CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

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October 20, 2016 Start: 1:16 p.m. Recess: 2:47 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm.

14th Fl

B E F O R E: MARK LEVINE

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Darlene Mealy

Fernando Cabrera James G. Van Bramer

Andrew Cohen Alan N. Maisel Mark Treyger

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

Jennifer Greenfeld, Assistant Commissioner Forestry, Horticulture and Natural Resources New York City Department of Parks and Recreation

Liam Kavanagh, First Deputy Commissioner New York City Department of Parks and Recreation

Matt Drury, Director Government Relations New York City Department of Parks and Recreation

Aaron Bouska New York Botanical Gardens.

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2 [sound check, pause] [gavel] [background 3 comments]

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Good afternoon, everybody and welcome to the City Council's Committee on Parks and Recreation. I'm Mark Levine, the Chair, and I want to welcome our colleagues, Parks Committee Member Alan Maisel from Brooklyn. We're joined by the sponsor, and we'll be voting on legislation today, Jimmy Vacca from the Bronx, Parks member Andy Cohen also from the Bronx, and the Bronx is well represented today by Council Member Fernando Cabrera at the far end of the table. We're awaiting two more sponsors who will be joining us shortly, but we're going to get underway now. We're going to be hearing testimony on three bills all of which aim to improve the public's understanding of the Parks Department's tree maintenance practices. Trees enrich our bustling streets and open spaces making New York City healthier, more beautiful and more environmentally resilient. Our urban forests totals over five million trees, 168 species with over 600,000 trees lining our streets, and providing shade in playgrounds, back yards, and community gardens. Trees provide numerous environmental benefit improving

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water quality, fighting noise pollution, providing habitats for wildlife, and reducing the presence of air pollution-pollutants. For trees to survive in the harsh environment, they require significant care. Trees need to be pruned on a regular basis, ideally no less than once each seven years. In some cases, emergency pruning must be done if branches hang dangerously over homes, obstruct visibility on the street or impede traffic. Severe storms often damage trees requiring urgent removal of broken limbs that may damage power lines or block sidewalks. At times, disease or damage necessitates that a tree be cut down subsequently requiring stump removal. Calls regarding various tree-related issues consistently rank among the most commonly filed 311 complaints. New Yorkers care deeply about the maintenance of their trees, but it is currently difficult for the public to get information about tree planting, maintenance and removal whether it's tracking requests for such activities or accessing information about previously completed or planned tree work. pleased today that we are considering Intro No. 1112, sponsored by Minority Leader-Minority Leader Steve Matteo, who just joined us. This bill would require

removal work at least three days prior to the date of

I look forward to a robust discussion

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the operation.

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of these three bills and the broader topic of tree maintenance. I want to acknowledge we've been joined by another member of the Parks Committee, Council Member Darlene Mealy from Brooklyn, and I'm now going to— [background comments, pause] Yep, and going now—going to turn it over to the sponsor of our first piece of legislation, which is Council Member Vacca.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Thank you very much, and I want to thank Council Member Levine for holding this hearing, and for including my bill in the package of bills that the committee is going to be considering today, we in this hearing. I'm the prime sponsor of Intro 349-2016. That would involve notifying council members and community boards of any city agency of a construction project that would require the removal of trees. A city as old as New York City requires maintenance of its -- of its infrastructure, and at times physical additions to improvements to its built environment in order to keep this city moving. City agencies such-such as DOT, DDC, Economic Development, Environmental Protection and the Department of Parks all work in tandem to maintain the city's infrastructure and create innovative plans to address traffic

congestion, environmental concerns and population Additionally, the Parks Department is tasked with nurture-nurturing our city's vast urban forests, which provides numerous health benefits as well as aesthetic beauty. The issue arises when capital projects in the city of New York sponsored by any city agency sometimes require the removal of trees to make way for these necessary infrastructure improvements. Often times, communities are not uniformly informed that the tree-trees in the way of the capital project will be affected by an agency led reconstruction project. So my legislation would require agencies to notify community boards and council members' district offices through electronic and regular postal mail about the removal of trees, the location of the removal, the number of trees affected, and the date in which the removal will Providing more notice to the community will limit confusion, educate constituents concerns about the community's environment and create a cooperative and transparent atmosphere for city agencies to efficiently complete their project. So I want to thank this committee for considering this, as well as

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Councilman Matteo's and Councilman Salamanca's bills,
which also which I—I support. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: It appears that

Council Members who are former community board

district managers in the Bronx have a passion for

street trees as a community notification. So I am

pleased to pass it off to our newest colleague

Council Member Salamanca.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair, and members of the Parks Committee. I would like to thank you for the opportunity to speak on behalf of Intro 1305, which would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to post notices of the effective date of temporary parking restrictions at least three days before the commencement of such restrictions on any street or roadway for the purpose of tree removal. If you'reif you're a New Yorker who drives, as are you've experienced difficulties finding off-street parking spaces in and around your home or apartment. Additionally, we also may have experienced the unpleasant surprise of a transit or location of your parked car to find that your parked had been towed. While the premium in parking is just one of the

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things we deal with as a resident of the City of New York, and while there will always be instances where towing is justified, parking problems should never be caused due to the inadequate notices given by the City agencies who are doing work that affects parking. Unfortunately, this-this has been the case in the South Bronx as of late, particularly the city of-New York City Department of Parks and Recreation has failed to provide residents of my district with adequate and effective notice of parking restrictions due to curbside tree removal. Simply, this is unacceptable. With a number or City agencies already required to provide 72 hours or three days notice to the community prior to doing any work that would restrict parking, it seems practical to require the Department of Parks and Recreation to do the same. That is exactly what Intro 1305 aims to do. Simply, Intro 1305 does two things. First, as mentioned, this bill will require the Department of Parks and Recreation to post notices of the effective date of temporary parking restrictions at least three days before the commencement of such restrictions on any street or roadway for the purpose of tree removal.

And secondly, the bill would also require the

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department to give at least three days notice of such
restrictions to the local council member and
community board. With this being such a simple
proposal, it is my hope to hear the department in
support of Intro 1305 today. I thank you again

7 Chairman Levine, and the members of the committee for

8 their consideration and support. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Thank you, Council Member Salamanca, and now Minority Leader Matteo, if you'd like to make some opening remarks.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Thank you, Chair Levine. I introduced this bill with the chair because I've heard from many constituents about the delays associated with their tree pruning requests, and how long it takes the Parks to repair sidewalk damage by a city tree. What many of us know to be true anecdotally was given even more substances with the Council's Report highlighted the tremendous backlog particularly in Manhattan and Staten Island, and showed the poor way in which the Department and contractor actions were documented in other boroughs. This Council and those we represent need to be sure that when a request is given to Parks for trees and sidewalks that action is being taken, and that the

2 issue will be resolved in a timely manner. 3 introduction is meant to give constituents that kind 4 of knowledge and to help the Council when it exercises its oversight of parks. The idea behind 5 the bill is simple, transparency will lead to better 6 7 accountability. The public has right to know where 8 and when these repairs are taking place, how the city spends taxpayer dollars and ensures our safety. Getting information on tree or sidewalk repair should 10 11 be as easy as going to the Department of Buildings' website to view information about construction 12 13 permits or violations, or to the Department of 14 Health's website to view restoration inspections or 15 to the Department of Finance's website to view 16 property tax and property value records. Parks to 17 their credit has said they have already begun to 18 implement improvements to these repairs-to these 19 repair programs since that order two years ago. 20 That's good hear, but we need this legislation so we can all see that. This is bill is about our 21 2.2 transparency and accountability, and I look forward 2.3 to hearing Park's testimony on the bill, and looking forward to moving this bill forward. Thank you, 24

