



Legislation Details (With Text)

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Title: A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation air quality monitoring at designated “heavy use” thoroughfares.

Sponsors: Antonio Reynoso, Margaret S. Chin, Ben Kallos, Robert E. Cornegy, Jr., Helen K. Rosenthal

Indexes: Agency Rule-making Required, Report Required

Attachments: 1. Summary of Int. No. 960, 2. Int. No. 960, 3. June 7, 2018 - Stated Meeting Agenda with Links to Files, 4. Hearing Transcript - Stated Meeting 6-7-18, 5. Minutes of the Stated Meeting - June 7, 2018, 6. Committee Report 1/26/21, 7. Hearing Testimony 1/26/21, 8. Hearing Transcript 1/26/21, 9. June 7, 2018 - Stated Meeting Agenda with Links to Files, 10. Minutes of the Stated Meeting - June 7, 2018

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
6/7/2018	*	City Council	Introduced by Council	
6/7/2018	*	City Council	Referred to Comm by Council	
1/26/2021	*	Committee on Environmental Protection	Hearing Held by Committee	
1/26/2021	*	Committee on Environmental Protection	Laid Over by Committee	

Int. No. 960

By Council Members Reynoso, Chin, Kallos, Cornegy and Rosenthal

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation air quality monitoring at designated “heavy use” thoroughfares.

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 24-108 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new subdivision g to read as follows:

(g) (1) For purposes of this subdivision the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(i) “Heavy use thoroughfare” means any highway, roadway or other traffic corridor that has traffic volume greater than the fiftieth percentile of the average New York city roadway corridors or have traffic in excess of 100,000 vehicles on an annual basis. Designation of heavy use thoroughfares shall be based upon

verifiable usage and traffic volume data obtained from transportation planning agencies including, but not limited to, the New York metropolitan transportation council, the New York city department of transportation and the New York state department of transportation.

(ii) "Recreational area" means any park, playground, ball field and school playground that abuts a heavy use thoroughfare.

(iii) "Regulated air contaminant" means oxides of nitrogen, volatile organic compounds, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons or any other air contaminant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated; or any air contaminant that is regulated under section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

(iv) "At risk populations" means infants and children sixteen years of age or younger, pregnant women, adults sixty years of age or older, and persons with weakened immune systems.

(2) The department shall, no later than December thirtieth, two thousand eighteen, designate heavy use thoroughfares in every borough.

(3) The department shall install street level air monitors at a minimum at two major intersections on every designated heavy use thoroughfare and at every recreational area by December thirtieth, two thousand nineteen. Commencing on December thirtieth, two thousand twenty and every December thirtieth thereafter, the department shall issue a report to the mayor and to the speaker of the council containing the results of the air quality monitoring of designated heavy use thoroughfares. Such report shall also be posted on the department's website annually.

(4) Where the results of the air quality monitoring on adjoining heavy use thoroughfares indicate that levels of any regulated air contaminant constitute a violation of an existing standard for that regulated air contaminant or contribute to an actual or potential danger to public health or the environment or present a health risk to at-risk populations based upon the most recent research available, the department of environmental protection along with the departments of transportation and education shall collaboratively

identify, develop and require the implementation of corrective mitigation measures that significantly reduce or eliminate short-term and long term exposure risks.

§3. This local law shall take effect ninety days after enactment, provided, however, that the commissioner of environmental protection shall take such measures as are necessary for its implementation, including the promulgation of rules, prior to such effective date

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