are the ones that are going to come to the table and discuss the reductions. You know who is not going to come? can't wait 'til these laborers come in here and we start speaking. I'm going to ask them where they work, each one of them. And they're going to talk about we work in Action. We work in Cooper. We work in Waste Management. We work in all the good players. That's not who we're trying to go after.

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right in the bill.

If people like us should be exempted, exempt is

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Well, we're

working -- we have to be thoughtful. I think that the rail is absolutely something that we want to look at. If you have a rail that you get exempted, that will support Cooper Tank. So we're looking at things to improve on the bill. But ultimately, truck reduction is the most important thing. Now, I just want to say with small businesses, so this private carting there's a rate cap. So there are two different points here that I want to be very clear on. Without the rate cap that was legislated, the private waste industry would have kept gouging the work--or over--RON BERGAMINI: The free market would do that.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: The free market would be overcharging you for what you're doing. The rate cap is what keeps that from happening. So I just want to make sure that you understand that. we had to implement the rate cap because of the transgressions that we were getting from businesses because they were getting ripped off by the private carting industry in the past. Now, the rate cap

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hurts in two ways because that means also that it's hard for a business to charge more eventually so they can pay more for their workers, and to make investments. So, it's like a double-sided sword here. But I just want to make sure that you understand that before this legislation is being talked about we needed to put a rate cap because there was overcharging happening system wide. I just want to be mindful, and BIC recommended that, and BIC was there specifically because there was some shady stuff going on. So I just want to make sure that you guys have conflicting interests, but I understand what—I understand what you're both saying. Now, my home boy Biderman, you're next.

DAVID BIDERMAN: Chairman Reynoso,
members of the committee. My name is David Biderman.

I'm with National Waste Recycling Association. Our
association employs more than a thousand workers in
New York City. We represent the great fabric and
diversity of the city, and you can see that from the
industry and the employee representatives who are
here today. I need to depart from my testimony, Mr.
Chairman. The rate cap was created well before you
and I were born. So it has nothing to do with the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION 1 AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 144 2 Trade Waste Commission cleaning up the city. been in existence for 60 years. It has nothing to do 3 4 with what you were mentioning. 5 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yep, it does have 6 to do with what I'm trying to say is that a rate cap 7 is necessary so there won't be any--people won't be 8 getting overcharged. DAVID BIDERMAN: The rate cap is not 9 10 necessary for people to get overcharged. There are more than 200 licensed carters that compete heavily, 11 12 and that is what keeps people from being overcharged. 13 But I hope that my time will be extended since we--14 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Absolutely. Don't 15 worry, man. I'm going to give you a lot of love 16 because I think it's important to hear from you. 17 there--is there a significant amount of carters that 18 are working significantly under the cap. DAVID BIDERMAN: 19 Yes. 20 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yes? DAVID BIDERMAN: Yes. 21 2.2 CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Name one industry 23 and tell me what the rate cap is, and how far low

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they're doing it.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO:

But you guys are.

RON BERGAMINI: We don't. We want to offer quality, efficient service. We've never wanted to be the cheapest. We're not looking to be Wal-Mart here.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Okay, Action, you make things difficult, because you are one of the good guys.

DAVID BIDERMAN: And while Action--

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: [interposing] We like you. We're not going after you, but I just want to say Biderman doesn't represent—you are Biderman's pride and joy. Let me tell you, you are. Because his circle of friends—his circle of friends don't look like the table that we're seeing in front of us. But go ahead Biderman. I want you to finish your testimony. I want you to finish your testimony. Go ahead.

DAVID BIDERMAN: Mr. Chairman, I enjoy this immensely. The Citizens—— As you probably know, the Citizens Budget Commission last year issued several reports. One of those reports stated what the average wages were for drivers in the solid waste industry, and we're getting this—— This is a discretion away from the transfer station issue.

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That number was in excess of \$60,000 a year. Ron is a great guy, but there are lots of other great guys

4 in this industry who pay very good wages to very hard

5 working men and women who do a very tough job that

6 you and I couldn't do. And candidly if we're going

7 to talk about data, and use facts then let's be

8 factual. Okay? Excellent.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I have no problem with that. I just want to say an 18% reduction in our communities and our districts gets to a level of throughput that's very small. So when we talk about this job displacement and this mask that you're concerned about there's other waste transfer stations that are going to get the opportunity to expand and increase employment. So I just want to be very clear that the way that the argument is being moved is that, Oh, he's going to close down waste transfer stations. That's why some transfer stations are actually going to increase in capacity, and are going to be allowed to actually hire more workers. And so hopefully those are good players. I just want to be very clear that this is not a an across the board cut.

