CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK
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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES
of the
LAND USE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, PUBLIC SITING AND MARITIME USES
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March 18, 2009
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HELD AT: Council Chambers
City Hall
$B E F O R E: \quad J E S S I C A S . \quad L A P P I N$
Chairperson
COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Council Member Maria del Carmen Arroyo
Council Member Charles Barron
Council Member Julissa Ferreras
Council Member John C. Liu
Council Member Miguel Martinez
Council Member Annabel Palma
Council Member Diana Reyna

A P P E A R A N C E S [CONTINUED]
William Hilton
Counsel to the Committee
Subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Sitings
And Maritime Uses
Gregory P. Shaw
Principal Attorney for Real Estate School Construction Authority

Kendrick Ou
Director for Real Estate School Construction Authority

Lori Ardito
First Deputy Commissioner
Department of Transportation
Joseph Cannisi
Deputy Commissioner
Roadway Repair and Maintenance
Department of Transportation
Galileo Orlando
Assistant Commissioner
Roadway Repair and Maintenance
Department of Transportation
Helen M. Marshall
Borough President
Borough of Queens
Daniel Scully
Willets Point Asphalt Company

Richard Davidson, P.E.
Canal Asphalt, Inc.

James A. Horan
Flushing Asphalt Company

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A P P E A R A N C E S [CONTINUED]
Kenneth Tully
Willets Point Asphalt Company
Tully Construction Company
Anastasia Song
Chief Executive Officer
Hoagland Holdings
James Greilsheimer
Attorney for Hoagland Holdings
Patrick Wheely
Ms. Benjamin
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CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Good morning.
[Gavel banging]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Welcome to the Land Use Subcommittee on Landmarks, Public Siting and Maritime Uses. I'm Jessica Lappin, the Chair, joined today by Council Member John Liu of Queens; Councilwoman Maria del Carmen Arroyo of the Bronx; Council Member Charles Barron of Brooklyn; Councilwoman Annabel Palma of the Bronx.

We have a number of items on the agenda today. Let's start with the schools. First of all I wanted to note we're going to lay over PSAC II, both of the related items, 993 and 994.

Let's start with--and we're also laying over in Queens, Community Board 5, the 1,100 seat high school that's in Councilwoman Crowley's District in the Maspeth section of Queens.

So let's go to the 1,200 seat intermediate and high school in Brooklyn, Community Board 5 which is located in Council Member Barron's District. And Mr. Shaw would you like to come and testify please.
else signed up to--
[Pause]
[Witness getting settled]
MR. GREGORY P. SHAW: Good morning
Chairperson Lappin and Council Members. My name is Gregory Shaw, I'm principal attorney for real estate for the New York School Construction Authority, and to my immediate right is Director Kendrick Ou for Real Estate for the School Construction Authority.

The New York City School
Construction Authority has undertaken the site selection process for the proposed 1,200 seat intermediate and high school facility on a block bounded by Flatlands Avenue, Elton Street, Linwood Street and Vandalia Street in the Spring Creek section of Brooklyn in Tax Block 49--4449, the proposed school is also located in Community School District number 19 and Brooklyn Community Board number 5.

The proposed site is owned by the City of New York and is currently under the
management and jurisdiction of the New York City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, under the Fresh Creek Urban Renewal Plan. The proposed project has been designated as site 14 A in the Fresh Creek Urban Renewal Plan. The remainder of the block is currently being developed with new housing.

The Notice of Filing for the site plan was published in The New York Post and in the City Record on September 22 ${ }^{\text {nd }}, 2008$. And Brooklyn Community Board number 5 was also notified of the site plan on September $22^{\text {nd }}$ and was asked to hold a public hearing. The Community Board held its public hearing on November $12^{\text {th }}, 2008$ and subsequently sent written comments in support of the site plan. The City Planning Commission was also notified of the site plan on that date and also recommended in favor of the proposed site. The SCA has considered all comments received on the proposed plan and affirms the site plan, pursuant to Section 1731 of the Public Authorities Law. In accordance with Section 1732 of the Public Authorities Law, the SCA submitted the proposed site plan to the Mayor and City

Council on March $13^{\text {th }}$, 2009. We look forward to your Subcommittee's favorable consideration of the proposed site plan. And we are prepared to answer any questions that you might ask.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: This is part
of the Gateway Estates II project--
MR. SHAW: [Interposing] That's
correct.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --correct?

MR. KENDRICK OU: This is located, yes, within the boundaries of Gateway Estates II. CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Which is a mixed use plan to develop that vacant area? Is that correct with residential and commercial and infrastructure?

MR. OU: Yes. HPD has advanced a proposal for; $I$ think it's a substantial number of residential units and additional commercial development. The school project is--had been envisioned under the previous Urban Renewal Plan and we would continue--that particular site was designed in the 1996 Amendment to the Fresh Creek Urban Renewal Plan and we would continue with development of a school on that site. Under--

So.
MR. OU: --HPD's current proposal.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: It'll serve
families that are already in the area in addition to the new families that will come?

MR. OU: Well this is a--this would be a middle and high school facility. So it would serve, typically the enrollment is, you know, opened beyond just the immediate surroundings for secondary school programs.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: But I'm sure you would assume it would mostly be people who are--

MR. OU: [Interposing] Yes.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Council Member Barron, I know you're a supporter of this project would you like to ask any questions?

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Why does it have to catch me as soon as I call?

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Chuckling]
COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: First of
all I want to recommend a yes vote for this project. It's a part of a larger project--

Would you like some water?
COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Yes,
'cause, why you see me suffering? You know--
[Crosstalk, off mic]
COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: --letting me to choke--

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]
[Chuckling] It's so hard for you to...
[Off mic]
COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Hit me. Go ahead. It's a part of a larger project, mixed use, where they'll be expanding the mall out there. And also bringing in over 2,300 units of housing which almost $50 \%$, $60 \%$ of it will be very affordable. So this school is a part of that and in addition to that there will be three parks. There'll be a supermarket, a daycare center. So a whole new community is coming out there. And we support this school as an additional part of that because of the overcrowdedness in our District and because of a new community coming in.

> We want to recommend this project $100 \%$.

## CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Thank you.

Any questions from my colleagues? Seeing nobody else signed up to testify on this item, the hearing is closed.

And I wanted to open the hearing on the PS... 264; I wanted to get that right in Council Member Gentile's District. Council Member Gentile wanted to be here this morning but he is with a member of his family who is ill. And so he did send a letter that he asked be read into the record.

I'm not going to read the whole letter but just say that he's strongly in support of the proposed site selected for a new primary school at this location as they--we expect the number of young families in our neighborhood to continue to increase steadily. PS 264 will provide much needed seats for young students in our neighborhood and will offer some relief to overcrowded primary schools nearby.

With that $I$ wanted to ask Mr. Ou and Mr. Shaw to testify on this item.

MR. SHAW: Thanks. Thanks again Chairperson Lappin. The New York City School

Construction has undertaken the site selection process for the proposed 475 seat primary school that would be located on Tax Block 6062, Lots 31, 40, 41, 45 and 48, located on a block bounded by $4^{\text {th }}$ Avenue, $89^{\text {th }}$ Street and $3^{\text {rd }}$ Avenue in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn. The proposed school site is also located in Community School District number 20 and Brooklyn Community Board number 10.

The project site contains a total of approximately 22,000 square feet of lot area. The site has two vacant structures as well as an open parking lot. Under the proposed plan the SCA would acquire the five privately owned lots, demolish the existing structures and construct a new 475 seat public school facility serving students in the Community District number 20. The new facility would, excuse me; provide relief from overcrowding at other primary schools in the District.

The Notice of Filing for the site plan was published in The New York Post and in the City Record on November $7^{\text {th }}, 2008$. And Brooklyn Community Board number 10 was also notified of the site plan on that date and was asked to hold a
public hearing. The Comm--excuse me, Community Board number 10 held its hearing on the site plan on November $17^{\text {th }}$, 2008 and sent written comments in support of the proposed site plan. The City Planning Commission was also notified of the site plan on November $7^{\text {th }}$ and it also recommended in favor of the site.

The SCA has considered all comments received on the proposed plan and affirms the site plan, pursuant to Section Public, excuse me Section 1731 of the Public Authorities Law. In accordance with Section 1732 of the Public Authorities Law, the SCA submitted the proposed site plan to the Mayor and City Council on Mar-excuse me, March $13^{\text {th }}, 2009$.

We look forward to your
Subcommittee's favorable consideration of the proposed site plan. We are prepared to answer any questions that you might ask. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: You--how many seats do you still have to site in District 20? Are there still 5,448 seats that you need to site to be in accordance with the Capital Plan?

MR. OU: No. We've actually made a
very good progress under the current Capital Plan which had identified over 5,000 seats of need in the District. This will--this project would, I think, bring us under, in terms of the un-sited seats, under 2,000. And we also have additional projects that are going through the public review process that would bring that number down further. CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: And this will obviously be a locally zoned school, green school like the last application, right?

MR. OU: Yes.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Do any of my colleagues have any questions about this?
[Pause]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. Great.
MR. OU: Thank you--
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]
Thank you very much.
MR. SHAW: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: And we'll
close the hearing on this item. At this point I'm going to ask for the Council to call for a vote on these two schools before we open the public hearing on the Grace Asphalt Plant and would
recommend a favorable vote.

MR. CHRISTIAN MR. HILTON:
Christian Hilton, counsel to the Landmarks Committee. Chair Lappin.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Aye.
MR. HILTON: Council Member Barron. COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: [Off mic] MR. HILTON: Council Member Liu. COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Yes.

MR. HILTON: Council Member Palma. COUNCIL MEMBER PALMA: Yes.

MR. HILTON: Council Member Arroyo. COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: [Off mic]

MR. HILTON: By a vote of five in
the affirmative, none in the negative, no abstentions, both items are approved and referred to the full Land Use Committee.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. We'll
keep the vote open, certainly through the duration of the meeting. And I wanted to open the hearing on the Grace Asphalt Plant which is located in newly elected Councilwoman Julissa Ferreras' District and invite the Department of Transportation to come and testify. I think the

Councilwoman is being sworn in this morning. So she may or may not make it although she knows that the hearing is taking place.

And we have from DOT, Lou (sic)
Ardito, First Deputy Commissioner, Galileo
Orlando, Assistant Commissioner for Roadway Repair and Maintenance, Joseph Cannisi, Deputy

Commissioner for Roadway Repair and Maintenance. So please...
[Pause]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: State your name for the record and begin.

