CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

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B E F O R E: CHAIR PETER KOO

COUNCIL MEMBERS: PETER KOO

JOSEPH BORELLI
MARK GJONAJ
FRANCISCO MOYA
DANIEL DROMM
KEVIN RILEY
JAMES GENNARO

SELVENA BROOKS-POWERS

ROBERT HOLDEN
FERNANDO CABRERA
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MARK LEVINE
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JAMES VAN BRAMER

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

(ADMINISTRATION)
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER GREENFELD
DIRECTOR MATT DRURY

(PUBLIC)
EMILY MAXWELL
TARA DAS
CARLOS CROKE
ROXANNE DELGADO
SKY PAPE
LEN MANIACE
MICHAEL MARINO
JESSICA BURKE
NATASIA SIDARTE
ROWAN BLAIK
SHARRISE PALOMINO

1 COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 2 3 SGT. KOTOWSKI: Beginning live stream. 4 SGT. MARTINEZ: PC recording under way. 5 SGT. PEREZ: Backup is rolling. 6 SGT. POLITE: Recording to the cloud all 7 set. 8 SGT. LUGO: Thank you. Good everyone. 9 Welcome to today's remote New York City Council 10 hearing of the Committee on Parks and Recreation. 11 this time, would all panelists please turn on your 12 videos. To minimize disruption, please place 13 electric devices to vibrate or silence. If you wish 14 to submit testimony, you may do so at 15 testimony@council.nyc.gov, again, that's testimony@council.nyc.gov. Thank you for your 16 17 cooperation. Chair Koo, we are ready to begin. 18 CHAIR PETER KOO: ... join in our virtual 19 hearing today before the council's Committee on Parks 20 and Recreation. I would like to acknowledge my 21 fellow council members who are present. Council 22 Member Borelli, Gjonaj, Moya, Council Member Dromm, 23 Council Member Riley, Gennaro, Brooks-Powers, Council 24 Member Holden, and Council Member Cabrera. Good

morning. I'm Peter Koo, Chair of the Committee on

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Parks and Recreation. I would like to welcome my fellow council members, members of the administration, and the public who have come to participate in today's hearing. Today, we will be examining the work of the Park's Department as it relates to maintaining (inaudible) element of our environment trees. The benefits of well-maintained trees are obvious. They improve water quality by filtrating and diverting stone water runoff, increased property values, (inaudible), provide habitats for wildlife, mitigate the heat island effect, and provide better air quality by reducing the presence of many air pollutions. It has been estimated that the city trees reduce annual residential energy causes by \$17 million dollars per year and reduced one by \$69 million (inaudible) per These benefits are estimated to have a total value of about \$100 million dollars each year. process involved has many facets which the department will speak about in more detail when it presents each testimony. Briefly, the process includes a block-byblock zoning schedule, engaging non-profits to help plan to share and protect trees, and in a special process, through the Parks inspection program, or

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PIP, in which inspections are carried out annually in parks and (inaudible). Over the recent years, the department's budget for maintaining has suffered ups and downs as the pollen cycle had to be increased from one every seven years to once every 15 years, and back, once again, to seven years, but with recent budgets, some of those funds have been restored, but issues still persist. For example, the top categories of parks-related 3-1-1 calls involve complaints about trees. Some of these complaints include concerns over the mature depts to new trees, tree limits, and sidewalk damage resulting from growing tree roots. Additionally, fallen tree branches, many from trees that have been ridden due to severe weather, have raised severe service concerns, and there have been numerous incidents over the years where severe injury, and even death to innocent bystanders resulting from being struck. This will be a major problem and needs to be addressed as climate change is going to leave the city more vulnerable to more severe weather and storms, and city trees and benefits will derive from them will increase the need, be at risk if we don't maintain them in a smart way. My office continuously

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receives numerous complaints from owners and residents about tree complaints. They submitted to the city, only for nothing to be done. So, no one is surprised when a tree goes down a couple years later. Many council members echo these same complaints during our Hurricane Isiah here and last year. So, I hope we can, at least, make the process for addressing complaints more efficient. This also highlights how critical how tree maintaining is to the quality of life and to the safety of our who live and visit this city. The committee today will also consider seven pieces of legislation sponsored by my colleagues and myself. Proposed Intro 98A sponsored myself aims to remove the hazards from sidewalks and improve the status of city laborers by requiring the Commissioner of DPR to replace trees and vegetation in empty tree pits. Related to this Bill, I'm happy to be partnering with NYC Parks now to do a pilot program of installing permeable pavement and tree pits. This is in response to tree pits being compacted due to level sidewalks which turns it into tripping hazards, and also results in being unhealthy for trees. Our pilot will help to keep our

pedestrians and sidewalks safe, keep our trees to

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safe with room to grow, and to help to better catch storm water. We will hear Intro 199, sponsored by Council Member Matteo, a Local Law to amend the administrative code in relation to the undertaking of surveys before planting trees. Intro 467, sponsored by Council Member Dromm, a Local Law to amend the administrative code in relation to requests for Intro 552, sponsored by Council Member Levine, a Local Law to amend the administrative code in relation to posting of the information online regarding trees down removal. Intro 957, sponsored by Council Member Borelli, a Local Law to amend the administrative code in relation to replacement of city-owned trees that have been lawfully removed, and sponsored by myself, Intro 2365, a Local Law to amend the administrative code in relation to creation of a down tree taskforce to coordinate the removal of fallen trees due to a severe weather event, and finally, Intro 2366, a Local Law to amend the administrative code in relation to requiring tree health assessments and inspections. I would like to thank all of my colleagues for sponsoring these Bills. It's my hope that this hearing will set the stage for this council and the administration to work

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together to better recognize the need to fully allocate all necessary resources for the care of city trees. Finally, I would like to note that this past Friday, Mayor Di Blasio appointed Gabrielle Fialoff as the new Commissioner of the Parks Department. I would like to congratulate her on the appointment, and I look forward to meeting with her very soon and working with her through the rest of the year. Thank you again, and welcome. I would like ask Council Member Dromm to make a statement for his Bill.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: Thank you very much, Chair Koo, and I really appreciate you holding this hearing on trees today. Trees are certainly beautiful, but they also have a myriad of benefits to the health of our city and its inhabitants. Unfortunately, our urban street canopy is under attack, and I don't just mean by the latest invasive insect species. Trees must contend with a host of challenges, not only over development and vandals, but also poor planning and a lack of vision at the highest levels. It seems our urban foresters, human stewards, have utterly failed it. The title of this hearing draws attention to the sad reality that New York lags far behind other cities. While we are

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concerned about maintaining the tree stock, others have prioritized increasing the overall number of trees as part of their green infrastructure plans. Washington D.C.'s canopy has grown tremendously in recent years, and at 38 percent is well on its way to reaching its 40 percent goal by 2032. New York stands at an appalling 22 percent. Reaching 30 percent by 2035 is an attainable goal, but it requires a shift and a mentality from defense to offense. A broad coalition of stakeholder agrees, and even before its release, I've been working to advance the goals of the ambitious New York City urban forest agenda. Intro 1749, the New York City Tree Canopy Protection Act and several other Bills that tackle the issue from a systemic perspective are not being heard today. Unfortunately, as an interim measure, Intro 467 which is being heard today, aims to address the lack of transparency as the Department of Parks and Recreation around the quest for planning of street trees. It is commendable that so many New Yorkers request the planting and replanting of street However, at least in the environmental justice community, I represent a small fraction of these trees are actually planted. The absurd

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response that I have most often heard is that utility lines run under the empty tree pits. These pits, once hosted trees so that it is hard to imagine that nothing could be planted there, and I wonder if we're taking (inaudible) over trees or what the story is with that. The impact of this bureaucratic intransience is row after stock row of empty tree pits where tree-lined blocks once existed. that my district is not the only one undergoing this horrifying deforestation. I am fortunate enough to have some fierce tree advocates in my district, some of whom are here today, people like Len Maniace from Jackson Heights Unification Group and the Friends of Travis Park, and I thank them for tireless efforts on behalf of one of our city's more value natural resources. Thank you for being here, and thank you, Chair Koo for holding this important hearing.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you, Council

Member Dromm. I would like to acknowledge Council

Member Rivera also joined this hearing. I would like
to turn it over to our moderator, Committee Counsel,

Kris Sartori to go over some procedural items.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you, Chair Koo. I'm Kris Sartori, Senior Counsel to

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the Committee on Parks and Recreation, and I'll be moderating this hearing. Before we begin, I'd like to remind everyone that you will be on mute until you are called on to testify; at which point, you will be unmuted by the host. During the hearing, I will be calling on panelist to testify, so please listen for your name to be called, as I will periodically be announcing who the next panelist will be. first be hearing testimony from the administration, followed by testimony from members of the public who have registered to testify. During the hearing, if council members would like to ask a question of the administration or of a specific panelist, please use the Zoom raise hand function, and I will call on you in order. We will be limiting council member questions to five minutes, including the time it takes to answer such questions. For members of the public, we'll be limiting speaking time to three minutes in order to accommodate all who have come here to testify. Once you are called on to speak, please begin by stating your name and the organization you represent, if any. We will now call on representatives of the Parks Department to testify. Appearing today for the Department of Parks

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 12 and Recreation will be First Deputy Commissioner Liam 2 3 Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner for Forestry, Horticulture and Natural Resources Jennifer 4 Greenfeld, and Director of Government Relations Matt 5 Drury. At this time, I will administer the 6 7 affirmation to each representative of the administration. I will call on each of individually 8 for a response. So, at this time, please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the 10 11 whole truth, and nothing but the truth before this 12 committee and to respond honestly to council member 13 questions? First, Deputy Commissioner Kavanagh. 14 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Yes. 15 COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank 16 you. Assistant Commissioner Greenfeld. 17 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER 18 GREENFELD: Yes, I do. 19 COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: 20 Director Drury. I do. 21 DIRECTOR MATT DRURY: 2.2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: 23 you. At this time, I will invite First Deputy Commissioner Kavanagh to present his testimony. 24

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Thank you. Good morning, Chair Koo, member of the Parks Committee, and other members of the city I am Liam Kavanagh, First Deputy Commission council. for New York City Parks. I'm pleased to be joined today by Jennifer Greenfeld, Assistant Commissioner for Forestry, Horticulture, and Natural Resources, as well as our Director of Governmental Relations, Matt I want to start by noting our appreciation for the council's continued advocacy for our city parks, and especially for the resources and support it has provided to our forestry efforts. New York City's tree canopy is an incredible natural resource that delivers environmental and economic benefits to New Yorkers. Nearly \$260 million dollars' worth of combined annual and accumulated value which has become all the more important in the face of global climate change. Our agency manages over 50 percent of the city's tree canopy which represents the best possible opportunity to maximize the benefits of this vital resiliency infrastructure in hopes of staving off the worst impacts of climate change. Our city trees capture storm water, help mitigate carbon emissions and pollution, increase property values,

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2 and provide invaluable shade to keep our 3 neighborhoods cooler. We have invested significantly 4 in planting for new trees along city streets as well as throughout our parks and forests. Through the 5 Cool Neighborhoods initiative, we're focused on parts 6 7 of the city that have been traditionally underserved 8 and overlooked to ensure that trees are being planted in the neighborhoods that are most vulnerable to heat In addition to planting new trees, 10 impacts. 11 protecting and caring for existing trees is critical 12 to maintaining and expanding our urban tree canopy. 13 This administration has provided high levels of funding for routine street tree pruning and 14 15 maintenance and has significantly convinced the level 16 of annual funding provided for block pruning in 17 comparison to previous administrations. Our highly 18 trained and dedicated forestry staff work closely 19 with our contractors and other service providers to 20 address the tree concerns as quickly as possible, 21 utilizing a risk manage approach that prioritizes the 2.2 conditions that present the most risk to the safety 2.3 of New Yorkers. Over time, our standards of protocol towards preplanting and tree care have evolved and 24

formed by closely tracking research and best

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practices implemented by urban foresters around the I'd like to take a moment and acknowledge the excellent work done by our forestry staff. If you've enjoyed a picnic under a park tree, taken a moment to enjoy the cool air along a tree-lined block, or taken a peaceful walk in the woods, you have them to thank. The trees along our streets, throughout our park landscapes, and clustered in our natural forest are living network of vital New York City infrastructure that helps keep our city healthy, safe, and vibrant. Just like the city's network of street lamps or watermains, our urban tree canopy is a vital asset that needs to be maintained, protected, and preserved. As we all have come to recognize that global climate change emergency is all too real, and our city's tree canopy is the first line of defense. To that end, we take our responsibility to very seriously to prevent tree impacts from nearby construction or other work, and we do everything in our power to ensure that the removal of a healthy tree is to be avoided if at all possible. The seven separate pieces of legislation being heard today touch upon a very wide range of forestry-related Intro 98 relates to unplantable street tree topic.