Chair Levine.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Thank you, Minority Leader Matteo and now I'm pleased to turn it over to Assistant Commissioner Jennifer Greenfeld from the Parks Department, and if—if—I guess all three of you would just go through the swearing in that I'll ask our committee counsel, Chris Sarts (sic) to read that.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony today before this committee?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: I do.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Alright, Lee.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:

Alright, good morning or afternoon, Chair Levine and members of the Committee on Parks and Recreation. As the Chair said, my name is Jennifer Greenfeld, and I serve as Assistant Commissioner of Forestry,

Horticulture and Natural Resources at the New York

City Department of Parks and Recreation. I am join—I am joined by our First Deputy Commissioner Liam

Kavanagh and our Director of Government Relations,

Matt Drury. Thank you for inviting us today to testify regarding Introduction 349, regarding

notification of tree removal; Introduction 1112,

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regarding online information about tree maintenance work; and LS 8737 pertaining to notice of temporary parking restrictions related to the removal of trees. I'd like to begin by providing some context about New York City Parks. NYC Parks is the steward of approximately 30,000 acres of land, 14% of New York City including more than 5,000 individual properties ranging in size and variety from Coney Island Beach and Central Park to Pelham Bay Park, and Allerton (sic) Park to Community Gardens and Neighborhood Crocket Park. In my position, I oversee a div-a division that doesn't manage a specific geography of the city, but rather nature wherever you might find within Parks' jurisdiction. That means specifically 10,000 acres of forest, salt marshes, rivers, grasslands and other natural areas. Tight sized gardens within the public right-of-way that we call Green Street, many of which are now designed to provide more than just a beautiful from the passing traffic, but also to capture storm water, and the more than 600,000 trees planted along the city streets. We carefully planted these resources to select appropriate species, and manage over \$200 million worth of expense in capital contracts to

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plant and maintain the urban forests. We manage two nurseries, one of which internationally known for its plant conservation work collecting seeds to grow native plants for restoration projects throughout the city. Through the Urban Field Station we partner with the U.S. Forest Service to attract researchers from around the country to study New York City's nature improving the quality and the impact of the We are also working to connect New Yorkers to their city by blazing and mapping nature trails, and leading volunteer stewards to activities throughout the year. The variety and breadth of the work we do with forestry, horticulture and natural resources is a reflection of the many ways that New Yorker interact with and benefit from our city's natural areas, which is why we're so dedicated to their maintenance and protection. Parks connect people through open spaces across urban mosaics, downtown green streets looming with ornamental plans that punctuate green corridors of sidewalk trees lending the shared open space of vibrant and beautifully landscaped neighborhood parks. Many of our parks contain natural treasures that link us to our past, offers us light and beauty as well as protects

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coastlines, and cleans and cools the air. Together, these spaces form an interlacing network of our park systems. Since the legislation being today-discussed today focuses largely on our forestry efforts, I'd like to offer some background and context on the city's urban forests. New York City's street trees, one piece of urban forests, are living, breathing parts of our communities, and they are vital infrastructures that produce an estimated \$121 million annually in economic, environmental and health benefits. Maintaining New York City's urban forests is one of New York City's parks most important responsibilities, and we have dedicated staff in each borough to protect and support the safety and health of our city. Through Citywide, an agency initiative over the past several years, NYC has made the maintenance, health, and growth of our urban forests a majority priority and we have the notable updates to shares with you on the record. Last fall, New York City celebrated the one-the planting of the one millionth tree, the Million Trees NYC initiative two years ahead of scheduled. unprecedented initiative has become a model for other cities around the world helping here to reduce New

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York City's carbons of risk and further our efforts to become a more environmentally responsible and equitable city. NYC is also proud to announce the recent completion of the Trees Count Tree-Tree The census, which occurs every ten years was a success thanks to the hard work of thousands of volunteers who spent countless hours cataloging street trees in all five boroughs. The critical information collected through the census will help us better maintain and care for our existing street trees, and plan for the future of our urban forests. NYC Parks executed the census with the help of innovative new technology, and mapping tools, which will translate to an interactive online Street Tree Map enabling all New Yorkers to personally connect with their neighborhoods street trees like never before. The map will serve as a portal to the urban forests, allowing New Yorkers to go online to view a map of all city street trees. The user can select a specific street tree, click on it, learn basic features about the tree including its species and value to the neighborhood. The map will also have a direct link to our web at 311 Intake-Forestry Intake system to report issues or concerns. Neighbors can

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towards objectives established in the Mayor's One NYC, a Plan for a Strong and Just City, including the goals of improve air quality and protecting our city's tree canopy, currently, an estimated 21% of our city's land area. We will continue to gain greater knowledge about our city's tree canopy through Fiscal Year 2017 Federal CDBG Disaster Recovery Funding to acquire and process an updated data set using LIDAR serving technology, which will assist in generating a new land cover mass for New York City. This data will allow us to identify areas of the city that have lost tree counting (sic) and other vegetative cover in recent years, and help prioritize future green initiatives to equitably distribute ecological benefits throughout the city.

The Administration is prioritizing the care and maintenance of our natural resources including our city trees. The FY16 Budget included \$2.6 million in intercity baselined mayoral funding for additional tree pruning including park perimeter trees and street trees. A \$3 million baseline increase in funding in Fiscal Year 2016 doubled the funding for our trees in sidewalk programs to \$6 million, allowing us to address twice as many sites.

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2 For Fiscal Year '17 the Mayor also provided an

3 | additional \$1 million for tree stump removal allowing

4 to address—us to address approximately 3,000

5 additional sites for a projected total of 9,000 stump

6 removals, nearly half of our current backlog.

7 | Through these completed current and upcoming

8 initiatives, NYC Parks looks forward to protecting

9 and supporting our urban forests for generations to

10 come for the benefit of all New Yorkers.

We appreciate that the Council has taken interest in topics related to city trees, and wanted to offer some feedback on the proposed legislation as currently drafted. With regards to Introduction 349, NYC Parks recognizes the importance of notifying communities of planned tree removal in their neighborhoods. As the stewards of the city's urban forests, NYC Parks always seeks to minimize the impact of our projects on parks' trees. As context, removals are necessary for a variety of reasons.

Tree that have died, trees that present a public space and concerns, and basic species that are removed during forest restoration, and when necessary, trees that are removed with the new parks development. Specific to this last scenario,

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throughout Parks' capital design process-process, we engage community boards and other public stakeholders regarding the details of pending capital projects. The schematic designs that we presented to the community board, elected officials, and the Public Design Commission, include a tree inventory slide to indicate which trees will be impacted by the project, some of which may be in good health, and others which have been approved by Parks foresters for removal based on conditions. This is in advance of any removal. Since this note of vacation already occurs through our standard design process, the legislation as written would be administratively cumbersome. With the enthusiastic-enthusiastic support of the Council, the agency is working hard to streamline its capital process, and to add even more administrative depth would encumber our efforts to deliver park improvements to the public. Also important to note that in many cases, NYC Parks performs tree removals for advanced formal notice would be impossible including emergency tree removals that are necessary to ensure public safety.

