

Testimony of Angela Licata
Deputy Commissioner, New York City Department of Environmental Protection
before the
NYC Council Committee on Environmental Protection
concerning
Intros. 186/2014, 745/2015 and 59/2014 Relating to Noise Control and Enforcement

Monday, June 27, 2016
City Hall, Committee Room

Good morning Chair Constantinides and Members. I am Angela Licata, Deputy Commissioner of Sustainability in the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). I am joined today by Eric Landau, Deputy Commissioner for Public Affairs, as well as other members of our team. Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on three bills before this committee relating to noise control and enforcement.

As you know, DEP has overall responsibility for the City's water supply and sewer system, including providing drinking water to all 8.5 million in-city New Yorkers and another one million upstate residents, maintaining pressure to fire hydrants, managing storm water, and treating wastewater. In addition, DEP regulates air quality, hazardous waste, and critical quality of life issues, including the subject of these bills, noise.

Intro. 186 of 2014 would not permit notices of violation (NOVs) issued to commercial establishments offering music to cite "unreasonable noise" without including sound meter readings obtained by enforcement personnel that are above the threshold levels for unreasonable noise in the Noise Code.

The Administration supports the intent of this bill, but it raises an issue with enforcement. Both the New York Police Department (NYPD) and DEP enforce violations of the unreasonable noise standard with regard to commercial establishments. Enforcement usually occurs on the street in front of the establishment, but can also be accomplished by taking noise meter readings in a complainant's dwelling.

In response to complaints from the nightlife industry, DEP amended Section 24-218 of the Noise Code in 2005 to define unreasonable noise by decibel levels in most situations. Inspectors take readings with noise meters to support the violation of the unreasonable noise standard. DEP issues violations from the street citing the decibel levels contained in section 24-218(b), which establishes the prescribed decibel limits when a violation is issued under 244. There are, however, a few instances when using decibel levels is not practicable, and on those occasions, such as when ambient noise masks the A-scale music, the meter won't be able to register the noise and therefore there is no detected violation of the standard, even though the noise is clearly unreasonable. It would be beneficial to have the ability to take readings using the C scale, which is in the commercial music section 24-231(c) but was not previously added to the unreasonable noise section in 24-218 during the 2005 Noise Code update. The C scale follows the frequency sensitivity of the human ear at very high noise levels. The C scale includes much more of the low-frequency range of sounds, including bass,

than the A and B scales. Adding this provision to the Noise Code would enable inspectors to use the most appropriate decibel level when the circumstances allow for measurements.

However, some flexibility is necessary and our inspectors must be able to make decisions regarding the practicality of meter readings based on field conditions. For example, it can be impractical to take readings during MARCH initiatives. MARCH, which stands for Multi-Agency Response to City Hotspots, is led by NYPD and may only present an opportunity for the inspector to issue without taking readings when the inspector witnesses noise that is clearly loud and therefore unreasonable. A violation is then written under 244(a) which permits a non-decibel-based standard to be used. DEP will, however, always use decibel levels when taking readings in a complainant's home, in accordance with Section 24-231(a). DEP inspectors are trained in the use of the meters and have them at all times. The meters must be properly calibrated in order to withstand challenge at Environmental Control Board hearings.

Furthermore, police officers who are called on to address noise from commercial establishments also need flexibility so that they will not be hampered in their enforcement efforts because a limited number of officers are sound-device qualified. According to 311, commercial noise complaints, meaning complaints generated as a result of noise emanating from bars, restaurants and clubs, account for approximately 4,700 complaints directed to NYPD so far for this year alone. Officers rely on Section 244, the general unreasonable noise provision, to enforce by standing at the prescribed 15 feet or more from the source of the sound. Section 244(a) refers back to Section 10-108, the Public Safety Code, and permits NYPD as well as DEP to address noise issues that disturb the public peace and comfort without the need to take decibel readings. Officers will first instruct staff at the establishment to turn the music down; if they cannot obtain compliance with their direction, they will write an NOV when the sound is too loud, taking into account the ambient sound level, time of day, the number of complainants, whether neighbors have asked the establishment to lower the sound, and the residential or commercial character of the area. The preference is always to correct the condition without the need for enforcement. We look forward to working with this committee to achieve the shared intent of this bill.

Intro. 745 of 2015 proposes to regulate the operation of electronic sound devices on food vending vehicles by prohibiting food vending vehicles and carts from operating a sound signal device between the hours of 9 p.m. and 9 a.m. DEP supports the greater limitation on the use of these devices during the hours when citizens need as much peace and quiet as possible in order to rest and sleep. DEP received 1,013 complaints in 2016 to date about these vehicles, especially ice-cream trucks parked outside parks, but actually issuing NOVs is difficult. Inspectors will contact a complainant in order to get a time frame when the vehicle is using the sound device while parked in order to witness the violation. But the vendors' schedules vary or they will often turn the device off when they see an inspector's vehicle, so only one NOV was written in 2016. It would also be beneficial to amend this section to enable DEP to issue violations to the operator or registered owner, so that the inspectors are not required to approach the person in the vehicle for license information, as that could potentially become a safety issue for the inspectors.

Intro. 59 of 2014 would regulate the sale and use of gas-powered leaf blowers. This bill would prohibit the use of gas-powered leaf blowers before noon on weekends and State and federal holidays, and would set noise standards for leaf blowers. It would also prohibit the use of gas-powered leaf blowers from May 15 to September 15, and limit noise to a maximum of 65 decibels.

DEP supports the expanded restrictions in this bill on when these devices may be used; however, DEP cannot speak to the availability of alternative devices that will meet the specified 65-decibel limit in the bill, and the effect on the businesses that rely on these machines. Further, we believe that the phrase "not equipped with a functioning muffler" should not be removed from subsection B(3), as our position is that all leaf blowers should be equipped with a muffler, which is in the current law. DEP defers to the Department of Consumer Affairs on the provisions that would prohibit the sale of gas-powered leaf blowers.