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Intro 199 regards the undertaking of surveys beds. for planting street trees. Intro 467 would compel increased reporting related to public requests for tree plantings. Intro 552 relates to the posting of information online requesting tree stump removal. Intro 957 would impact the replacement of city-owned trees after their lawful removal. Intro 2365 relates to the city's down tree taskforce, and Intro 22366 regards tree health assessments and inspection in advance of pruning maintenance. Regarding the legislation being heard today, we appreciate the intent of these Bills and are happy to work closely with the council to discuss paths forward to addressing any existing concerns regarding our city's tree canopy. Given the expansive breath of these issues and our limited time today won't allow for us to provide a comprehensive overview of all of our agency's forestry management efforts, but we are always available to provide further information about our tree-related programs and practices in hope of helping you and your constituents better understand our forestry work. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today, and for the change to listen to testimony from the public on this topic through the

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council's hearing livestream. We are now happy to answer any questions that you might have.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you, and I will now turn it back to Chair Koo for questions.

CHAIR PETER KOO: (Inaudible).

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Go ahead, Chair Koo.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay, again, yeah.

Okay, so we are also joined by Council Member Levine and Brannan. Commissioner, thank you for coming to testify. My first question is I want to hear about the overall tree inspection process. Trees in parks routinely inspected as part of the Park's inspection program, PIP.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Yes,

Council Member Koo, trees are one of the elements

that are assessed by the inspectors during the Park

Inspection Program semi-annual (inaudible). In

addition to that, our park supervisors who conduct

monthly written evaluations of all of the parks that

we're responsible for, look at the trees as well as

part of that process. They refer any conditions that

are a concern to them, to the borough forestry office

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for additional inspection as is the case with the

Park Inspection Program inspections. So, we do have
a system for assessing trees. These are not
inspections conducted by trained arborist. I just
want to be clear about that, but they are evaluations
of trees that do inform our decisions about tree
maintenance within parks.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you. So, how are 3-1-1 complaints regarding trees treated? If a tree was just pruned two years ago, does the complaint have to wait until the next pruning cycle to be addressed?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: In some cases, yes, council member. We prune approximately 70,000 street trees or more a year, and it is sort of the basis of our maintenance approach to the urban forest. Trees, according to industry standards should be pruned on a five-to-seven-year cycle, and thankfully, because of the funding that we received during this administration, we've been able to attain that level of care with the exception of FY21 when the pandemic eliminated much of our funding for maintenance and other activities that we typically perform. We will, if a tree poses a

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problem, or if there is something potentially hazardous with the tree, of course, we'll inspect it, but if there is a request for routine pruning, subsequent to the most recent pruning, we will wait until the next pruning cycle in order to address the tree.

CHAIR PETER KOO: So, you see currently, a backlog of tree complaints that need to be addressed, and how are tree issues weighed in terms of what gets prioritized?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: We received many service requests as I referred to from the public every year concerning tree conditions. In a typical year, it's between 70,000 and 80,000, and in any year in which we have a large number of storms, it can easily exceed 100,000, and then reach over 120,000 service requests. Normal service requests, they come to us through several means primarily through 3-1-1, calling directly to 3-1-1, 3-1-1 online, Parks website, and the New York City Tree Map. All of those methods allow the public to create a service request asking anything about a tree. They all feed directly into our forestry management system, and they all create an individual

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record for every service request that we receive. prioritize the service requests inspection based on the condition that is described to us by the public. So, any condition that appears as if it may indicate a tree in poor condition or a tree that presents a potential hazard, we prioritize inspecting those service requests, of course, and we apply a tree risk management approach to evaluating the conditions that are brought to our attention. Our inspectors are certified arborists. We have about 80 throughout the entire system who are certified arborists, and about 50 of those arborists are further certified as tree risk assessment qualified inspectors. It is a special credential development by the International Society of Horticulture that trains them to identify risks in trees based on the condition of the tree and the location of the tree. They apply that training and knowledge to those inspections. They assign, what we call a risk rating to that inspection or to that tree, and our responses are based on the results of those risk inspections. The highest rated risks, obviously, is the work that we do first and do as quickly as possible, and we work down the scale, you know, from the highest to lower risk categories, and

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that's really the basis of what our approach to managing the forest when it comes to public service requests. Of course, we do have an extensive block pruning program that is sort of the cornerstone of our maintenance approach to the urban forest, but I hope that answers the question that you had, council member.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay. So, how often is tree maintenance worked in-house versus by contractors?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: The vast majority of the tree work that's done on annual basis is done by contracts primarily through block pruning programs and for our stump removals contracts. Between them, they probably address between 70,000 and 85,000 either tree pruned, stumps removed in the course of a year, and the Park's staff which focuses primarily on high-risk situations that are outside of the block pruning program, we remove anywhere between 8,000 and 12,000 trees in course of a typical fiscal year. We address 10,000 emergency situations in the course of a typical year. They also prune trees that need to be addressed outside of

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the block pruning program, and that varies from year to year depending on a number of factors.

CHAIR PETER KOO: How many of those

70,000 to 80,000 complaints are addressed each year?

Are there ever any complaints taken over to the next year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: I'm sorry, councilman, it is not. The block pruning program does not directly address 70,000 service requests that we receive in a year. The block pruning program are geographically grouped trees to maximize both productivity and to minimize cost, and to establish a pattern of maintenance across the city that's reliable that allows us to know that we have treated different, you know, areas in a systematic fashion, but it is not directly address the service requests we receive. Some of them, yes, but it is not a one-for-one sort of correlation between service requests and trees pruned under the block pruning program.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: Council member, if I could just add a

couple of notes. Thank you for your questions. This

is Commissioner Greenfeld here. I do want to give

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you a little bit of a sense of the scale of inspections that we do, these very highly trained professionals in FY20 which is our last sort of benchmark of a typical year, inspected 130,000 of our trees. That's, you know, nearly 20 percent of our population. It's a significant number, and that's both proactive inspections. So, we're ahead of the game, and inspections in response to this service request that we received, and we can get you that answer later about what we receive, rates to what, you know, relates to what we inspect each year. Thank you.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay, so, so what exactly happens when pruning cycles are extended beyond the recommended seven years. How does Parks catch up?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: Well, it's only happened once in the last

15 years, and that was last year during COVID. So,

we've been really fortunate, particular in this

administration to have maintained our very, you know,

industry standards seven year pruning cycle, so what

we did was we essentially, last year, with a small

number, we were able to finish off what we couldn't

went right back on track in FY22.

finish in FY20, and then we're just starting with the
next round of communities that are ready to get their
block pruning this fiscal year. So, it's a seven
cycle. We track. Each community board gets a
portion of their trees pruned every year, and we just

CHAIR PETER KOO: How much pruning is done in-house versus contractors?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Council member, it varies from year to year, but we have two approaches to pruning in-house. Our horticulture staff prunes approximately 10,000 young, sturdy trees every year. We think this is an important foundational maintenance tactic that helps the tree get established properly, and we think we'll avoid problems in the future when they grow and our climbers and pruners, these are our tree workers. Again, it varies from year to year, but they can prune anywhere from 4,000 to 6,000 trees in the course of a year.

CHAIR PETER KOO: I want to go back to the last question I asked you, Commissioner Kavanagh. What requirements and qualifications are applied to

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COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 2 tree maintenance contractors? For example, are they 3 required to be certified arborists? 4 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: are required to have certified arborist supervising 5 their work. That is one of the requirements, and 6 7 they are required to adhere to national standards when it comes to tree pruning using standards 8 established throughout the industry. CHAIR PETER KOO: And about how many 10 contractors does DPR work of the tree maintenance 11 12 work? 13 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Commissioner Greenfeld, do you happen to know how 14 15 many contractors we have working for us right now? CHAIR PETER KOO: For the tree 16 17 maintenance. 18 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER GREENFELD: Right, tree maintenance. Not off hand, I 19 20 would imagine it's about five to ten different ones, but we have about a dozen total. 21 2.2 CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay. Thank you. 2.3 I also want to say that we are also joined by Council Member Van Bramer and Council Member Diaz. So, 24 Commissioners, my last question is, has your

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department looked into planting of salt water
resistant trees that would survive flooding from a
hurricane or other severe weather events?

GREENFELD: I can take that. Yes. Indeed. In fact, we had a one forester very much do research on the vast sort of climate adapted costal species. We have a new flood map that all of our surveyors use when they go out, so they know even if there isn't flooding at the time, they know the vulnerability of that area, and then select the species appropriately.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

CHAIR PETER KOO: Well, are there sustainable practices that the administrator supports to pay to repair the trees, to better protect the city tree stock as more severe storms are likely in the future due to climate change?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: I would suggest two things. I'm sure the Commissioner might have another one, first of all, we want to give our newest trees the best possible chance of survival, so we make large tree beds, we select a species that's very well adapted to that site and anticipating as we said, future climate change. The other hallmark of any resilient program,

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anywhere, rather or not is diversity, and we really pride ourselves on diversifying the species of the urban forest. We have full control over the trees that we buy for our tree planting contracts with long-term contracts with nurseries who grow the trees that are best for us, and really help provide a diversity of species you won't find in most other urban forests. In addition to our new planting, it's also our maintenance. Our proactive maintenance is a major factor is improving and continuing the resiliency of our urban forest.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you. How does

Parks manage trees within parks and natural airways?

Many of these parks have historic structures inside

them. Are those taken into considerations?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Yes.

We manage trees on street and in parks as individual trees, individual assets, and as I said earlier, they are an element that is assessed in the Park

Inspection Program and in the monthly inspections conducted by park supervisors. Our foresters apply the same tree risk management approach to park trees, trees in landscape parks, as we tend to call them, as they do to the streets. So, if there is a hazardous

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condition that requires, you know, more immediate attention, rather its in a park or on the street, it will be treated the same way. Forests, however, are different. We don't manage forests as individual tree specimens. They are managed as a resource and there is sort of a different maintenance and management regime applied to forests as opposed to trees in parks and playgrounds, or landscape parks as we refer to them or trees on streets.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: But we're really fortunate to have worked with our non-profit partner. The natural areas concerned seem to develop a management framework for this seven plus thousand acres of forested land in our parks. In a huge, huge important resource for us, and the council has extended funding over the last two years through the Play Fair campaign to help fund the implementation of this forest manage framework, and so we do have a really well informed and qualified staff of people studying and managing the forested areas.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay, thanks, yeah, so, often times, after storms, we receive fallen large ground trees (inaudible). Does NYC Parks drive

around after the storm to see if there is damage left over trees that need to be taken away?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: We do, when necessary, council member. We rely primarily on the service requests of the public telling us where the problems occurred, and that primarily drives our response, both in terms of inspection and actual tree work, cutting up a tree, removing it from the street. We do, you know, survey, blocks and neighborhoods at the end of the storms to make sure we haven't missed anything, but the primary driver, of course, is those service requests. It's really essential that the public lets us know where the problems occur, and thankfully, they do, for the most part. In a big storm, you can always find something that was not reported, but we will come across it either while we are out doing our inspections or our work, or in our subsequent reviews of these neighborhoods that have been severely damaged at the conclusion of a storm.