Regarding LS-8737, NYC Parks again also understands the importance of providing notice

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regarding parking restrictions in advance of tree removal. As standard policy, NYC Parks generally conducts tree removals--actually almost always conducts tree removals in accordance with alternate size parking practices to minimize destruction and take advantage of established parking patterns. further parking restrictions are needed, our forestry teams already provide 24 to 48 hours notice by posting signage prior to planned street tree removal. A legal mandate of three days notice presents logistical challenges due to the variety of site conditions, inclement weather, staffing levels, and other variables, which could delay or postpone a removal. We believe NYC Parks' existing protocol of parking restriction notifications provides New Yorkers with sufficient notice regarding eminent tree removal. That being said, if specific issues arise in a given district, NYC Parks is always happy to work with Council Members to address any specific concerns.

As for Introduction 1112, as we noted in reference to the aforementioned bill, NYC Parks engages in active advanced communications with community boards and other local stakeholders

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regarding upcoming tree work and we work, and we work hard to engage community concerns and their street In fact, our new Street Tree Map will provide trees. the public with an enormous amount of information about the trees in their neighborhoods. Beyond that, we engage community boards directly about upcoming tree work. For example, we provide a list of planned planting locations to every community board in advance of each planting season in the fall and spring. We do recognize that in today's world we all expect more robust information to be available online about city services, and NYC Parks believes that the forthcoming online Tree Portal could serve as a host for notifications of this nature in the future, but building out the functionality required to accomplish this capitally and in a way that will be useful to both the Council and the public will require a significant investment in staff time and financial resources. Monthly reports as currently proposed in the legislation would present challenging as that frequency would be out of sync with NYC Parks Tree Planting cycles and work planning timelines. are similar to concerns expressed about the previous bill, we would again advise that this advanced

reporting would only be possible for regularly scheduled tree work, as we often need to react to emergency conditions in the interest of public safety. As we hope today's testimony has demonstrated, forestry, horticulture and natural resources is committed to protecting, restoring, expanding, and managing New York City's natural areas, and the Council's support and leadership is vital to our efforts. Though we may have concerns regarding these specific bills, we appreciate the Council's interest and advocacy regarding these topics and look forward to continuing to work with you and your colleagues to make New York City's urban forests even greater for all to enjoy. Thank you for inviting us to testify, and we'd be happy to answer any questions that you have.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Thank you, Assistant Commissioner. I'm just going to ask one or two and then I'll pass it off to our sponsors who can go in a little further. We are so pleased about the increase in funding for stump removal and the fact that you cut your backlog down. So, how would you characterize the current backlog of stump removal?

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: A good
question. I don't have that information available,
but what I can say is that the new Tree Census,
Street Tree Census when we finalize all that data,
we'll have actually a fresh number of stumps. So
we've been working off of the list that is not as up-
to-date as we want to. So this census we can
actually kind of wipe the slate clean in a-in a-in a
sense, and give us a whole new numbers. So, I'll
have that for you when we complete it.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: I—I recall one point it was as much as 25,000.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: That's what the book said, but

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: [interposing] So-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: --the
truth is it's-it's significantly less. As we know
those stumps are being removed even when we're not
removing them.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Right.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: And that's why I hate to use that number, that old number, but we'll have a new number for you within the--

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Okay.

to note that I'm pleased we've been joined by Council

Member Andrew Cohen from Brooklyn. Thank you. Is
there any way that a person who files such a request
for stump removal can know exactly when it's

5 scheduled to be removed currently?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: Probably not at the time that they filed the request. Again, since we're-we're contracting most of the work, and we find it involves two contractors, and that's something that, you know, we'd like speak to the Council and other agencies partners about it. There are notifications. We-we understand its importance. We want to do it. We'd like to do it in a way that coincides with our existing growth cycle, but as Commissioner Greenfeld said there are other council members, and stumps are one of those things that we can. We've-we've matched with-both with the contracting counsel's who will sign them, and there is a point in time where we can notify the Council and the Community Boards of the expected work, and the time frame in which it will occur. On a monthly basis, it just may not work for either us or-or for the agents, you know, to provide the information that-that is an accurate number base.

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in the case of emergency actions such as a tree branch, which is hanging over a playground or something where people could be endangered, what's the general response time between when you're

notified and when you remove that dangerous branch?

peputy commissioner kavanagh: Well, yeah, we just try to get there as quickly as we possibly can, and we operate and we—we—we receive those requests around the clock. You know, there are tons of communications that might happen of overnight just in terms of 311, or when it comes to 911, they—they refer to that as response. (sic) It—it—you know, it varies depending the severity of the case, and the volume because with—with a storm, you know, we can get huge numbers of emergency calls all at once, and that's—that impacts the amount of time it takes for us to get anywhere at any one individual site. But we do prioritize that work, and we try to get to them as quickly as possible.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: But it—I think it does depend on the severity of the case, but it could be more than 30 days in some cases, right? No, not necessarily.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: So, this would be

just put to your product, yes. (sic)

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1	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 31
2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: 1305
3	is the tree removal? Yes.
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic]
5	Oh, sorry. Yes, it's the removal.
6	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Okay.
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic]
8	Yes, 1305.
9	CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Yes. It was—it was
10	introduced after-what was it? I didn't hear your
11	schedule. No problem.
12	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: And
13	could you repeat.
14	CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: [low mic] Well, so
15	this is-this would be Council Member Salamanca's bill
16	I believe
17	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:
18	[interposing] Right.
19	CHAIRPERSON LEVINE:that will ask for
20	three days' notice if there's parking implications.
21	It seems like even in the case of emergency repairs,
22	it's probably going to be more than three days, and
23	if it happens to be less than two days, give us the
24	two days' notice.

2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic] 3 I-I don't think it would be so much of an issue during an emergency situation, because usually in 4 that case some or all of the tree is-is broken 5 impeding the, you know, the sidewalk and the street 6 7 I think the additional impact of that was already. 8 it's minimal compared to most emergency situations, and there may be problems. With the-the broader question of -of a tree and then the process of 10 11 notifying the public, as Jennifer Greenfeld said 12 during her testimony, most of the work is scheduled 13 to come from Ozone Park and this section (sic) and 14 the Bronx is unfortunate. Like in my part of 15 Brooklyn there are lots of parking issues, and so we 16 don't post those jobs at all. We simply schedule the 17 work to coincide with the times when cars are not 18 allowed to park on-on that side of the street. How 19 there isn't a parking section to park in Queens, 20 Southern Brooklyn, and most of Staten Island, you 21 know, we look where there are no open-site parking 2.2 restrictions. (sic) In those cases where we want to 2.3 remove a tree, we do post signs in advance. Unfortunately, because of the dynamics of our 24 25 operation more advanced notice of these causes more

problems downstream. Often as—as, we said in the testimony, if our-if people are asking or for those new conditions, probably we would have to change ourour plan for that day, and we don't get to that tree, you know, the public thinks that we post it unnecessarily. We-we bring the hardship by asking them to move, and the work didn't get done and, you know, it-it doesn't-it doesn't work as well as we would like it to work. Another aspect of it and for more access to parking is that no one wants to, you know, give up a parking space unnecessarily. But where you do post signs, it is a request. It is not a legal requirement, and we don't take action against the car owners if the car is not moved when we show up to remove a tree. It's-it's frustrating for us not to be able to do our work as a requirement, but we don't we don't tow cars. That's in places where we posted the no parking sign. So we'd like to try to understand better what the impacts actually are, and try to find a way to mitigate it to the extent possible. We'd be happy to, you know, work with the Council. Obviously who have experienced problems, reports of our-our tree program information, and see