MS. LORI ARDITO: Good morning
Chairman Lappin and member of the Subcommittee. I am Lori Ardito, First Deputy Commissioner for the Department of Transportation and with me today is Joseph Cannisi, Deputy Commissioner of DOT's division of Roadway Repair and Maintenance and Assistant Commissioner Galileo Orlando. Thank you for inviting us to discuss DOT's interest in acquiring an asphalt plant in Queens.

I would like to start by outlining
DOT's roadway resurfacing program. With the Mayor's support, DOT began increasing its annual

Citywide resurfacing program from 700 lane miles a few years ago to the current level of 1,000 lane miles. This $40 \%$ increase in paving requires an increase in asphalt usage because each lane mile of paving translates into the usage of approximately 1,000 tons of asphalt. This puts DOT's annual usage at approximately $1,000,000$ tons of asphalt.

Underlying the resurfacing program is PlaNYC, which strives to bring City streets into a good state of repair and to do so in a sustainable, green fashion. You may be asking yourselves how asphalt can be green. You might be surprised to learn that asphalt is the most recycled product in the United States, with over 80 million tons recycled each year into new pavement.

DOT has been a leader in this effort and I would like to highlight some of the extraordinary successes achieved at our Hamilton Avenue Plant in Brooklyn. We began by first incorporating glass into asphalt over 20 years ago; and a few years later we determined that the best material for recycling is milled asphalt
pavement. Over the last 20 years, we have developed a deep knowledge base in asphalt recycling. Today, the asphalt produced at the Hamilton Avenue plant is made of high quality materials and contains $40 \%$ reclaimed asphalt pavement or as we call it rap. This results in the re-use of nearly 200,000 tons of milled pavement that would otherwise be trucked to landfills.

Here is what this means for New York City. What we refer to as asphalt is really a mix where stone aggregates are combined with asphalt cement, a petroleum-based binder. The asphalt cement portion reclaimed from our Hamilton Avenue asphalt plant offsets the need of refining 840,000 barrels of crude oil annually. By reclaiming this asphalt cement, we lessen our dependence on imported oil, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save the City money.

The economic and environmental savings from recycling at Hamilton Avenue does not end there. By reclaiming the aggregates in rap, we also reduce the need to mine and transport materials from Upstate New York and Canada;
further reducing energy use, emissions, as well as costs. In fact, as reported in the Mayor's Management Report, our in-house produced asphalt costs consistently less than vendor procured asphalt, largely due to these recycling efforts.

This brings me to the final
benefit: cost savings. Our aggressive approach of recycling rap into new asphalt, rather than trucking and depositing it into land fills, adds up to a $\$ 10$ million annual saving to the City. Unfortunately, Hamilton Avenue produces less than half of what DOT requires, with five private vendors supplying the rest of our asphalt needs.

The past performance by private vendors on recycling has not been as impressive as DOT's. In Fiscal Year 2008, the most recent year for which we have complete records, DOT's vendors only averaged 15\% rap in the asphalt they sold to the City; and at a cost of nearly $\$ 14$ more per ton than City-produced asphalt at Hamilton Avenue.

This brings us to the ULURP action
we are here to discuss, the City acquisition of the Grace Asphalt plant in Queens. The two largest Boroughs in terms of land mass are

Brooklyn and Queens. Each of these Boroughs makes up approximately $30 \%$ of the City's road surface and correspondingly is allocated $30 \%$ of DOT's annual resurfacing program which equals 310 lane miles per year.

Brooklyn asphalt needs are covered by our Hamilton Avenue plant; so let's discuss Queens. DOT has always employed two or more private vendor plants to meet asphalt needs in Queens. This is because sufficient quantities of asphalt cannot be obtained from a single privately owned plant and because private plants have timecapacity constraints serving two sectors, both the public and private, which results in alternate loading service.

Over the years, the contracting process, including review of vendor responsibility issues, has produced delays in contract awards to Queens vendors. In the most recent asphalt contract proceedings, only two Queens-based plants submitted bids, Grace and Tully. One of those, Grace, went into bankruptcy and ultimately the plant was sold to its present owner. That owner has indicated to DOT that he is not interested in
staying in the asphalt business long-term, a development of great concern to DOT.

As stated earlier, Queens needs 310,000 tons of asphalt to resurface the allocated 310 lane miles in the Borough. The paving season consists of 150 work days, so almost 2,100 tons of asphalt is needed each and every day to meet the Queens need. We also know from our experience running the Hamilton Avenue plant that about 2,400 tons of asphalt can be processed and delivered into trucks in an 8 hour day, providing no delays and breakdowns occur.

If a single vendor plant is all that is available to DOT and that plant must be shared with private party purchasing asphalt, a shortfall of about 900 tons per day, or 135,000 tons per year would result. As a consequence, the Queens resurfacing allocation would necessarily be reduced by 135 lane miles and asphalt costs would likely rise due to the lack of competition.

There are other factors that add to the benefits of acquiring the Grace plant beyond concerns for a stable, adequate supply of asphalt. For example, the proximity of the Grace plant to
the DOT-owned Harper Street facility is beneficial. Harper Street yard is the neighboring property to the west of the Grace Asphalt Plant. Joined together, the two properties will allow DOT to: first) stockpile sufficient rap supplies to maximize recycling, while reducing truck trips from our Kew Loop yard; 2) store Queens equipment and trucks; 3) begin daily operations with little mobilization time and expense; and 4) turn back a piece of land to the Department of Parks and Recreation, all resulting in increased efficiencies, as well as benefits to the City. We have also considered the impact our action would have on the private asphalt industry as a whole. When last studied, the Grace plant's annual production of asphalt was essentially split between the City and private asphalt purchasers. City business is now, more or less, split between two Queens' vendors. It is our opinion that the loss of City business by Tully, or any other potential future vendors, will be offset by the need from the private sector business currently serviced by Grace to be serviced by the remaining private vendors.

In other words, this one-for-one swap of public and private business should result in a net-zero impact on the asphalt industry as the overall production capacity and demand for asphalt remains the same--unchanged. It should also be pointed out that our acquisition of the Grace Asphalt plant does not mean that DOT will no longer purchase asphalt privately. Even with this acquisition, a little more than one quarter of DOT's total need will continue to be contracted out to privately owned asphalt plants.

In pure land use terms, the ULURP action makes sense. Zoning and Land Use are unaffected; the location is zoned for, currently used as and will continue to be used as an asphalt plant. I would also like to point out that this action has received unanimous approval from the Community Board and City Planning Commission and is supported by the Queens Borough President.

Given the need for asphalt in Queens, a past and continuing history of supply uncertainty, a logistical balance to DOT's Hamilton Avenue plant, a proven track record of plant management, cost savings and environmental
benefits through recycling, now is the time to acquire this property. Again, thank you for inviting us here today and at this time we would be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: I certainly
have questions and $I$ know some of my colleagues do as well. I just wanted to mention that Council Member Miguel Martinez has joined us and give him the opportunity to vote on the agenda.

MR. HILTON: Council Member
Martinez.
COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ: I vote aye.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Thank you.
So I have a number of questions starting with just in terms of historical perspective. In the past the City made a decision to get out of this business. And then, I guess, more recently, in Brooklyn, got back into producing asphalt. So I guess my first question is why do we want to go back into this business in the first place?

MR. JOSEPH CANNISI: Well the City got out of the business of producing asphalt
during the fiscal crisis of the 70's. An active asphalt plant was at Harper Street Year up until I believe the mid-1970's. Financial situation in the City where it obviously was in distress. We decided to privately purchase asphalt. And the program wasn't exactly set the way it is right now. Paving was done as resources permitted.

In the 1980's the Hamilton Plant came online so it's not that recent. And we've been trying for quite some time to get a second asphalt plant in Queens.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: I guess my question being we're in a fiscal crisis now. So what's really different between now and the 1970 's?

MR. CANNISI: This project is funded to go forward. The cost savings actually make it more advantageous to do this project now than it would be normally. There's this substantial savings that come with this.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: You testified that there's a certain--certainly a possibility that the Grace Asphalt Plant would no longer be continuing to produce asphalt over the long term.

And I don't think there's anybody here signed up to testify from the owners of that plant.
[Pause]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. So
we'll hear from them a little bit later. Is that James Horan?
[Pause]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Richard--
[Pause]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Anastasia
Song? Okay. So we'll go to that later then. I guess the heart of the testimony and the heart of, I think, the discussion really centers around cost. And that's where there seems to be some dispute between--and I see our Queens Borough President is here. Hello. That there is some dispute over the numbers.

So I guess that's what I would really like to go to. You say in the MMR, and I have my chart here, on paper, that you produce roughly at $\$ 41$ a ton versus the privates at roughly $\$ 61$ a ton. And $I$ wanted to get some more specific breakdown as to how you get to that number. Because certainly they say that it's not
really possible to do, and so I wanted to ask you if you could go through, kind of line by line, what you pay for raw materials, what you pay for labor, what you pay for equipment, what you pay for utilities and how that's all factored into your cost.

MR. CANNISI: We certainly can give you a breakdown after this. But as you said, what we factor into the cost of asphalt is the raw materials which are barged in or trucked in, in the case of stone and aggregates are barged in, asphalt cement which is the largest component and cost is trucked in. Labor at the plant, overhead, energy costs to run the plant and amortization of the plant. And all of that figured on an annual basis is divided by the total output of the plant.

So essentially we add up all of our costs in the production of asphalt and then divide it by how much asphalt was produced for the year. And we can get you the numbers of the last Fiscal Year.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: I--and when we met I asked you for that. And it would have been really helpful if you had that at the hearing
today. That's the whole point of this discussion-

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] Um-hum. CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --is so that we can, with facts in front of us, compare and contrast. So I'm very disappointed that you don't have that information today 'cause I thought I was pretty specific in our meeting that we were going to discuss that today. So maybe you could at least give me a sense 'cause here's what I don't understand. I would think that the raw material costs would be fairly fixed and certainly fluctuate over time because it's somewhat based on petroleum. The labor costs would be fairly fixed. And the equipment, the amortization, so I guess I want to understand how you get to a cheaper cost. MR. CANNISI: Well $40 \%$ of the material used there is recycled pavement. So we're not purchasing asphalt cement and we're not purchasing aggregates for that location. Of course the City doesn't have a profit margin to deal with. And all of those add up to savings that come out in the difference between the two costs. they recycling too? I mean you provide them with rap.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: But aren't

MR. CANNISI: Well right, we do. And as I said in the last Fiscal--as the First Deputy had mentioned in the testimony, that on average that's only $15 \%$ versus $40 \%$. And don't forget that asphalt cement being a petroleum product is the largest component in the cost of making asphalt.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Is the Grace Plant technologically able to produce or to use $40 \%$ recycled rap?