Thank you again for the opportunity to present testimony. I would be happy to answer any questions.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK Resolution 2016-01 April 2016

Introduced by: The Suffolk County Medical Society

Subject: Banning the Use of Gasoline Powered Leaf Blowers

Whereas, Gasoline Powered Leaf Blowers (GCBs) pose distinct threats to human health by increasing particulate matters and chemical pollutants in the air we breathe; and

Whereas, particulate matter can irritate nose and mouth passageways, causing immediate symptoms such as cough and respiratory distress, especially in the young and people suffering from asthma; and

Whereas, heart disease and lung cancer are important consequences of fine particulate pollution; and

Whereas, the chemical pollutants generated by the leaf blowers inefficient gasoline engines include combustion products such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide species, and hydrocarbon; and

Whereas, GLB exhaust combines with sunlight to produce ground level ozone which can cause immediate respiratory symptoms with worsening long-term lung disease in children and adults, particularly seniors; and

Whereas, the exhaust also contains carcinogens such as benzene, formaldehyde; and

Whereas, Gasoline Leaf Blowers operating for one hour put out more emissions than an auto traveling 4,000 miles or the equivalent of 40 cars idling for one hour

- *When compared to an average large car, one hour of GLB use emits 498 times as much hydrocarbons, 49 times as much particulate matter and 26 times as much carbon monoxide; and*

Whereas, five lbs. of particulate matter per leaf blower per hour blow into the air and can take days to settle;

Whereas, GLBs do not have emission controls

- *Leaf blowers contribute to smog and ozone pollution, a problem particularly in the warm months Suffolk County has received an "F" in air quality for the past 14 years!; and*

Whereas, GLBs cause harm to gardens and landscapes via loss of top soil and of beneficial soil microbes; and

Whereas, GLBs contribute to water pollution

- *Lawn debris pushed into the street often clogs storm drains, contributing to flooding & erosion. Toxins and other unwanted material swept into drains end up in Long Island Sound and Great South Bay; and*

Whereas, Americans spill 17 million gallons of gasoline each year filling lawn equipment

- *That's more than the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska; and*

Whereas, GLBs operate at 90-100 decibels. The EPA recommends a max noise level of 80 dbs@50 ft.

- *Repeated exposure to this high noise level causes hearing damage, as well as increased heart rate, blood pressure, and stress hormone levels; and*

Whereas, many communities in New York and other states have already implemented bans on restrictions on the use of GLBs; and

Whereas, The American Lung Association and The American Academy of Pediatrics have recently called for stricter standards for ground level ozone pollution (as a direct result of the environmental risks associated with GLBs); and

Whereas, there are quieter, healthier and cleaner alternatives to the use of GLBs, such as lithium ion battery powered equipment, as well as other sustainable practices such as leaf mulching and the use of manual equipment; and

Whereas, Mt. Sinai Hospital Children's Environmental Health Unit was instrumental in getting legislation to restrict GLB passed in 16 towns and villages in Westchester; and

Whereas, Huntington and SUNY@ Stony Brook Hospitals have already limited the use of GLBs; therefore be it

RESOLVED, THAT with multiple scientific studies concluding that gasoline leaf blowers (GLBs) pose significant threats to human health by increasing particulate matter and chemical pollutants in the air, contribute significantly to lung cancer, increase the risk of breast cancer, precipitate asthma attacks and allergic reactions, cause hearing loss and tinnitus, and contribute to water pollutions, that MSSNY develop policy and regulation that would increase public awareness as to the detrimental health and environment hazards that arise when GLBs are utilized, and be it further

RESOLVED, THAT MSSNY work with the appropriate state, county and other pertinent governmental agencies in an effort to promote the use of non-polluting alternatives to GLBs (i.e., lithium ion battery powered equipment), and be it further

RESOLVED, THAT MSSNY seek legislation/regulation that would impose a statewide ban on their use, and be it further

RESOLVED, THAT failing to secure an outright ban on their use, that MSSNY submit a resolution calling upon the AMA to work with the EPA and GLB manufacturers to develop parameters and guidelines that would dramatically reduce the toxic emissions and noise levels of GLBs to more appropriate and acceptable non-hazardous levels.

Summary - Health and Environmental Effects of Gasoline Leaf Blowers

Lucy Weinstein, MD, MPH 6/16
Chair, Committee on Environmental Health
American Academy of Pediatrics, NY Chapter 2

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in support of legislation to restrict the use and sale of gasoline leaf blowers. Some of the many organizations which have already come out in support of such restrictions or bans include the Medical Society of State of NY, Long Island Chapter of the American Lung Assoc, American Cancer Society, Asthma Coalition, Breast Cancer Coalition, Citizen's Campaign for the Environment, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, Grass Roots Environmental, and others.

Gasoline-powered leaf blowers (GLBs) pose multiple health and environmental hazards. The use of leaf blowers for cleanup and routine landscape maintenance in NY City and elsewhere is exposing us all unnecessarily to pollutants and noise.

Gas leaf blowers are primarily 2-stroke engines which have no emissions controls, are inefficient at burning of fuel, and are highly polluting. Americans spill 17 million gallons of gasoline each year filling lawn equipment. ***That's more than the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska.***

There is good medical evidence implicating the emissions spewed forth and particulates blown up by the leaf blowers in increased risks of early death, heart attack, stroke, congestive heart failure, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, some cancers, and other serious health conditions. Children, seniors, those with chronic illness, and landscape workers are at greatest risk. This pollution is insidious and much of it is invisible, yet it surrounds our homes, schools, and places of work.

When compared to an average large car, one hour of GLB use emits 498 times as much hydrocarbons, 49 times as much particulate matter and 26 times as much carbon monoxide.

The major health and environmental hazards of gas leaf blowers are:

- Exhaust pollution
- Fine particulate pollution
- Noise pollution
- Environmental degradation, including water pollution and small animal habitat destruction

✚ **Airborne pollutants** released or churned up by the GLBs include volatile organic compounds (VOCs) - Benzene, 1,3 butadiene, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde. These are HAPS: Hazardous Air Pollutants (defined by the US EPA as pollutants that cause or may cause cancer or other serious health effects.) Benzene and butadiene have recently been identified by the Institute of Medicine as 2 of the environmental chemicals most likely to increase breast cancer risk. Also released are nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and carbon dioxide, which are considered "Criteria Pollutants" (harmful to public health and the environment). Even low level exposures have been associated with respiratory and central nervous system effects. GLB pollutants such as hydrocarbon vapors, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide react in the presence of heat and sunlight to form ground-level ozone, the major component of smog, and a known respiratory irritant and risk factor for cardiovascular disease.

✚ **Fine particulate matter** (under 2.5 microns, which easily get into the lungs) has been linked to all-cause premature death, heart attacks, strokes, congestive heart failure, and lung disease – including asthma attacks - and can increase the severity of chronic lung disease in the elderly. Two-stroke engines account for the vast majority of fine particulate pollution in landscape maintenance. Particulate matter may

contain animal fecal matter, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, allergens (fungal spores, pollen), diesel soot, brake dust, rubber tire particles, and/or heavy metals or other toxins (e.g. arsenic, chromium, lead, mercury): whatever has been in the surrounding soil. This particulate matter remains suspended in the air for hours or even days and is too small to be visible.