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2 if we can't help address the concerns that you have 3 addressed before. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Okay, I'm going to pause my own questions and pass it over to Minority Leader Matteo who has questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: [coughs] Thank you, Chair Levine. I'm-I'm glad, you know, when we focused everyone on trips-tree stump removals, Chair Levine were instrumental in making sure that this was a priority. I've been talking tree stump removal for-Commissioner Kavanagh as long we've known each other, and so one, it's great stuff with spending and-and reducing, and it goes to my point for the bill that we want to be able to tell everyone and give people-- It's not even about notice, it's when it comes to parks issues, my office and—and, you all know, because I said it here and the Borough Commissioner noted it, and staff is great. But, when is my-my sidewalk going to be repaired? What's my rating? When is the stump going to be removed? is tree pruning whether it's for my individual tree or a block friend. So I think we agree that this information is number relevant, and two, important for my constituents and all of our constituents to

know. We spent a lot of time going back and forth
trying to get when the tree and sidewalk program, you
know, a sidewalk repair is going to be scheduled. So
the genesis of the bill is to get as much information
out. Just like all the others. I mean, you know, I
compare it a little bit to DOT giving us the milling
(sic). I know that that's much easier, and this is
much more convoluted. So, I understand you have
issues. So I'm going to ask you a few questions on
it. So when you say that you are concerned about the
staff and the resources, is that basically trying to
get everything—all that information that we have or
that you have like the one shot deal to get it all in
first? Is that your main concern or your main
concern is-I know you said monthly could be
problematic, and we're open to discussing maybe it's-
we could come up with a better time frame that works
for the department, my constituents and this Council.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:

21 Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: So I'm just-I need to-so we can work together, I think we need to know what is that? Is that a significant investment

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in resources? And what's your main concern? Getting

it all in there now or the update?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Well, when I was-when I mentioned staff and--and resources, I was specifically referring to adding the functionality in the-in the tree mass that we're going to launching. So I think ideally we would love it if you could use the Street Tree Map, which is going to be highly accurate, click on the tree, and see what work is upcoming for that. I think that's the-that's the perfect-that's the ideal situation, and we want to work with that, and that's something that we feel like it's far into the future. But we have this sort of basic like kind of the-the ground work already started. But what we think-what we likely do, and what we'd like to work with you on without additional resources honestly is what's the appropriate kind of work that we can give advanced notice for. So most all of our contract work, you know, at some point we do give a list to a contractor. And so, that list seems reasonable that we need to share it with folks, and then work with you on the timeframe because as the Commissioner said earlier, we don't-we don't want to send a list out

for us for us to-opportunity for us to-

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six months.

and then readjust because the prices for the contract came in, and it's a little bit different maybe more or we're doing fewer on the list. So there's certain points in time where at least we have confidence we know what we're doing, and that I think is a good way

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: [interposing]

Alright. So, I-I don't think it would be fair for us to expect Parks to be held to a schedule if it was an emergency, and you had to alter that. I-I-so I don't want you to think that we're saying well you said that Monday.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: I get it. You know, milling in my district when—when there is a problem or there's weather conditions and it gets moves, we tell everybody. So I—I don't want to—I don't want you to think that we're trying to hold you to that standard, but I—I do recognize and believe having this information online would be a tremendous help to my constituents. For someone who wants to be responsible, and basically say I will use the tree and sidewalk program if we're going to do it within

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my sidewalk to continue to be damaged. It's raised real high, and obviously it has to be at rating at 70 or above or 72 and above to get fixed, right? So if someone knew that their rating was 60 and it's not going to happen in the near future in years, that would give an opportunity to say well, you know, maybe I'm going to repair it myself. So--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: [interposing] Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: --I-so it's not just putting the information out there. It's also getting the information so my constituents can make that choice to move forward instead of a sidewalk, which has a huge, huge, you know, pitch or dip because of a tree, being that way for years.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: And quite frankly I've seen some of them that are just four years and, you know, so the genesis of this is to my constituents make a decision. So, when you talk about the—the tree, Ms. Greenfeld—

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:

3 [interposing] Uh-huh, yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: --are you talking about you'll have information on a seven-year cycle, or just one tree?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Right. That's one of the things we're going to have very basic information about the tree, what information we've collected and where it is, and then we have the Benefits Calculator, and it gives the opportunity for vol-for volunteers to sort of record what they['re doing or meet up with neighbors to do work together. It was originally thought of as an opportunity for stewards to connect to each other because we had an earlier version that wasn't based on a really-a really accurate map. And so we wanted to expand that, and then now that we have this platform, we realize that we really should be using it for more, gut it's that that's a-that's a barrier. So we won't-we don't imagine in the near future being able to use the map to say okay, where are you in the turning cycle?

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Okay, um--

well--

is, and at the same time see the work that's happened

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on the tree. It's also linked. It's actually was one of the first database that was linked that created a two-way communication link to 311. So when somebody makes a request in 311, and actually automatically we see it in our system. There's no in—you know, there's no passing of data from one system to another. It's automatic and then when we make updates to the system, there are certain fields they get fed back into 311 to call—call or comment customer, comment to customers or comment to caller plus the line in. So we do use that to communicate

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: So you can't just put that online?

directly with that operation database.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: That is what—that is the idea. That is the future. So, what the Tree Map does right now is actually take the location fed from this form system and it's downloaded everyday to—to the free Tree Map when we want to go with, you know, testing it out now. So it is actually taking information with the forms, and that's why I—I knew you were going to ask this question. That's the programming that it would be very difficult to figure out what elements need to go

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2 into the public map, how to make that translation

3 work, how to update it everyday. It is many, many

4 pieces of information. You can imagine 600 over

5 | 600,000 street trees with lots of little information,

6 little pieces of information that we carry on it, and

7 that's the programming that is—is difficult.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: Okay, and Chair right before I give it right back, so listen, I understand your concerns. I do but I—I strongly believe in this bill, and I strongly believe that we can overcome the problems to come to the solution.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER MATTEO: We're all open,
the Chair and I are open to discussing what we can
get online with the—the more info we can get online
the better it can help. Actually it can help—help
our offices plan—learn how many stump removals we
have to get, how much we have to put aside for
funding. You know, when—when the Chair and I were
talking about this, we couldn't get the number. It
was 25,000 and some were saying it was less. So it—
this will help that. It's not just about
transparency, even though it is. It's about getting
it done and accountability and helping us better plan

you did not want the tree, the city of New York

honored your request as the property owner. Now, the Parks Department proceeds to put trees in front of people's private homes, whether they like it or not, and my question is now that we have a million trees, are we going to honor the request of a property owner who may not want a tree in front of their house?