MR. CANNISI: We don't know that right now. They've added some new equipment in the past year or so that helps them recycle more. We would have to evaluate that.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: And you would, I know the Borough President's recommendation, discussed in five years' time, upgrading the facility to make it environmentally friendly. Is that rolled into your costs savings?

MR. CANNISI: It's rolled into cost savings moving forward, yes.
mean?
MR. CANNISI: That we believe in the first couple of years the cost savings will be smaller and then in about the third or fifth year, when the plant is completely converted, over to a new modern technology 'cause we're hoping to go actually higher than our Hamilton Plan which is 40\% and actually put a plant in that will do 50\%.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: How much do you say you're going to save each year of the first five years?

MR. CANNISI: In the first--in each of the first five years, we should be able to save a couple of million dollars, $\$ 2$ million to $\$ 3$ million.

## CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Per year.

MR. CANNISI: Per year.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: And I guess my question to you is you say you're going to save \$2 million to $\$ 3$ million a year, so over 5 years, you would save, conservatively, $\$ 10$ million. So that, however, is not taking into account the purchase price of the property.

MR. CANNISI: Well the--to figure out your cost savings, you--like any other piece of property you'd have to amortize it over a longer period, like 10 to 15 years. So that if you factor in the cost of purchasing the plant, the savings that will come over that time period we believe will break even and actually come out ahead in less than 10 years.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: But that's different from saving $\$ 10$ million in 5 years. So I, I just want--

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] We're saving $\$ 10$ million a year in Hamilton Plant which is producing about half of our asphalt needs. The savings obviously would be different 'cause the amortizations and the production levels will be slightly different.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Right. So.
Here's what $I$ want to understand and I still don't have from you guys It's an older plant than Hamilton. Yes?

MR. CANNISI: Correct.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. So one-

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] With some modern equipment in it.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: We don't know how much it's really going to be able to recycle. That's what you said. You don't know--

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] We believe comfortably we can expect about $20 \%$.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. So recycling $20 \%$, not $40 \%$, paying for the plant, losing the real estate tax revenue, how much are we going to save? That's what I really want to know. And I haven't heard that number from you.

MR. CANNISI: As I said, I believe that we will be able to recoup the costs of doing this project in less than ten years. That we will actually be making money for the City in less than ten years.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: So in ten years' time, incorporating in that we're not going to be receiving real estate taxes, that you're going to have to upgrade the plant, and I'd like to hear--are you committing that you would upgrade the plant--

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] Yes.
years?
MR. CANNISI: We've committed that to the Borough President. We're committing it here again today.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. And what would that mean for the environment?

MR. CANNISI: It will mean that we will be able to take several hundred thousand truck miles a year off the road because we won't have to landfill rap at that point. It will mean that emissions will be lower at the plant itself. It will mean that we will also in that upgrade be able to put technology in that will be--allow us to make more mixed asphalt. You may have seen that we recently tested that and rather than producing asphalt at high temperatures of 300 degrees and above, you can make them about 70 to 100 degrees lower than that. And that all of those benefits for the environment will be substantial.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay.
Councilwoman Arroyo.
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: Thank you

Madam Chair. Good morning, yeah, it's still morning. I'm trying to understand, how many private vendors are there in the City or where are the private vendors that you're contracting?

MR. CANNISI: We contract with five private vendors.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: Where are they located?

MR. CANNISI: Two are on the BronxWestchester County line, two are in Queens and one is in Staten Island, of our current contracts. COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: Okay. So I'm confused. Where, in the testimony, on page, it starts on page 2 and then rolls over to the top of page 3, it gets reduced to only one private vendor. Is that in relation to only one of the plants--?

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] Only in
Queens?
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: Only in
Queens--
MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] Queens we're talking about. We believe that as we said in the testimony that we will still have to
purchase slightly more than a quarter of our asphalt privately--

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] Okay and so why are we discussing these plants separately if the City is the City is the City and you contract for this, do you do separate contracts for each plant? I don't understand.

MR. CANNISI: Yes we do.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: Why?
MR. GALILEO ORLANDO: The plants, this material is a time-sensitive material--so the plant--

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing] Hi can you just introduce yourself for the record, thank you.

MR. ORLANDO: I'm sorry. I'm Galileo Orlando, Assistant Commissioner of DOT. The material is time sensitive. The plants are spread out geographically across the City to try to meet the needs of pretty much individual Boroughs. We have two in the Bronx, two in Queens, one in Staten Island. We're now focusing on Queens and our issues in Queens--
[Interposing] Um-hum.
MR. ORLAND: --Queens being the largest allocation of lane miles in the City.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: I still
don't understand why you contract separately for each plant.

MR. CANNISI: We do that as the Assistant Commissioner said, asphalt is a live product which means that you can't transport it very, very long distances, depending on temperature and such. You wouldn't do a contract for Staten Island with a Westchester County asphalt plant for example.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] Okay--
MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] So we-COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: --let's
assume I don't have a clue what you're talking about--

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] Okay
what we do is this--
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: --and make it a little simple for me to understand--

MR. CANNISI: --I'll make it
simple. What we do is we break down the City into five separate zones--

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] No, no, the--
MR. CANNISI: --and each contract--
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: --the
comment about it being a live product. I don't understand what you mean by that.

MR. CANNISI: It--what it means it that it has a shelf life in terms of transit, similar to concrete or something like that.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: So before it's poured it can't sit for longer than a certain period?

MR. CANNISI: Correct. If you sat it for a long time and traveled it a long time, let's say that you got stuck at toll plazas, you bounce it around, you could end up with not a useful product at the end--

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] Got it, okay.
MR. CANNISI: --correct.
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: That helps.

Okay. So. I want to focus a couple of questions and then I'll end after that Madam Chair. When we look at the potential loss of business for the private vendors, what are we talking about in terms of impacts on loss of jobs? Where are those jobs located? How many jobs will be impacted? Are they union positions versus the City positions? And how many jobs does the City have to create in order to pick up the additional work?

MR. CANNISI: The net difference between what's working at the plant and what would work at the plant under DOT is approbatory 2 positions. There are 10 people working at the asphalt plant now, there would be 12 people working at the asphalt plant once the City took it over.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: SO--

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] These are union positions on both sides.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: Okay so
what's the loss of jobs on the private vendor side? How many jobs are we looking at potentially being impacted by the City shifting its business? So for once I'm hearing the City's better at
something that private industry. That's really interesting a concept for me 'cause I don't think I've ever heard that before but... it makes me happy. I'm glad to hear that. But what's the impact on job loss on the private sector side?

MR. CANNISI: As I said there are ten people working at that asphalt plant now.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: At the one that's feeding--

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] That we're looking to acquire.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: No, no. But you're pulling business away from private contractors.

MR. CANNISI: Well I, let me go back to the testimony. As we said that we make up approximately half of the business at the plant that we're looking at now. Half of--the other half of the business there is private purchases of asphalt.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: Um-hum.
MR. CANNISI: Those private
purchased would go back into the marketplace so we don't believe that there would be any impact on
the reduced amount of asphalt that's left in the vendors that remain. We won't be selling to the folks that currently purchase at Grace Asphalt.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: No--
MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] They
would go back to the marketplace--
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] No, no, no, okay, let--maybe I'm not clear. I--we'll go back to the notion that $I$ don't understand what you mean--

MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] Okay.
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: --okay. So there, right now, you get X amount from private vendors. Expanding the plant in Queens would mean you would have to rely less on private vendors-MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: --that is going to have an impact on their workforce and their profit margin. Have you been able to analyze or have you analyzed what the potential loss of jobs will be by not having to purchase from the private vendors?

MR. CANNISI: Yes. And we believe
it will be no impact. And the reason we believe that is what we're saying is we're releasing back to the market--if we take one plant out of the private industry side, we have five there now and we take it down to--

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] You stop contracting with--
MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] Right--
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: --okay.
MR. CANNISI: --if we take one of the plants out and acquire it ourselves-COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] Okay.
MR. CANNISI: --that that leaves four remaining plants. The amount of business that that one plant is doing privately is equal to the amount of business we would take away from those four vendors so it would be replaced by the private business.

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: Okay. I'm more confused than when $I$ asked the question-CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]

I--

COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: --so I'm

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going to stop. I'm going to stop.
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    CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: I understand
    what he's saying--
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] Okay.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --and that the
demand isn't going to change, it's just who's
going to be filling the demand.
MR. ORLANDO: [Interposing]
Correct.
MR. CANNISI: [Interposing] Right
while--
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --so
MR. CANNISI: --while we--
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] That's not what he said.
MR. CANNISI: --take some of the--
Mr. ORLANDO: [Interposing] It--it-
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO:
[Interposing] We need to talk about how you
communicate. It's not very clear. [Laughing]
MR. ORLANDO: [Interposing] Okay.
COUNCIL MEMBER ARROYO: Thank you--

MR. ORLANDO: I'm sorry.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. I guess I just wanted to go back to--and we're not going to vote on this today but we're not going to vote on it until we really understand how you guys are saving money. So dragging your feet on providing that information isn't going to help you at all. And I really don't understand if you put a number in the MMR, I'm sure you didn't pull it out of thin air. I'm sure you know exactly what you're paying for all these different things. And I'm very disappointed that you didn't come here today.

And I would really like--and I mean we're going to hear from other folks today who are going to say it's absolutely not possible and they're recycling more than $15 \%$ and we're not going to be able to really go back and forth. So we're going to have to continue this discussion.

MS. ARDITO: We will have it to you right after this, literally, in your hands right after this--

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]
Okay.
MS. ARDITO: --session.

Thank you very much. So let's move to our next panel. Kenneth Tully, Daniel Scully, Richard Davidson and James Horan. Are you--you're all on one team.
[Pause]
[Witnesses getting settled]
[Pause]
MR. DAN SCULLY: Thank you
Chairwoman--is this on? Thank you Chairwoman Lappin and Committee members. My name is Dan Scully. I represent Willets Point Asphalt. I'd like to just read a brief joint letter from the Asphalt businesses who are in opposition of this-CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]

You know what? I would ask you not to read it because we do have a copy of it. If you could just summarize the key points that would be helpful and it will be entered into the record. And we do have a copy of it.