✚ **Noise** from older leaf blowers ranges from 95–115 decibels at the ear of the operator. (Some newer ones are only slightly quieter). These levels are orders of magnitude – since decibels are on a logarithmic scale – beyond those deemed safe by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for workers (85 decibels). Noise is more than just an annoyance; exposure to constant or high levels of noise can cause countless adverse health effects. These include stress-related illnesses, high blood pressure, speech interference, hearing loss, sleep disruption, and lost productivity. Studies show that children in classroom abutting noisy outside areas do worse on standardized tests than similar children in classrooms in quieter areas. The EPA states that “noise degrades quality of life by impairing communication and social interaction; reducing the accuracy of work, particularly complex tasks; and creating stressful levels of frustration and aggravation that last even when the noise has ceased.”

✚ Environmental degradation

- The high velocity air jets of leaf blowers – 150-280 mph – can destroy nests and small animal habitats; desiccate pollen, sap, and other natural plant substances; and injure or destroy birds, small mammals, and beneficial insects. High chronic noise levels decrease biodiversity in affected areas
- Leaf blowers damage plants, remove beneficial topsoil and mulch, desiccate and compact soil, diminish plant health and contribute to the spread of invasives. This increases the dependence on use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.
- Landscape workers or homeowners frequently blow debris into roads, where it can enter storm drains and end up polluting our waters.

Alternatives and Common Concerns

These include commercial grade lithium ion battery or other electrical equipment, or rakes and brooms

Financial and Efficiency Considerations

- Landscaping businesses will not suffer financially? Proven alternatives exist, with no additional costs to the landscape professional or homeowner and equal or nearly equal efficiency.
- In head-to-head comparisons, in tests conducted by the California Department of Water & Power, a grandmother cleaned areas using rakes or brooms faster than any of the battery powered blowers and almost as fast as GLBs - and she did a better job.
- Many municipalities in NYS and elsewhere have restricted or banned GLBs without any resultant problems. Rye, NY established a trial summertime ban on leaf blowers in 2008. It was against substantial objections from the landscaping businesses. One year later, at a hearing to review the ban and its supposed deleterious effects on business, only one landscaper showed up. Landscapers actually saved money. A gas leaf blower uses 2 gallons of gas per hour. Add in maintenance, and time spent for filling gas cans and equipment.

Lithium-ion battery concerns.

- Since Li-ion batteries contain less toxic metals than other types of batteries which may contain lead or cadmium, they are generally categorized as non-hazardous waste and can be recycled. Li-ion battery elements are considered safe for incinerators and landfills.

Thank you for your time

American Academy of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

New York Chapter 2 Committee on Environmental Health

NYC Council member
Paul Vallone
42-40 Bell Blvd Suite 507
Bayside NY 11361

March 1, 2016

Re: Endorsement of Douglas Manor Environmental Association's proposed restrictions on gasoline leaf blowers

Dear Councilman Vallone:

The Long Island Chapter (NY Chapter 2) of the American Academy of Pediatrics enthusiastically endorses the efforts of the Douglas Manor Environmental Association to restrict the use of gasoline leaf blowers (GLBs) from May 15 – Sept. 15 and hope that you'll assist them. Such an action is in parallel with many other communities that already have limits or bans in place, and would improve the health of the residents of your area, particularly the respiratory status of children and the elderly. Many organizations concerned with health and the environment also support such proposals.

It is now widely recognized that gasoline leaf blowers pose multiple hazards to human health. Children and pets are most susceptible to these hazards since they breathe more air per pound of body weight than adults and thus inhale more pollutants that are released into the air by this equipment. Children's vulnerability to the health effects of GLBs is further magnified by the fact that their lungs, ears, eyes, and other organs are still developing and are therefore inherently more sensitive to environmental hazards.

Some of the known hazards include:

- **Airborne pollutants.** Gas leaf blowers create large volumes of airborne particles, which stay in the air for many hours after these blowers' use. The very inefficient engines also produce dangerous and cancer-causing contaminants such as nitrogen dioxide, benzene, as well as greenhouse gases and smog-producing ozone. The Institute of Medicine recently identified benzene and butadiene as two of the environmental chemicals most likely to increase breast cancer risk. Inhalation of small particles can provoke asthma, allergies, and other respiratory diseases. Particulates have recently overtaken second-hand smoke as the second greatest cause of cancer after smoking. Recent evidence also links maternal third-trimester exposure to particulates to an increased risk of autism in their offspring
 - GLBs fill the air with clouds of dust, dirt, mold and fungal spores, weed seeds, insect eggs, and rodent feces, particularly in the summer months when there are fewer leaves on the ground
 - Children are lower to the ground, breathe faster, are more likely also to be outside during the warm summer months, and rarely wear protective equipment
 - Even low-level exposures have been linked to lung and central nervous system effects
- **Eye hazards.** GLBs generate high energy that may propel small pebbles and sticks many feet into the air and cause serious eye injuries. Workers as well as children are particularly vulnerable.

- **Noise pollution.** Infants' and children's hearing may be damaged (as well as that of the workers) by the intense, high-frequency noise that GLBs generate. They produce noise levels of 70 decibels measured at 50 ft away (and of course are much louder if one is closer), yet the World Health Organization recommends general daytime outdoor noise levels of 55 decibels or less. Noise has been shown to negatively affect blood pressure, increase stress, impair communication, and reduce the accuracy of complex tasks. The ears of young children are particularly susceptible to the damaging effects of high-intensity noise from GLBs.
- **Environmental pollution.** At least 25% of the gas used in GLBs is wasted and goes directly into the atmosphere. Gas spilled on lawns can seep into the groundwater and waterways, affecting drinking water and polluting rivers, lakes, and oceans. Toxins and other materials swept into streets clog storm drains and may also end up in our water supply.
- **Landscape damage.** Leaf blowers cause destruction of gardens and landscapes through compaction, desiccation and loss of topsoil. New plant growth is damaged and precious topsoil and mulch is blown away. Winds stress plants, causing dehydration.
- **Small animal habitat destruction.** The noise, toxic fumes and hot air takes its toll on animals and birds in the landscape. Beneficial insects like earthworms and bees are damaged by the assault of hurricane force winds. Nests and habitats are disturbed.

Healthier alternatives such as lithium ion battery or other electric blowers, or manual tools, have been shown to be cost-effective and acceptable to the landscape industry and homeowners. Over 400 municipalities in the country (including Great Neck Estates and 16 towns in Westchester) have already restricted or banned GLBs, along with hospitals such as Huntington Hospital and SUNY/Stony Brook University Medical Center.