[background comments, pause]

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: [low

mic]

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic] When we embarked on the Million Trees Campaign, we looked across the city to see where optimum trees, and we-we know-we knew at that time there were many places that tress could go, and trees work as a system, and they provide significant benefits on their own, but as a system, as a grouping on the block, it magnifies and amplifies those benefits for the public. It is great infrastructure. As Commission Greenfeld said in her testimony, and for the infrastructure to work in-in many cases we have a critical mass of those trees to provide the storm water retention, to reduce air temperatures, to remove pollutants from the atmosphere. And we made at the time what we thought was the correct decision

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to plant trees wherever we found the spaces that would support trees because not every place can. And, in fact, there were many neighborhoods in the city that were significantly devoid of trees, and without that block along the coast (sic) we would never be able to make a difference in the quality of life in those communities without planting in every location in the city. Our intention, and a growing, and funding remains strong, is to continue that approach. While we have not released the results of the current tree censes, we-we definitely see the communities in the city that don't have the stocking levels for trees that they really need to be-to be--COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: [interposing] Well, I'm-I'm sorry but I disagree with this approach. If you own a one or two-family home in this community, and you say you do not want a tree, that homeowner's request was historically honored. We were given the pretense that we have a million trees to plant. We got to put them somewhere. When these trees were planted in my community and the

homeowners called my office upset, and that they did

not want a tree, I went out myself. I found tree

pits that were empty for years. I found alternate

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2 locations to plant trees where there was no 3 objection, and Parks would not consider any of the 4 alternate locations I gave. I asked that they be planted along service roads of highways where my homeowners can't take the noise and the fumes from 6 trues. Never honored, and I love trees and I love 8 the Parks Department, but I cannot accept that we sit here and say we're planning more and more trees and it's wonderful and it's wonderful, and whether you'd 10 11 like a tree, you're getting if you want it or not. 12 Whether you like to have it in front of your house or 13 not, you're getting it. I don't think that's the way because we have more people in the city who want 14 15 trees than don't, but those who don't who own property if they're senior citizens. So what are the 16 17 reasons they have that they don't want a tree? And 18 I'll give you reasons why people don't want trees.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic]

I—I've heard many of them. [laughs]

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: You've heard many of them. I'll give you reasons, but the reality is those homeowners should have their requests honored, and now that we have a million planted, there's no more pretense. I really think we have to end it

2 here, and I'd like you to go back to the

3 Commissioner. I'm-I'm not the only person who's felt

4 | this way. I've lived and breathed this for years as

5 a district manager and now as a councilman, but I do

6 think that the bottom line is that people should be

7 respected in—in the city when it comes to their

8 | little piece of the rock their home. That's their

9 only possession, and I do think that we should

10 respect them, and at this point with this policy,

11 | we're not respecting them. Why do they have to call

12 | you and call me and beg that the area as part of

13 | their house be left alone? They're begging, and then

14 | they're denied. I want to know what we're going to

15 do about that? Guess what, enough to say we're going

16 | to proceed and do as we have done. There's no

17 pretense. The million trees was a pretense. Now,

18 | there's no more pretense. Why do we continue a

19 policy when you can plant these trees in the same

20 communities at locations where people want them, why

21 do you insist going in front of people's home where

22 the individual homeowner does not want it?

23 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic]

24 But we do plant in locations where people want and

25 need the trees upwards of 20,000 requests a year, and

I don't think it's indiscriminate. We do identify

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areas in different communities that are devoid of trees, and in order to make the kind of impact that trees can provide, we need to plant them in—in volume. It's simply that and to allow people to—

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: [interposing]

Alright, so-so the Council--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic] -who choose not to plant trees, we can't make the same impact on the community.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Okay, well this is part of the reason why this body legislates. We legislate where we have a profound difference of opinion with the agency, or where we think the agency has to do something for—in a formal way, that's why we legislation. And this is an area that I feel strongly about that I'm going to pursue unless Parks can do it administratively. And if I do induce—introduce legislation, please don't come here and say oh, no, no, don't do this, don't do that. No, no, I'm telling you now that I'm going to look into doing this legislatively. I do think from your vantage point, this would be a policy change that—that you'd consider. I feel strongly on that, and give you an opportunity to consider it. You have to go higher up

2 and speak to Commissioner Silver. A lot of Council 3 people feel this way, and so do a lot of community 4 boards. On the legislation, you questioned my bill. My bill is cumbersome. I mean is this for real? 5 mean, I-I don't get why is it-why is it cumbersome? 6 7 You know, you talk about capital projects, and you 8 talk about the fact that you go to community boards, and you go to the community boards with capital projects, and you already review the designs with the 10 11 community boards. You do. The reality is it takes 12 the Parks Department four-four to five years from the 13 day you submit the plans to put a shove in the ground. We allocate money to the Parks Department to 14 15 capital projects that it takes Parks four to five 16 years to spend. I don't think that it's cumbersome 17 that 60 days before you're actually going to do the 18 tree removal that you tell the community board three 19 and four years prior you were going to do it, that 20 there be a notice to the community board and the 21 council person. That's not cumbersome. 2.2 technology today I don't think it's a big deal. 2.3 think that objection, and certainly when you talk about emergencies, I do understand there are 24 emergencies. Most emergencies don't occur when you 25

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start a capital project. They occur when we have storms and hurricanes and earthquakes or whatever else. They don't start—they don't originate when you start a capital project. We want 60-day notice before, and if there's an emergency, and I'm even willing to consider what is an emergency. I'm willing wo work with you on wording, if that's the case. But you know that that's—that's not where I'm going with this bill. So it's not cumbersome, and

I'm not trying to omit your emergency power.

MATT DRURY: And a clarity—just for clarity's sake, and-and I appreciate hearing that actually because that-from the-from the-the way the bill was drafted, it was unclear whether it was just strictly in reference to capital projects. think having that clarification makes a big difference here. That's helpful there. Although I guess then to your earlier point I guess perhaps we're moving onward basically with our need to get taking it-you know, back out to community boards, at which, you know, most of the officials from the general public are already present, we present them with that tree and inventory slides. So many, you know, burdensome is probably perhaps a poor 2 word choice. I apologize. Perhaps, you know, we

3 could use another word (sic) or we're done perhaps.

(sic)

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COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: I appreciate your clarity, but I will say that when you consider even though it may be duplicate—even though that may be the case, there is a three or four-year period from when you put a shove in the ground to when you first went to the community board and the Council puts on the priority. (sic) We on this Council allocate resolution and money, and we know how long it takes Parks to spend the money [laughter] that we've given you. I could give money to anybody else in the city of New York. They go to the bank the same day and spend it. In this agency, and I'm sorry, but capital projects take too long where the shovel goes in the ground from the day we allocate the money. So, okay. I'd like you consider my bill. I have to tell you that on-on-on Councilman Matteo's bill and Council Member Salamanca's bill, I thin that these differences can be worked out. You know, people are entitled to having this information at their fingertips. Because I think is what we want, and I know that's-that's what we want. So I come back to

to see how I proceed. Thank you.