MR. SCULLY: Sure. You know, we're all here basically to dispute a lot of the claims that the DOT has made in reference to the purchase of this plant. We feel that there are three major
issues that we need to discuss. The first of that, of those is the cost savings to the City; the capacity that's available to the City; and of course, the recycling that occurs in the private industry.

You know, as we've seen today the
DOT's not been able to prove, at least to our satisfaction and apparently not to the Committee's satisfaction that it, this is going to present a cost savings to the City. You know, they're-they've made a claim that they're going to save \$4 million annually.

The current price from the four area vendors, the average price for the four area vendors for Queens is $\$ 57.35$. On the 200,000 tons that they produce in Queens or that they have a demand for in Queens each year, that means they'd have to save $\$ 20$ a ton to realize that savings. That means that their cost per ton would have to be somewhere on the order of $\$ 37$ a ton. And what we've provided to the City Council is an economic breakdown which is based in reality of this basic project and based on our experience operating in the asphalt industry.
raw material alone to create one ton of asphalt and that considers recycling asphalt as well is $\$ 39$ a ton. Add on top of that the cost of labor, add on top of that the cost for the equipment and maintenance, utilities, and then also the acquisition cost and you're looking at a cost to the City of about $\$ 66.77$ a ton. And, you know, this is a real breakdown. And this is what we believe the DOT should be required to show to this Committee, something along this order, to prove that there is actually a cost savings here.

In terms of the green product I think some of my other panel members will get into it in more detail but, you know, there really is no incentive for the private industry not to use recycled material. And to our knowledge, you know, one of the cost savings here that's being claimed is that rap is not going to be land filled. To our knowledge not a ton of rap has been land filled anytime in the recent past. This material is stockpiled and it's a valuable commodity to the asphalt industry.

You know, the private vendors take
this product at no cost to the City and incorporate it into the same product that is--that we manufacture. As a matter of fact the Willets Point Plant is a brand new plant that's specifically designed to incorporate rap. And it's capable of doing up to $40 \%$ with great ease. And the last issue is the capacity. And in Queens alone there's 1.6 million tons of capacity in private plants. And that's excluding the capacity that's available from the Grace plant. The total usage in Queens right now is about 1 million tons including the DOT's 200,000 and then that that is used in privates. So that means that there's an excess capacity out there and, you know, there's certainly the ability to fill the needs of the City DOT even if the Grace Asphalt plant were not there.

So in summary, you know, our
feeling is that the business--the City has no business being in business. You know, this is what the private industry does. We've shown that we sell product to the City, generally at $\$ 10$ to \$15 per on less than the private market. You
know, if you were a private company coming to purchase, you're going to pay a lot more than the City pay. And that's because this volume is critical to the private industry to keep volume so that we can spread our fixed costs over that volume.

So we ask that the City, the
Committee vote against this proposal from the City and leave the production to the privates.
[Pause]
MR. RICHARD DAVIDSON: Hello?
Yeah, my name is Richard Davidson. I'm here representing Canal Asphalt, Inc. We are one of the five vendors that the City has contracts with. And I put together a little summary that you have on our letterhead. It's just again challenging two of the reason why the City feels it's necessary to purchase or take over this plant in Queens.

> We are one of the two plants approved by New York City to supply asphalt material with $40 \%$ rap. The bids that are put out by the City annually don't even allow you to do $40 \%$, they allow up to $30 \%$ but we did receive a
call in the last year to see if we would bump up our recycled product up to 40\%. And it took about a two weeks' time and then we did so. We're always looking for ways to, you know, lessen our costs and also have a good impact on the environment. So we're, you know, we look forward to the day we can do $50 \%$ rap.

And as far as the capacity
situation with the City goes, we're very
disappointed in what they've taken. Our zone is southern Bronx, northern Queens. In all of 2008 the City only asked for 5,000 tons to Queens. We can give them 200,000 tons. They just haven't come in.

And getting back to what Dan was saying about pricing, for 15 years the City has been $\$ 10$ to $\$ 12$ below our lowest customer. And they continue to be so because they do have that promise of volume where we can spread our fixed costs. And we would welcome a lot more tonnage. And we are certainly open and waiting to get-receive that at a much cheaper price that the City would be able to do it.

And getting back to Dan's analysis
of the costs on that sheet, that excluded some of the items that you addressed which was the acquisition of the property, the upgrade, and I think by testimony earlier, it sounds like they need 2 more people to run the plant. So I don't know how they'd be doing it cheaper. You know, 10 versus 12, etcetera.

And that's pretty much all I have to say. I welcome any questions.

MR. JAMES A. HORAN: Good morning. Good morning. My name is Jim Horan and I'm with Flushing Asphalt and I have an asphalt plant in Queens, the Borough of Queens. First of all it's an honor to be here, first time $I$ was ever in City Hall and I, I am very happy that I am here.

But I'm not happy what $I$ hear with the City. We are a vendor for other agencies, for the Port Authority of New York. We haven't done any City work. I got phone calls this month and they said would you be interested in bidding the City work and $I$ said yes to two of the people in the City.

So our plan this year, okay, is to bid the City's Queen Supply Contract which we have
never done. That facility where $I$ am has never done. So in response to if Grace Asphalt Plant ever was to go out of business for any reason, there would be another asphalt plant, Flushing Asphalt, and there's Tully, Willets Point and there's also a plant $I$ think the City, which nobody mentioned, Rayson [phonetic] Asphalt which is down in Cedarhurst which has supplied the City at one year or another with City asphalt.

In reference to your answer--I'm going to skip over 'cause we can't, you know, we're going to read parts of the things and you have--in reference to your live product, okay, let me try to make that clear. Live product, okay, live product, asphalt, you make it at a temperature and you transport it. The City is making it--DOT is making it sound like after a certain amount of time it's going to be a waste. It will be. It has to be very cold and a very, very long time to do that.

The City on the other hand, in the early morning hours will contract with Tully or the Bronx, they'll take product from their asphalt plant in New York City, in Brooklyn, drive it up
to the Queens operation, dump the asphalt which is good, into the City asphalt hopper and lay it down. And then the second load will go over to Tully and so their response--my response to that is you're doing it now. There's nothing wrong with it. You can't come out here and say that it's a problem because you're doing it every morning or every night.

Your question was are you going to take away any asphalt from the other competing asphalt plants. Yes. If the City of New York goes over to that asphalt plant, it's going to take material away from Willets Point, 200,000 tons; Willets Point probably does about 100,000, 120,000 tons.

My--what would happen to me is Willets Point now would be looking for more vendor work. It would compete against me a lot harder. Okay, I would have to probably come down with my numbers and you start going down with numbers, you know, somebody's going to go out of business. There's not enough volume.

I think they mentioned it before.
There's not enough volume in the City of New York,
private and with the City, to keep three asphalt plants going here. I mean the City goes over there, buys asphalt every single day and I don't think I ever heard one problem with the City saying that they were refused asphalt plant at the Grace location or at the Willets Point location. And as with the cost, yes, Madam, you said that the City is still in distress. It is. There's a lot of people getting laid off, okay. Hospitals, City hospitals are closing, okay. City Fire Departments are closing at nights over in City Island. Okay. They close the Fire House at night. Policemen are not getting hired. They have the money appropriated for this project which they don't need. They should take the money and put it back in where it's really needed at City hospitals, with the City Fire Department and the City Police Department. I think that would be a much better use now than an asphalt plant where there's not enough asphalt for my plant.

$$
\text { I ran } 1,000 \text { tons today. I could }
$$

run 4,000 tons. I think I'm going on and on and on but if anybody has a question, they could ask,
anybody who wants to come down to Flushing Asphalt Plant, give them a call. And we'll have you over there.

## CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Did you want

 to testify as well?MR. KENNETH TULLY: Good morning-CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]

And--
MR. TULLY: --Council Members. I'm speaking on behalf of Willets Point Asphalt and Tully Construction, two family-owned third generation construction companies. I've been involved for 30 years, and 20 plus years have been involved in our paving and plant division and I currently oversee day to day operations.

When I first began to learn of the New York City Asphalt Industry I was told by my father that the New York City-owned asphalt plant was there in agreement with New York City's General Contractor Association to keep construction plants in check with pricing, and has been demonstrated through the low bid process for years, and that would be the extent of New York City operation as long as pricing was competitive.

Well, as we know this is the third attempt in 15 years to seek a plant in Queens by DOT. All these attempts without providing an open accurate cost of accounting at the Brooklyn plant. In the current marketplace, there is not a New York City contractor that has enough work to employee a full time paving crew. Yet, the City employs five to eight paving crews throughout the Boroughs, all this without providing to industry that they can substantially do this cheaper.

For the last 15 years at our
Asphalt Plant, New York City DOT has been 20\% to $40 \%$ of annual sales. An important customer to lose this volume in a challenged marketplace would raise our costs to uncompetitive levels adversely affecting our business. Two years ago our company spent a lot of time and money upgrading to a new plant to better serve DOT's needs and to keep up with technology improvements in the industry.

I deal with New York City's Asphalt Coordinator on a daily basis and time after time adjust to their daily needs of supply whether it be night work, extra supply that day, or special mix needs. I have no knowledge of any time that

New York City DOT could not have adequate supply from this or other vendors to meet requirements.

The City has a concern for
recycling of its rap. This vendor took from the city in excess of 50,000 tons a year, well above contract requirements and at this writing to my knowledge both storage facilities that the City stores uses their rap after milling are depleted and this is accomplished by coordinating with the area plants that serve New York City.

In closing, I ask the Council to require DOT to provide that they can substantially make asphalt at this facility before acquiring it for less then they currently pay in the marketplace. We ask this so our plant does not lose an important customer to our viability of providing New York City with asphalt like we've done since 1952.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Thank you. I do have a couple of questions. And I wanted to welcome our newest Councilwoman, Councilwoman Julissa Ferreras, who I think deserves a round of applause.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: I'm impressed that you're here, not out having lunch with your family celebrating being sworn in.

There was one point the City made which $I$ wanted to bring back which is you guys presumably are trying to make a profit 'cause you are for-profit businesses.