We applaud the Douglaston Manor Environmental Association for its efforts to improve the health and environment of its local residents, and fully support the proposed restrictions.

Sincerely,

Lucy Weinstein, MD, MPH

Lucille I. Weinstein, MD, MPH
Chair, Environmental Health Committee
New York Chapter 2 (Long Island)
American Academy of Pediatrics
516-680-5616 lweinst@optonline.net



Douglas Manor Environmental Association

The constant use of gas powered leaf blowers has been an ever increasing issue of concern for our community. These insidious machines are constantly being misused by neighborhood landscapers and have been a subject of numerous complaints. Results from a survey that we conducted reveal that there is an overwhelming consensus to have landscapers limit their use of gas powered leaf blowers. The noise and pollution degrade our quality of life. As concern residents of our community, the DMEA, has educated ourselves on the harmful health impact by gas powered leaf blowers. We have urged residents to communicate with their landscapers to have them voluntarily stop using gas powered leaf blowers during the time frame May 15-September 15.

We live in our quaint neighborhood and for most of our day we hear the noise nuisance of multiple leaf blowers. These machines create noise levels of 90-100 decibels at close range which far exceed the EPA's recommended maximum of 80 decibels at even 50 feet. The world health organization recommends ambient noise levels of 55 decibels or less.

Not only is the noise a nuisance, gas powered leaf blowers are causing harmful effects on our health. Leaf blowers literally scour the Earth, stripping off top soil, propelling air clouds of dirt, dust, dangerous contaminants such as mold, fungal spores, molecules of toxic chemicals people sprinkle on their lawn and trees and fecal matter of animals. Some of the particulate matter is blown into the street, straight into our water drains. Eventually these toxins and other unwanted material is deposited into our waterways.

Heat compounds the negative health effects. During the summer months, particulate pollution is at its worst. Particulate matter blown into the air can take days to settle. These particulates aggravate allergies. We have an endorsement from the American Academy of Pediatrics that support the harmful health effects of gas powered leaf blowers.

As a community, we feel that it is a reasonable request to restrict the use of gas powered leaf blowers during the time frame of May 15-September 15. It is unnecessary to use a leaf blower during the spring/summer months. Seasonal restrictions allow for the use of leaf blowers during some periods of the year while disallowing it for others. A significant reduction in noise and air pollution would result from implementation of this seasonal regulation.

Practical steps can be taken both by residents and government to achieve cleaner air. The implementation of seasonal leaf blower regulation is such a step.

Please consider passing legislation to restrict the use of gas powered leaf blowers during the months of May 15-September 15

We look forward to continue to have a dialogue with our local Politicians and move forward to implement a restriction of Gas Powered Leaf Blowers City wide between May 15-September 15.

Sincerely



Melanie McGillick

DMEA



The City of New York

Queens Community Board 11

Serving the Communities of Auburndale, Bayside, Douglaston, Hollis Hills
Little Neck and Oakland Gardens

Christine L. Haider Chairperson / **Susan Seinfeld** District Manager

November 9, 2015

Daniel Dromm
NYC Council
250 Broadway, Suite 1826
New York, NY 10007

Dear Council Member Dromm:

At the Community Board's October meeting the board members passed a resolution in support of legislation you introduced, Int. 59 and Int. 853, which would address concerns with the noise and pollution generated by gas and diesel powered lawn care devices.

We thank you for introducing this legislation due to the public health and environmental problems caused by this equipment. Since Community Board 11 is largely zoned for low density housing we are "covered" with lawns and therefore a lot of landscaping. The noise of lawn care devices is never ending.

The members want to encourage, through the legislation, the end of gas and diesel powered lawn care devices and, alternatively, the use of electric and battery powered equipment.

Please keep us informed of the progress of this legislation in the Council and let us know if there is anything else we can do support the passage of Int. 59 and Int. 853.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Christine L. Haider".

Christine L. Haider
Chair

DMA/DMEA

Petition to endorse Council Members Dromm, Mendez and Koslowitz

Int. No. 853-A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the sale and use of diesel-powered leaf blowers and lawn mowers.

Petition to endorse Council Members Dromm, Mendez, Rose and Cohen

Int. No. 59- A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the sale and use of gas-powered leaf blowers.

Print Name & Address

Signature

Annette Aloisio	350 Beverly	Annette Aloisio
Juan Martin	4 ardsley Rd	Juan Martin
Carl Baumgartner	255 Park Lane	Carl Baumgartner
Rob Cangemi	337 Warwick	Rob Cangemi
ROBERT DROMM	310 STARK RD	Rob Dromm
Brian Nicholas	34 oak Ln	Brian Nicholas
Kevin Wolfe	337 Kenmore Road	Kevin Wolfe
Jamie Sutherland	240 Forest Rd	Jamie Sutherland
GREG ROYAN	259 FOREST RD	Greg Royan
Megan Moravek	319 Richmond Rd	Megan Moravek
Waltermann	302 Richmond Rd.	Waltermann
Tom Ficigna	4 Kenmore	Tom Ficigna
Alice Ficigna	4 Kenmore	Alice Ficigna
JAY CORBIN	342 RICHMOND RD	Jay Corbin
MELANIE MCGILLICK	3830 DOUGLASSON PL WST	Melanie McGillick
Aylene McGillick	4204 Orient Ave.	Aylene McGillick
Jon J. McGillick	4204 Orient Ave	Jon J. McGillick
Linda Courtney	4310 Westmoreland ST	Linda Courtney
Suzanne Avena	303 MANOR RD	SUZANNE AVENA
DAVID DLORENZO	303 MANOR ROAD	David Dlorenzo

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30

36

JAMIE SUTHERLAND
Diana Malhame
Pam Broderick
Alin Hele
Catherine Bealin
Aline Euler
Henry Euler

240 FOREST RD
24 Little Neck Rd
240 Forest Rd
337 Nemore Road
338 Bayview Ave
42-50 205 St
204-05 43AV

Jamie Sutherland
Diana Malhame
Pamela Broderick
Alin Hele
Catherine Bealin
Aline Euler
Henry Euler

DMA/DMEA

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Print Name & Address

Signature

REBECCA MORAVEK	319 RICHMOND RD	<i>[Signature]</i>
Michael Gannon	132 Park Lane	<i>[Signature]</i>
JAMES CAPOPARDO	37 Circle	James Capopardo
RAJESH KUMAR WUEST	19 CIRCLE RD	<i>[Signature]</i>
ABE PANIGI	220 WARWICK AVE	
Ray Gordos	353 Richmond Road	
Hal Goluboff	371 GLOSVENOR ST	DOUGLESTON, NY 11363
John Townsma	330 4th St	
(Schoeck) J. A. COLOEEK	328 MAJOR	
Lisa Mueller	132 Park Lane	
CINDY CENTANNI	246 PARK LA.	
JOHN CENTANNI SR	246 PARK LANE	
JOHN CENTANNI SR.	246 PARK LANE	
Mary Alice Dadras	8 Little Neck Rd	<i>[Signature]</i>
Alim Gafar	12 Ridge Road	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	17 6th St	<i>[Signature]</i>
John Gordon	320 Beverly Rd,	Douglaston 11363
ROBERT STIVANELLO	333 RIDGE RD	LYX 11363
John Frassanito	366 Richmond Rd.	Douglaston NY
J Little	389 Richmond Rd.	
Joe French	18 Hillcrest Ave.	