CHAIR PETER KOO: So, does sanitation notify you of some trees, branches on the sidewalks or they ask you for your assistance to remove them?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Well, it's sort of the opposite. Yes, if there is a tree that has a tree emergency that has not been addressed, that has not been cut up by the Parks department or other members of the Down Tree Taskforce, including sanitation, they can refer it to us so that it is cut up, but sanitation does a great job in helping us remove tree debris from the streets during major storms. They are a member of the Down Tree Taskforce. They mobilize their staff and equipment to help us remove debris from the streets as quickly as possible.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you. What is the process for addressing an empty tree pit? If a tree pit is deemed to no longer suitable for a tree, does Park allow other items to be planted there?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: We encourage, you know, people to do creative things with their tree beds that keep them attractive, discourage people from misusing them, and add to the color and like of the neighborhood. So, yes, we do encourage people to do that. Ideally, we would like to replant any empty tree beds, but you know, that always becomes a question of a funding to address,

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you know, the variety of goals that we've established
for replanting throughout the city.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay. How long does the public have to wait before they can plant something on their own?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: We don't restrict planting in empty tree

beds or regulate that. The only thing we regulate,

and permit is our tree planting, or the planting of

trees.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay, so thank you, yeah, aside from those lanternflies, are there other invasive species affecting the New York City trees that we need to be aware of?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: I think our most significant concern at this point is the emerald ash borer, but however, the New York City Council has funded a really robust program to manage for the emerald ash borer. It only is affecting ash trees which are a very small percentage of our street and park population, and we have a robust program to inspect them, remove them when they are declining, but also trees to those that are savable because we still want to have ash in our

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 population even though it's a small amount, we still 2 3 want to keep them. So, we have a treatment program 4 and a removal and replacement program for ashes that are impacted by the EAB, the emerald ash borer. 5 CHAIR PETER KOO: So, there's no other 6 7 species. So, what is DPR doing to combat this 8 invasive species and tree damage? 9 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER GREENFELD: For EAB or, I'm sorry, could you repeat 10 that, Chair Koo? 11 12 CHAIR PETER KOO: Yeah, for like a 13 revision here. I read in the news that lantern fly, right, affecting our trees. 14 15 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER 16 GREENFELD: Sure. 17 CHAIR PETER KOO: So, are you guys doing 18 anything to combat them? 19 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER 20 GREENFELD: Well, just to clarify this. The spotted 21 lantern fly really happens to be a great nuance, but 2.2 it's not a threat to our trees, to the urban forest 2.3 in New York City. It requires the ailanthus tree to live, and that's not a tree that we plant or sort of 24

encourage. It's really a threat to agricultural

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products, so its certainly something the New York state is concerned about and looking at how to manage, so it doesn't impact the state economically, but from a tree health or hazard or public safety perspective, it's not a major concern. So, we aren't embarking on any particular control approach. There aren't really proven affordable treatments. It's not targeting a specific species like the ash. It shouldn't cause any, again, like tree failures or public safety issues. So, that's been our approach. Our work is guided by public safety and urban forest health.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay, thanks. Can you say a little bit more about the legislation being heard today? We haven't heard too much about it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: The legislation in general, or a particular piece of legislation, council member?

CHAIR PETER KOO: Yeah, in general, and in particular, which one you oppose, which one are you supporting?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Well, there are things that I think that are valuable in almost all of the legislation, and it's something

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that we would like to work with the council to sort of try to come up with a comprehensive approach that addresses the concern that the legislative, you know, obviously was brought forward from, but in a way, you know, sort of, helps us communicate more effectively with the public about the work we do, and how it impacts their lives and to sort of think about, you know the future and how we are managing this resource, specially in the face of a continuing climate change and the impacts that it's likely to have on the city. So, yes, there are some things that we clearly see are beneficial in the legislation, and we'd like to work with the council to shape it into a final product that, you know, serves all of our needs.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay, I want to ask more question, and then I will turn it over to other members to ask questions. So, if a member of the general public wants to call in for a damaged tree, how does he/she identify the tree? Are there any stickers on the tree that they can identify instead of turning; if they are walking in the park, right, there's a tree that needs to be accessed or the limbs are going to fall down, they want to call 3-1-1. So,

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is there any I.D. on the tree that the public can use to call in for information?

4 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Well, 5 most people, when they call about a street tree, they use the nearest street address which works very well, 6 7 but we do have something online called the New York 8 City Tree Map which allows a member of the public to identify the specific tree, it's geo located on our map, the specific tree that they are concerned about, 10 11 and bring that directly to our attention. We have 12 also geo located all of the trees in our parks, 13 again, the landscape parks, not the forests, which we 14 will be adding to the tree map so that someone could 15 again, on their smart phone, go to the tree map, 16 identify the specific tree that they're concerned 17 about, and let us know, almost instantly, which tree 18 it is that they want us to inspect. Right now, you 19 know, since the park trees are not available on the 20 tree map, you know, you can describe its location as 21 best as possible, we'll find it. We do, we're used 2.2 to that, but again, on the streets, the address, all 2.3 the tree maps, the street tree maps will get us to

CHAIR PETER KOO: So ... (crosstalk).

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the right place.

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 36 2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: 3 (Crosstalk). 4 CHAIR PETER KOO: So, there is no I.D. on 5 these trees? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: 6 No, 7 there isn't a barcode or something like that. CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay, right now, I'm 8 9 going to turn it over to other council members to ask questions. Moderator, Kris, do we have any other 10 11 members who want to ask questions? COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: 12 13 Thank you, Chair Koo. As Chair stated, I will now 14 call on other members to ask question in the order 15 that they have used the Zoom raise hand function. 16 Council members, if you'd like to ask a question, and 17 you have not yet used the Zoom raise hand function, 18 please raise it now, and also please keep your 19 questions to five minutes. The Sergeant at Arms will 20 keep a timer, and we'll let you know when your time 21 is up. You should begin once I've called on you, and 2.2 the Sergeant has announced that you may begin before 2.3 proceeding with your questions. We will first hear from questions from Council Member Levine, followed 24

by Council Members Holden, Rivera, and Dromm.

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SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

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4 Thank you, Chair Koo for holding this hearing Kris.

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on what is just an incredibly timely topic. I think

COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: Thank you,

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we've all seen, in spectacular and painful fashion,

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just how urgent it is that we use our urban canopy to

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advance protections against climate change, and to

pursue many other benefits. As Council Member Dromm

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so eloquently expressed in his opening statements,

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and as I think Liam, you and your colleagues have

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also acknowledged as well. I will say I was

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surprised to hear very little comment on the Bills so

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far from you all, including my own, which adds to the

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data available to the public, in this case, related

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chance to say again, Liam, do you have specific

to tree stump removal. So, I just want to give you a

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objections to any of the Bills that are currently

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being considered today?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

We think, you

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have concerns about some elements of some of the

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additional data on stump removal.

Bills, but you know, for example, the proposal about

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know, having access to information is important, it's

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important at all levels. Thanks to the council's

leadership, we did create the Tree Work Hub which lets the public see when we are planning to do either contact work or work that we're scheduled to do, and I think that that was a real advance forward. particular addition, while no objection to it, per se, it is sort of an example of where, you know, perhaps if we work together, we might be able to come up with a more comprehensive approach to keeping the public aware of the work that we're doing, the work that we planned to do, how we're doing it, and why we're doing it. So, I see it as an opportunity as much as, you know, beyond just the language in the legislation as presented to have a more, sort of, rich conversation with both the elected officials and the public in general about the work we do to maintain the urban forest.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: But we have a really good package of Bills today. I'm excited about all of them. I'm particularly interested in Council Member Dromm's Bill. I know he' going to ask question. I'll let him follow up, but we want to make these happen. On the tree stumps, how big is the backlog now?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: it's substantial. It's probably in the neighborhood of 17,000 stumps. We have removed over 48,000 stumps since our last street census in 2016, but we remove between 8,000 and 12,000 trees on an annual basis. So, it's a difficult problem to get ahead of it, let me put it that way. The other problem, that's not necessarily a problem, is that it's a good thing that stumps have a way of disappearing at times, and you know, we don't ask questions in those situations, but we do have a backlog of about, between 17,000 and 18,000, I would say, right now. We plan, over the course of the winter when time allows, is to do a more in-depth review of our backlog to make sure that it's as accurate as possible, but that seems to be a pretty solid number based on the work we've done over the years and the stumps that we've generated over the years.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: Right, and I want to remind folks that tree stump removal, first off, it's an aesthetic issue, it can be a safety issue, but from my perspective, it's most important because I want an actual living tree in that tree pit, and you got to get the stump out before you can

plant a tree. So, there's a lot of reasons why it has to be done. So, if I were to call in a tree stump today, what could I expect to be the wait time for it to be removed?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Well, if it came in today, chance are, we've already been working on our contracts for this year, and it probably would not make it in because we're not going to be able to remove all of the 17,000 stumps that are in our backlog right now, so chances are, you might wait two years, at least, maybe even a little bit more.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: Right, and that's obviously an unacceptably long wait. Is this a resource question?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: Can I just add one thing to clarify that a stump will never keep us from planting a tree.

It's not a barrier. When we're ready to plant a tree, it doesn't matter rather there's a stump there or not, we take care of the stump.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: Well, don't you have to remove the stump to plant the tree?

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1	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 41
2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER
3	GREENFELD: Yeah. Yes.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: Right.
5	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER
6	GREENFELD: But a stump sitting there doesn't mean we
7	won't plant the tree. It's all part of the tree
8	planting process. We'll always remove a stump when
9	we plant a tree. It doesn't keep us from planting a
10	tree.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: So, can I
12	short circuit it. I can just request a new tree and
13	you'll take the stump right now?
14	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER
15	GREENFELD: Oh yeah, request a new tree.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: So, then I
17	can beat the two year wait time?
18	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: No,
19	you will not beat, you will not beat the two year
20	wait time unfortunately.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: Okay
22	(crosstalk).
23	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:
24	Council member, we would like nothing more to replace
25	overy tree that is removed where it's feasible not

every spot is feasible for a new tree, unfortunately. We would like that very much, but it's a question of scale. We removed between 8,000 and 12,000 trees on an annual basis, even at the lower end. If it was 8,000 trees that we could replace on an annual basis at current cost, that's in the neighborhood of \$30 million dollars a year in planting cost, which would also remove the stump because we can remove stumps through the tree planting process, we do it all the time, but the stump removal contacts that are usually the focus of our discussion, they are expense contracts that are targeted solely to remove stumps, to eliminate the trip hazard and the unsightly conditions that they create on streets and sidewalks.

Stump is doing nothing to clean the air, to provide shade, to cool the urban heat island, to absorb greenhouse gases. So, I see this as part of the broader imperative of expanding our urban forest, and as I said earlier, I believe this cause is more urgent than ever after what we experienced over the summer, and I know my time is up. So, did you say that the resources needed to catch up on the backlog

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2 and to remove stumps in a timely manner is about \$30
3 million dollar a year?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: That's for tree planting, not stump removal, so a stump is much less expensive than a tree, but if you want the tree planted, we'll request the tree, and that's the funding that the Commissioner was referencing.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: To the extent this is resource question, how much do you need to fix this?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Council member, I wouldn't want to throw out a number during a conversation like that. I'd be happy to go into it in more detail and to really look at all of the elements that would go into a comprehensive approach to answer your question.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARK LEVINE: Okay. I'm going to pause there. Thank you both. I want to hear from my colleagues. Thank you so much, Chair Koo, back to you.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you. Kris, I want to ask a question before the other members. So,

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 Commissioners, is it common to do and remove 8,000 to 2 3 12,000 trees every year? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: 4 5 that is our experience. CHAIR PETER KOO: Yeah? 6 7 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Yes. 8 CHAIR PETER KOO: Every year, you remove 9 8,000 to 12,000 trees? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: 10 11 CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay, thank you. 12 next council member, please, yes. COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: 13 14 you, Chair Koo, and our next council member with 15 questions is Council Member Holden who is followed by 16 Council Members Rivera, Dromm, and Brooks-Powers. 17 SGT. POLITE: Time starts now. 18 COUNCIL MEMBER ROBERT HOLDEN: Thank you, 19 This is a very, very important hearing on Chair. 20 trees. As someone who has been involved in 21 requesting tress for my district as a civic leader, 2.2 as a community board member for well over 30 years, 2.3 I've never seen it this bad in the city of New York as far as any, Commissioner, any tree service that we 24

do from Parks, but let me go over the list. I can't

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get new trees in my district even though I fund them. I can't get many pruned. Forget about stump removal, I'm waiting 3 years for my little; I have a very small stump in front of my house, and I can't get that removed, and I brought this to your attention three years ago. I can't get a tree planted. can't get any service. I can't get sidewalks fixed after storms. For you to say two years to get a stump removed, I'll take it. I'll take that tomorrow. We've had people waiting for larger stumps a decade, and I can show you. I'll take you around and show you. So, the stuff I'm hearing today is either this not from my district or there's a bunch of lies going around here. I can't get, I've been at a high school, and it's not even in my district, McCarthy High School. I think, Danny, you know, Danny Dromm knows where that is; we can't get, there's still street trees along there that are hanging over the running track. That means the trees hang where the kids are running into the trees. Now, during the summer, this was June and July, we notified parks cause the President is a constituent, the President of the school is in my district. I can't get answers. I just had tried to get answers from Queens