DAVID BIDERMAN:

ages Wal Mart descrit add an employee Se

Every time a small

bodega closes, Wal-Mart doesn't add an employee. So don't think that there's a one-to-one relationship there. But getting back to my testimony-- Actually, another digression from my testimony, somebody stated--somebody stated that that the industry is waiting to the last minute to make investments in new trucks.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I said that.

DAVID BIDERMAN: An investment in new trucks. That is unfortunately not correct. Many carters are making those investments, right now buying new trucks, retrofitting their existing trucks. So the fact that people talk about the fleets being 12 or 13 years old while that might technically be true, they're using emissions technology that is much newer than that. So you need to look at the whole picture to be able to accurately depict what's going on in our industry.

CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Well, Action

Carting is one of the good players. What is the average age of your trucks? And these are the good guys. Forget about the time, guys. These guys are all right. You guys are okay.

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 149
2	RON BERGAMINI: We've done some
3	acquisitions that have thrown our numbers off, but
4	probably about eight years is the average.
5	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So eight years.
6	The good guys.
7	RON BERGAMINI: We would like to be
8	better, frankly.
9	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: All right, these
10	are the good guys. These are the top of thethis is
11	the icing on the cake guys.
12	RON BERGAMINI: We're two-thirds
13	compliant with the 2020.
14	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Two-thirds
15	compliant.
16	RON BERGAMINI: We're two-thirdswe're
17	100% compliant because the law is not in effect so
18	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: So my point it
19	isn't but that's not true. That is not true. My
20	the intent to put this law through doesn't preclude
21	you from updating your trucks the way they need to
22	be.
23	RON BERGAMINI: You know what does?
24	Money.

[applauses/cheers]

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 150
2	RON BERGAMINI: Money prevents us from
3	doing it.
4	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Yeah, youyou
5	updated two-thirds. When did you update your last
6	two-thirds. This legislation has been floating
7	through the Council for five years, and in that time
8	
9	RON BERGAMINI: [interposing] We have a
10	hundred trucks.
11	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO:you haven't
12	updated any trucks?
13	RON BERGAMINI: That's a hundred trucks.
14	That's \$27 million. I don't have that.
15	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: All right.
16	RON BERGAMINI: So we've been doing it
17	every year incrementally. That's why some other
18	companies are doing that.
19	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: That's what I'm
20	saying you're the good guys. You have more money
21	than half of these people.
22	RON BERGAMINI: Yeah, yeah.
23	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: You are trying and
24	you can't get to 100% compliance with your trucks.

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION
	AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 151
2	Can you imagine what the little guys that don't care
3	about the record.
4	RON BERGAMINI: That I worry about, yes.
5	[sic]
6	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I'm just making an
7	example of Biderman saying we've got to be very
8	mindful. The good guy can't even do that 100%. Do
9	you think the little guys are doing it?
10	RON BERGAMINI: We'll be there in 2020.
11	You write that down.
12	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: I believe you and
13	I'm looking forward to it.
14	RON BERGAMINI: Okay.
15	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: But the little guy
16	won't. That's my point. You know the transfer
17	stations that I went to and I visited personally
18	there is no way [bell] they're going to get anywhere
19	near that.
20	RON BERGAMINI: You're right.
21	CHAIRPERSON REYNOSO: Biderman, you can
22	keep going with your testimony.
23	[laughter]
24	DAVID BIDERMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Arbitrary reductions in transfer station capacity are

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not good for workers, businesses, or the city. Waste generated in the city is increasing by four to five percent annually, and I read yesterday that construction permits in the city were up 31% last year. 31% is a big increase. I don't know if that's exactly depicted on this graph behind me. The marine transfer stations as you've heard about are about to come online. That will reduce refuse truck traffic significantly in North Brooklyn and elsewhere. Let's keep in mind that Intro 495 goes well beyond the permit capacity reduction goals established in the In fact the bill is an unlawful attempt to SWAMP. modify the SWAMP without following appropriate state regulatory procedures. It's likely to lead to the closure of several existing C&D and SW transfer stations, which undoubtedly is the point of its advocates. But this means that the handful of transfer stations in the city that are located outside the four districts are going to get much more garbage, much more refuse. Hundreds of trucks will be diverted to these other areas, to these other facilities every day. And all we'll be doing, as Councilman Treyger and others have said, is be spreading the garbage around. And what will the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

environmental impact of diverting hundreds of trucks on a daily basis be? What schools and parks will be passed by these trucks? What environment study, what traffic study has been done? I haven't seen any yet. And in addition, and this has been mentioned before, this bill eliminates much of the capacity that New York City relied on in response to Hurricane Sandy. And I've heard several people say, but once the MTSs come online we'll have a lot of capacity. Marine transfer---

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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 February 18, 2015