CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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Wednesday, May 1, 2024 Start: 10:07 a.m. Recess: 1:25 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room, City Hall

B E F O R E: Shaun Abreu, Chairperson

COUNCILMEMBERS:

Chris Banks
David M. Carr
James F. Gennaro
Julie Menin
Vickie Paladino

Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

Sandra Ung Inna Vernikov Kalman Yeger Susan Zhuang

Public Advocate Jumaane Williams

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

Jessica Tisch Commissioner Department of Sanitation

Josh Goodman
Deputy Commissioner
Public Affairs and Customer Experience
Department of Sanitation

Ryan Merola
Deputy Commissioner
External Affairs
Department of Sanitation

Courtney Schoeffler Member, GrowNYC

Danielle Avisar Citizen, New York City

Sitra Bowman Member, GrowNYC

Lena Frey
Member, GrowNYC

Ryan Castalia Executive Director Sure We Can, Brooklyn

Deborah Thomas New York City Voter Kathryn Nazare
Founder and Chair
Lights Out Coalition

Debbie Mullins
President
Linnaean Society of New York

Margaret Lee Citizen, New York City

Elena Gonzales White Wisdom Good Works

Linda Mann League of Humane Voters

Lorial Crowder Co-Vice Chair Manhattan's Solid Waste Advisory Board

Mary Flaherty For Birds

Derek Schiller Citizen, Brooklyn

Felicia Otis New York State Wildlife Rehabilitator

Lou Dubuque The National Waste and Recycling Association Nayla Costa Citizen, New York City

Christopher Leon Johnson Citizen, New York City

Rita McMahon Director Wild Bird Fund

Kate Mikouliak Citizen, New York City

Dr. Loretta Mayer Co-Founder Wisdom Good Works

Professor Steven Schuster Curator Marine Invertebrates and Mollusks Northern Arizona University

Edita Birnkrant
Executive Director
New Yorkers for Clean, Livable and Safe
Streets

Nicole Rivard Friends Of Animals

Laura Roth
Citizen, New York City

Nathan Semmel
Board Member
Voters for Animal Rights

Allie Taylor President Voters for Animal Rights

Arina Hinzon Co-founder and Executive director Urban Wildlife Alliance

Alexandria LaFata Founder Hamptons Muse

2 CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Good morning, everyone.

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Welcome to the Committee on Sanitation and Solid
Waste Management. Thank you members of the committee
for joining us today. I'd like to thank the members
of the public who are here to testify as well. To
minimize disruption. Please place electronic devices
on vibrate or silent. I would like to acknowledge
Councilmembers who are here with us today,
Councilmembers Zhuang, Carr, and Menin.

I grew up in a clean house, but I did not grow up in a clean city. If you're a native New Yorker, your parents probably taught you how to leap over the gunk that oozes out of garbage bags at around the same time they tell you how to cross our streets and how bus stops work. We're experts in how to find the street on our commute with the least amount of trash to navigate around. We know exactly how many blocks we have to walk to find a trash can to toss our dog poop, and we can spot a rat burrow in a tree bed from a mile away.

But these are not the skills you should need to live in the greatest city in the world. The purpose of today's hearing is to look into DSNY's work to address cleanliness around our city streets and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 7 sidewalks. We will also look at several pieces of related legislation.

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Having clean streets is about more than aesthetics and general quality of life. It's about our collective safety and health, both physically and mentally. Poor sanitation increases the risk of disease transmission hurts small businesses, harms wildlife, deters tourism, limits our ability to socialize, and weakens our emotional well being. But when we clean up we uplift everyone in a community. We inspire pride in our city and open whole new opportunities for growth.

New Yorkers deserve to live in a clean city. And this hearing is one of many opportunities that we'll have to talk about how we make that happen.