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Parks today. Nothing is getting done. Tree plantings are at an all-time high. Commissioner, just give me an update on the costs of one single tree planting in the city of New York.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: The average contract cost to plant a tree in the city of New York is \$3400.00.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROBERT HOLDEN: needs to be investigated because let me just go over a couple of things, and I'd like your input Commissioner because you are here in Parks when this was happening. We used to break over, in fact, it was in front of my house, the reason why the tree died, a beautiful tree, is because Parks put down, sort of like cobble stones, and break the hall where very little water can get through it, and these were from experts planting trees, and for \$3400, I know that you've changed it a bit, but how many thousands of trees were compromised in their health because Parks did not do their homework and put bricks all around where there should have been dirt or chips or something that could have absorb water, and that's throughout the city of New York. We still have them. So, there's so much catch up to do here, because

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Parks, for decades, have planted trees the wrong way, and you could see them, they're not growing, their not flourishing, they look like; I mean, some of them look like, I mean it's a stick sticking up, and there are really very few leaves that are in horrible, horrible condition, and I got it throughout my district. In fact, I'm going to have my staff document this, because this is an absolute joke. What I'm hearing today is an absolutely joke on how we're taking care of street trees in the city of New You can go through my district, and you can They are unsightly, they are unhealthy, see them. and Parks, to say that Parks is pruning on a regular basis, to me, I'd like; prove the numbers in my district, because I can look at other districts, but I'm not getting trees planted. I'm not getting stumps removed. So, we need a comprehensive accounting as to where this money; and for \$3400, are we getting the bang for our buck? I know we're making the tree beds larger, and it took us decades to figure that one out, but Commissioner Kavanagh, you were here when we were doing this. You were here when we were planting and breaking it in. Whose bright idea was that? I mean, I'm not an arborist,

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but I can figure out that if you don't allow a lot of water for that tree, the tree roots are going to travel where the water is, so if your watering your garden 15 feet away, and you're not watering the tree, the tree roots are going to go under your sidewalk, pick up your sidewalk and go towards your door.

SGT. POLITE: Time expired.

need is a real, not just talk, we need bang for the buck. If you need additional money, budget time, let us know. You know, I put in for stump removal, I put in for tree plantings, I put in for pruning, and I'm not seeing it. Nothing.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Council member, you raised a lot of important issues, and I know I wont be able to answer all of them in this forum; however, I am more than willing to come out and meet with you and your staff; have you show me the conditions that are causing, you know, your concerns and frustration, and give us an opportunity to perhaps explain a little bit more about what we do and how we approach it. The problem you cite, the blocks and tree beds, that was a standard that the

Parks Department used for decades. It was changed over 10 years ago to eliminate that as we redid our tree planting specifications. We don't do that anymore. As you've noted, we do enlarge the tree beds substantially to get the trees a better chance of surviving which is in a difficult environment. I do think that our program is sound, and it does deliver, but clearly, you're not seeing it, and I would relish the opportunity to explain it to you ... (crosstalk).

COUNCIL ROBERT HOLDEN: But ... (crosstalk).

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Specifically, as it applies to your district.

COUNCIL ROBERT HOLDEN: All right, we can do this offline, but Assistant Commissioner

Greenfeld, what you mentioned to Chair Koo's question about the property in front of your house, the homeowner's house, they could plant any tree they want? Did you say that?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: I said they can plant any vegetation. We
don't restrict our permit that people planting things

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1	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 50
2	in tree beds, just the tree. Sorry if that was
3	confusing.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER ROBERT HOLDEN: Yeah,
5	that's why I was concerned because now, I'm telling
6	people they can't plant the trees.
7	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER
8	GREENFELD: You are correct.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER ROBERT HOLDEN: Okay, I
10	just wanted (crosstalk).
11	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER
12	GREENFELD: You need a permit.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER ROBERT HOLDEN: You can
14	plant flowers, you can plant a bush or whatever, but
15	you can't plant a tree in front of your house.
16	That's not your land.
17	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER
18	GREENFELD: Well, you can get a permit to plant a
19	tree, and our permits are free.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER ROBERT HOLDEN: You can
21	get a permit, but you just can't put anything, any
22	tree you want there. What you said originally, it
23	looked like that, and that was concerning.
24	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: Apologies, sorry ... (crosstalk).

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROBERT HOLDEN: I was telling people the opposite, you know, you can't plant a tree, you know, yourself, unless you do get a permit because there's gas lines, water lines, everything else underneath there, and that would be very, very dangerous. Okay, thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you council member. Next up is Council Member Rivera, followed by Council Member Dromm, and followed by Council Member Brooks-Powers.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

COUNCIL MEMBER CAROLINA RIVERA: Good morning, everyone. Thank you for being here. I really appreciate your time. I know addressed some of what I'm going to ask you, but if you don't mind just going over a little bit of two things related to the Bills that are being heard today. One for Council Member Koo's Bill, Intro 2365. In recent storms this year, particularly Hurricane Ida, how did city agencies collaborate to address the down trees, and I guess what I'm really asking is can you speak to the greatest challenges in terms of interagency coordination, and what lessons were learned that

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would be implemented in the down tree taskforce that this Bill proposes?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Hurricane Ida, the devastation that it brought to the city was significant. Fortunately, it was not a major tree incident. We did have tree damage. down tree taskforce was activated, but fortunately, we did not have to deploy it to its full extent to address the damage that occurred as a result of tropical storm or Hurricane Ida, but in general, what we've learned from recent deployments of the down tree taskforce is that one of the most important improvements that we can make is to integrate all of the agency data systems in a way that allows them to function as one unified system. Unfortunately, many agencies, they have developed their own internal programs and systems to manage information. They don't align easily, and they do create some barriers to productivity, I would say, during major storm events. Fortunately, after tropical storm Isaias, the city did make a commitment to developing what we refer to as the down tree taskforce portal that would integrate the information processes of multiple agency into one, what we hope will be a seamless

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system that allows us to communicate, respond, and report in a uniform way, all of the work that goes into responding to a major tree incident.

well thank you for that. You know, as my council members mentioned, we really do just want to be helpful. I guess my last question while I have some time; speaking of unification, Council Member Dromm, he has a great Bill that would require the Parks Department to issue a report with recommendation regarding increasing the number of the trees planted in response to request for street trees, and I would like to know how would this report consider equity in distribution of park's resources across the five boroughs, and thank you so much for your time and answering my questions.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: It's a great question, council member,

and the ironic thing is that based on the history of

requests, if we only planted based on requests, we

are at risk at perpetuating the current unevenness of

the tree canopy across the city. So, in fact, we do

Identify areas where trees are needed regardless of

rather requests come in or not, and plant those also

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while we're responding to requests. So, we want to plant where people want trees. We know they want them, they take care of them, but we also know not everybody things about requesting a tree. It's not their number one concern in their daily lives, and we are looking at the entire city. So, Mayor Di Blasio allocated funding for the Cool Neighborhood's program which specifically looks at areas with very high heat vulnerability, and we plant based on those priorities, not just on requests; although we recognize requests are also important. So, we do both at the same time.

COUNCIL MEMBER CAROLINA RIVERA: Thank you so much. I know my colleagues have questions about their Bills, so thank you for your time and answering my questions, and for my colleagues for introducing this great set of Bills.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you. Next is Council Member Dromm followed by Council Member Brooks-Powers.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: Thank you very much, Chair. Let me just start off by saying

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I'm not sure really why you came to the hearing today if you're not willing to discuss the legislation that we're hearing. It's almost insulting that you made order to presenting statement in your testimony that you know, you can't talk about the legislation because there's too much of it, and you'll talk about it offline. Well, that's not what hearings are for. So, you know, I think that probably what we'll just do is just pass it. If that's the way you feel, you don't want to talk about it, you don't want to discuss it, we'll just pass it, and it's unfortunate that this is the type of attitude that Parks has given us on a number of occasions. Let me give you an example of what it is that I mean. Commissioner Kavanagh, as you know, I have for years, since I began the city council, talked to Parks about the deforestation of Jackson Heights specifically, and in regard to allowing Con Edison to determine tree policy in the city of New York, and nothing has ever been done on it. There has been no plan, nobody has ever followed up with me on it. Only one time did I have meeting in my office with forestry, almost got into a fist of cuffs with Con Ed, and I would really like to know, you know, why are you allowing

2 Con Edison to determine tree policy in the city of 3 New York?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Council member, thank you for the question, and I apologize if we gave the impression that we did not want to discuss the legislation. We just thought that with so many pieces of legislation, that the discussion would occur during the Q and A between the sponsor and us. If we were wrong about that, I apologize. I do want to say again, that we think there's value in almost every piece of legislation that we're considering today. Again, we'd like to try address it in a comprehensive way that meets, sort of the driving forces behind the intent of the legislation and does it in a way that allows us to be as effective as possible. But with regard to Con Ed, Con Ed does not determine tree policy in the city of New York. They operate on streets under permission from the city of New York and the Parks Department, and they do not determine policy for trees or tree branches.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: But they determine where you place trees or replace trees.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Council member, no. They don't have no role in determine where to plant trees or ... (crosstalk).

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: Will you take the recommendation from Con Edison, and you use that as the reason not to replant trees?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:
Council member ... (crosstalk).

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: I heard all this, of trees in my district, that we have sent you that we have requested to have replaced, and picked in Jackson Heights, and the respond has been that because Con Edison or electric line underneath it will not support it, that you cannot replant trees. I've even asked for just a bush, can I get a bush.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: Thank you for the question. The

conditions in that neighborhood, Jackson Heights,

really does trouble me, so I apologize if we really

haven't been talking to you about it. I really don't

want those conditions to stand where you have

beautifully lined streets of trees that grew on top

of very shallow electric utility lines. It's an

extremely unusual situation, and I know it's

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frustrating to have to wait so long. We're, in fact, working now to have our grower grow a new kind of tree in a bag instead of in a bigger pocket just so we could sort of trial them in that neighborhood. We can plant smaller trees a little bit higher. It's very slow, I understand, but it is something that we are not going let go of, and we'll meet with you again to look at it and see what we can do. It is a troubling situation, but it is extremely unusual in terms of what it represents, what we see across the rest of the city.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: Well, I have spoken to other council members who have had the same issue. I don't know how widespread, but other council members have said that they have the same issue. I want to go on to other questions though, but that is very troubling to me. Let me give you another example of an issue. Len Maniace, who is on this call here. You probably know who he is. He's been a great advocate for trees. He asked for but was turned down to get trees on 34th Avenue in the median because the median wasn't high enough, and they couldn't support it, although there were trees there before. We were asking for replacement trees.

SGT. POLITE: Time has expired.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: That's another example. Chair, may I have a couple more minutes to go over ... (crosstalk).

CHAIR PETER KOO: Yeah, sure, please go head, yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Please continue, yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: Thank you, and that's another, and I think we've settled that because we're supposedly going to get 66 trees there, but the pushback on that was tremendous, so I just want to mention that. I want to say also that Council Member Gennaro, who I spoke with, says that he offered Parks money this year in the budget to get trees placed in his district, but was told by Parks that they didn't want the money. How do you respond to that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Council member, I don't know who would turn down funding for planting trees. I wouldn't, ever, and if Council Member Gennaro is willing to fund planting in

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his district, we'll be happy to take it, and I also want to say ... (crosstalk).