MR. TULLY: Yes.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: So how much
does that impact your pricing? I mean you're businesses, I'm not like you shouldn't be making a profit but I'm sure that that adds to what you're charging the City to produce the asphalt, right?

MR. TULLY: Correct. Well in
reality we look at the City's volume as a--as we had said in testimony, spreading out our--

MR. HORAN: [Interposing] Fixed
costs.

MR. TULLY: --fixed costs on an
annual basis. So we actually sell at a less than profit level at that pricing.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Meaning when
you sell to the City, you're not taking any profit or you're taking less of a profit than you would
from what you charge private vendors--
MR. TULLY: [Interposing] If we took that volume out of our plant, our profit would have to be--our pricing would have to be much higher. So we include that volume at basically cost to spread that out.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: So you're
saying that you do not make any profit from your contracts with the City, you break even.

MR. TULLY: That's correct.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Each of you going to say that?

MR. HORAN: No what I'm going to say is, I mean you'll learn a little bit here, where - - , I'm his competitor, okay, when it comes down, we're here for one purpose, but I'm his competitor. And I don't have the City work, and my price, okay, a lot, even--what he could do, he gets the City bid, he puts that in at minimum, pays the fixed costs and everything else, the lighting, the real estate taxes. But on the other hand he's selling cheaper to some of the vendors I try--private individuals because he has a fixed cost in there. And his is lower.

So sometimes if I don't use my rap which I forgot to say, I use 40\% rap and 45\% in my binder, on commercial work, I can't compete with somebody like him if he's in the month of March where I'm slow, a lot of work is not happening right now and the City's coming in in March and April. So his costs will be a lot cheaper than mine in March and April and then in November and December. In the middle of the summer and towards the, you know, or September, October, we're all kind of busier so--

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]
I guess I don't understand. Because you would think it would be the opposite. If you're not making any money from your contract with the City how are you subsidizing your other work?

MR. HORAN: It costs, it costs $X$ dollars to start the plant, to turn on the lights. CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Um-hum.

MR. HORAN: And if you have the lights covered, okay, let's say if I was going to take the City bid and here goes all my trade secrets now, if $I$ was going to bid the City-CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]

Don't give away any trade secrets.
MR. HORAN: --work this year--no if I was going to bid the City work this year, I, okay, we're going to figure the City at a cost, okay, below my private, but it's going to cover my taxes. It's going to cover my lights. It's going to cover my labor. It's going to cover--you could do a lot cheaper costing and then I would have to do, if I didn't have the City in there every single day taking 1,000 tons or 2,000 tons. CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. And-MR. DAVIDSON: [Interposing] I would like to add something to that. CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: (Interposing) Sure, sure.

MR. DAVIDSON: --'cause, you know, across the board we bid the City project around this time of year. And $I$ know, 'cause I'm intimately involved in putting the bids together and the pricing for our plant and our costs and everything, and there have been years because of the expected volume falling way short where it's cost us money every time the City comes in because it's that marginal a profit we put on it, to cover
our fixed costs.
If my zone that $I$ win is expected to take anywhere from 75,000 to 100,000 tons and throughout the year the City comes in and takes 45,000 like they did this year, I lost money. Every ton that they took I technically lost money.

And it sounds hard to believe that you wouldn't mark up, oh well it's the City, it's our volume to cover our fixed costs, counting on-and it's a gamble to say they'll come in for 75,000 tons. If they don't hit that mark, not only didn't you cover your costs, you lost money every time they pick up.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: I mean I guess the other question $I$ wanted to ask, just from the City's perspective, if Grace goes out, then we are somewhat more at your mercy. So it's in your best interests to have less competition to bid those contracts. Right?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well I'll answer that because there's a lot more vendors available that will bid the City contracts than there are awards. There's only five vendor awards and Staten Island's pretty much an island upon itself.

So you have, I would say, half a dozen to ten plants who can still bid against each other and the missing of Grace Plant is not going to keep the City at its mercy by any means.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. The
last question $I$ wanted to ask was about your numeric breakdown that you provided. Because you mentioned $\$ 39$ a ton for raw material and $I$ don't know if you misspoke because the handout that you gave me when we met, I don't know was that this week, last week, they all kind of blend together, was $\$ 35.12$.

MR. SCULLY: We actually just took some of the raw materials, if you looked--what we had given you, if you look down on the utilities, the fuel was listed down there. And we actually readjusted that to reflect the more current pricing. So we took that fuel and we moved it up under raw materials. So if you look, we actually, I think, we had 450,000 gallons originally. We reduced that to 400,000 gallons and we had a unit cost, I think of $\$ 3.20$ and we reduced that to $\$ 2.00$ to more reflect accurately the market.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Um-hum.

MR. SCULLY: So those costs are
there. They've actually been reduced from what we presented to you. And the fuel was just moved up as a raw material cost.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: So your
utilities number went down then.
MR. SCULLY: Correct.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. Will
you make sure that the Sergeant has that revised sheet? Just so I could have another copy--

MR. SCULLY: [Interposing] Yes we--
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]
Oh you know what?
MR. SCULLY: ---provided--
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --here it is.

It's right here.
MR. SCULLY: --that. Yep.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --I've got it
right here. I wanted to make sure I had it.
Okay. Councilwoman Ferreras, would you like to ask any questions or make any statements? You don't have to. Okay. And I wanted to note we've been joined by Councilman Diana Reyna. Okay. Thank you very much--
you.
MR. TULLY: [Interposing] Thank
you.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --I wanted to
bring up the last panel which is James Greilsheimer and Anastasia Song.
[Pause]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Unless--
[Pause]
[Witnesses getting settled]
MS. ANASTASIA SONG: Good
afternoon. My name is Anastasia Song. And I'm the Chief Executive Officer of the Hoagland Group which is an Investment Holding Company which is the owner of Grace Asphalt, LLC; Grace Industries, LLC; it's sister civil construction company. We also own a 54 megawatt power project in Greenport, New York. And we have a construction management company.

We are in the business of infrastructure services management. I've heard a lot of very interesting things about my plant today. And I have a few corrections for the
record $I$ think on a few points.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Bring the mic just a little bit closer. That would be great, thank you.

MS. SONG: Sure. First of all I'd like to note that the communications throughout this interesting process have been few and far in between. So I actually did not know about this meeting today until this week and only retained my counsel yesterday afternoon who informed me that I should be here this afternoon--this morning. So. I do not have written testimony but I would like the opportunity to submit that into the record. Let me give you some chronology on some facts on the situation in front of us. We acquired the assets of the asphalt plant, Grace Asphalt out of bankruptcy in December of 2006. For that we paid the purchase price of about $\$ 18$ million and change. At that time we knew the sellers were by definition in distress, and had not adequately capitalized the plant. That's why they were in bankruptcy; they didn't have excess cash flow.

We understood that we would have to
substantially rehabilitate the facility as part of acquiring the facility to make it a profitable, productive plant. And over the last now 24,27 months, we have invested directly $\$ 5$ million in cash equity into the plant in major capital upgrades. And I have a list I could give to you. But they're the type of upgrades that happen for capital rehabilitation, Terex, Pegs and impact crusher [phonetic], power screen screener, Rapins, Dillman Duo Drum, 40\% recycled, Meeker Dryer. We've rebuilt hoppers, new skids, calibration tanks. We've upgraded exhaust fans and enlarged ductwork. We have added new batch silos. We've-new transfer conveyors, etcetera, etcetera. We have done a lot of capital improvement. One of which the significant effects is that we have now environmentally enhanced this plant to perhaps one of the most state of the art facilities in the Metropolitan New York area.

We are fully capable of producing 40\% recycled rap and in fact do. If you want to come to our yard and see piles of millings that we routinely do use in our mix every day. So this notion that somehow we are environmentally
challenged is completely erroneous and I'd like to correct the record on that.

In terms of our interaction with
the City, we've had a very odd set of correspondences. In May of 2008 I received a phone call from the Department of somethingsomething, Department of--DCAS?

MR. JAMES GREILSHEIMER: Department of Citywide Administrative Services.

MS. SONG: Thank you. A very nice gentleman called me and asked if we were interested in selling our asphalt plant. And I said well the plant wasn't for sale but I was willing to talk to them. He asked about the capital improvements and $I$ sent the list I've just described to you, to him.

We had some discussion back and forth. I didn't hear anything back. In September he called me and said thank you, we're not interested in buying the plant. We continued on our business as usual. In November then, somewhat to my surprise, I received in the mail, a notice of a meeting that had been held the week before saying that a Community Board action had been
taken regarding our plant which we knew nothing about.

In response to that the owner of
our companies, Bill Hoagland, called the Department of Transportation, I believe he spoke to Mr. Orlando who spoke earlier, and inquired what was the nature of this meeting that we had no knowledge of. Mr. Orlando, to my knowledge, informed our owner that this was merely a purely procedural item that they wanted to discuss friendly negotiations with us and that this was only procedural paperwork, etcetera, etcetera. I believe our owner invited Mr. Orlando to come visit our plant and talk to him about this but that invitation was never accepted.

The next thing that we received in
February of '08 (sic) last month, I received another call from the DCAS, indicating they wanted to make an offer of our plant for $\$ 16.5$ million. Now bear in mind, as I mentioned, we bought this plant out of bankruptcy for $\$ 18$ million, put $\$ 5$ million of equity infusion, plus several million dollars of working capital. So we're up to now the $\$ 20$--high $\$ 20$ 's in capital investment in the
project. And now the City's coming to us with an officer for $\$ 16.5$ million.

I thought there must be some sort of mistake. This was followed up the following week with another testimonial record of another meeting that had happened without our knowledge. I believe it was the City Planning Commission? Might have met. And issued a very long memorandum describing all sorts of facts and figures of which I had no knowledge and now way to foot or compute or make sense of.

And this has led to this very,
frankly Kafka-esque experience we've been having about being a private business, a profitable business, doing its business, and suddenly having this Byzantine process descend upon us and this Draconian power and authority of the City, you know, threatened over our heads. This process culminated in one of the more strange turns of events last week when a squadron of City surveyors descended on our plant without notice, without invitation, without any communication whatsoever and asked to kind of survey our plant. And the staff on site had no knowledge of this, called the

Owner who was out of town, and we said no senior management was in town. We said wait until we're in town. We'll meet with you.