(continues...)

Statement of Michael Gannon, President, Douglas Manor Association before NYC Council Committee on Environmental Protection

Re: Int 0059-2014, a Local Law in relation to the sale and use of gas-powered leaf blowers.

June 27, 2016

Good afternoon Council Members. My name is Mike Gannon. I am President of the Douglas Manor Association, a homeowner association composed of 595 families residing in Douglaston, a community of R1 and R1-2 Zoned homes in Northeast Queens.

As the zoning implies, our homes are surrounded by grass, shrubs, and trees. We applaud the Committee's limiting of leaf blowers to 65 decibels but feel Intro 59 does not go far enough in protecting our communities from hazard. You have already heard, or will soon hear from the Douglas Manor Environmental Association and the Long Island Society of Pediatricians on the many toxins blown into the air by leaf blowers. We agree with the statements of both organizations.

The DMA has participated this year in a voluntary leaf blower ban. To our surprise it has been embraced by our landscapers who have realized a 10 to 20 minute time savings at each stop. One landscaper now offers a 5 to 10% discount to his customers who decline the use of leaf blowers on their properties.

We urge the Committee to join our neighbors in Mamaroneck, Yonkers, and Douglaston's nearest neighbor, Great Neck Estates in Nassau County, to ban all leaf blowers from May 15th to September 15th as a transition period to a total year round ban within three years. Thank you.

FOR THE RECORD

Mr. Marios Kafantaris
150 Greenway Terrace
Apartment 11E
Forest Hills, NY 11375
Tel (347) 233-2663
E-Mail markafz@gmail.com

JUNE 21, 2016

The Honorable Costa Constantinides

250 Broadway
Suite 1808
New York, NY 10007

RE: June 27th Meeting of the Environmental Protection Committee

Dear Councilman Constantinides,

As a concerned citizen of Queens County, I would be pleased to submit written testimony to the Committee on Environmental Protection. On a daily basis, I am inundated by the noise and atmospheric pollution generated by gasoline powered leaf blowers. I routinely witness the use of 2 – 4 of these machines at the same time. This often includes the use of a walk-behind models that are advertised to be 4 times more powerful than backpack blowers. This issue disproportionately affects those with acute respiratory concerns: children and senior citizens.

- Noise Pollution
 - At a distance of 50 feet from operation, the noise level from a gas-powered leaf blower can reach 70 decibels.¹ According to the World Health Organization, a level of 50 decibels constitutes a level of moderate daytime annoyance (outdoor area). A level of 55 decibels is classified as a serious annoyance.² Operation in close proximity to physical structures and buildings can amplify the noise generated by leaf blowers.
 - According to The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), “Noises of 85 decibels or greater affects your hearing if you work around it for eight hours a day.”³ In the same report, OSHA estimates the noise level from one leaf blower to range from **90 – 100 decibels**.
 - Stihl USA, a major power tool manufacturer, itself advises:
 - Use the lowest possible throttle speed to do the job
 - Avoid using more than one blower at a time, especially in neighborhoods or around buildings where sound can be intensified.⁴

¹ Mount Sinai Children’s Environmental Health Center

² Guidelines for Community Noise

³ Landscaping Personal Protective Equipment recommendations

⁴ <http://www.stihlusa.com/information/how-to-guides/safe-and-courteous-use-of-leaf-blowers/>

Airborne Pollutants

- According to the Office of Sustainability and the Environment (City of Santa Monica), “a gasoline-powered leaf blower generates as much tailpipe emissions in one hour as an automobile does over 100 miles.”⁵
- Dust clouds caused by leaf blowers contain potentially harmful substances such as pesticides, mold, and animal fecal matter that may cause irritation, allergies, and disease.
- The exhaust gas of the gasoline-powered engines contains carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons.
 - Hydrocarbon emissions result when fuel molecules in the engine do not burn or burn only partially. Hydrocarbons react in the presence of nitrogen oxides and sunlight to form ground-level ozone, a major component of smog. Ozone irritates the eyes, damages the lungs, and aggravates respiratory problems. It is our most widespread and intractable urban air pollution problem. A number of exhaust hydrocarbons are also toxic, with the potential to cause cancer.
 - Under the high pressure and temperature conditions in an engine, nitrogen and oxygen atoms in the air react to form various nitrogen oxides, collectively known as NOx. Nitrogen oxides, like hydrocarbons, are precursors to the formation of ozone. They also contribute to the formation of acid rain.
 - Carbon monoxide is a product of incomplete combustion and occurs when carbon in the fuel is partially oxidized rather than fully oxidized to carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide reduces the flow of oxygen in the bloodstream and is particularly dangerous to persons with heart disease.⁶
- With a muzzle velocity of 150 mph, leaf blowers strip topsoil and damage plant root systems.

Precedents⁷

Bronxville
Flower Hill
Great Neck Estates
Greenburgh
Huntington
Larchmont
Mamaroneck
New Rochelle
Newton
North Hempstead
Oyster Bay

Pelham Heights
Pelham Manor
Pelham Village
Rye
Scarsdale
Southampton
Tarrytown
Thomaston
White Plains
Yonkers

⁵ https://www.smgov.net/Departments/OSE/Categories/Landscape/Leaf_Blower_Facts.aspx

⁶ <https://www3.epa.gov/otaq/consumer/05-autos.txt>

⁷ Consumer Reports

In addition, several municipalities in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland and Massachusetts have enacted regulations curtailing the use of leaf blowers. Recently, Maplewood, NJ joined the ranks of communities limiting the operation of such devices.⁸

Thank you for your attention. Please feel free to let me know if I can be of any assistance in these matters.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Marios Kafantaris".