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM:

(Inaudible)? We can use council?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Yes, tree planting is a capitally eligible activity, and I just also want to acknowledge Glenn Maniacs (SP?), we work closely with him, and if we made a mistake on 34th street medians, then we're happy to correct it.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: Okay, thank you, thank you for admitting that. That really is very, very helpful because we cannot turn away our most important advocates for tree canopies in our different communities. I'm sure there's probably other stories. Let me just go to my legislation first Deputy Commissioner Kavanagh as well. Is there anything in there that you would object to? basically a reporting Bill. Now, I did hear Assistant Commissioner Greenfeld say that you don't always want to just plant trees in neighborhoods where the reports are coming in, and I agree with I do agree with that, but knowing where the trees are needed, providing that report to the public and particularly to the city council is very

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important to us, and also determining the reasons why trees cannot be planted in certain locations, getting a real reason is important to the council also so that we can determine moving forward what type of a budget you would need to replace these trees or to come up with an overall plan. So, can you address my legislation specifically, and just tell me what type of an objection would you have to this reporting legislation?

don't have an objection per se to the reporting mechanism. I think, as I said earlier, I think more information is always better, and it's important to inform both the elected officials and the public about what we're doing, and why we're doing it, and why we can't do something. There are cases where we can't plant a tree, it will not survive, and I think having that information available is important.

Again, I think when looking at the entire package of legislation, there are elements of both information and communication that I think we could accomplish more effectively, not by eliminating the legislation. I'm not suggesting that, but by treating it in a broader fashion, and having more tools available to

provide the information, and we really have an opportunity to discuss that. This is not, you know, a form in which we can have that kind of a detailed conversation, but we would really relish the opportunity to speak with you and your colleagues about it, and how we can, you know, explain better what we're doing, and address the concerns that both you and your constituents raise as well as plan for the future of the urban forest, which is essential to a healthy New York.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: Okay, thank you, thank you Commissioner, and I did hear Council Member Rivera raise a concern which I think is legitimate about, you know, communities not always calling in the needs in certain communities, and the need to address the; I think as the Assistant Commissioner said, the hot zones or the heat zones that may need it as well, and that could be put, you know, into the Bill, but finally, let me just ask a little bit about the urban forest agenda. Is that something that you support, are you aware of it, and are you moving in that direction? I think that you're on the coalition of the taskforce that worked

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on that, but how active have you been, and how in line with that agenda are our priorities in the city?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Yes, we are aware, we were actively involved in the urban forest agenda. We think it's a really important step forward for the city of New York. It holds the promise of moving us, the entire city to a more sustainable and resilient future that addresses issues of environmental justice as well removing threats of climate change, and it's important that it's driven by both the non-profit sector and individuals. It's not just, you know government that is behind this, and that is impotence for what we think is a really important initiative.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM:

Commissioner Kavanagh, I think part of that is the idea that in the legislation laws that I'm introducing to the council which is regulation regarding the cutting down of trees on private property. Is that something that the Department of Parks has looked at well? Regulating the cutting down of trees on private property?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Council member, to my knowledge, there are very

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limited circumstances. There are special zoning districts where the city has any jurisdiction over trees on private property. It is something that should be discussed, I believe, but it's a charge subject in my many ways, but when you look at canopy cover, you're looking at the entire city, not just the trees that the Parks Department is responsible for or other public agencies, it's all trees, rather their on private property or public property.

thanks, Commissioner Kavanagh, and I don't know that I'll be office long enough for that discussion to happen, but certainly I think it's one that we should have and one that I support which is the regulation of cutting down trees on private property. Thank you very much, and I thank the Chair again for allowing me to go over time.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you. Next is Council Member Brooks-Powers.

SGT POLITE: Time starts now.

COUNCIL MEMBER SELVENA BROOKS-POWERS: Hi and good morning, everyone. I will be less than five minutes because I am now running over for an event.

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I have a couple of questions, Commissioner, that I will just run through real quick and hope that you'll be able to answer before I have to jump off of this So, I'm interested in knowing how the city plans long term to protect the trees and support their resiliency from the threat of trauma of future storms as we see with the climate change and how it's impacting the communities across the city. especially interested in that, also what is the average response time for the city address tree damage or other issues, and what is being done to make the responses more efficient? And I'll just add to that. I've had a couple of constituents impacted by Isaias, and the trees have been uprooted on the sidewalk, and what we've seen is a breakdown in communication between the Parks Department and others since the agencies are address issues that come as a result of these trees being uprooted, and so I'm interested in understanding how we can better streamline, and then just going back, I know a lot of questions have been asked about the maintenance of the trees. I'm especially interested when we talk about (inaudible) because unlike Manhattan, our wires are, you know, our cable wires and what have you, are

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above ground, and when the trees grow out of control, they grow into those wires creating safety issues, and then when a storm happens, we have a lot of outages as a result. So, I wanted to know how we can better address that as well. So, thank you so much.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Thank you for your questions, council member. To start this, in the beginning, if I remember correctly, resiliency of the urban forest, particularly your community, there are two major things that we focus on and that is creating a more diverse urban forest which allows it to be healthier, better response to That's something we've been developing over storms. the last 20 plus years, and we've seen some really significant improvements in the composition of the urban forest, but the real cornerstone, as I said earlier, is our block pruning program. We prune between 70,000 and 80,000 a year on a systematic basis, a percentage in each community board every single year, it provides maintenance, it removes, you know, dead wood and other problematic conditions in those trees. It helps us to identify trees that need other work besides pruning as well. It's really important, and you know, we had a study that was done

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by students at Columbia University who looked at our block pruning program and looked at the effect it has in subsequent years, and they found a noticeable reduction in emergencies in areas that were block pruned. So, that was a grateful sort of validation of the importance of this program. Continuing that is really critical to the long-term health of the urban forest, and thankfully under this administration, we have maintained funding for block pruning at a very high level. To the other question that you asked and having to do primarily with Con Edison. Con Edison utility service lines are essential. It provides electrical service to homes and businesses and huge installations and facilities across the city. It is delivered above ground. do work with Con Edison on their maintenance of the trees. They have a program in place to do what they call line clearance. That is, they clear branches from the vicinity of the lines. I think it's a three-year cycle, but please don't quote me on that, I haven't been directly involved in it lately, on a three-year cycle. We work with them on that. also work with us to remove trees that need to be removed that are growing through wires. Our staff is

not certified to work around electrical hazards which as you can image, does propose a real significant risk to people working in their vicinity. So, we do work closely with Con Ed around those issues throughout the year, and we do collaborate with Con Ed during major storms like Isaias to address both the tree damage and to restore electrical services as quickly as possible. I do want to apologize to people who have been waiting for the sidewalks to be repaired.

SGT. POLITE: Time expired.

not so much a question of coordination with other agencies. My sense is that as a result as of the pandemic and the significant delays that it posed to the city's contracting processes, it took longer to get contracts in place to do those repairs. They are now in place. They are out there working. It's my understanding and we hope to see those sidewalks all repaired in the next few months.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Okay, thank you. Thank you, council member. At this time, there are no other members with questions. If you

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have questions, please use the Zoom raise hand function. I will now turn it back to Chair Koo.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you, Kris, yeah.

So, Commissioners, I have a couple more questions.

My first question is, what is your position on my

Bills, and what do you find to be problematic with

the Bills?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Council member, you're referring Intro 98?

CHAIR PETER KOO: 98-A and 2365 and 2366.

with the tree beds, we agree that tree beds should either be filled with a tree, ideally, or if they are no longer suitable for planting for whatever reason, they should be restored as elements of the sidewalk. We agree with that. The concern is, of course, the cost of doing so. As I said earlier, you know, we removed between 8,000 and 12,000 trees a year, replacing those trees, you know, if we replaced all of them, it would require a capital budget allocation of about \$30 million dollars just to do that on an annual basis which, you know, we don't have in our budget right now. So, while we completely understand the intent, and we agree with the premise of

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replacing trees as quickly as possible, it does become a budget issue.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay, can you also like tell us about your position on Council Member

Borelli's Bill, 957 and how you estimate the cost of the (inaudible) lawfully removed tree?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Thank you for the question, council member. We follow a process that was developed in ... (crosstalk).

CHAIR PETER KOO: Intro 957.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: I'm sorry, that was developed and codified as a result of legislation introduced by the council in 2010. We follow the principles laid out by the International Society of Horticulture, and the council of tree plant appraisal guide to evaluate every tree that considered for removal based on the size, the species, the condition, and the location of the tree. Each of those elements are evaluated, a value is assigned, and we come up with what we determine to be the appropriate number of replacement trees for any tree that is proposed for removal. We think it's a fair and valid assessment approach, and while there have been some objections raised to it because of the

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high values that are placed on especially large and healthy trees, we think it does represent the value that trees provide to the community and the city as a whole, and you know, we are always willing to discuss ways to protect trees and prevent them from being removed which is our goal in all cases, and to work with either individual homeowners or developers to find ways to, of course, to preserve the tree or you know, to replace it in a way that is as cost efficient as possible. However, it seems problematic to me to adjust a city-wide law to a specific class of zoning types. I understand the reasoning behind it. I just don't know if that's a, from a policy perspective, if that's the right approach to take.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Commissioner Kavanagh, you haven't said anything about my Bills 2365 and 2366 about the down tree taskforce.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Well, council member, as you know, the down tree taskforce exists. It has been in place for many years since Hurricane Sandy, at least, and it does, you know, embody, I think, many of the things that you anticipate in the legislation, and in fact, there was an earlier version of the legislation that we work

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with the council and have adopted within the down tree taskforce. So, we think the down tree taskforce is a really important tool. We want the public to understand how it functions more; however, the Parks Department is not the only member of the down tree taskforce, and other agencies, I think had some concerns about some of the elements in the legislation. I don't want to speak to them right now, because I don't want to another agency's concerns, but we think the taskforce, as it exists, embodies again what you envisioned in the legislation, and it's another example where we think that if we are able to sit down and talk about it in more detail and involved the other members of the down tree taskforce in those discussions, we can come up a law or however, we want to treat it, that addresses all of our concerns.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Okay. What about 2366?

About tree health assessments and inspections?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:

Again, council member, we used trained, certified arborists to conduct our tree health inspections and we have even elevated our standards for risk inspections. It's a very sort of detailed and

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scientific process that we go through it. It's a little hard to discuss it in detail in a forum like that, but we absolutely think that it's a very important subject. We'd like the public to understand more about what we do and how we do it, and I just think it's another example of a good initiative that the council has identified that we can address in a more comprehensive way by having an in-depth discussion about this and other legislation and addressing it more as a package than individual pieces of legislation.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you, yeah. So, can you speak to how central borough forestry works with borough forestry teams? What is the breakdown of the responsibilities between the central forestry and the local borough forestry teams?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Yes, thank you for the question, Council Member Koo. The borough forestry offices are responsible for delivering all of the day-to-day tree maintenance that occurs within the borough. That includes tree removal, tree pruning, stump removal, and emergency response as well as conducting inspections for service requests for street and park trees within

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that borough. They oversee the maintenance contacts, rather it is stump removal contracts, or the block pruning contacts, and again, they deliver the day-today services that Parks Department is responsible for when it comes to maintaining the urban forest. Central forestry, on the other hand, that forms a number of functions that fall outside of the borough's responsibilities. They manage all of our tree planting contracts in a centralized way, both street tree and park tree planting. It's a specialized part of the business, and it really requires, you know, intense focus in order to do it effectively, and at the scale that we operate. also run several other important programs including permit and plan review, that is we review plans for any work on the streets that can impact street trees. Again, it's a situation where it's a specialized function where we decided that we needed expertise that focused solely on that aspect of maintaining trees, and they handled the entire process, working closely with the Buildings Department, other agencies around issues that arise from the development that impacts street trees. Central forestry also coordinates the procurement around all of our

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contacting, so they help organize the block pruning contracts, the stump removal contacts, the emergency contracts that we use during large scare storm events that are essential to responding to wide-spread emergencies during those events, but they have staff that are familiar with those processes, and work to have those contacts in place for the boroughs to sort of use in delivering direct services. They also are our research and development arm of the agency. are involved in direct research products that we conduct, but they also are part of a network of professionals across the country, starting with the forest service that do an enormous amount of research into urban forestry as well as proposed advances in both the way that we do our business and in our management of trees. So, there are very distinctive difference between the two programs, but they work together to help us maintain the urban forest, and I would just ask Commissioner Greenfeld if she has anything she wanted to add to that.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: Yes, the Central forestry office also
managed our sidewalk repair, Trees and Sidewalks
program, that, you know, repairs sidewalks for

1	COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 76
2	residential one, two, and three family homes that
3	have been damaged by city trees. That's also a very
4	specialized contracting program. I think that's all.
5	The Central forestry office is also responsible for
6	data management and the data management systems along
7	with our own ITT department.
8	CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you. So,
9	Commissioner, does each borough have a certified
10	arborist on forestry staff? What about Central
11	forestry?
12	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH:
13	Council member, yes. Each borough has multiple
14	certified arborists on staff.
15	CHAIR PETER KOO: But the arborists only
16	do supervising, right? They don't actually do
17	inspections?
18	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: No,
19	the certified arborists do inspections.
20	CHAIR PETER KOO: They do inspections
21	themselves?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Yes.
23	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER
24	GREENFELD: We have 80 certified arborists on our
25	staff city-wide across the agency. We might have the

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most of any city that I know of to have certified professionals in that way.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: And not all of them do tree inspections on a regular part of their work. They can all do tree inspections, certainly during emergencies and you know, at other times, but I would say that we have probably between 35 and 40 people who are certified arborists whose fulltime work is inspecting trees.

