CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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September 26, 2016 Start: 1:30 p.m. Recess: 2:09 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm.

16<sup>th</sup> Fl

B E F O R E: JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Rosie Mendez

Ydanis A. Rodriguez Robert E. Cornegy, Jr. Rafael L. Espinal, Jr.

Mark Levine

Helen K. Rosenthal Ritchie J. Torres Barry S. Grodenchik Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

Eric A. Ulrich

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

James Roberts, Deputy Commissioner
Water and Sewer Operations
Department of Environmental Protection

Felice Farber, Director
External Affairs
General Contractors Association of New York

John Beatty, Resident Upper West Side, Manhattan

Rick Mueller, Director Legislative Affairs Department of Environmental Protection, DEP 2 [sound check, pause]

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3 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Good morning. Good afternoon actually. [laughter] My name is 4 5 Council Member Jumaane Williams for Council Committee 6 on Housing and Buildings. I chair the Council Committee on Housing and Buildings. I'm joined by 8 Council Members Ulrich, Rosenthal, Salamanca, Cornegy 9 and Grodenchik. We are her today to discus two 10 bills. The first bill Intro No. 179 sponsored by 11 myself by request of the Manhattan Borough President 12 would require street numbers to be placed on side of 13 a building that contains an entrance, and would also 14 increase the civil penalty for failing to post street 15 numbers. Briefly, Borough Brewer was going to introduce this bill as a council member in 2004 and 16 17 consistently did so throughout her council tenure, 18 and I'm proud to re-introduce it with her. The most 19 important rationale to me and the borough president 20 is facilitating emergency response. No emergency 21 responder should ever have to waste precious seconds or minutes trying to find the exact locations of a 2.2 23 distressed person or persons, and having numbers at 24 each pedestrian entrance would facilitate their 25 responses and potentially save lives. As it stands,

or drilling to a depth greater than 50 feet is proposed. If the drilling or excavation activity is in close proximity to critical infrastructure, a permit must be obtained from DEP in addition to any DOB required permits or approvals. We will also be

conducting a vote on Propose Intro 1277-A, which

evacuation or exit. I'm sorry, whenever excavation

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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 5
2	would make various technical areas to the New York
3	City Energy Conservation Code. I'd like to thank my
4	staff for the work they did to assemble this hearing
5	including Nick Smith, my Deputy Chief of Staff and
6	Legislative Director Jim Wilcox and Megan Chin,
7	Counsel to the Committee; Guillermo Patino, Jose
8	Conde, Policy Analysts for the Committee and Sarah
9	Gastelum the committee's Finance Analyst. I would
10	also like to remind everyone-remind everyone that-who
11	would like to testify today to please fill out a card
12	with the sergeant. With that said- No, we're going t
13	do the vote first right?
14	LEGAL COUNSEL: Yes, we are.
15	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So I'd like to-
16	[laughter] Oh, I'd like to ask the Clerk to please
17	call the roll.
18	CLERK: William Martin, Committee Clerk,
19	rollcall vote Committee on Housing and Buildings.
20	Intro 1277-A. Chair Williams.
21	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I vote aye.
22	CLERK: Cornegy.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: Aye.
24	CLERK: Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Aye.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 6
2	CLERK: Grodenchik.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Aye.
4	CLERK: Salamanca.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Aye.
6	CLERK: Ulrich.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: Yes.
8	CLERK: By a vote of 6 in the affirmative,
9	0 in the negative and no abstentions, the item has
10	been adopted.
11	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: With that, we'll
12	call up Govs from the Administration as a first
13	panel. If I could ask-I'd like to let everyone know
14	that we maybe pausing for votes throughout as members
15	come in. Ah.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Now, maybe we can
17	get started.
18	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Now we have-who
19	has the exciting hearing across the street. Thank
20	you for blessing us with your presence.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: [off mic] So
22	thank you. [laughs] Thank you.
23	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member
24	Mark Levine.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Is that right?