Marios Kafantaris

⁸ http://www.nj.com/essex/index.ssf/2016/05/nj_town_bans_leaf_blowers_--_should_it_be_allowed.html

FOR THE RECORD

My area of Flushing, near downtown, which is already inundated with noise pollution, now has to contend with leaf blowers that are used throughout the year in the early morning hours by a neighboring building on my block. They do not even use them to clean up leaves. Instead, they simply transfer litter from the sidewalk to the street. I have called both 311 and said building's management to complain, to no avail. I am in favor of legislation limiting the use of leaf blowers and finally ridding this city of the scourge they have become.

Thanks,

Susan Carroll

Edwina Martin Legislative Director

June 24, 2016

For The Honorable Debi Rose

250 Broadway 18th Fl

New York, New York 10007

Re: Int. No. 59

Honorable Debi Rose,

I am writing to you today about the above bill pertaining to the sale and use of gas-powered leaf blowers. I am a small business in your districts that sells gas-powered leaf blowers to landscapers as well as a number of NYC agencies. Your proposed bill will affect my business greatly.

The agencies exempt from this bill purchase leaf-blowers from us on contract. For example, NYCD PR, NYC Sanitation, NYPD, NYCDOE, NYCHA, National Park Service and The Port Authority of NYNJ are just a few. This bill will cause these agencies to purchase out of state.

I am asking you at this time to remove your name from this bill, to urge your constituents to do the same and to schedule a meeting with you concerning this issue. Thank you for your attention with this matter!

Sincerely,



Silvio Gallazzini

President

**Testimony of Casey Adams
Deputy Director of City Legislative Affairs, New York City Department of Consumer
Affairs
before the
NYC Council Committee on Environmental Protection
concerning
Introduction 59/2014 Relating to the Sale and Use of Gas-Powered Leaf Blowers**

**Monday, June 27, 2016
City Hall, Committee Room**

Good afternoon, my name is Casey Adams and I am the Deputy Director of City Legislative Affairs at the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs. I would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify today. DCA would be responsible for enforcing Introduction 59's prohibition on the sale, or offer for sale, of gas powered leaf blowers rated to produce a maximum sound level in excess of 65 dB(A) measured fifty feet from the source in accordance with the American National Standards Institute B175.2-2000 testing standard. Other jurisdictions have adopted similar approaches, including places as disparate as Montgomery County, Maryland and Portland, Oregon. DCA expects that, like in these other jurisdictions, enforcement of this law would be primarily driven by resident complaints. DCA is grateful for the opportunity to begin a conversation with the Council about how this bill would operate and looks forward to discussing issues like the reliability of manufacturer disclosure of decibel level ratings, the merits of independent testing of these ratings, and the successes and challenges of other municipalities with similar laws.

I thank the committee for the opportunity to testify today.

To the Committee on Environmental Protection and Chair Costa Constantinides
From Claire Hassid, 287 Burns Street, Forest Hills, NY 11375

When you meet today - and I'm very grateful that you are meeting on the subject of noise and air pollution - please consider how leaf blowers have impacted, with their high decibel levels, the noise in our neighborhoods.

Take into account that these leaf blowers are heard from 8 in the morning until 7pm at night 6 days a week. Also, there are times when men are working side-by-side, both with leaf blowers, that creates the sound equal to a jet passing overhead.

This is a misuse of leaf blowers. I've read manufacturer instructions that state there must be a least a 50 foot distance between individuals using leaf blowers. And I would say that that is too close based on having been blasted with sound from these machines.

Then there is the air pollution. These machines blow dirt and dust up into the air and blow air great distances. I've seen men use leaf blowers in such a way that dust is not only being blown 10 feet up into the air, but as far as one full block away. One cannot escape this pollution even after the leaf blowers are turned off.

These leaf blowers are used even when THERE ARE NO LEAVES ON THE GROUND. They are used to bring the streets to a level of cleanliness that a production crew would demand on a set. That is not the level of clean needed on a daily basis. I have seen leaf blowers used to clean up the dust and cigarettes butts on a street. This is when a broom would be more appropriate to use.

Other communities have banned them, as they should be banned. But at least consider making laws that limit their use.

Only during the weeks when leaves drop.

Used properly so that only one leaf blower is in use within a two block area.

Shorten the hours of use from 9 to 5.

Thank you for considering my view as you meet today.

Sincerely,
Claire Hassid

204-05 43 Avenue
Bayside, NY 11361-2617
June 26, 2016

To the New York City Council:

My name is Henry Euler. I am the First Vice President of the Auburndale Improvement Association, Inc. We have a membership of over 500 families from the Auburndale Flushing and western Bayside communities. I am also the Environment Committee Chair of Queens Community Board 11. I am unable to appear at the hearings regarding Intros. 59, 186 and 745, however, I wish to send in this written testimony in favor of all three bills. The testimony represents my own views.

I support Intro. 59, which would regulate the noise levels of lawn leaf blowers. These devices, mostly used by professional landscape companies, are currently much too loud. Sometimes they are heard early in the morning, especially on weekends. They produce large amounts of dust, which can contain pesticide residues and fecal matter. These factors have a negative impact on public health and quality of life. Intro. 59 addresses some of these concerns and I support its passage.

The other two bills also address noise pollution. Intro. 186 would put some constraints on noise such as loud music produced by commercial establishments, and Intro. 745 would address noise produced by mobile sources such as ice cream trucks. I support both measures and hope that the City Council will pass all three bills.

Henry Euler

Communities of Maspeth Elmhurst Together, Inc.

C.O.M.E.T.

PO Box 780151, Maspeth, NY 11378

Email: roedaraio@gmail.com Phone: 718-803-1265

June 23, 2016

RE: Testimony - Intro 745

We are pleased that the City Council is considering legislation that would curtail ice cream trucks and any other food vending vehicles that emanates music from operating between the hours of 9:00 pm to 9:00 am.

Over the years we have received numerous complaints from residents about ice cream trucks playing their jingles so loud that the music can be heard from blocks away. When the truck stops at a corner for an extended period of time the music continues to play.

The noise wakes up infants and is a distraction for those who wish to relax after a hard day's work.

We are hopeful you will implement this legislation and help make our communities a quieter place in which to live.



Rosemarie Daraio, President

With respect to the overall issue of noise pollution, I request that consideration also be given to noise pollution from airplanes.

I am a single-family homeowner in Bayside, Queens, where we are now in our fourth straight year of abusive levels of noise from low-flying jetliners out of LaGuardia. This is because of the FAA "NextGen" project.

I am a longtime New Yorker - raised in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, went to Brooklyn Tech, later lived in Manhattan while at Columbia grad school, and moved with my wife and children to Bayside, Queens, in 1980. I have family and friends in the Bronx and Staten Island. I was a news reporter for many years and covered "Room 9" at City Hall during the Lindsay years.

So I know NY!