In addition to oversight, we'll be hearing several pieces of legislation. The first bill that we'll be hearing today Intro number 3, sponsored by myself, would require DSNY to remove any abandoned vehicles within 72 hours of being notified of its existence. After that bill, we have a bill that I'm very excited about Intro 736 sponsored by myself as well. This bill would establish a rat contraceptive pilot program. I see we have a lot of advocates here

in the room today in support of that. Next up, we have Intro number 281 sponsored by Councilmember Menin, which would require DSNY to install and fill dog waste back dispensers on public litter baskets.

I will now turn it over to Councilmember Menin to speak about her bill.

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COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Thank you so much Chair Abreu, and I really appreciate the opportunity to speak about this bill and thank you for holding today's hearing on street cleanliness, an important topic for all of our districts.

My office constantly hears from constituents on major street cleanliness problems, including one that is ever present across New York City, and that is dog waste. There are 74 tons of dog waste per day, or 27,000 tons per year in the City of New York. The law clearly states that owners must, of course, pick up after their dogs yet we all have to dodge this unexpected obstacle on our sidewalks on a daily basis.

Dog waste is a major health hazard. In fact, the Environmental Protection Agency found that two to three days of waste from 100 dogs could close a bay to swimming. Parasites exist including hookworms,

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 9 roundworms, presidia, and whipworms. These worms can enter the body easily through small scratches or accidental oral ingestion. According to one study from 2020, parasites can be found in 85% of off-leash dog parks across the country.

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We used to have signs in the city telling people to pick up after their dogs, but the city as we know remove them in 2013. In response to constituents in my district requesting action, my office launched a contest last year that involved constituents designing a sign about reminding dog owners to pick up after their dogs. We chose a winning design from a constituent in my district and we erected 250 signs, and they're displayed throughout the district.

That was a welcomed start, but more needs to be done through conversations with constituents. That is why I am proud to sponsor Intro 281 which requires the Department of Sanitation to install and fill dog waste bag dispensers on all public litter baskets throughout the city. In addition, the Department of Sanitation, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, would create a public awareness campaign to educate the public on health hazards with dog waste.

It's critical to have our city act and inform owners that it is their responsibility, not an option, to pick up after their dogs. As was done in the 1970s, we need cultural change to make sure dog owners scoop the poop.

I want to thank drafter Jared Bress, and from my team Jonathan Schott, and my Legislative Director, Brandon Jordan. Thank you so much to the Chair for allowing me to speak today. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Councilmember

Menin. Next we have Intro number 52, sponsored by

Councilmember Moya, in relation to a street

cleanliness grading system.

For many New Yorkers, DSNY's cleanliness score simply does not match up to how residents score their neighborhoods. This bill would more transparency into this cleanliness grading system that is critical for accountability, equity, and the ability to allocate resources properly.

After that, we have Intro number 102, sponsored by Councilmember Yeager, which would require that DSNY notices of violation be accompanied by a photograph of the alleged violation.

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Finally, we'll be hearing Reso number 174, sponsored by Councilmember Nurse, which calls the New York State legislature to pass, and the governor to sign, Senate Bill 237 B, also known as the Bigger Better Bottle Bill, which was Intro duced in the New York State Senate by Senator Rachel Mae, and would expand New York's over 40-year-old container deposit law to include certain non carbonated beverages, wine and liquor, and raise the deposit from 5 cents to 10 cents further incentivizing the removal of recyclable plastic and glass bottles from New York's waste stream.

I look forward to the dialogue regarding these bills today. I would also like to thank everyone on my team and the Sanitation Task Force for their work on this legislation and oversight hearing preparations.

No additional councilmembers.

Today we will begin to hearing with testimony from DSNY, followed by members of the public. I will now turn it over to our Committee Counsel to administer the oath.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Abreu. My name is Morgan Barrett, counsel to the Sanitation and

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Solid Waste Management Committee of the New York City
Council. Our witnesses from the Department of
Sanitation will be Commissioner Jessica Tisch, Deputy
Commissioner Josh Goodman, and Deputy Commissioner
Ryan Merola. Please raise your right hands.

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Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before this committee and to respond honestly to Councilmember questions?