which our tunnel systems were constructed. Very

These wells can at times be driven over a thousand

feet deep. When we were approached about the ARC

is approximately 200 feet below the surface in the

Midtown area would potentially be at risk of damage

related to the proposed new subway tunnels. This was

Tunnel, we quickly saw that City Tunnel. No. 1, which

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a bit of a wake up call as we for the first time in 31-year career needed to be mindful that others may contemplate exploring depths that heretofore had been reserved only for us. The second was a proposal to install geothermal wells for the construction of a new development, which is I call contemplated a depth of approximate 1,200 feet. We realized that at-at that point that we could not responsibly allow parties to be drilling blindly with regard to our tunnels when a mistake could result in a major impact to the water system. The current law requires notification to DEP whenever someone proposes to drill in the city to a depth greater than 100 feet. Since some of our critical water supply infrastructure is at a depth between 50 and 100 feet, DEP needs to change-needs this change in order protect all of the city's water supply tunnels regardless of depth. Again, the bill requires notification to DEP 30 days prior to commencing any drilling or excavation deeper than 50 feet and directs DEP within 10 days of receiving such notification to determine whether the drilling or excavation is in close proximity to the critical infrastructure, and such that a permit is necessary

to drill or excavate. DEP is aware of the concern
that another permit requirement beyond that required
by the Department of Transportation for work in the
public right-of-way as well as the 30-day lead time
is—is contemplated to building projects, but we
believe that any project that would necessitate
drilling or excavation of depths 50 feet or greater
would likely involve planning and design far in
advance of the 30-days prior to the initiation of
such work. It is therefore unlikely that 30-day
notification would delay construction. DEP welcomes
examples of projects that might suffer delay as a
result of the new law (sic) so that this concern can
be openly addressed. And again, I'd like to thank
the chair, and the council members for sponsoring
this legislation. We look forward to working the
Council and stakeholders to pass a bill that protects
the infrastructure that is critical to the life of
the city. And I appreciate the opportunity to
present testimony today, and would be happy to answer
any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for the testimony. I much appreciate it. Do

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you have any specific examples or incidents when a notification would have been helpful?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROBERTS: Well,

Council Member, we actually have been fortunate in

that we haven't had in my career anyway and no-nobody

before me has-has-has known of any place where-where

a tunnel has been hit within the city. We've-we've

had one of our tunnels hit Upstate in-in Westchester.

The-what-what really was the driver here was the fact

that apparently there were-there were efforts that
that were going on that we were blind to, and-and so

our-our concern is really just about having the

ability to sort of put our eyes on it, and understand

that somebody isn't working in an area where they

could potentially not know that there was a problem

below.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You mentioned in the testimony that you don't figure it would delay any—any construction. Do you think there will be any costs associated, additional costs associates?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROBERTS: So—so we—we think that the projects at—at—at level are—are known so that the requirement that you—you might have to go 50 feet deep would be known very, very early on in a

project of—of this type, and that, you know, most of these projects last years. So, so the sooner—while the 30 days is a minimum requirement, you know, the sooner that—that—that the parties would reach out to us and allow us to advise me as to whether there's a concern or there isn't a concern, that could happen years in advance of actually any excavation. As it relates to additional costs, there's a—there's an—and administrative fee that for—for actually executing the permit, which fairly de minimis with—with regard to it, but outside of that we don't really see that it should a provide a burden to—to the parties doing the work.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you and I think we have some questions from Council Member Grodenchik.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you,
Mr. Chair. Just a quick question. We have those
one-call. You know, before you dig, you're supposed
to call.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROBERTS: Uh-huh.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: I guess it'sit's digging that through or how does that work?

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COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: okay, thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. No problem. We don't have any additional questions so

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

2 GALE BREWER: Thank you and good 3 afternoon. I am Gale Brewer. I am the Manhattan Borough President. Thank you Chair Williams for many 4 things, but today for the opportunity to testify in support of the bill we introduced together, Intro 179 6 7 of 2014, to amend the Administrative Code in relation 8 to street numbers. For the record, I first introduced this common sense bill in 2004 when I was in the Council, and at each subsequent legislative 10 session it died an administrative death with 11 inaction, and I've been lost ever since. 12 13 appreciate my colleague's partnership on this bill, 14 and scheduling a public hearing for consideration. 15 When I say lost, I mean I get lost trying to find 16 street numbers. As some of you know--you have to 17 have a little humor in this job. As some of you 18 know, New York City's borough presidents are charged 19 with determining a building's street number and for 20 regulating the display of such numbers. The fines 21 for non-compliance are currently so low they are a \$25 fine after 30-day notice period has elapsed with 2.2 2.3 a \$5 fine for each additional day of non-compliance. That's the current law. They are so low that 24 building owners have virtually no reason to adhere to 25