This level of noise from aircraft is hard to take. The noise starts at 6 AM on many mornings and continues at ear-splitting levels through the day and into the night. I cannot hear on the telephone, cannot hear the doorbell, etc. I now wear a hearing aid (cost: \$5,000).

Other medical consequences are well documented - see the Harvard School of Public Health study of 2013 on heart attacks, and the 2015 study by NYU Medical/Langone on strokes. As it happens, I have had a heart attack.

I hope you will consider a new NYC Noise Code that takes into account the increased noise from airplanes. A resolution from the Council that puts the spotlight on this issue will be read by every aircraft manufacturer in the world, and by local governments everywhere.

As a target: noise threshold should be 55 DNL, down from 65 DNL.

That would solve the problem!

Yours truly

Peter Rutledge
Bayside

My area of Flushing, near downtown, which is already inundated with noise pollution, now has to contend with leaf blowers that are used throughout the year in the early morning hours by a neighboring building on my block. They do not even use them to clean up leaves. Instead, they simply transfer litter from the sidewalk to the street. I have called both 311 and said building's management to complain, to no avail. I am in favor of legislation limiting the use of leaf blowers and finally ridding this city of the scourge they have become.

Thanks,

Susan Carroll

To the Committee on Environmental Protection and Chair Costa Constantinides

From: Thomas Cronin, 112 Ascan Avenue, Forest Hills, NY 11375

Thank you for providing this forum to voice my concerns regarding the seemingly senseless overuse of leaf blowers. This insanity **must** be stopped. I state the obvious consequences of allowing the overuse of these devices to persist:

-intensely concentrated and long lasting hydrocarbons degrade air quality as these motors have no pollution control devices.

-dramatically elevated pollen levels stimulate well documented allergy responses for many allergy sufferers and can induce eye and breathing passage irritation even for those with no history of allergy.

-fecal materials from pet and wild animal waste become airborne and create additional health hazards.....who would knowingly inhale fecal particles!!!???

-the noise levels are extraordinarily intrusive. If I were to play music in my own yard at the same decibel level these machines create, I would anticipate the police would be called upon....that said, why should these extremely noisy machines be allowed to compromise my quality of life, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, often hours after hours.

LEAF BLOWERS POSE SERIOUS HEALTH RISK

Leaf blowers create pollution

A single leaf blower operating for an hour emits as much pollution as **40 cars idling** during the same amount of time.

www.greenwichcalm.org/apps/blog/show/6583443-health-hazards-of-leaf-blowers



Leaf blowers spew a number of toxic chemicals including but not limited to: **benzene (carcinogen), carbon monoxide, ozone, 1,3-butadiene, acetaldehyde and formaldehyde (possible carcinogens).**
www.epa.gov/oms/regs/nonroad/equip-ld/hhsfrm/f00007.htm

Leaf blowers resuspend contaminants such as: **mercury, arsenic, lead, and cadmium.**

The American Lung Association in California



In an hour, one leaf blower sends over five pounds of particulate matter into the air including but not limited to: **feces from cats, dogs, rodents, and birds, rat poison, fertilizers, fungal spores, herbicides, insecticides, mold, pathogens, pollen.**
California Air Resources Board



Leaf blowers exceed the World Health Organization's acceptable ambient noise levels by **20 decibels at 50 feet.**



Leaf blowers exceed World Health Organization's noise levels by **50 decibels at the operator's ear**, a level sure to cause hearing loss and impact the operator's health in general, particularly the cardiovascular system.

World Health Org and "Comments on Occupational Noise to the OSHA Standards Planning Committee," Alice Sutter, PhD and www.nonoise.org



Over 400 communities nationwide, including fifteen in New York State, have already **banned** all leaf blowers during certain seasons.
www.noisefree.org



Children are especially at risk from leaf blowers because compared to adults, they **inhale more air per pound of body weight**, and their organs which are still developing are more sensitive to environmental hazards.

www.lincolntown.org/documentcenter/view/733

The evidence is clear that leaf blowers pose a serious health hazard to residents and workers, in addition to detracting from the quality of life in Forest Hills Gardens.

PLEASE TELL YOUR LANDSCAPERS AND GARDENERS TO LIMIT THE USE OF LEAFBLOWERS TO SIGNIFICANT FALL AND SPRING CLEAN-UP
BROOMS AND RAKES ARE TIME-TESTED, HEALTHY AND EFFICIENT ALTERNATIVES

<http://residentsforacleanforesthillsgardens.blogspot.com>



To Chairman Costa Constantinides and the Committee on Environmental Protection:

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony regarding the discussion of Int. 59 regarding noise regulation for yard cleanup machinery.

While noise pollution from leaf blowers and lawn mowers degrades health and life quality in many ways, Int. 59 is seriously flawed in that it overlooks the other major consequences that should lead NYC to ban them. NYC has eliminated incinerators, diesel buses, and dirty boilers because they are known to send health-harming soot into the air, causing suffering and raising healthcare costs. For the same reason, diesel leaf blowers and lawn mowers should be eliminated, as suggested in Councilmember Daniel Dromm's proposed legislation on this subject.

Please refer to the article that I wrote in April of 2008, which I believe is still relevant today. In addition to the yard care machinery consequences that I have described below, also please consider that yard workers are the most intensely exposed individuals when it comes to the fallout from this diesel-fueled equipment. One more point is that I often witness yard waste being shifted from private property to the public domain in the course of the "cleanup".

I ask the Committee to opt for Councilmember Dromm's stronger proposed legislation to ban these diesel machines.

Respectfully yours,

Alisa O. Eilenberg

GONE WITH THE WIND: THE LEAF BLOWER STORY

By Alisa O. Eilenberg

Diesel fumes pour in through a kitchen window. An elderly man walking to the grocery encounters noise as loud as a jet engine. An infant is wheeled through a swath of dust. Spring is here, and diesel-powered leaf blowers have returned to Riverdale.

First used to clean sidewalks during California's water shortage a decade ago, leaf blowers soon came to perform numerous yard-care tasks. Now, opposition to their use is growing nationwide.

A New Jersey grand jury found that "high velocity air jets whip up dust, causing significant health hazards." An analysis of the flying dust has revealed allergens, molds, pollens, feces, pesticides and toxic metal. Much of this would otherwise remain dormant or be washed away.

The Los Angeles American Lung Association reports that a leaf blower produces as much pollution in one hour as a car driven one hundred miles. This pollution is concentrated over a small area. What are the cumulative effects in our community, where many yard companies use two to three leaf blowers plus diesel lawn movers all day, most of the year?