PANEL: I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, you may begin testimony when ready.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Thank you. Good morning
Chair Abreu, and members of the Committee on
Sanitation and Solid Waste. I am Jessica Tisch,
Commissioner of the New York City Department of
Sanitation. And I am joined today by Joshua Goodman,
our Deputy Commissioner for Public Affairs and
Customer Experience, and Ryan Merola, our Chief of
Staff and Deputy Commissioner of External Affairs.

The 10,000 New York strongest are tasked with a Sisyphean undertaking, as you will find in our city, collecting and processing 24 million pounds of residential waste each day, only to find another 24 million pounds waiting for them the day after, and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 13 the day after, and the day after. It is a task that is literally without end, and for many decades, the continuous nature of this work gradually developed into a cynicism, a belief that because the trash just keeps coming, that meant solutions to street cleanliness were also impossible.

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We know today that that is wrong. Choosing to surrender the streets to the black bags of trash, to litter and to litterers, and worst of all, to the rats, is a conscious choice. But instead, waging a trash revolution against filth can also be a choice, a choice this administration has made clearly and steadily, but one where we need your help and your support.

We are moving forward with a once-in-a-generation change to the way that trash is set out, making tremendous strides in the long-discussed but long-delayed process of getting every single piece of trash off our streets and sidewalks and into secure bins and containers. In October 2022, the Adams Administration kicked off this trash revolution by changing set out times for both residential and commercial waste from 4 p.m., one of the earliest set-out times in the country, to 8 p.m. in April

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 14 2023, while also allowing earlier set out if the material is in a container. This incentive of containerization was paired with major changes to DSNY operations, picking up much more of the trash far earlier, including ending a practice by which up to 1/5th of trash had been left out for a full day.

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Later that month, DSNY published its Future Of
Trash Report, the first meaningful attempt to study
containerization models in New York City and the
playbook to get it done. Last August
containerization requirements went into effect for
all food businesses in New York City. These
businesses, restaurants, delis, bodegas, bars,
grocery stores, caterers produce an outsized amount
of the type of trash that attracts rats. That same
month, installation of the initial 10-block, 14school, Manhattan Community Board 9 pilot containers
began.

Last September commercial containerization requirements extended to chain businesses of any type with five or more locations in New York City. These chain businesses tend to produce a large total volume of trash. Starting March 1, 2024, container requirements went into effect for all businesses of

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 15 every type in New York City to get their trash off the streets and into a secure bin. This is now a new 311 service request, whereby residents can report a business not using bins.

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Later this fall when container requirements go into effect for low-density residential buildings, those with one to nine units, approximately 70% of all trash in the city will be under a container requirement.

In the spring of 2025, installation of stationary on-street containers will begin in Manhattan community board 9 for the first full district containerization pilot serviced by new automated side loading trucks. This represents a complete overhaul of an essential service that affects every neighborhood, every street, and every building in our city, and it is working with historic decreases in rat sightings reported concurrently with this effort.

This work of rethinking how the trash is stored does not only apply to waste set out for collection, but to public space trash as well. That's why DSNY is excited that New York City street corners now have more than 1600 litter baskets of the future, which we call the Better Bin. The old green mesh basket had

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 16 become an icon over decades of use, but it is an icon of a different time. It's widespread presence was based more on inertia than on effectiveness. The old baskets are full of holes from which garbage juice gets out, and through which rats get in. The new baskets have no holes for the first eight inches and much smaller openings throughout. They are harder to misuse take longer to fill up and are far easier for our sanitation workers to service. This is in addition to a modular design, that means only the least expensive part ever needs to be replaced.

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We are grateful to our Council partners who have purchased several 100 Better Bins over the past two fiscal years with their discretionary funds. And we are excited to work with your offices in the next year to keep the Better Bins rolling out.