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that, but I would like you to come back to the committee, come back to me in particular about whether or not you're willing to look at his policy on forcing people to have trees in their own private homes. I—I think that now is the time for a reassessment about policy, and I'd like you to get back to me in 30 days, and just let me know whether or not you're going to reassess because then I have

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Thank you Council Member Vacca. Council Member Salamanca.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. So I just want to touch base a little bit about my bill, and how this came about. A few months back across the street from my house, there was on—on a weekend, on a Sunday we noticed a sign that was just put up by where my car was parked that it's—there was no parking there, the—the very next day, Monday and I—I found that very odd to—to—to—to get a no parking sign put on a—on a week—on a weekend. So, we—I moved my car. The next day I observed. Nothing happened. Two days later nothing happened. It was not until about the fourth day that work was beginning there, and actually, what they were doing

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was they were repairing the-it was a no parking sign from the Parks Department, but they were repairing the sidewalk because of the roots. And so, you know, I-so in my-where I live at is the parking is visible, and so, you know, there was sign put up that work was going to be done on a certain time frame. was not done. No one dared to park there because while the Parks Department does not tow cars, but NYPD Traffic does tow cars. If there's a car parked somewhere where there's a no parking sign, and so, therefore, that was the whole essence of putting this bill. And in doing my research, NYPD is required to put up no parking signs three days prior to the actual event of, you know, of the street closure. And so, I don't understand why is it that the Parks Department, if NYPD doesn't, why can't Parks Department put up a sign three days prior to-to the work being done here?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [off mic]
Under the scale, under the organization and the
express nature of our work, there are like literally
over the course of a year thousands of instances
where we do work on individual trees and, you know,
frankly our—our staff does not report to the Police

Department. Typically the police in my experience is
for special events that are known well in advance,
and it includes whole blocks or-or multiple blocks of
trees rather than individual sites where-where we're
hoping to do work outside of the open front parking
spaces. So, and-and, you know, we-we want to avoid
the situation exactly what you described that was we-
we put something up too far in advance. Something
changes. We're not able to get there. It's an
inconvenience to the public, and not do the work that
we planned. So, and—and now, and I'm—I apologize for
that instance that happened there. We'll-we'll be
talking to our contractor about that. But, you know,
we think that when we do need to set up a sign, 24 to
48 hours notice is usually enough that gives us
enough-enough confidence that we're-and I'm talking
about our own crews, not the contractor organization,
enough confidence that we're going to be there when
we put, you know, on the date that we—that we posted
in order to both get the work down, and not
inconvenience the public in doing that.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: You know there, I-I also read here that you tried to do the work for tree removals within the alternate side

2 parking regulations, but there are certain locations

3 in the city of New York when there's only one date--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH:

[interposing] Yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: --of alternate side parking. So in that sense there are some neighborhoods where people just park their cars and they don't move it for two or three days. I mean I just don't understand what's—what is so difficult with putting up a no parking sign three days prior to 24 to 48 hours prior.

MATT DRURY: In anyone instance it's not

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic]

In any one instance it's not a problem. When your—
your—your planning operations across an entire

borough for multiple trees we try to be as productive
as possible. We take advantage of opportunities when
they present themselves. It's jut not only feasible
to post signs that far in advance without having I
guess what—what I would call the failure rate that's—
that's unacceptably high. Unfortunately, it's the
nature of my business in some ways.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Right. My
3 other question, I just want to understand what is
4 your exact process for uplifted sidewalks because of

5 trees?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic] So, we-we have a program called Trees and Sidewalks. It was developed by the Parks Department as a result of-of what is a-a problem-a problem that occurs across the city where a city's tree-the city's tree, rather, the roots of the tree is causing the sidewalk to raise, and we developed a program about ten years. Fortunately, we were able to convince both the Administration at the time, and OMB to fund the project, and through that program we repaired the sidewalk in a way that allows the tree to continue to grow normally, and yet provide a safe walking surface for the public. It is incredibly powerful. receive thousands of requests a year. We can-we can repair only as many sidewalks allows. Thankfully, this administration doubled the budget for the Trees and Sidewalks program. It's now at-at about \$6 million a year. However, that only allows us to-to repair between two and 2,500-2,500 sites in a year. Obviously, it does vary about-by-depending on the

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amount of work that needs to be done on any given sidewalk. We receive many more requests right now. Fortunately, the Department of Transportation also repairs sidewalks that are damaged by trees, and don't-doesn't charge the homeowner for the-for replacing the flags are specifically damaged by the roots. So all the work that's done in conjunction with that, there are charges to the homeowners. the flags that are clearly caused by the tree are not charged to the homeowner. So in order to prioritize our work, we've developed a scoring system that takes into account the amount of damage that is flags or other broken elements, and closely aligns the rest of the sidewalk with the general sense of how much traffic occurs on that sidewalk, and it generates a score, which Council Matteo referred to in his questioning. The Report is from 0 to 100, 100 is the highest priority. We focus on the highest priorities, of course, because those are the most severely damaged sidewalks, and we try to do as many of them as we can in communities across the city each year with the funding that we have. So it is possible if you have a-a lower scoring sidewalk that isn't detected and it was caused by the tree, but if

2 it's in the, you know, the 50 to 60 range and

3 according—according to our scoring since then, we—we

4 may not be able to get to this for several years

5 because of the amount of funding we have to do those

6 repairs.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Can you give me an example of when a homeowner is charged for working being done for a sidewalk tree?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: The Parks

Department doesn't charge. All the work is done by

our contractors, paid for through city expense

dollars. When the Department of Transportation

replaces complete sidewalks, which they—which they

do on a periodic basis, they bill the adjoining

property owner for the cost of that installation.

According to the Administrative Code, the adjoining

property owner is responsible for maintaining the

sidewalk in a safe condition, and replacing and

repairing it when it is defective. However, when the

defect is caused by a city tree, the City will not—

the Department of Transportation will not charge for

those flags that were damaged by the tree.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Alright.

25 | Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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2 CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Thank you, Council
3 Member Salamanca. Next up, Council Member Cabrera.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Thank you so Thank you for all that you do. much, Chairman. just wanted to ask three quick issues. The first one I just want to say that I actually stand in your opinion that you should have the discretion of where to plant trees. The fact is we're going to have a million more people moving to New York City in the next ten years. So, though, we celebrate the fact that we got the million trees out, we'll need a lot more. And so if we leave it to people to say I don't want a tree in front of my house, we're going to have areas that are not going to be served well, and actually you're not going to have equity. And it's not fair that some neighborhoods will carry the load because you have-you don't have private homeownership. You have big buildings like in my district, which the landlord might not care, and so I-I commend you, and I will stand with you. I just wanted to let you know that. In regards to Council Member Salamanca's bill, I-I wanted to just break down the three reasons basically that you mentioned that logistical challenges. The first one was site

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because the site condition is going to be the same whether it's 48 hours or three days. There aren't-

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there aren't-am I-

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25 [interposing] Right.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: quess I'm thinking no, for example, it would be a situation where we wouldn't have access to a site, and that changes daily, right? So a snowstorm one day could have, and that believe me in a-in a heavy

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Well, with the global warming that we're having [laughter] right now, I don't think it's going to be an issue.

winter affects the way we route our work.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: That's one example of affecting those trees.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: [laughs] okay, so let's just-let's put those two together, inclement weather. The fact is we have pretty good forecasting taking place within three days. I mean that-I mean I-I just-I'm a little shocked that that's in there, and also the fact that we know what's going--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: --to happen
3 within three days.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Let me just mention that inclement weather would also be impacting the other side of things where that's an emergency storm, and we look at our work that comes in that morning, and we shift immediately. So if there's been a storm and it doesn't have to be a big storm, we can—we track service requests that come in just for even, you know, very quick and storms can like cause an increase of the emergency reflected that day.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: But that could be put in the bill that would just let you know weather conditional—conditions that—that could be adjusted because that's really—it's not the norm, you know, that you find, you know, throughout the year. So, you know, just if we could take that as a point of consideration. The last one I get it, staffing levels, but help me understand this—