In direct contravention of this, the staff, this survey crew returned on multiple occasions including last Saturday, talked their way past our security guards and proceeded to enter our premises and mark out and survey and disturb our piles. As of yesterday when $I$ found out about this, I went and met with one of these surveyors and said excuse me Sir, who are you? What are you doing here? And on what authority are you acting?

And he indicated the New York City Law Department had directed him to come survey our facility. And I said we'd had no communication about this. And we needed due procedure on this. They can't just come in and disrupt a working facility.

The gentleman was, of course, unaware that this had happened. This miscommunication. I said respectfully please get off the property. And I gave him my card and said when your folks want to talk to me, here's my
number, here's my e-mail, contact me and we'll talk about this.

But so we've had this kind of long series of strange communications which have culminated in my appearing before you today. But I did want to correct, again, the miscommunication about our investment in our plant. We don't buy a plant of this size; invest millions and millions of dollars with the intent of just junking it. That's silly.

We're producing product. We sell product every year. In fact in last September, we undertook a 14 month gas hedge to hedge our fuel supply for production of the facility--production up through December of this year. And I don't-can't speak to the numbers that have been bandied about costs savings and frankly I'm not prepared to discuss them today but all I'm saying is perhaps the City savings were predicated on a $\$ 16.5$ million purchase price which doesn't--makes no sense in the context of the investment we've made and the fact that we're a profitable ongoing business. And in fact we do make profit on most of the product we sell. That's what we're in the
business for.
And I think it's a little bit
disingenuous to engage into a discussion about frankly the merits or un-merits of a City versus a private enterprise undertaking any business. Municipalities can bond tax-exempt; they have low cost of capital by definition. I mean if you want to get into that, that's a whole separate debate of whether you think business should be socialized or be in private sector hands. And it's a legitimate debate. And we respectfully understand that the City has legitimate eminent domain authority for appropriate purposes.

But the concept of just coming into a small, profitable private business and saying that we're going to offer you some low-ball number and take over your business, not to put a school there, not to put a Police Station, but simply to take over your business and run it ourselves, it borders on the bizarre to me and is reminiscent of things that $I$ can recall say Vladimir Putin and Hugo Chavez and other people have been doing around the world. We're in America saying goodness, that can't happen here. But here we are
sitting in front of you saying what's happening to our business. And I'll stop there.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Obviously and
I'm going to ask DOT to come back afterwards because I have a couple of follow-up questions for them. But certainly your chronology of lack of communication is very troubling. And I guess my real threshold question is are you interested in selling to the City or not?

MS. SONG: We have invested a lot of money in this business to run an infrastructure asphalt business. This business supplies product to its sister company which we also own, Grace Industries, which is a road and bridge construction company. In fact we've committed 80,000 tons of product for this year for a job that the sister company is performing on JFK taxiways for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. It's a firm commitment we've made intra-company to provide product.

So we're in this business. This is
what we do. To be perfectly blunt though, we're business people. If someone wants to come and talk to us about a legitimate viable offer for our
business, factoring in the money we've put in-CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing] Right.

MS. SONG: --and the business enterprise, we'll talk to anybody who wants to-Donald Trump wants to come; we'll talk to Donald Trump. But under the circumstances where we feel coerced into a position of having to deal with literally City Hall on this, this is a very peculiar position and a very uncomfortable one. CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Are you engaged in discussions, I mean you mentioned Donald Trump. Donald Trump aside, with other potential purchasers of this property?

MS. SONG: No we're not.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay.
MS. SONG: We had no intention of selling the plant. This all arose when the DCAS contacted us last summer for the first time.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Do you intend, if the City walked away tomorrow, to continue to produce asphalt for 10,20 years?

MS. SONG: We're in the asphalt production business. We produce it for our own
sister companies. We produce it for the Port Authority. We have jobs for the State. We have a number of private customers, pick-up customers every day. That's the business we're in.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: But that said, if somebody came to you tomorrow and offered you \$50 million you would probably walk away. I mean you would say that's a great investment, return on our investment and--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] I would assess the terms and conditions of any sale of any business I own. I own businesses to manage them, to operate them profitably. We manage for the long term. We take longer views of our businesses. But it's a business.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. Council
Member Liu had a question--oh there he is.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Thank you very
much. I'm very happy to have you testify today. I know this is a new process for you. Maybe the first time you're at City Hall.

MS. SONG: Yes it...
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: So these, this
hearing is recorded, video as well as audio so
that a transcript will be developed for the City's record. So it has been less than a year since anybody contacted you about acquisition of your property?

MS. SONG: May of last year, yes. COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: And it came out of the blue.

MS. SONG: Yes.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: There was no warning whatsoever, no--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] Not to my knowledge.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: And.

MS. SONG: It was a routine call, it came in, I answered my phone.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: And has the City talked to--has any representative or agent of New York City talked to you about acquiring the property with or without your consent?

MS. SONG: The only Department I've spoken to is this DCAS. A very polite gentleman there but that was the only communication I've had. It was perhaps less than half a dozen phone calls in total. I had sent him the information on
the capital upgrades we did. What do I think what of--that was about the extent of our interaction.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: And what is your understanding of what's happening right now? What led you to, to come to today's hearing?

MS. SONG: Well we started reading with greater concern that--first of all you wouldn't believe [chuckling] that the City would come and priv--try to acquire and appropriate our business. It really didn't occur to us that was frankly a viable option. And as it became clear, as I indicated, I retained counsel yesterday. I just met him this morning for the first time. We started looking up some of the citations that were in some of these various memoranda that were coming mysteriously in our mailbox after the fact.

And that led to, I Googled this
ULURP which I didn't really appreciate, prior to this last few weeks.

I mean I'm generally familiar with the powers of eminent domain. I mean anyone who's around and reading a newspaper understands that cities routinely need properties for legitimate business, City purposes. So I was sort of
familiar with this process but how this has been working procedurally has been quite an education. And, and an odd one.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: So you're
here, so you came here to hear what other people had to say?

MS. SONG: Well I came here because my counsel indicated that, I explained the situation, he said you ought to go and explain your point of view on what's happened here. And go on the record--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
Well--

MS. SONG: --so that if other procedures happen I guess I'm preserving or reserving my rights or something like this--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing] Right.

MS. SONG: --so that I have some standing in terms of what's going on as opposed to having sort of missed the boat.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Well I'm not a lawyer but I will, I will say to you that I think you did the right thing to come to this hearing
today because I think this is coming out of left field for a lot of us--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] No one
called me--
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --and it does disturb me, personally, that, you know, I kind of thought from the testimony given by the City that, oh, this was something that the City was pretty far along and they were about to do. At no point did $I$ ever get the sense that we had an unwilling seller, potentially unwilling seller. If the DOT representatives would come back as the Chairperson asked, that would be very helpful for us, for the DOT representatives to clarify. But as far as you know, this is not something you initiated. Well-you definitely didn't initiate it.

MS. SONG: Um-hum.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: And is this something that's--is there anything that's about to happen imminently to the best of your knowledge in terms of a transaction?

MS. SONG: I mean in terms of--what you people are doing or? I--I don't? We run an asphalt business. We have--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
Is it--is there any sense on your part that the City is about to, to close a transaction or to acquire your property?

MS. SONG: Well we became
concerned. We read all these various memoranda from committees that were, were appearing on our doorstep. We have, we use our business. We have property use. We run our business to maximize our asset value. In fact we've also been in discussions with our property in connection with possibly siting a power generation facility right next to the existing asphalt plant and it wouldn't compromise the asphalt production.

And we have a lot of business we engage in all, every day. And we could potentially site two Rolls Royce engines right there and interconnect into Con Edison and have even another use for the property to make a more valuable business enterprise for us so--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
And when officials, claiming to be with the City landed on your property and, and started to take measurements, you did not know where they were
coming from. You inquired. Did you ask them to leave? Or did they--did you ask them to leave and they stayed with some kind of a directive or Court order? Or you just allowed them to stay there? MS. SONG: This sort of all erupted the last about seven days. And I only became aware of it yesterday morning when $I$ stepped in to intervene. Again, we--they were dealing with our junior plant staff that, you know, see credentials, see City waving a badge and they, they assume there's some legitimate purpose-COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing] Okay.

MS. SONG: --again our staff
members had called one of the senior management, not myself, and indicated that we have these people here. And the owner's rep said please wait until we're back in town. We'll meet with the City. Direct them off the property. And that's what happened. They repeatedly returned to the property including on last Saturday--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
Um-hum.
MS. SONG: --when the night guard
was there. Talked their way past the night guard and--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
So officials--officials--
MS. SONG: --occupied the property.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --claiming to
represent the City kept coming back to the property wanting to take measurements without--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] DDS
[phonetic]--
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --ever
properly contacting you or any officers of your company responsible for making these decisions.

MS. SONG: That's correct.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Okay. Thank you Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: So I just want to understand. I mean $I$ know you said it but I just want to confirm for the record--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] Sure.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Are you or a
representative from your company engaged in any negotiations or discussions over a price for the property?
except that you gave us a $\$ 16.5$ million offer, no, not you, I'm sorry, but--

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing] Right.

MS. SONG: No.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. Any
other questions? Council Member Reyna, who is not a member of the Committee but welcome.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Thank you very much. I'm just--I came by to say hello to my new colleague, Julissa Ferreras, who got sworn in this morning. And then just continued to listen to this particular hearing. I'm just trying to understand the complexity of whether or not you want to sell or were ever in a discussion to sell, because it feels like we're going through Willets Point all over again. As far as your specific plant is concerned, were you aware that there was a shortage that the City needed that you were not able to provide? Has the City expressed that you need to produce more asphalt?

MS. SONG: We have always met the City's requirements to the best of my knowledge.

Now I'm not the technical operator but we enter a contract every year with the City and provide them whatever they need. We're in the business of selling as much asphalt as we can.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Has there been a negotiation to increase the amount that's being sold to the City to produce--for the City?

MS. SONG: The way they submit the solicitations is they give us a series of probably three-quarters of a dozen types of mixes they're going to need for the year ahead, and volumetric numbers associated with that. And then you bid on those mixes. And that's the volume you assume they want. And that's the volume you bid to.