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you. We are also joined by Council Member Ulrich and Dinowitz, and Council Member Dinowitz has a question.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

good morning. It's a pleasure to see you here Deputy Commission and all the other guests. I will be quick. You spoke about some work being distributed by borough, these folks, about some work being distributed city-wide. I'm interested in trees. You know, besides trees being pretty and improving our quality of life; here in the Bronx, I represent the northwest corner of the Bronx District 11, but we know in the Bronx, there's serious air quality problems. We know trees help absorb rain water. I

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don't know if you saw the pictures recently of the major Deegan where cars were up to the roofs of the There were other issues regarding that, but we car. know that trees can at least help in rain storms and absorb some of that storm water, rather it's holding in the tree canopy or absorbing it through the roots. You know, as an example, on Bailey Avenue in my district, it's right next to the major Deegan, next to a playground, across the street from NYCHA developments, a bunch of tree stumps along the street where trees could be there. Right, we're talking about kids playing next to a highway without those trees to improve the air quality. We're talking about that highway being a major Deegan without those trees to help absorb that rain water, that storm water, and we'll talking about across the street from a NYCHA development. I interested to know how that work is distributed, how the resources are distributed so areas like the Bronx don't continue to suffer from or our children don't continue to suffer from asthma, poor air quality and we don't continue to see the types of environmental injustice that we see throughout the Bronx compared to many other areas of the city. So, if you (inaudible) work and how

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those resources are distributed considering the high needs in my district in the Bronx?

thank you for the question, council member, and yes, trees play an important role in managing storm water. Our street trees alone absorb almost a billion gallons of rain water on an annual basis. It's a really important contribution to the overall heath of our waterways, and to prevent localized flooding.

Just on the side, the flooding in the Deegan, while it was very severe, trees will not solve that problem unfortunately; however, there is a separate project that we think will help mitigate conditions like that in the long term ... (crosstalk).

COUNCIL MEMBER ERIC DINOWITZ: I need to talk to about that project too which I'm very excited about another time.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LIAM KAVANAGH: Yes,

I will, but yes, you know, your question about how do

we allocate resources is a very good one, and

Commissioner Greenfeld, a little bit to this earlier,

you know, you have requests which are substantial.

We receive 70,000 to 80,000 service requests in a

normal year, represents a lot of interest in the

public and their trees. On the other hand, you have this enormous resource, the tree population that needs care on a regular basis to the extent that we possibly can. We try to balance as well as possible, and that does come into play in our tree planting. You know, we do want to fulfill requests, that's important. People want trees, we want them to have trees, we know that they'll take care of trees, but that system alone led to a lot of imbalances across the city, something that we in the Park Department recognized years ago, in fact, that those imbalances existed, and I'm really pleased at the work that we did in the Bronx when we did our first street tree census in 1995, 1996, there were about 48,000 street trees in the Bronx, way low. The last census, we were over 84,000 in the Bronx, and they went into neighborhoods that had some really low populations of street trees and it's, you know, it's a story that we think is important and we responded to what we were hearing from community advocates who were extremely concerned about the environmental justice, and it's something that, you know, we want to continue to address while we balance both the requests that we

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2 receive and the real needs that the communities have 3 that have not been met over many years.

and I do appreciate and value the increase in the number of street trees and trying to provide that balance. Can you talk a little more about how you balance the requests? Cause what I'm thinking in my mind is a very affluent neighborhood with, you know, people who are engaged or involved or may have more free time, are able to submit those requests, are able to stay on the Park Department ... (crosstalk).

SGT. POLITE: Time expired.

COUNCIL MEMBER ERIC DINOWITZ: Whereas,

Chair, may I please have an extra, extend my time?

CHAIR PETER KOO: Yeah, please, finish

up, yeah.

very much, Chair. You how you are balancing the reality that people's requests need to be address, but that a lot of those requests, I imagine are coming from, again, affluent neighborhoods compared to, like I said, my neighborhood, this particular street as an example. It's just a lot of kids and teenagers are playing there, may not reach out to the

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Parks or 3-1-1 with tree requests. You know, I get a neighborhood that needs a lot more, may not be reaching out to Parks, may not be calling 3-1-1 or may not be calling their local council member to do that outreach. So, how is that balance is occurring?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: We try to address both at the same time. They're both very important as the Commissioner said, we want to respond to where people are interested in trees, but simultaneously, we are monitoring where our trees are, both our canopy and our street and park tree population, and we know that there are deficits in certain neighborhoods, so, you know, we've had several different programs over the years. Our current program is based upon heat and where neighborhoods are most vulnerable to the impacts of high heat, and those are the communities that were prioritizing at the same time we fulfilled service requests, and that is broken down as small as a community board, perhaps the smallest neighborhood, and we can, you know, look at it and serve any geographical area, but we are, in fact, need to identify some criteria, so we equitably distribute the resource that we do have.

COUNCIL MEMBER ERIC DINOWITZ: Is the heat index the average temperature, is that information publicly available?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: Yes, yes. It's called the heat

vulnerability index. It's actually developed by our

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. It's not a

Parks Department index, and it takes into

consideration not just the temperature, but I believe

the, sort of, demographics of a neighborhood as well

as their access to air conditioning. So, it's a

multifactor index that they most recently updated in

2018.

COUNCIL MEMBER ERIC DINOWITZ: Okay, so, this is my last part. So, my assumption that in neighborhood with that higher heat index, that is available on the DOHMH website, kind of has a little more preference to, is it new trees or is it tree maintenance? (Crosstalk).

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER

GREENFELD: Right now, we only use it to guide our tree planting, not all of it, of course. There's also requests and other reasons we plant.

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COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 2 COUNCIL MEMBER ERIC DINOWITZ: 3 right. 4 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JENNIFER GREENFELD: If a council member gives us an 5 allocation, it goes directly into their neighborhood, 6 7 etc., but the HBI is just used to guide our Cool 8 Neighborhood's program which is funded by Mayor Di Blasio. We don't use HBI to guide our tree management, our pruning, or response to conditions 10 11 that we hear. That is based on risks alone which is 12 about safety and not a question of deficit of tree 13 canopy. 14 COUNCIL MEMBER ERIC DINOWITZ: 15 thank you Assistant Commissioner. Thank you, Deputy 16 Commissioner. Thank you, Chair Koo. 17 CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you. Assistant 18 and Deputy Commissioner, thank you for your 19 testimony. We have more questions, but we will send 20 it to you by email. So, now we want to do public 21 hearings. Kris, can you go on to do public hearings? 2.2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: 2.3 Thank you. As the Chair said, we will now Chair. turn to public testimony. I'd like to remind 24

everyone that unlike our typical in-person council

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hearings, we will be calling on individuals one-byone to testify. As I stated earlier, each panelist will give three minutes to speak, so please begin once the Sergeant has started a timer and given you the cue to begin. Council members who have questions for a specific panelist should use the raise hand function in Zoom, and I will call on you in order after the panelist has completed their testimony. For panelists, again, once your name is called, a member of our staff will unmute you, and a Sergeant at Arms will give you the go ahead to begin upon setting the timer, so please wait for the sergeant to announce that you may begin before beginning your testimony. At this time, I would like to ask Emily Maxwell of the Nature Conservancy to present her testimony. Will be followed by Tara Das of the New York Restoration Project.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

EMILY MAXWELL: Hi everybody. I'm Emily
Maxwell from the Nature Conservancy, also a member of
the Forest for All NYC Coalition, and I really want
to say that what's amazing about today's hearing is
that everybody whose speaking is in favor of trees,
and so that's a commonality that we all share, and I

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think that it's incredible to see the love and passion that all of your bringing. Thank you so much to Chair Koo and the whole committee for hosting this hearing. Briefly, the Nature Conservancy has about 35,000 members in New York City and the Forest for All NYC Coalition has 40 and counting organizations. We are composed of non-profits, businesses, academics, and government partners working together to protect, maintain, and grow the urban forest in New York City. I'll speak a bit quickly and I won't read my whole testimony, but I do want to say Forest for All NYC focuses on the whole of the urban forest and that is the more than 7 million trees that span both public and private property across the city, and the physical and social infrastructure that support them. We see these trees, this urban forest as an essential system that provides enormous benefits and services to New Yorkers, and because so many people have gone on record with those benefits, I will leave you to say we have been watching those and more, but also that in the face of COVID-19 and the growing impacts of climate change, including extreme heat and flooding, the benefits of the urban forest, including its mental health benefits are even more important

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than ever, but unfortunately, the urban forest is vulnerable. It faces insufficient funding for long term care, lacks a coordinated management plan that cuts across that entirety of the system, and is largely unprotected from removal on public and private lands. It also faces equity issues across the city which can have impacts on New Yorkers of color and low-income New Yorkers who don't typically don't enjoy as much tree canopy and its benefits, and I'll say that while, of course, the Parks Department is such an important steward, they own just over half or they manage just over half of the urban forest canopy and actually nearly 35 percent of the canopy is on private property and more than 11 percent is actually managed by other agencies, and so when we think about the forest, we really need to think about it across these systems. So, funding for our trees We recently launched the New York City is critical. Urban Forest agenda as some of you have spoken about, which we greatly appreciate and we want to see the city establish a goal of 30 percent canopy cover by 2035 that will require master planning, it will require community level planning, it will require more funding, better regulation and incentive

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 2 programs, and so, you know, we are also into part of 3 a more comprehensive package, and while I'm very 4 pleased ... (crosstalk). 5 SGT. POLITE: Time expired. EMILY MAXWELL: Thank you. I'll just say 6 7 thank you so much and we'll submit more in writing. 8 COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: 9 hadn't finished, please go wrap up. Feel free to go ahead, thank you. 10 11 EMILY MAXWELL: Thank you. I'll just say 12 briefly, we are unable to support legislation that 13 would weaken standards for the urban forest. are a few pieces of legislation that do so. That 14 15 will be in my written testimony, and we're really 16 looking forward to working with council to improve 17 this legislation so that it aligns to the goals of 18 our urban forest agenda, is ecologically and 19 operationally sound, improves public information, 20 advances equity and justice and supports climate 21 resilience. So, thank you so much. 2.2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: 2.3 you very much. Our next speaker is Tara Das who will followed by Carlos Croke. 24

25 SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

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TARA DAS: Good morning, everyone and thank you to the members of the council for convening this hearing, and to the Parks Committee Chair, Chair Koo for your leadership and support. My name is Tara Das, and I'm a Government Affairs Manager of New York Restoration Project. For over 25 years, I planted trees, renovated gardens, restored parks, and transformed green spaces for underserved communities throughout New York City. In 2015, NYP made history by making New York City the first major city to successfully plant over 1 million trees. As one of the city's leading supporters for urban forest and access to nature, we believe it is a fundamental right to have access to critical green space, including urban forests, and especially as we continue to navigate the worsening effects of climate change. We know that trees provide a paramount line of defense to the risk of increased flooding, heat waves, and environmentally induced illnesses. also like to stress that with black and Latin X communities facing a higher likelihood of dying of five days of extreme heat, as well as exposure to areas of polluted air environmental risks. play a key role in the fighting systemic injustice.