While the Department of Sanitation will never enforce for enforcement's sake, over the last two years, we have worked to hold property owners accountable to the very basic requirements that we have in New York City around cleanliness: The legal requirements to maintain a clean sidewalk, to remove litter and debris from the first 18 inches into the street, and to set out waste at the proper time and

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management 17 in the proper receptacles in 2023. Our enforcement of these critical rules around cleanliness was up over 60% compared to the year prior, and we target ongoing enforcement in the highest density parts of the city, doubling down on this Council's designation around rat mitigation zones.

In addition to enforcing the basic rules of cleanliness outside every property in the city, we have implemented new strategies to combat two specific quality of life offenses: The first is our camera enforcement approach to the scourge of illegal dumping. Illegal dumping is defined in the law as the disposal of at least one cubic yard of material, approximately two large trash bags, from a vehicle. This occurs in areas that dumpers consider to be out of the way like dead end streets, underpasses, and perhaps most distressingly, alongside cemeteries.

For many years, the Department of Sanitation did not have a meaningful enforcement strategy against the crime of illegal dumping. We just cleaned and cleaned over and over again, and the behavior continued to afflict neighborhoods like East New York, Glendale, and Hunts Point.

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We have significantly stepped up illegal dumping surveillance in the last two years. Last year, we issued more than 300 summonses for illegal dumping, an increase of about 70% over 2022. Each of those summonses start at \$4,000, with the cost of cleaning up to the up the mess also passed along to the dumper, and we impound the vehicles involved. The dumpers are on notice that they won't get away with it any longer.

The same is true for are people who use our streets as free storage for abandoned or derelict vehicles. Under state law DSNY has jurisdiction for the removal of vehicles identified as derelict, meaning without license plates and with a value of under \$1,250 with authority for removal of vehicles outside this category residing with the NYPD.

But for the public, this distinction is meaningless. Who knows the value of a car that has taken up space outside their home, sometimes for years, without moving? Who needs to know which agency to call? That's why in 2023, DSNY, and NYPD launched interagency abandoned vehicle taskforce to cut through the red tape. A team of five NYPD officers were assigned to DSNY to partner with our

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 19 derelict vehicle operations team, so that when we encounter vehicles on the street that do not meet the derelict criteria, but qualify as abandoned. We can action them then and there. Thanks to these efforts in 2023, we increased our derelict vehicle removal by 43% and removed nearly 8,000 vehicles that calendar year. In 2024, we are on pace to dwarf that number.

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All of you celebrate this work. And most of you ask for more of this work. You speak often about the concerns of your constituents related to the cleanliness of commercial corridors and other dirty conditions in your district. But there are gaps in our enforcement authority, areas where the Department of Sanitation does not have the tools that we need to do our job. And yet the bills that would help prevent the worst recurrent conditions are not on today's agenda. Two have yet to be heard.

We want to get the job done. And we need your partnership to give airtime at a future hearing to the bills that will actually help us prevent the worst recurrent conditions. That is why we are calling on you to support the passage of the following three Council bills that will allow us to keep the city cleaner: Intro 97, sponsored by

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Councilmember Ung will provide a meaningful escalator in fines for the small number of property owners who repeatedly allow filth to congregate on our streets and sidewalks. Intro 11, sponsored by Councilmember Bottcher, will expand the hours of the day the DSNY may enforce commercial cleanliness rules, and Intro 57 sponsored by Councilmember Ossé, will codify and clarify the penalties for failure to containerize waste. One of the most successful cleanliness programs underway in the city.

In 2023, over 1600 locations received four or more summonses for dirty area, and nearly 500 were issued 10 or more violations. Three dozen were issued 50 or more. Imagine being a neighbor to one of those properties. Clearly, the escalating fine structure is not currently steep enough to act as a disincentive to repeat offenders.

Enforcement is not about generating revenue. It is about compliance. But under the law today, bad actors can simply look at DSNY enforcement as the cost of doing business. That has to change, and we need your partnership to make that change, because we all know that cleanliness is a shared responsibility.

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We urge this committee to add bills that recognize that to upcoming hearings.