Now in my discussions with DCAS I had clearly indicated that we were very flexible to any of our number arrangements the City may want to engage with us, if they wanted any kind of long term off-take contract, we would sit and discuss that. Fixed price, variable price, five years, 24 months, we offered every option we could do to be flexible to be a reliable supplier of asphalt to the City. And we've made that clear every single time we could to anyone who would
talk to us about this.
COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Um-hum.
MS. SONG: There's no shortage to my knowledge in Queens or--certainly from our plant, we have more capacity than we're producing now. We can increase our capacity substantially. It's a matter of demand.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And so if tomorrow it was presented to you, because I'm reading--I was reading the testimony given by the Department of Transportation concerning the 40plus \% increase in paving demand that therefore creates a demand for asphalt to say that you, as an asphalt plant, would be--have the capacity to increase your production to provide to the City the $40 \%$ increase that they are currently in.

MS. SONG: Well the City doesn't take exclusively from our plant--

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA:
[Interposing] Um-hum.
MS. SONG: --they bid to a number of plants. But we could certainly increase our capacity to the City. That's no problem. COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Um-hum.

MS. SONG: And have--we'd welcome the opportunity to do that.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: But up until this hearing you have not been asked to produce further than what you have been producing.

MS. SONG: That's correct.
COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: So you, right now, are meeting all the demands that have been communicated.

MS. SONG: That's correct.
COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: And as far as the green industry of asphalt, or in the business of asphalt, are you, your company, introducing any type of capacity for green asphalt production?

MS. SONG: Well as I mentioned earlier, we, a lot of this capital investment we've done in the last 24 months, 27 months, has been geared to being able to increase our ability to recycle what's called rap, it's the torn up road beds that millings from the streets.

The City brings to our yard, and if in fact you look at our yard now we have a big pile of them, and we put them back into the mix.

And what with the capital upgrade that we've done, enables us to use a higher percentage of that milling mix into the recycled mix. So it's an environmentally friendly thing and that's one of the reasons we undertook the investment.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: So right
now--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] We do 40\% recycled rap right now.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: In the last two years, with this investment, you never, as you have been trying to meet a $21^{\text {st }}$ Century green environmentally friendly business, you've in fact moved forward in trying to sustain business for the next at least 10, 20 years.

MS. SONG: We've made a lot--puts a lot of money on the table if we're not interested in a long term business model. I think

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA:
[Interposing] I--
MS. SONG: --the dollars speak for themselves.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: I just want to echo the sentiments of my colleague John Liu
who applauded your appearance at this particular hearing because hearing from you as the business principal changes the dynamics of dialog. And so your presence here and your testimony shares information that we perhaps were not privy to and before a vote, we have to make sure that we're understanding all the elements.
And this is clearly a bigger
component of the dialog that had not been shared. So I am just as disturbed to hear that we're taking away, or attempting to take away, a business opportunity that has been in perhaps what would be a double investment of trying to make sure that you're turning a green leaf, so to speak, to provide a demand for the City of New York, and be an environmentally friendly business in the City of New York.

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So I applaud your efforts.
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Continue to, you know, make sure that you fight this off. Because the business you're in is something that provides the job opportunities that we're looking for, for New Yorkers. And stay in communication with us because this is just the beginning.

MS. SONG: I.
COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Thank you.
MS. SONG: Thank you very much.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: I just want to
be clear. You're not the owner--you referred to the owner. You're the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Operating Officer--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] I'm the
Chief Executive Officer.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: CEO of the
parent company that owns the plant.
MS. SONG: I'm the Chief Executive
Officer of a company called the Hoagland Group which is an investment holding company of William J. Hoagland who is the owner of all these enterprises. I largely manage the businesses on a day to day--he's busy, he does a lot of things. He stays very much in touch with many of the operations but I oversee sort of the general commercial daily--

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]
Right.
MS. SONG: --matters that come up. CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: So when you--
these businesses.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --when you
said owner before, who did you mean? You said the owners of the plant--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] Our owner,
Bill Hoagland.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. Thank
you. I want to ask DO--did you want to? Just state your name for the record for the transcript please--
[Off mic]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --into the microphone please. Thanks.
[Off mic]

MR. GREILSHEIMER: I'm James
Greilsheimer from the law firm of Kramer, Levin, Noftalis [phonetic] and Frankle [phonetic]. As you heard $I$ was retained yesterday to serve as counsel, particularly as condemnation counsel for the client here.

I just wanted to mention that the
City's offer in its letter of February 5, 2009 from DCAS seems to me to be highly suspect because
in a condemnation you normally pay for the value of the land and the value of the equipment. Here, as you've heard from Mrs. Song, $\$ 18$ million purchase price, $\$ 5$ million for upgrade and working capital.

MS. SONG: Another $\$ 3$ million or so working capital.

MR. GREILSHEIMER: And at least
that amount becomes the minimum in a condemnation, one is suspect maybe of buying a property out of foreclosure or in bankruptcy because the price may be lower than what a normal arms length price.

But the main point that $I$ want to make here is in addition to that value, the City, by taking over an asphalt plant and operating the plant, is paying for something else as well. And that's the going concern value of an operating business. And that will add millions of dollars as well.

It's a clear type of case. The United States Park Service acquires the souvenir shop outside of a national park and continues to operate that facility as a souvenir shop. The courts consistently hold that government must pay
not only for the land and the equipment but also for the going concern value. It's unlike other type of condemnation cases--

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]
Okay.
MR. GREILSHEIMER: The second point
that I'd just like to underscore is a concern at the lack of due process in the sense that we never received notices as we should have about this matter. And concern as a violation of Article 4 of the Eminent Domain Procedure Law--

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing] I don't--I mean $I$ guess $I$ just want to--

MR. GREILSHEIMER: --about--about City representatives entering the land without permission or without a Court order. There's an express provision, I think it's Section 406, that provides how the City or any condemnor can do some pre-vesting examination of the property, even environmental testing, for example, and do the borings. That is a procedure that should have been followed here.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. I'm
just going to stop you. One, because we're
running out of time. But two, because that's not what we're--while it's a very important point to make, not what we're discussing today. And in fact I had never heard the words condemnation or eminent domain until you two came and testified. I'm glad that you did. We're going to bring DOT back. I just wanted to ask Councilman Liu if you had a brief follow-up question 'cause we have to be out of here in ten minutes.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Well I mean just so we make--so we keep everything kosher, I just want to ask our attorney here, that based on you coming on the case just yesterday, are you sure all of those things that you describe happening actually did happen?

MR. GREILSHEIMER: I said it
appears to me to be highly suspect. I've heard from Mrs. Song. I have not called the Law Department to find out why they did not follow or appear not to follow--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]

Okay so you're not actually--
MR. GREILSHEIMER: --Article 4. COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --in fact,
certain that a condemnation proceeding is under way.

MR. GREILSHEIMER: Oh condemnation
could not be underway until the ULURP process is completed--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: (Interposing)
Um-hum.

> Mr. GREILSHEIMER: --I mean in
terms of the City cannot take the property here unless it goes through a ULURP process and you're the final stage, most likely, in the ULURP process. And then after that occurs, then the City could either move to condemn the property-COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]

Okay.
MR. GREILSHEIMER: --the--or it
could begin a whole Article 2 Eminent Domain Procedure Law public hearing process-COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]

Okay. So the--
MR. GREILSHEIMER: [Interposing]

Condemnation is not happening tomorrow.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Right.
Getting back to Mrs. Song.

MS. SONG: Song, S-O-N-G.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: The Deputy
Commissioner on behalf of the City DOT talked about--they do mention Grace. They said that Grace went into bankruptcy and you are the present owner or you're representing the present owner.

MS. SONG: That's correct.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: How long ago was that actually, did--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] We acquired the facility out of the bankruptcy court in December of 2006 .

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Okay. So that was just a couple of years ago.

MS. SONG: Um-hum.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: And they do express concern whether, concern about the ability or the willingness to stay in the asphalt production business.

MS. SONG: Perhaps they could clarify. We've had very limited communication with anybody, frankly, in this entire process. And by the way, I was just informed, our owner actually has arrived. He was in flight. Could I
introduce William J. Hoagland.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Um-hum. Okay. MS. SONG: Who's the owner of the facilities we've been describing.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Okay. But
before you talked about how you're in the business of making asphalt--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] That's
correct.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --and you'll
make as much asphalt as the city will buy.
MS. SONG: That's right.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: So is that your--is that the company's intent?

MS. SONG: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Okay.
MS. SONG: We wouldn't have
invested $\$ 5$ million of capital and $\$ 3$ million in
working capital and a lot of time--
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
You mentioned that you--you supply asphalt to other businesses--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] Yes. COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --owned by the
same person. What kinds of other businesses are there?

MS. SONG: We have a sister
company, Grace Asphalt, LLC is the asphalt producing plant. We also have a business called Grace Industries, LLC which is a civil construction company that does roads and bridges-COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing] I see.

MS. SONG: --and--
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
Okay.
MS. SONG: --as an interfamily, we--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing] Got it.

MS. SONG: --sell asphalt for-COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing] So it made sense to acquire an asphalt--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] It's-COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --you didn't acquire that--you didn't acquire the Grace that had gone bankrupt for the purposes of just taking the land and perhaps selling it off at some future
point.
MS. SONG: We wouldn't have put all
this money into that because it's only--the only value of the capital improvements that we've done is for asphalt production. Rap hoppers and other things have no value except in asphalt production--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
Okay. And then Grace went into bankruptcy but... okay. I--thank you very much. I'll contact you with additional questions--

MS. SONG: [Interposing] Certainly Sir--definitely.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --thank you
Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Thank you very
much. I just want to get DOT up here before we run out of time.
[Pause]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: So. When we met and discussed this project you never once mentioned the possibility of eminent domain or condemnation of the property. In fact we discussed potential purchase price of the
property. And you also indicated that--or you gave me the impression, $I$ don't want to say you said, you gave me the impression that you were negotiating with the owner. So what's the truth?

MR. CANNISI: The acquisition, the ULURP action permits acquisition through negotiation or through condemnation, eminent domain. As was mentioned here, that can't even happen until the ULURP is finalized.

However I want to say something
right up front. I'm very, very surprised at the testimony we just heard. In late 2006 the current owner, Mr. Hoagland who's sitting back there, had extensive conversations following that with Assistant Commissioner Galileo with the discussions were around DOT purchasing this plant.

We've had extensive conversations,
in fact we did two appraisals on the property where his representative allowed us in, and we're talking about over--about a year ago, not--not within the last seven days. And what we--what happened over the last seven days is we recognized that a specialty appraisal will be necessary to have full negotiations so we can factor in all of
the elements that were just discussed here including the ongoing concern so that a fair price can be reached for all parties and that everyone can be satisfied at the end of it.