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Unfortunately, the U.S. is currently losing trees faster than they are replacing them. Across the county, about 4 million urban trees are lost each This is coupled with the Parks Department being dramatically underfunded and community organizations, such as ourselves, facing great administrative and financial barriers to growing and maintaining the city's trees. Beyond tree planting, effective tree stewardship is needed to ensure true (inaudible) maturity and effectively mitigate the concerns our communities face. A random sampling of New York City street trees planted between 1999 and 2003 finds that less than 75 percent were still alive at the time of the survey four years later. So, we are traverse abreast our community space. We need to be able to plant and grow efficiently and we need the city's support to maintain the tree's full strength That is why we stand with Forest and full growth. for All New York City and supporting legislation that will further prioritize the urban forest as well as support the community-based organizations leaving the city's preservation and expansion of trees. demand the support of community scale urban forest plans and goals increasing and equitably distributing

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 funding for planting and maintenance and 2 3 strengthening regulations and incentive programs that 4 promote tree planting throughout the city on all 5 types of properties. Thank you for having me today and thank you for viewing options to support the 6 7 city's tree canopy. We look forward to working with you to advance effective and efficient policy that 8 supports New York City's urban trees. 10 COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: 11 you very much. I believe Council Member Dromm has a 12 question. 13 SGT. POLITE: Time starts now. 14 15 COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: I also know 16 people who have been victims of false allegations and 17 it concerns ... 18 COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Council 19 member, I believe, council member, can you hold for a 20 second? I believe we lost you for a second. 21 22 COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM: 23 (Crosstalk).

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: We can hear you now. If you could restart, please. We've lost a good chunk of what you were saying.

COUNCIL MEMBER DANIEL DROMM:

(Inaudible). You know, and I just don't think it's right, you know ...

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Okay, I think we had some technical issues with Council Member Dromm. I think we'll move on to the next panelist until we get that sorted. So, our next panelist will be Carlos Croke.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

CARLOS CROKE: Good afternoon. My name is Carlos Castell Croke, and I'm the Associate for New York City Programs at the New York League of

Conservation Voters. NYLCV represents over 30,000

advancing a sustainability agenda that will make our

members in New York City and we committing to

people, our neighborhoods, and our economy healthier

and more resilient. I'd like to thank Chair Koo and

all the council members on the committee for the

opportunity to testify today. The trees that make up our urban forest are one of the city's most valuable

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environmental access, mitigating climate change, providing clean air and habitats for native wildlife and contributing to the well being of our residents and economy, protecting and expanding this resource is a top priority for NYLCV. We are proud to be here with our partners from the Play Fair Park Campaign and the Forest for All NYC Coalition to support trees, the parks they live in and our urban forests. They are co-founders along with New York for Parks and DC37, the Play Fair Campaign which fights every year for parks funding in the New York City budget. We are adamant that New York City parks needs at least one percent of the total city budget baseline yearly in order to fund the vital forestry contracts for tree pruning, stump removal, sidewalk repair and invasive species control. Additionally, the Forest for All NYC Coalition, we hope to work with the council to expand our urban forest by establishing a goal of 30 percent canopy cover by 2035 and resourcing a master plan to manage expanding forests. These investments will be critical to improving the environmental benefits of our parks and urban forests. Currently 2.6 million street and park trees that the Parks Department are responsible for, remove

1,300 tons of pollutants from the atmosphere and store one million tons of carbon each year. Trees are vital for mitigating the urban heat island effect and can lower temperature by up to 9 degrees, cut air conditioning use by 30 percent, and reduce heating energies by a further 20 to 50 percent. New York City's parks also contribute to our resiliency by capturing almost 3 billion gallons of storm water runoff. Because of these numerous benefits, we must see massive investments in our parks and urban forests, help us protect New Yorkers and fight climate change now. Cause of that, NYLCV also opposes Intro 957 and Intro 199 as these Bills seek to lower standards and protections for New York City's urban forest, when we need to be moving in the opposite direction. I'd like to thank Chair Koo for his partnership and the Committee on Parks and Recreation for their attention to the importance of trees and our urban forest. I look forward to working with you all closely to ensure that New York City has healthy and thriving green spaces for generations to come. Thank you.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank

CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you very much. Our next speaker will be Roxanne Delgado followed by Sky Pape.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

ROXANNE DELGADO: Are you able to hear me? I'm sorry.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Yes, we can hear you, please.

ROXANNE DELGADO: Okay, I'm sorry. Okay, I'd like to discuss about the trees damaged by commercial lawn mowers by Parks on June 6th of last year. Over a dozen of trees were damaged by NYC Parks lawn mower. It looks like crime scene with trees mutilated and their shredded barks spread on the grounds. I notified the NYC Park manager; there was no response, no action taken, and Parks continued to damage our trees the following month on August 4th of last year, and then this year, on April 24, and April 30th, more trees were damaged. So, I contacted News 12 about the incident, yet the trees and shrubs killed by NYC Parks still are not in place. So, I

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really find it very concerning that our own agency, instead of protecting our trees, are actually behind harming the trees. Rather it was intentional or now, the trees, the results still remain the same, the trees were mutilated, and some killed as a result of the mowing the lawn. Trees damaged and killed by bar-b-cueing. We've been asking for no bar-b-cueing signs from the Parks manager for the last three years, and finally we're given two signs right before July 4th, but the signs were installed improperly, so they fell off, and anyhow, Parks, of course, cannot enforce the no bar-b-cue rules because there's no administration or park manager that is supportive enough to do so. It looks like they encourage bar-bcueing despite the fact that it harms our trees. have tree barks that are burned by the flames. also have coals that kill the trees, and are dumped right on the tree pits, and I submitted pictures of these coals on the trees and all the tree damage by the lawn mower. So, I would really, really want this to be addressed because what's the use of planting trees if we don't protect the trees. I mean, it makes no purpose when trees are being killed by the Parks lawn mower or they're being damaged illegal

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bar-b-cueing because there's no signage and there's no enforcement. It's just, you know, appearance's sake, but there's no enforcement of the rule, which is really behind the park manager. Unless the park manager gives the park enforcement the support to enforce the rules, they won't do so, and lastly, this is the most important thing that effects parks, environmental injustice. We lost of 75 trees due to the reconstruction project too, and as a result of these trees, were removed based on size and some were based on condition, but what's sad is the Park's removal of over 18 Oak Trees within a five block radius on (inaudible) and these old trees should have been left alone to die a natural death because they had full leaf canopies and they had no dead wood. mean, when I saw the stumps, they were clean and solid, but yet Parks removed them and in fact, instead of replacing these oak trees, they put nonnative trees, and they replanted the oak trees on the side of the homeowners, so where I live, is where NYCHA and low income immigrants live, but on the side of where the homeowners are, a different zip code, they planted Oak trees, but they gave us Japanese sequoias; not that I have anything against Japanese

sequoias, but the fact that they removed 18 oak trees from our side and then planted zero oak trees, and Parks refused to provide us with ... (crosstalk).

> Time expired. SGT. POLITE:

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ROXANNE DELGADO: Let me just, before the contact planted the trees, they refused to answer our questions, they kept us in the dark. CBS came to us, and we even cried on TV because we thought that it was injustice that this effects the future of our residents, future of our nature. Parks have deprived us of our nature, they've deprived us of our trees. This is a pure definition of environmental injustice and Parks, unfortunately instead of working with the community, they have retaliated against us, blacklisted us because they just don't want to address the fact that they deprived this community of nature, they removed our trees that were in good condition. They needed to let the oak trees die a natural death. They removed 18 oak trees. no trees in our section of (inaudible). We have no clean air, we have no shade, no nature because Parks basically decimated that section of the parkway and instead of making us whole again, they gave us

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Japanese sequoias. I really would like this to be

COMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION 1 some sore of oversight that Parks has done. 2 3 just this section of the parkway where it's just 4 mostly low income, NYCHA resident, black and brown 5 people, and instead they planted our oak trees, our oak trees, they planted where the homeowners are. 6 7 There were no oak trees removed from there, but they 8 planted oak trees there, and I really would like Parks and mayor, whoever is involved with this to be fair and have some justice for (inaudible) Parkway 10 11 north residents of low-income, NYCHA, low, poor 12 income, and we volunteered for five years to caring 13 for the parks, and Parks has basically turned their 14 backs on us. Thank you for your time and have a good 15 day. Thank you again. 16 CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you. 17 COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank 18 you. Our next speaker is Sky Pape followed by Len 19 Meniace. 20 21 Time starts now. SGT. POLITE: 2.2 Thank you, Chair Koo, city SKY PAPE: 2.3 council members and all involved in today's hearing. 24 My name is Sky Pape. I'm representing myself, but 25

I'm connected with several local organizations

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involving our parks and natural areas, including New York Restoration Project, Nature Conservancy, and Complicated issues of climate change and others. environmental justice require more than just lip They require the focus and reliable service. allotment of money and resources. I want to speak in general in support of the legislation put forth today, especially Intro 2366 and for allocating city funding and resources that we require to be dedicated to New York City Parks Department for operations and maintenance. It seems preposterous that we need to advocate together. Up to nearly one percent of the total city budget for this, a goal, which even if met is still woefully and terrifyingly inadequate to meet the needs at hand. Not all parks have well-endowed conservancies to do what the city does not. Inwood, in upper Manhattan where we have the island's only natural old growth forest as well as a significant number of street trees, and you're located in an environmental justice zone in this time of urgency. That kind of conservancy just doesn't exist. The maintenance of our parks and street trees is not a cosmetic issue. If the city does not provide adequate reliable funding for parks,

Manhattan's last natural forest will go away. mitigate the impacts of climate change, dedicated funding of foresters and staff capable to evaluating and preserving the forest including tree maintenance and management of invasives must be provided. Onethird of Inwood is considered to be in the flood plain, and maintenance of the parks and street trees is crucial for the management of storm runoff, particularly with increasingly frequent and severe storms. The city relies overly on the work done by partner organizations like Natural Areas Conservancy (inaudible) New York Restoration Project and legends of public volunteers creating an unsustainable burden on them, and inadequate park protect for the parks and trees. We need funding for permanent park staff to take on this work, and with this, I would include increasing the number of forestry staff and trained arborist as well as urban park rangers. Finally, now only is more money needed for the city for parks operations and maintenance, but if such funds go through the council for distribution within each district, it is imperative that these funds are directly truly towards environmental concerns in a

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proportion that reflect the urgency rather than having parks budgets swallowed ... (crosstalk).

SGT. POLITE: Time expired.

SKY PAPE: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Len Maniace followed by Michael Marino.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

LEN MANIACE: Thank you. I want to echo Emily Maxwell, my colleague in the Forest for All Coalition, and say it's wonderful to hear so many people speak of the importance of our city's trees. My name is Len Maniace. I'm the Director of the Jackson Heights Beautification Group, a civic environmental and arts groups which operates one of the leading volunteer tree care programs in our city. I'll also be submitting written testimony. We thank the city council for devoting this time to our city's trees. This summer has made clear that climate change is not off in the distance future, it's now, and New York City is getting hotter. Our city needs more trees. Studies have shown that neighborhoods

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with many mature trees are cooler than those lacking Briefly put, trees are mother nature's air conditioners. We support Bill number 467. It will help New Yorkers understand how well the city's Department of Parks and Recreation is carrying out its mission to plant trees. However, we believe three of the Bills under review today will actually lead to a decrease in street trees. We believe passage of number 98 would mean the paving over of many empty tree beds that otherwise could be planted with trees. Number 199 would introduce a stricter standard for street tree planting on top of the many rules parks already has. Number 957 would allow a few trees to be planted as replacements when a mature is legally removed such as for development. Other than number 467, we believe the city council should table new tree legislation until completion of a new study of our city's urban forest. That study, the NYC urban forest agenda, is already under way. project aims to make our city more environmentally resilient by increasing our cooling tree canopy from the current 22 percent to 30 percent. Importantly, the NYC urban forest agenda emphasizes our greening our communities of color and poverty which are areas

frequently neglected, a matter Deputy Kavanagh already noted. He hopes the city council will support the NYC urban forest agenda and work towards its implementation, and I just want to say, I'm glad to see so many officials in the Parks Department that I know here, and I am big fan of New York City parks. Some of the problems that we've heard could probably be addressed and alleviated with more funding for them, but I think with the issues ... (crosstalk).