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I will now turn to the bills that are on today's agenda. Intro 3, sponsored by Chair Abreu, would set a new 72-hour window for the removal of abandoned and derelict vehicles. We strongly support the concept of this bill, and as mentioned earlier, have developed new strategies around this issue that are effective. However, we believe that DSNY is not staffed appropriately to action the specific 72-hour window, and there must be considerations given to special circumstances that require vehicles to remain on the street for longer than 72 hours, such as criminal investigations.

We would be very happy to and look forward to discussing the bill with you, Chair, and our colleagues at City Hall.

The same is true for Intro 52 sponsored by

Councilmember Moya, which replaced the city's

existing cleanliness scorecard system with a far more

extensive one. DSNY has stated publicly over a

period of many years that we believe the current

scorecard system is flawed and requires significant

revisions. We are already in discussions with our

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Council and City Hall colleagues on potential
revisions, particularly around the substantial price
tag associated with the bill as currently written.

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I should be clear from this testimony: DSNY is not shy about or embarrassed by our enforcement actions. And so we appreciate the reasons for Intro 102, Councilmember Yeger's bill on pairing summonses with photographs. However, the bill as written and the laws guaranteeing the right to confront evidence would mean DSNY officers will be taken out of the field and placed into oath hearings every single time a violation is heard. This would impede DSNY's ability not only to enforce, but to perform normal supervisory duties in the field. Given that we cannot support the Intro duction as written at this time.

Fourth, we have a perennial favorite topic, dog waste collection. In Councilmember Menin's Intro 281. The proposal requires dog waste disposal bags be placed on litter baskets. Given the dynamic nature of waste disposal, i.e. that the sanitation worker physically lifts and puts down the basket to empty it. Litter baskets are not a practical place to affix a dog waste bag dispenser.

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However, making dog waste bags more readily available is a goal that we fully support, and we would appreciate the chance to discuss legislation with the Councilmember and our sister agencies.

Councilmember Holden's Intro 43 would require that public waste receptacles be emptied at least once per day. DSNY engages in frequent review of the average fullness of corner litter baskets, using a variety of data sources, and the department is the appropriate place for the decision to be made on how to most efficiently allocate these resources. We have concerns about the fiscal impact of this bill.

Finally, we have the Chair's recent proposal,

Intro 736. The bill's contraceptive mechanism is

within the purview of the Department of Health, and
they have submitted written testimony on this topic.

We look forward to taking your questions and appreciate the opportunity to discuss these serious issues, both what is on today's agenda, and what we believe should be on today's agenda.

Thank you very much Chair.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you Commissioner Tisch,
I would also like to recognize Councilmembers Ung and
Yeger, and Councilmembers Moya and Gennaro on Zoom.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 24 1 I will now begin with my set of questions. 2 3 Commissioner, local law nine of 2023 required 4 DSNY to install GPS technology on all of its street 5 sweepers. Can you please provide an update on how these installations are going? 6 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes, that was done on time. I believe it was supposed to be done by the end of 8 2023, and it was done on time. CHAIRPERSON ABREU: And so all the Street 10 11 Sweepers have this technology on them? 12 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Better than that. All of 13 the Street Sweepers have the GPS on it, and we have a 14 website that anyone can go to, it's publicly 15 available, it has been for several months since the 16 end of last year, where you can go and check what the 17 street sweeping regulations are, and when the last 18 time the street sweeper has passed that location. 19 CHAIRPERSON ABREU: That's great news. 20 How does DSNY decide where to dedicate your 21 street cleaning resources, and what technology is 2.2 used? 2.3 COMMISSIONER TISCH: So as you know, Chair, I am a very data-driven person. I don't like to make 24

decisions in a vacuum. And so over the past two

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 25 years, we have taken enormous strides at the Department of Sanitation to make data-driven operational decisions on all sorts of topics, but among them on the allocation of cleanliness resources.

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One particular initiative that I think is really making a dent in the Department of Sanitation is what we call trash dash, trash dash is a rip off of ComStat. As many of you know, I spent the majority of my career at the NYPD, and so I've sat through countless ComStat meetings.