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: [interposing] Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: --you-I mean does it—is there a big shift? Well, first of all, do

hope that everyday we get to use that plan. But

- 2 sometimes vehicles don't work when you turn them on.
- 3 | Sometimes people don't show up, and it could be as
- 4 little as one person that changes what the plan for
- 5 | the day is like.
- 6 COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: I-I understand
- 7 | that piece, and this is an argument, but that's the-
- 8 you still have the same variable if it was two days
- 9 versus three days.
- 10 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Well,
- 11 24 to 48 I'll just say and --
- 12 | COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: [interposing]
- 13 | But let's say then for the two days it's still the
- 14 same variable and it's-because--
- 15 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:
- 16 [interposing] But it's less likely that we'll have a
- 17 problem three days down the road. It's-it's more
- 18 | likely we'll-the-the problems reverberate, right? So
- 19 | if you don't get to something one day, then you're-
- 20 | the rest of your week sort of shifts. Like it
- 21 doesn't shift in the same amount. You know three
- 22 days gives an opportunity for lots of things to
- 23 | happen. The combination of all those things. It's
- 24 not just one thing. It's conditions. It's people.
- 25 It's vehicles.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: I just don't
think that—I mean again, I mean you're doing the
work, but I-I-it seems to me that with-with a
good management of your people, that you will have a
reserved team. I would imagine when you get to have
a couple of people who are—who you will be able to
anticipate that there will be one or two people out.
And look, I mean if you have one place that was not
able to be done in one day, I-I just don't think it's
going to make a big difference with just two or
three. I mean—and my last question is kind of a
unique question. Just which is you mentioned that we
have 148 types of trees in this city. Did I-did I
hear that right?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: [interposing] Species.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: I heard him 60-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Yes.
COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: --species.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Is there another species that we can introduce to our city that will be more effective introducing more oxygen, not

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2 lifting the sidewalks, dealing with pollution
3 problems?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: There are researchers working all the time looking for the best city tree, and we take advantage of that. And, you know, one thing that we got to do, we had the opportunity to do when we increased our funding for tree planting, is that we now have much more control over the quality and the species of trees that we get with contracts with nurseries who grow trees specifically for us. They are eight or nine-year contracts, and so we had that opportunity to try things that maybe weren't on the market because maybe they didn't look so great, right? But we—when they were first, you know, when they're little trees, but we knew in the end that was going to be the best. There are few-oh, I'm trying to think. some new kinds of evergreens that we've tried, different cypresses that nobody would have planted in the street because when they're grown in the nursery, the branches are all the way to the bottom with that. But if they're really good urban trees, and we can't plant them unless they're grown with the branches high enough so nobody-- Because we have control over

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the growing of the tree, we now get a whole new suite of species that are adaptable and useful. We've all—we're also constantly re-evaluating how our trees do. We look at them, and so there are some trees that you're really used to seeing like a Silver Maple, and a Norway Maple. They're very—they're notorious for lifting sidewalks, and we do not plant them any more.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Okay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: And we also definitely think about environmental benefits. We choose—we basically get environmental benefits from leaves. So the more—the leafier a tree is, the more it's collecting pollution, it's diverting storm water runoff, there's shade, there's temperature improvement. That's what you get. So when we look at space and decide what's easy to put in, we pick the tree that is the largest appropriate tree for that space. So we get as many leaves as possible. It's as simple as that. That's where the benefits come. So we definitely think about that.

and when you cut the trees, where do the trees end up at, and is it true that in the decomposition of a tree, the emission of—what is it?

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:

3 Carbon—carbon dioxide.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Dioxide is released to the same ratio of the oxygen that was able to produce. Is that true? And if not, or if it is, you know, well, how can we minimize the effects of the carbon dioxide? Is there something that we could do--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: [interposing] Right.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Yeah,
I mean trees store carbon for as long as they're
standing right? And as they—as they die, they do
release it. So that's why we choose long live trees
because we choose trees that are bigger who will
store carbon for longer, and we keep replacing. You
know, that's—that's what's most important.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: But once you cut them, what—what happens to the tree? I mean like is there something that you could do with the—you take the tree and you take—

1	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 71
2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:
3	[interposing] Right.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA:wherewhere
5	do you take the trees to?
6	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: The
7	trees go to-to the Waste Management processing. Some
8	is chipped. Some of the smaller materials is
9	chipped. It doesn't all stay in the city. It gets
10	carted off, out of the five boroughs.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Do we make money
12	off some off these trees?
13	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: No,
14	no.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: I mean that
16	well, the-the people who use-who are looking to cut
17	trees, the log jammers out there
18	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:
19	[interposing] We know.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA:they're not-
21	[laughs]
22	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: We-
23	we're-we are-we're looking to move it.

that wood, or use it to create some other benefits.

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Are there
3	studies and my-my other last questions, and to-and
4	genetically producing an ideal type of tree to
5	manipulate DNA to come up with a tree that will give
6	the maximum amount of oxygen, you know, deal with
7	pollution? Are-are there studies being done
8	regarding that, and is the city in touch with people
9	who are doing studies for this? Is the city doing
10	any studies regarding this?
11	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: We're

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: We're not doing our own studies, but we work closely with the US Forest Service and who—who does their own studies and looks at the relative benefits of different species for pollution absorption and—and the nursery industry is always, you know, trying different varieties and different approaches.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Okay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: But we-we-we keep up to date.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: I'm looking forward to a super tree. Thank you so much.

[laughter] Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [low mic]

I just want to say in response something you brought

The other aspect of-of-

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up. I'm—I'm sorry that Council Member Salamanca is no longer here. I—I can understand like the—the difference between us posting 24 hours and 72 hours may not seem so significant. We think it does increase the possibility that we won't get there and then it causes a hardship in the community, but we can probably figure out a way to—to work with that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: [interposing]
Thank you.

which we didn't address so much in—in the testimony, which I think is even—it is actually more problematic is the notifications to the community boards and the Council Members because there are so many of these instances that occur in the course of a year. They happen. I'm—I'm not going to say sporadically, but they happen, you know, by opportunity sometimes, and I think sometimes. That requirement to notify in advance for getting in advance it also creates, you know, additional work for those in the district now, and a—a whole stream of potential back and forth. You know, just the questions and answers about you didn't have to give me that, and why they didn't have

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON:

Okay.