SGT. POLITE: Time expired.

LEN MENIACE: Just one second, please.

The issues the city is now facing with global warming, it's really important for parks to take the next step up. Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Michael Marino followed by Jessica Burke.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

MICHAEL MARINO: Thank you very much.

Michael Marino here representing Friends of Corlears

Hook Park from Manhattan's lower east side. I really
wish that the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant

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Commissioner had stayed on to listen to the public's testimony, but I understand they're not required to, but thank you for allowing me to speak today. I wanted to just bring up three issues that Friends of Corlears Hook Park has dealt with before. maintenance and the confusion of reporting issues with tree, first is, probably everybody already knows, part of the mitigation for the loss of the trees related to the eastside coastal resiliency plan includes planting of 1000 new street trees throughout community boroughs three and six. Corlears Hook Park received eight of these trees. In fact, there was great fanfare over the summer that the 500th tree was planted in our park. Unfortunately, the contractors paid to plant these trees never returned to water them, and at least half of the eight trees planted in Corlears Hook Park are now dead or on their way to The ones that have survived are the ones that die. my organization had long enough hoses to reach to water ourselves. This is the second time Corlears Hook Park has received plantings from New York City Parks that have died due to the lack of maintenance and water plan. So, my questions to Parks, is what are the ramifications to the contractors that do not

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live up to the expectations of their contract in caring for these trees that they're planting through the city? Another issue, this past summer, we reported to New York City Parks a mature Linden tree that was sinking into the ground due to a rat burrow underneath its tree pit. While the forestry division responded rather quickly to cut the tree down to the stump, the stump and the sinking sidewalk remain. After reaching out to forestry division again, we were punted to the trees and sidewalk division. division punted us back to the forestry division stating, and I quote, "Trees and sidewalks program only attends to sidewalk concrete damage caused my city owned trees, and adjacent to one, two, or three family homes, not used for commercial purposes, and occupied by the owner only". Okay, so then who deals with issues related to city owned trees or that are bordering a park or are in a park? So, we've been punted back and forth between the forestry division and the trees and sidewalks division, and the issue is still not fixed. The tree pit and the sidewalk continue to sink into the ground, causing a major trip hazard for anybody trying to use that sidewalk to enter the park. So, I would advocate for the

process for reporting tree issues to be easier, and for organizations and even individuals not to be punted back and forth between the different divisions within the Parks Department. Lastly, and I know I'm running out of time, so hopefully, I get to this. We have rather limb split off another mature tree that overhangs our city bike rack. The limb has so large that it actually touched the sidewalk, and you can reach out ... (crosstalk).

SGT. POLITE: Time expired.

MICHAEL MARINO: And it took about a week before the Parks Department came out to address that limb after we reported it. The area was never roped off. It was huge public hazard to anybody going to the city bike rack to get a bike, that that limb could have fallen on them at any moment, and I just think that responses to hazards like that should be clear. So, those are the three things I wanted to bring up, and like Len said, we are, you know, I think a lot of these issues are related to the lack of funding for the Parks Department in general, and you know, outside of these three issues, we have a wonderful and great relationship with Parks and with

our partners. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Jessica Burke followed by Natasia Sidarta.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

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JESSICA BURKE: Thank you, Chair Koo and council members for your time. My name is Jessica I am the founder of the program Friends of Crocheron and John Golden Park in Bayside Queens. Our park is the 12th largest park in Queens and the 45th largest park in the city. We have monthly volunteer events for yoga, tours of the park. We also work with NYC park rangers, and most impressively, we have raised over \$2000.00 for a replanting project and education interpretative board for the park. I am here to speak about my experience growing this program since August 2020. I would like to call attention to the equity issues that are caused my increase in New York City parks reliance on public/private partnerships. At the moment, New York City parks engages in a number of public/private partnerships. I have found that these partnerships tend to prioritize relationship with one another instead of working with smaller parks and smaller

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groups. As you know, city parks foundation is one of

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the largest public/private partnerships that NYC parks works with. The most recent IRS filing shows that they have received over \$1,700,000.00 from New York City parks to work in city parks. amount of this is through discretionary funding that must go through the city park foundation acting as a fiscal sponsor for all city park groups that are not all 501C3s. That means that groups like mine that have a different fiscal sponsor because city parks foundation has ended their fiscal sponsorship relationship for the foreseeable future are not able to obtain funding through the city council discretionary funding. Other organizations like the Natural Areas Conservancy have a year revenue of over 4 million dollars. This organization does not provide services to all areas across NYC. Trials are an important part of enjoying trees in our park. Natural Areas Conversancy is refusing to come to Crocheron Park to help us with our small trial. Even though New Yorkers for Parks has shown that we have the second highest out of all 59 community boards for tree canopy cover, and myself and other volunteers of Crocheron and John Golden Park maintain trails and are trail maintainer with Natural Areas Conservancy.

This leads to our part being further more vulnerable than other parks. The Natural Areas Conservancy does not provide access to their programing, and they prioritize relationships with larger organizations instead, like (inaudible) and Riverside Park

Conservancy that have nearly one million and 4

million in revenue respectfully. These

public/private partnerships are not the answer to the needs of our parks. We are facing a crisis of stumps that are an eye sore, but also vines that are choking out and killing trees. For aesthetics and for increased mental health, in our park, we cannot see the bay. Instead, the overlook is now filled with invasive ... (crosstalk).

SGT. POLITE: Time expired.

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other thing on a positive, I would really appreciate if we could get some signs for dead trees to explain to the public that this is a tree that is not going to necessarily fall on you, that it is part of a heathy ecosystem that supports bugs and woodpeckers. We found that this is the way to help the public respect and love greenspace more and hopefully, we

can get more funding for parks. Thank you very much for your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Natasia Sidarta followed Rowan Blaik.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

NATASIA SIDARTA: Hi everyone. afternoon. My name is Natasia Sidarte. I'm the Community Stewardship and Operations Director at Gowanus Canal Conservancy, or GCC. I oversee community stewardship and volunteer programs and we empower local stakeholders and stewardship of local greenspaces including street trees. I do want to mention that we are a proud member of the Forest for All NYC Coalition in which many of the members are here today, and we do aim to work with city council and the Parks committee to advance a long-term direction for the whole urban forest. Many people have mentioned this already. Of the seven million trees in the city, they enhance the quality of life and improve health and well-being for people. They help tackle the cause and effects of the climate crisis, and most relevant in Gowanus, they absorb

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storm water before it pollutes our waterways. Gowanus, we received 363 million gallons of combined sewer overflow per year, and many of those trees absorb that storm water before it enters the canal. Just in the past decade, 670 young trees were installed, and this has filled a neighborhood wide gap in the urban canopy. They depend on adequate maintenance and reduction however, and our urban forest and the Parks Department, as many have mentioned already, who care for over half of it are chronically underfunded. We need to have consistent and sufficient funding to ensure that these trees are able to provide many of the critical services that we've all acknowledged. In Gowanus itself, we empower a network of volunteer tree stewards. water, they weed, prune, remove litter and debris, and these activities also provide social infrastructure, so they offer opportunities for neighbors to organize together, and we had many successes in maintaining many of these young trees with these volunteers. We've also ran into barrier over the past decade. We've lost numerous trees in the name of new great infrastructure including new utility lines on 7th street, high level storm sewers

on Carol Street, and in the neighborhoods severely lacking urban canopy, the loss of these trees can be devastating. Public and private entities need to be held responsible for replanting and also the protection and care for these replacement trees. We encourage city council to review the NYC urban forest agenda if you haven't done so already which present an array of opportunities to make meaningful, positive difference in our urban forest and New Yorkers. Thank you to Chairman Koo, committee members and city council for reviewing these options to support the urban forest, thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you. Next up is Rowan Blaik followed our last registered speaker, Sherrise Palomino

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

ROWAN BLAIK: Good morning and thank you for the; or good afternoon rather. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. My name is Rowan Blaik, and I'm the Vice President of Horticulture in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. I'm here today on behalf of BBG to voice our strong support for increase investing in the planting,

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management, maintenance, diversity, and health of our city's urban forest. Under the education training and development of skills for New York's (inaudible). So, as our tree collection, BBG educates visitors and school children in the diversity and benefits of trees, works with local communities including those designated as potential environment justice areas to help maintain their own trees and tree beds, and to enter their (inaudible) in Brooklyn program. also trains the next generation of professionals working in greenspaces across the city to undergo an apprentice and horticulture intensive programs and trains Parks Department trainee gardeners. Earlier this year, BBG worked with NYC Parks and Recreation to plant 28 new street trees outside of (inaudible). A well maintained and managed healthy trees are vital for the city and its numerous greenspaces, keeping our opened forest healthy and free of invasive species, pests and diseases is more important now than ever. Managing our own trees, BBG follows the best practice standards and certifications of the International Society of Horticulture and liaises with the Parks management (inaudible) and other local greenspaces on issues affecting local tree health.

The benefits from open trees is incredibly well evidenced as stated by many of the speakers this morning. Any negative impacts with the pests and disease, underplanting, single generation over the age plantings, anything in the management and the long-term resilience left unaddressed could be devastating to our open forest, and the future well-being, and resilience of this city depends upon improvements and to the prioritization of the forest. The open forest has a critical role to play in creating, as I said, a resilient New York City and one more prepared to meet the challenges of climate change, investment in prioritization of the open forest will pay dividends for years to come. Thank you for the opportunity to be here today. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank

you. Our next speaker is Sherrise Palomino, who will
be followed Jessica Capland.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

SHERRISE PALOMINO: Good afternoon. My name is Sherrise Palomino, and I am the Director of Advocacy and Program at New Yorkers for Parks. We are the founding member of the Play Fair Coalition

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which includes over 300 organizations from across the five boroughs; some of whom have already testified here today. We would like the thank the city council Committee on Parks and Recreations for inviting us to speak about our city's trees and their maintenance. I also want to thank Chair Koo for his leadership and partnership in the Play Fair Coalition and for raising these important issues. The Parks Department is responsible for maintaining more than 2.6 million trees on our streets and in our parks. These trees and urban forest are critical resources to the city's climate change resilience. They mitigate urban heat and island effects, lower temperatures by up to 9 percent, cut air conditioning use by 30 percent, and reduce heating energy use further by 20 to 30 Trees in our parks capture almost 2 billion percent. gallons of storm water runoff every year. A statistic may even be more poignant after the impact of reason tropical storms. Our trees are essential to our public health as well as providing shade and cleaner air. Impacts that should resonate with our city's leaders as well as continue to make our way through this pandemic. In short, trees are an essential part of New York City's green

infrastructure. The Parks Department does a valiant
job in maintaining this critical resource but needs
more funding to do. This is one of the many reasons
why New Yorkers for Parks and our Play Fair Coalition
are calling for an increase in the Park's budget to
one percent of the city budget. A call, a majority
of the city council can support along with the

leading candidate for mayor. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Thank you very much. Our next, and last registered speaker is Jessica Capland.

SGT. POLITE: Time starts now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL KRIS SARTORI: Is Ms.

Capland on? She was on a moment ago. If not, we'll just move on. At this point, there are no other registered panelists. So, I would just ask that if we inadvertently missed anyone who was registered to testify today and has not yet been called, please use the Zoom raise hand function and you'll be called on to give your statement. Okay, seeing none, I will now turn it back to Chair Person Koo to offer some closing remarks and close out the hearing.

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CHAIR PETER KOO: Thank you. Thank you,
Kris. Thank you to everyone for their testimony
today. Our urban canopy impacts all aspects of our
lives, and we must do all we can do to ensure that
our city's trees are healthy and protected. It's
clear that we need to continue the conversation on
the health and maintenance of our city's trees, and I
hope the NYC parks will continue this dialog with
myself and my colleagues as they are still many
outstanding questions and concerns. Thank you again
to NYC parks and all who testified today and thank
you to my committee staff for their work on preparing
for today's hearing, and everyone behind the scenes.
So, this public hearing is being adjourned.

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



Date <INSERT TRANSCRIPTION DATE>