2 the current law. As a result, many of the city's 3 residential buildings, businesses and other buildings choose to leave off their building number for a 4 5 variety of reasons. Some due to lack of awareness. Other-others will perceive aesthetics and perhaps 6 7 even to establish and air of exclusivity. You're supposed to just know that the building is there. 8 2010, then Manhattan Borough President Scott Stringer released a report, which found that nearly 40% of 10 11 buildings studied along certain stretches or 13 busy corridors do not display their addresses. On 8th 12 Avenue between  $42^{nd}$  and  $59^{th}$  Streets, 58.2% of 16513 14 locations surveyed have no displayed addresses. On 15 Greenwich (sic) Street between Murray and Spring 16 Street, 48.7% of 119 locations, no address. A 17 building number may seem like a little, but it makes 18 a huge difference in the quality of life for so many 19 The primary intent behind this bill is people. 20 promoting public safety. First responders, such as NYPD and FDNY and Emergency Medical Services as well 21 as volunteer ambulance organizations such as Hatzola 2.2 2.3 may unnecessarily waste critical time locating buildings whose numbers are not posted or waiting for 24 a person calling in an emergency to locate an exact 25

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building address. And I believe the City Council has just received a letter from the Fire Department today on behalf of their Fire Department to express support for Intro 179. They say that the men and women of FDNY respond on a daily basis, and a key component of responding quickly and accurately to calls is the ability of responding members whether it's a fire or an emergency medical vehicle to arrive on site and be able to determine the proper location of the emergency, and they go on to talk about their support of this bill. And then the coordinators of West Side Espola(sp?), which is a volunteer ambulance service applause (sic) is measured to have building addresses easily and clearly visible. He says that his volunteers understand that any delay can feel like an eternity. These responders encounter a variety of issues in identifying buildings. Some buildings have vanity multiple addresses and complexes like Lincoln Towers and NYCHA developments have multiple entrances that are difficult to identify particularly at night. The proposed law addresses these concerns by expanding-expanding the posting requirement to include any entrance that is primarily used by pedestrians and increasing the initial fine for non-

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compliance to \$250 and to \$50 a day after 30 days until resolution. In addition to emergency personnel, this legislation will help mail carriers, cab drivers, Access-A-Ride and other services workers who help us everyday to do their jobs more quickly and efficiently. It will help other residents and New York visitors in finding the commercial establishments and other buildings they are looking for. The leadership of the Columbus Avenue Business Improvement District, and I think other BIDs, thinks that the lack-thinks that the lack of visible shop numbers is a real detriment to patrons, and the visitors and to delivery people. This BID purchased inexpensive, legible adhesive stickers that fit within the character of the BID that's an historic district. Then they distributed the street numbers to the shops that do not currently comply with the So finally, I would like to briefly address the enforcement powers behind the current and proposed expanded law because it's complicated. Due to its placement within the Borough President's Section of the Administrative Code, I and my colleagues as borough presidents are responsible for enforcing the law. Yet, we don't necessarily have the staff that

what I said about you.

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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- 2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. [laughs]
  3 This is the type of thing that is so simple to solve
  4 that I think will make everyone's life so much
  5 easier. So it's a no-brainer to me. So thank you so
  6 much.
- 7 GALE BREWER: Thank you very much.
- 8 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Oh, hold on.
- 9 Sorry. Before we go to questions, I need to have one 10 of my colleagues vote.
- 11 CLERK: Introduction 1277-A. Council
  12 Member Rodriguez.
- 13 COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Aye.
- 14 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member
  15 Grodenchik.
  - COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you,

    Chair. I just want to thank the Manhattan Borough

    President who is a long-time friend. When I left the

    Cuomo Administration where we both worked a long time

    ago, I went to work at the borough president's

    office. I have never heard of the encumbrance—the

    encumbrances and encroachments at least in the Queens

    Borough President's Office, but it is a very

    important function of the—all the borough president's

offices to issue house numbers, and every building

comments, pause]

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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everyone three minutes for testimony. Can you both please raise your right hand? Thank you. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee, and to respond honestly to council member questions?

FELICE FARBER: Yes.

JOHN BEATTY: [off mic] Yes, I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You each have three minutes. You can begin in order of your preference.