Τ	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: We don't
3	have to pay for that, but DOT does complete sidewalk
4	restoration. So there may be flags that were not
5	damaged by the sidewalk—by—by—by the tree that are
6	being replaced, and those flags with the-with the-the
7	homeowners are then billed for the cost of those
8	sidewalks.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: So they won't
10	just do the portions that were repaired by the- I
11	guess now they were. (sic)
12	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: [low
13	mic] I mean we would normally do those questions with
14	DOT going in, especially a repair-
15	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Right.
16	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:
17	contractor we do that.
18	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: We only do
19	the area that's damaged.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: [interposing] The
21	ones that are flagged that are damaged.
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: We don't
23	do anything adjacent.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Good, and are trees inspected? How often are trees inspected? I

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pruning program. That's a minimum of every seven

years. In fact, most of our-half of our removals are

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:

Right.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON:hanging branch?
3	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: We
4	very carefully examine the script that the 311
5	operator has to try to tease out what that issue is,
6	and try to categorize it based on, you know, what
7	you-what the caller is observing. You're right, it'
8	not-it's-it's not a perfect system, but, you
9	know, let's say if it's a hazard or hanging limb
10	there's, you know, if—if we get—if we get to that
11	point, then we have to examine it within-inspect it
12	within a certain period, a shorter period of time
13	when if you—if one like says no it's pretty small,
14	and I'm just-I'm not so worried about it. The 311
15	operator knows the different, you know, those words
16	that you're saying just categorize it differently.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Okay. So when I
18	make sure that my office places this call later
19	today, I can expect they'll have it-expect it or?
20	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Sure.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: It's hanging
22	pointing down and
23	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:
24	[interposing] If it's hanging, yes we'll definitely

go there.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: --and it's over a parking space, and the other one is on the sidewalk.

And do when-with a hazardous report like that, you address how quickly, how soon?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [off mic]

I think we have seven days to do the inspection based on the severity of the work we're doing. At the Commission we do—we essentially we would have to inspect it. (sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: So you would have to inspect it, do an—an evaluation and then send someone out to—you wouldn't do it at the same time that you're inspecting it?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: Well the inspectors doesn't have the equipment where it could be a tree branch, particularly if it's a—a branch that's going to be up. We find that the—the—it's—it's much more efficient to do the inspection rather than send a big truck with a full load. (sic) We need something because it may not turn out to be a new branch.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [off mic]

So, we have to go and look before we-we-

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Like 15 years.

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2 inspected we will go about it, and, you know, we 3 cannot change this at all. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: At least once every three years, I that right?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: And what is the goal between the time of—of report of a damaged sidewalk and the arrival of an inspector generally?

It's simply so much being low in nature like during the—it's low in season, and we have so many more requests for things that may be a limb at a time that is broken on the tree as Council Member Barron described and some other condition. We obviously clarified those kind of discussion and my, you know, waiting for, you know, a less material time to proof the site of those inspections and do them in—in more scale. So it—it can be, you know, it's a couple of months in the summer before we're going to go down to a location and provide the score for it.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Just to clarify in your forthcoming map of street trees, which as you referenced has been a preview of. I'm extremely excited about this, and let us know when you can

1	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 84
2	share this with the broader Council. I think my
3	colleagues would be very excited to see this as well.
4	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD:
5	November 3rd.
6	CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: November 3rd is
7	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Yes.
8	CHAIRPERSON LEVINE:is the launch of
9	the
10	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: So the
11	launch is of now.
12	CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Okay, good to know.
13	So I recall that you—you had functionality to track
14	repairs to—at least by volunteer pruners, and I
15	thought also that-that you approve it. Is that still
16	built into the system?
17	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Not
18	the work that our staff is doing. It's reported that
19	we report ourselves. It's just for right now for
20	volunteer services.
21	CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: So that we have they
22	ability hope-we hope that they would.
23	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: Yes.

2 CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: And why not put in 3 professionals as well? It seems like it would be 4 very easy.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREENFELD: It does seem like it would be easy, but it's very complicated. We have our own system, and it's just—like they were saying before it seems like how do we pull the right information to import into the public now what we're doing, and make sure it actually works out, you know, the reality on the ground. It's a complicated programming process.

Matteo had left earlier with a Council Report that came out in 2014 and referencing I think data—big data in 2013. That—that pointed to shortcomings in the tracking of street repairs and I think also perhaps informing of the public. Could you comment on—on any changes that it—for example, if you could characterize that, of course, but perhaps on this here track, if you'd please let me know, and updated us on—on any changes that would be relevant to that, of course. So it's now really three-year-old data. It may be out of date.

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2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [off
3	mic]I-I think there were some-there were some, too,
4	like the only other [off mic] and this is like two
5	years ago. Overwhelmingly, you know, and you figure
6	almost all the work is done in attempts to contract
7	regulations, properly manage, document it. We did
8	have some—in case of the tree limbs (sic) and the
9	fact that we can cut alright. We weren't documenting
10	the broken sidewalks as closely as we should have,
11	and some trees did not qualify under the terms of the
12	contract, which firm we paid for. It wasn't a
13	number, but it shouldn't have happened. I mean we
14	had taken steps to make sure that all of the sites
15	that were required in the contract were re-inspected
16	when there's a storm, that trees are managed in
17	advance and every tree is—is inspected to make sure
18	that it's soft, had some work done, and we put this
19	on top this, and then it's qualified under the terms
20	of the contract. It happened on trees that were
21	exposed and we-we don't prune trees when it's
22	snowing, and it's unbelievable. Some trees that were
23	below 16 degrees then, they [off mic] walking,

pulling, and they tend to do it, but frankly the

- 2 contract is pretty explicit in what we're doing.
- 3 We've tightened up completely here. (sic)

it's a morbid statistic to track, but could you tell us anything on the number of injuries or heaven forbid fatalities related to—I know that they are not common, thankfully, but perhaps over the last five years there's some—some accounting for how frequently they're occurring.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [off mic]

I—I can't give you a number on it. Fatalities are variable, but—but they occur, and they are being posted here a number a cases that we know of that people are injured by these trees. It's not a large number. I simply can't tell you a number together, but these limitation is that we don't always hear, but I don't think that there are many cases on fatalities with trees that we know.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Is it fair to say that fatalities are occurring in less than one per year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KAVANAGH: [off mic]

It is—it is less than one per year.

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support of all the intros. Except we have one recommendation for Intro 349. While we had talked to Council Member Vacca, we didn't think the intent of that specific legislation was to cover the five botanical gardens. We're sort of talking about thesort of the clarification of whether it would in the future, should 15 or 20 years from now when none of us are around or anything like that, somebody is looking back at it, and to ask that the botanical gardens and cultural institutions indeed who are under the purview of the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs be exempt form this particular reporting requirement. I've sort of spelled out the sort of spelled out the sort of century history of our professional horticulture staff. Like Parks Department we go to PDC with sort of large scale capital projects so there is an opportunity for both the community boards to express a resolution, and there is an opportunity for the elected officials to weigh in at that point. While capital projects are extremely difficult, we don't necessarily take five years to do them. They could be done a little more quickly, but that would be our recommendation for

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- Intro 3-349, which we are generally in support of.
- 3 With that, I'll be happy to--

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CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: And just to understand it's because your properties sometimes abut the street, and you may have to remove street trees for the capital work?

AARON BOUSKA: Well, as far as the legislation read, it wasn't clear that it was only the street trees at all.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Got it.

AARON BOUSKA: So for example, in our forest, we have 30,000 trees. On a regular basis there's 4,000 and either they're an invasive species or they have some issues that are safety concerns. So at any given time, there's changes into the collections, which are sort of professionally curated, and are manicured to some degree. So, it wasn't clear that this was just related to street trees. If that's the case, then I don't know that we have an issue at all.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Okay, well that—that would make it very easy. Well, thank you for coming and testifying, and we'll see more remarks in the record—

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: It's long overdue.

20 | I always enjoy it.

AARON BOUSKA: Thank you Council Member.

CHAIRPERSON LEVINE: Alright, thank you.

Alright, and that concludes our hearing. Thank you

24 very much. [gavel]

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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 October 31, 2016