So there was notification that was give out about a year ago at least, prior to the ULURP application even being filed. Where folks from DCAS and then later from a contractor that we had hired 'cause there were two separate appraisals that had gone on that only looked at property and equipment.

MR. ORLANDO: I'd like--I'm sorry, I'd also like to add to that, there was also an environmental assessment, several surveys, several site visits by our consultant, all coordinated through the owner and the owner's representative, namely his son, who is at the site. And I believe the ULURP process also sends the notification to the business address. So there's apparently some disconnect between Ms. Song and the rest of the company from what was apparent today.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Yeah I'm very
disturbed. Because this is a hearing for the record and I'm hearing different stories from
different sides that are sort of dramatically different. So.

I want to go through again, what, from your perspective, the communication has been with the owner of this property. So I know you just mentioned it. I just want to go through it again. Very clearly for the transcript and for my own edification.

What exactly did you do, and I assume that you have--what do you have records to show? And what did you do in terms of communication with the owner? Separate from the ULURP process. I want to come to that in a minute. Just in terms of assessing the property and having negotiations over a purchase price.

MR. CANNISI: As I said, we had two appraisers enter the property with the owner's permission.

> CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: When?
> MR. CANNISI: I believe it was last
year some time.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Let's take a step back. From DOT's perspective. When did you first notify the owner of an interest in the
property?
MR. ORLANDO: First, the communications were phone calls. We were initially contacted by the owner of the property after the--they were bought at bankruptcy, asking if we had an interest in procuring that plant. The owner contacted us. We did not contact the owner. At that point we started looking and starting up the ULURP process.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: When you say
the owner--

MR. ORLANDO: [Interposing] We, DOT never had negotiations on acquisitions with the owner, we never discussed a price. That would be DCAS' role. And only after the ULURP approval. There was several appraisals, in part of trying to set up the funding to, to get this. And we have copies of those appraisals. At least--one was done by DOT the other one was done by DCAS. We certainly could readily provide the DOT version and possible the DCAS one which has details of dates and visits and things like that.

There was also, like I said, an
environmental assessment done on the site.

Several surveys, visits by a consultant. And numerous occasions where we needed access to the property and we were granted access to the property.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: In writing.
MR. ORLANDO: No. Through a phone call, that we're coming on this day, can--would you have a problem. And we came there. And in fact we toured the property on two occasions with the owner and the owner's son and our consultant.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: When were those tours?

MR. ORLANDO: We would have to dig up the actual date. I, I hesitate to give you the specific date now. But those records could be presented.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: I would like to see those records. And that's in the last year--I mean just ballpark. Last year, this year--

Mr. ORLANDO: [Interposing] Within the last two years.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --the last. } \\
& \text { MR. ORLANDO: [Interposing] Within }
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the last two years.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Within the
last couple of years, prior to the ULURP process beginning?

MR. ORLANDO: Some prior and most during the ULURP process.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Is anybody
here from DCAS?
MS. ARDITO: I don't believe so

Chairman.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. So.
[Pause]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: In terms of the ULURP process itself, DOT is the lead agency, the applicant? Or DCAS?

MR. CANNISI: I believe that we're co-applicants.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. Has DOT
notified the owner about the Community Board meeting, the City Planning Committee meeting? I understand legally there is not a requirement to do that but I would think it would be the appropriate thing to do. And I'm wondering if you had.

MR. ORLANDO: There's no written notification, no.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. And that's a little troubling. You know, I would think at a minimum even if you don't have the legal requirement if you're trying to negotiate with this owner you would keep them posted about the ULURP process.

I think what would be very helpful for me, because it's sort of disturbing to hear two very different accounts of these events, is to get in writing from DOT a letter providing for the chronology of which events have transpired. What you testified to today, what you may not have thought of today. But if you could detail your version of events. Both what happened over the phone, what happened in person, what happened in writing, who--when you say the owner spoke to us, you know, who spoke to who. And when.

And if you could give us that in a very detailed manner, that would be very helpful in terms of trying to get a clear and actual account of what transpired.

MR. CANNISI: We will do our best.

As Assistant Commissioner Orlando said, we do have the--our own appraisal that was dated, I believe, we also may have the DCAS one that was dated as well. So that we know when--we know the access to the property took place before that.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Well I guess that--and counsel made a good suggestion and I see Patrick Wheely [phonetic] here, even if DCAS is not present, $I$ would like to have a compiled, you know, one letter, it could be from DCAS and DOT, it can be just from DOT, but one letter that clearly lays out what each agency did and whom they spoke with and how we got to where we are from your point of view. Council Member Liu.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Thank you
Madam Chair. So a couple of you, Commissioner Cannisi and I'm sorry but--

MR. ORLANDO: [Interposing]
Orlando.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
Right. Orlando, both of you stated that you had accompanied the owner and had been in direct conversations with the owner of the property.

MR. ORLANDO: Yes.

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the property--
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                    COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
    Okay--

MR. ORLANDO: --with the owner, his son and our consultant--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --would that be the gentleman in this room right now?

MR. ORLANDO: Yes.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Okay. And what is your--the earliest date that you recall having a face to face conversation?

MR. ORLANDO: I would say it would be the spring of 2007 .

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: 2007. So two years ago.

MR. ORLANDO: Correct.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Okay.
MR. ORLANDO: The recollection is--
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]

So--

MR. ORLANDO: --that after they
bought the property at bankruptcy, they reached
out to us and asked us if we had an interest in procuring their property.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: They reached out to you.

MR. ORLANDO: Correct. Correct.
The owner--
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
Okay.
MR. ORLANDO: --the owner reached
out to us in a phone call saying I bought this property. I'm not interested in staying in the asphalt business for the long term, would you be interested in buying it.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Um-hum.
Mr. ORLANDO: That's how all this--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: [Interposing]
And that was in--

MR. ORLANDO: --go initiated.
COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --a face to face conversation, you, Orlando, had with Mr. Hoagland--

MR. ORLANDO: [Interposing] That was on a phone call. That was on a phone call. And it was subsequently followed up, after hiring
a consultant, and starting--securing funds, hiring a consultant, to do the ULURP process. And our consultant with myself, several representatives of DOT, and the owner and his son, toured the property. And sort of discussed the ULURP process and had a tour of the property.

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: Okay. Well
[chuckling] The--this is... at worst the--
MR. ORLANDO: [Interposing] We did not--

COUNCIL MEMBER LIU: --the left hand totally does not know what the right hand is doing at the, the current owner of this site or this is a huge comedy of errors. Madam Chair I think you've done the right thing in requesting written records of the proceedings. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Thank you. And I'd like to have that by Friday. And we're going to adjourn this meeting, this hearing and this meeting until 9:30 A.M. Tuesday morning.

MR. CANNISI: I'd like to add one thing. You should already have the cost breakdown on asphalt. It was sent to you during this meeting.

Madam Chair?

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Yes.
MR. ORLANDO: Here, we have a printed copy of our cost breakdown for the $\$ 47$ as published in the MMR.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Great.
MR. ORLANDO: And we'd like to enter that as a matter of record.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Great.
[Background noise]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay before I adjourn the hearing, I'm going to allow Bill Hogan--I'm not pronouncing your name, right, I'm sorry, to come and testify.
[Pause]
[Background noise]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Go ahead.

Introduce yourself for the record and begin.
MR. WILLIAM J. HOAGLAND: Hi. My
name is Bill Hoagland and I'm the owner of Grace Asphalt.
to testify? I only called you up because you'd filled out a slip indicating that you wanted to testify. I don't--

Mr. HOAGLAND: [Interposing] No I--
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: --have any
questions for you.
MR. HOAGLAND: --oh, okay. I'm
just saying $I$ was asked by the City if $I$ was interested in--not the other way around. I just want to make that clear. And buying an asset, when $I$ bought that, that asset, I did have envisions of putting a power plant and still do, on that property.

And when it was brought up to me, never owning an asphalt plant before, would you be interested in selling it, I said it's an asset and if--at the right price I'd be interested in selling it. That--that's the extent of where I went with that.

So I wouldn't invest $\$ 20$-some odd million into something to take $\$ 16$ million for it. You know, I said I'd--in fact when $I$ spoke to Galileo on the phone a couple of weeks ago, I said rather than allow you to come in and do eminent
domain which he brought up to me could happen, I said I would shut the asphalt plant down before I would allow you to do that. So. That's--you know--I--

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]
Are you planning--is your intention, I'm going to ask you the same question I asked Ms. Song earlier, is your intention over the long term to use this as an asphalt plant or to sell the property to whomever will pay the most money for it?

MR. HOAGLAND: The long term plan was to use it as an asphalt plant, okay, and utilize the rest of the property, possibly to put a peak generation plant in, a very small plant, which I happen to own one on the East End of Long Island. I thought that that would be a, you know, duplicate what $I$ have out in Green Port, put it in Queens. And I've had many discussions and spent some soft money with engineering and having many discussions with the New York Power Authority and Con Edison on it.

MS. SONG: They would coexist. The asphalt plant--

You have to speak into the microphone--
MR. HOAGLAND: [Interposing] They
would coexist, yes.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: And did you,
were you or your son present at these meetings that DOT discussed today?

MR. HOAGLAND: Yes I was present with Galileo one time, we walked around the property. And like anything else, if they would have come in and offer a premium for what I paid for it, I would have to take it under consideration just like I've sold other businesses before that were not for sale. So. I did not buy the plant to sell it to the City of New York. It was never--that was never the intention.

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. Thank
you. All right. We're going to adjourn--
MR. GREILSHEIMER: [Interposing] We
would ask that the City--
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: [Interposing]
You have to speak into the microphone.
MR. GREILSHEIMER: Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Um-hum.

MR. GREILSHEIMER: The City's--the DOT letter to the Committee, be made available to us as a copy on Friday, so that we can respond to it before you resume hearings on Tuesday.
[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: We'll take
that under advisement and if we can we will, but $I$ can't commit to that--

MR. GREILSHEIMER: [Interposing]
Thank you. I should communicate with Ms. Benjamin then?

CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Sure.
MR. GREILSHEIMER: Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Okay. This
meeting is adjourned until Tuesday at 9:30 in the morning.
[Gavel banging]
CHAIRPERSON LAPPIN: Recessed, what
did I say?
[END TAPE 1004]

## C ERTIEICATE

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


Signature __Laura L. Springate_
Date April 10, 2009