Williams and members of the Housing and Buildings

Committee. I'm Felice Farber, Director of External

Affairs for the General Contractors Association of

New York. We appreciate the opportunity to comment

on Intro 1120. GCA represents the city's unionized

heavy civil and public works contractors who have

built the very foundations of New York City for more

than 100 years. Our members construct and

rehabilitate New York's roads, bridges, parks,

schools, transit systems, building foundations and

water infrastructure including the water tunnels. The

2 GCA supports efforts to protect New York City's 3 essential infrastructure. However, we believe the 4 bill as written is vague and leaves many critical items undefined. Before action is taken on this bill, we urge the Council and the Administration to 6 7 work with the GCA and other stakeholders to clarify 8 this bill The City's Building Code currently requires DEP to be notified when excavating and drilling to a depth greater than 100 feet. 10 The DEP 11 determines that the drilling or excavating is within 500 feet of the center line of the water tunnel, and 12 13 that an approval and permit must be obtained from 14 While it is rare for drilling or excavating to DEP. 15 exceed 100 feet, it is not uncommon for a building 16 foundation in New York City to require excavating or 17 drilling to a depth of 50 feet or more. New York 18 City's water tunnels are located at a depth about the 19 order of 500 feet. Changing the depth form 100 to 50 20 feet would require notification to DEP for many of the foundations for the larger buildings in New York 21 City, and we're concerned it could overwhelm DEP and 2.2 2.3 delay the process for obtaining a building excavation permit. If there are areas in New York City where 24 the water tunnel is shallower than 100 feet, then the 25

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bill should be clarified and limited to require notification to DEP and approval when drilling or excavating to adapt at 50 feet or greater in those specified parts of the city. The bill further adds a new section to the Administrative Code that authorizes DEP by rule to require notification approval on a permit when drilling or excavating to a depth of greater than 50 feet in close proximity to critical infrastructure. The GCA opposes these additions to the Administrative Code as the terms "close proximity" and "critical infrastructure" are undefined and too broad in their reach. By leaving terms that are so vague and open-ended to be defined in the rule making process, an agency would have carte blanche to expand the noticed requirements to virtually all infrastructure. The types of infrastructure covered by this legislation, and the distance from drilling or excavating and with DEP approval and a permit is required must be spelled out in the legislation, and not left to the rule making process. Such an expansion of the law must be publicly debated and considered as part of the legislative process so that every owner, developer and contractor knows what the expectations are and

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the city agencies know what to enforce. The current Building Code also required DEP approval and a permit as part of the building excavation permit process. The new section of the Administrative Code requires DEP notification 30 days before digging or excavating. The newly added notification period takes place too late in the construction process. Finding out that the water tunnel runs through or nearby a project site is not similar to the call before you dig mark-out of utility infrastructure. This information must be as—ascertained as early in the plan review process as possible, and should remain part of the DOB ex-excavation permit approval The location of the water tunnel through or near a job site could necessitate alterations to the foundation design, including type of piles used, pile length, location to be drilled, and drilling methods. Supportive excavation procedures could be impacted as well. A water tunnel is not equivalent to the type of utility infrastructure marked out in a call before you dig process. Its location cannot be moved. Accordingly, the time period for notification to DEP should be deleted. The notification and approval or permit process should be included in the DOB

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 27
2	excavation Permit approval process so that there's
3	sufficient opportunity to design an alternative
4	foundation plan for excavation method. Thank you for
5	the opportunity to comment today. We look forward to
6	working with the Council and the Administration on
7	the bill that protects New York City's
8	infrastructure, infrastructure that was built by GCA
9	members.
10	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. Mris
11	it Batey or Beatty?
12	JOHN BEATTY: Beatty, John Beatty.
13	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Oh, one second,
14	Mr. Beatty. We have to have a-a colleague vote.
15	CLERK: Introduction 1277-A. Council
16	Member Espinal.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: I vote aye and
18	thank you, Mr. Chair for holding the roll open. I
19	actually—I am chair of another committee hearing now.
20	So I have to run.
21	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: No, problem.
22	Thank you. I hope the committee is watching how busy
23	we are today actually. Thank you, Ms. Farber. I do

have a couple of questions if you could hang on, and

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes. I had some

questions about your comments on 1120. So I think

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you were trying to imply in your comments that DEP does not have infrastructure before 50-50 feet? Is that what you were trying to imply?

FELICE FARBER: I think in many parts of the city, if not most-most parts of the city, the water tunnel is not that shallow. And so, the-I think it's something that should be clarified and worked out where there's a need to actually reduce the depth from 50-from 100 feet to 50 feet. We're concerned that many of the larger buildings in the city will have excavation or piles that go deeper than 50 feet. And if it requires notifying and getting DEP's approval every time we need to do this, that-that there's an infrastructure in place in which DEP can be responding and recognize that it's more than just a handful of situations every year. want to make sure that there really is the need for it, and that we've identified where-where you need to be notifying and below 50 feet. I think it's mainly in the Bronx, and so we should clarify where-where that is-where that is an issue.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Well, you testified that New York City's water tunnels are located at a depth of—or about 500 feet.

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2 FELICE FARBER: Correct. Most of them.

3 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So in your line of

4 arguing, the current 100 feet is not good either?