New York City, and the Bronx in particular, suffers from the highest asthma rates in the U.S. Thousands of children are affected. Asthma attacks, which can be fatal, are the greatest cause of school absenteeism. Asthma causes 35,000 hospital admissions per year city wide.

Diesel fuel is a known trigger for asthma. Older model "two stroke" leaf blower engines can exhaust up to 25% raw gasoline, according to the California EPA. Researchers estimate that 64,000 deaths per year are caused by particulates in the air. Those at highest risk are the elderly, respiratory disease sufferers, infants and toddlers. A 1997 government study found that this type of pollution is associated with an increased risk of SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome).

Leaf blower noise is more than an annoyance. According to OSHA, noise over 90 decibels exceeds the danger threshold and can seriously impair hearing. Each leaf blower emits between 65 and 100 decibels, and they are often used with other loud gardening equipment. Noise raises blood pressure, causes tinnitus, headaches, depression and poor concentration. It promotes the release of stress hormones that accelerate heart disease and aging and suppress the immune system.

A survey by ZAPLA (Zero Air Pollution Los Angeles) concluded that leaf blower use from one site can affect 8 to 14 neighboring properties. Many residents cannot escape the intense daytime noise that penetrates closed windows. This intrusive noise pollution is a nuisance.

Apart from contributing to global warming and air pollution, leaf blowers strip away precious topsoil and laboriously-laid mulch that protects plantings and conserves water.

Momentum is growing to legislate against leaf blower use, and restrictions have been imposed in 40 California communities, Chicago, Westchester and New Jersey. Westchester is banning all older leaf blowers lacking stringent pollution controls by January 2009. Municipal parks workers already are using the newer models. County Executive Andrew Spano estimates that this step will reduce harmful emissions by 10 tons per year, helping to comply with Clean Air Act requirements.

Pollution reduction is laudable, but finding alternatives to leaf blowers will prevent other types harm they cause.

Where leaf blower use has been limited or prohibited, residents experience a dramatic improvement in the quality of life and renewed pleasure in the summer months. They can finally

spend more time outdoors, work at home, cook, think, talk and write more clearly. A yard can be tidy and beautiful without being swept clear of every fallen leaf, petal or speck of dust.

Homeowners and apartment dwellers alike hold the power and responsibility to advocate for safe, quiet yard care. Rakes, brooms and collection pans are effective, especially in summer months when leaf fall is light. For autumn leaf collection, rolling manual leaf sweepers with large removable collection bags are designed to be ten times faster than raking. They adjust to lawns or concrete surfaces and cost about \$100.

Riverdale's many small lawns don't need heavy, diesel lawn mowers. The new light-weight manual lawnmowers, kept well-sharpened, are effective. They are easier to move up and down steps than the larger machines. Also, there are rechargeable electric mowers that are quieter and cleaner, and are suitable for larger lawns. When moving, mulching the cuttings or using collection bags attached to mowers can reduce the need for raking.

For those not ready to part with leaf blowers, rechargeable blowers run at low speeds and cause less harm. Concerned neighbors should limit leaf blower and power mower use to one machine at a time per household, to reduce the excruciating noise level and pollutant concentrations compounded by the simultaneous use of several machines.

Our local public officials should review the California EPA's findings on the impact of leaf blowers. All older, inefficient models should be outlawed by New York State and New York City, following the lead of Westchester County. At the least leaf blowers should be banned from May to September. There should be established and enforced noise limits for yard equipment based on OSHA standards.

We should promote safe, quiet and clean alternatives to leaf blower use. Homeowners and coop and condo residents can vote with their pocketbooks and request their gardeners to refrain from using noisy, polluting equipment.

What a golden (and green) business opportunity for yard care companies to move with the times and experiment with a new approach, and reduce their use of increasingly expensive diesel fuel. Why not offer quiet services on a trial basis and see what happens?

Demand for organic food and earth-friendly home maintenance supplies is booming. Now is the time for consumers to call for safe, quiet yard care, and for enterprising companies to respond creatively.

Diesel leaf blowers, and your cousins the diesel lawn mowers, shy don't you start packing up for that well deserved vacation?

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/27/16

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Georg Kelpin

Address: _____

I represent: DEP, Dir of Air/Noise

Address: Permitting Enforcement

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/27/16

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Eric Landau

Address: Deputy Commissioner

I represent: NYC DEP

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/27/16

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Angela Licata

Address: Deputy Commissioner

I represent: NYC DEP

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/27/16

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Lt. Robert Corbett

Address: 1 Police Plaza

I represent: NYPD.

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 59 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/27/16

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Cosy Adams

Address: 42 Broadway, New York, NY 10024

I represent: N.Y. Department of Consumer Affairs

Address: 42 Broadway, New York, NY 10024

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/27/16

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Alvin Fierstein

Address: Acoustilog 19 MERCER ST.

I represent: _____

Address: _____

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 59 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Lucy Weinstein, M.D.

Address: 11 Green Meadow Lane Huntington, NY

I represent: American Academy of Pediatrics -
Bklyn - Qns - LI Chapter

Address: Queens, NY

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/27/16 5208

Name: Paul Pelocquin 11226-

Address: 320 East 18 St Bklyn NY

I represent: my self

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 59-2014 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6-27-16

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Alison Blaine, Esq.

Address: 617 11th Ave, NY, NY 10031

I represent: Metropolitan Hardware & Lumber Bldg

Address: 617 11th Ave, NY, NY Supplies

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 59 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6-27-16

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Michael Cannon

Address: 132 Park Lane Douglaston NY 11361

I represent: Douglas Manor Association

Address: 234-21 B 41st Ave, Douglaston NY 11369

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 59 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: MERANIE M'GILLICK

Address: 3830 DOUGLASTON PKWY 2nd DOUGLASTON NY 11363

I represent: DMEA

Address: 234-21 B 41st AVE DOUGLASTON NY 11363

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

[]

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 745 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6-27-2016

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Josh Gatewood

Address: Maspeth, Queens

I represent: NYC Food Truck Association

Address: NYC

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 186 Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Rob Bookman

Address: 325 Bury, NYC

I represent: NYC Hospitality Alliance

Address: _____

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: 6/27/16

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: George DARDOLF

Address: 151-33 204th RD Whitestone NY

I represent: TEEE'S HARDWARE LLC 11357

Address: 173-05 HORACE HARDING Expwy Flushing

NY 11355

**THE COUNCIL
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. _____ Res. No. _____

in favor in opposition

Date: _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: SILVIO GALLAZZINI

Address: 2081 Victory Blvd

I represent: PRIMA LUNA EQUIPMENT INC

Address: 2081 Victory Blvd SIMY 10314

Please complete this card and return to the Sergeant-at-Arms