FELICE FARBER: At 100—we—we don't ever want to hit the city's water tunnel. At 100 feet, none of our members are aware of ever having to contact DEP to notify them or the situation of having it be a problem.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yeah, I'm just—I'm trying to understand the logic of your argument, and so if you're--

FELICE FARBER: [interposing] Part-part-CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: --saying that 50

feet is too shallow, I'm trying to figure out why 100

feet isn't if you're testifying that their-their

tunnels start at 500.

FELICE FARBER: I—I think the—there are a couple of issues. One is that the terms in the bill are unclear. Close proximity and critical infrastructure is—is not defined. So if we're only talking about the water tunnel, then we should say it clearly in the bill that we're talking about the water tunnel. But in addition, we're—we're just concerned about the point at which you end up having

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to notify DEP and make sure that they are able to
respond. So for example, most of the larger
buildings will have piles or foundations that are
deeper than 50 feet. So right now as part of the
process to get your building excavation permit, there

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] So most of the piles start at 50 feet?

needs to be sign-off at a certain depth.

FELICE FARBER: It—for—for the larger buildings in the city, it's not uncommon for the excavation or the drilling to be greater than 50 feet.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But less than 100?

FELICE FARBER: But less than 100. It—

so, the issue has to do when you get a DOB excavation

permit, you have to notify DEP if you're going

greater than a certain feet, and New York City

Transit if you're going greater than a certain feet.

So this would just incorporate a much larger group

of—of properties involved, and making sure that DEP

actually has a process to respond or has some time

period to respond so this doesn't further hold up

the—the process to get the building permit. In

addition, we just question whether there's really a

borough it's 100 feet.

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need to go down to—to change it from 100 feet to 50 feet throughout the city. But if there's specific areas of the city such as the Bronx where the water tunnel comes in through—from Croton, whether that's shallower, and so maybe it makes sense to say in the Bronx it should be 50 feet, but in every other

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So you don't want to shift the work of—to DEP to—to give a zone of where it's 50 and 100 as opposed to a blanket?

FELICE FARBER: If possible, yes. So I think these are issues that can be worked out with the Council and the Administration to make sure that the bill is as clear as possible, and is defined in a way that makes the most sense.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, D-A-P, DEP testified that in some cases they have infrastructure that's within 50 vertical feet, and you're saying that's just only in certain places?

belief that it is, but I think the most important element here is that we define in the legislation what is meant by close proximity and to critical infrastructure, and that we make sure that the

fill out a card or something? Oh, thank you.

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2 [background comments] Just for the record, sir, your 3 name and--

RICK MUELLER: My name is Mueller and I'm the Director of Legislative Affairs at DEP.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [pause] Would you please raise your right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee, and to respond honestly to council member questions?

RICK MUELLER: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So you heard the testimony that was given. I just wanted to get some clarification on what critical infrastructure means, and is it more than just water tunnels? Is it other infrastructure, and how prevalent is 50 feet or how prevalent is it at 50 feet throughout the city?

RICK MUELLER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

What--we want to protect the water tunnels, and they are most of the time very, very deep, 500 feet or deeper, and there-but there are sections of water tunnels that are shallower than 100 feet, but deeper than 50 feet, and so that's-that's why we're seeking this change. We want to correct-protect all of the water tunnels.

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So for clarity, 3 infrastructure in the testimony that given by the Deputy Commissioner means water tunnel? 4 RICK MUELLER: Yes. CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, you know 6 7 exactly where they are. Is there a way you can make the bill so that it covers that area without covering 8 the places where the tunnels are 500 feet?

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RICK MUELLER: I think what's motivating us is-is security concerns. We're not or we don't want to advertise the location of the water tunnels, and so it is more efficient and protective to specific deeper than 50 feet throughout the city.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I see. Do you know—is it more prevalent in other boroughs where it's just not 50 feet?

RICK MUELLER: That's correct, and—and we're actually looking to protect the new Croton Aqueduct, which is or which runs form Yonkers down into the Bronx.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So their security concern actually makes sense? So thank you for that explanation, but I was just wondering if there's boroughs-could we eliminate certain boroughs if we

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS elect to. Is there-is there some boroughs that we could say the law doesn't apply here because they just don't have any? RICK MUELLER: I think we'd be open to discussing that. CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Alright, thank you very much. RICK MUELLER: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: For the record, we have testimony from FDNY on Local Law 179. Seeing no one has signed up, and there's no other questions I just want to thank everybody for coming out, and this hearing is now closed. [gavel] 

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



Date October 8, 2016