And so what we do at the Department of Sanitation instead of using complaint reports, which is what the NYPD does, we use 311 complaints about cleanliness issues. So abandoned vehicle, dirty area, dirty condition, those types of things that the public calls into 311, and we present them citywide, by borough by district, week to date, a 28-day period, year-to-date, 2024 versus 2023. And not only do we publish that every Monday, but we have our ComStat meetings where we'll call an entire borough, superintendents on up, borough chiefs to headquarters, and they will be grilled on their numbers. Why are your missed collections up? Or

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 26 better: What have you done to bring your missed collections down? Hey, we see you have for dirty condition 311 calls in this same location. What's going on over there? Is there a chronic problem that we need to address?

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And by democratizing that data through the department, presenting it in a way where it can be used to measure performance: How were we doing? How are we doing now? And measure using the 311 data, what the community is telling us about cleanliness, I think we are really professionalizing the way that we allocate resources and the way that we manage our resources.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: How our daily records, such as street sweeper logs, used to aid in identifying areas with recurring uncleanliness problems?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So now that we have put our GPS technology on the street sweepers, it's nice to be able to show it to the public, but we get very accurate information about which segments we may have missed.

Now, I want everyone to keep in mind: All of our routes are designed to be completable. But sometimes, our street sweepers or operators will

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management 27 encounter conditions on the street that are beyond their control. So, for example, double, triple parking on alternate side parking days, vehicles not moving, that not only prevents us from hitting that street, but it backs us up and makes it so that sometimes we can't complete the routes.

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And so now that we have the the GPS technology on our street sweepers, we have much better data about which segments we are missing on which days. And not only are we going to be including that as part of our trash dash, grilling our superintendents and our borough chiefs, why do you keep missing this segment, but also using it to redesign, if needed, some of our routes so that we can make sure that parts of the city that may be at the end of a very difficult route to complete, are completed in time.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: How can the agency identify areas with recurring problems? And how does it do so?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: How can it what?

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: How can the agency identify areas with recurring unclean conditions.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I just spoke a lot about Trash Dash, and I actually would invite any of you

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 28 who want to come to a trash dash and observe, when your district or your borough is up, it is Thursday, morning at 7:30am. We can tell you when your borough is up. And I think it would be very interesting, I hope refreshing for the Councilmembers to see just how seriously and how focused we are on the data around cleanliness.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Commissioner.

With respect to alternate side parking, let's talk about street cleanliness as it relates to prepandemic versus post-pandemic. Have we reversed some of the trends that we saw during the pandemic? And have we improved from pre-pandemic levels, specifically on missed collections, dirty conditions, and sanitation conditions?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Okay, let me start with the street— The first question was about street sweeping. Sorry, the street cleaning.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Yeah. My question is: With respect to the pre-pandemic, I'd say before 2020, and in the year '23, what have been the trends on missed collections and dirty conditions and sanitation connections?

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Okay. So missed collections was an area of obsessive focus for me and for the department over the last year. Our agency, at its core, we are a customer service agency and a really good way to piss your customer off is to leave trash in front of their house.

And so we have been incredibly focused on driving down the number of missed collections. Trash dash has been extremely helpful to that end, because all of a sudden there is full transparency in the data. Our superintendents, and our chiefs, and everyone in management can see exactly where the missed collections were on a day by day, week by week basis. We can spot patterns and trends, and this is a big topic of conversation at our trash dash meeting. On our most recent trash dash report, our missed collections, week to date -- so for comparing calendar year 2024 to calendar year 2023, this week or last week -- down 50%.

And it just goes to show that when you focus on the right things, you have good data behind them, and a strategy designed based on that data, you can make real progress. And missed collections is definitely an area where we have really great progress.

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And I just want to say for like missed collections of trash, it's not only down 50% week to date, it's down 50% for the 28 day period, and 43% year to date. So this is like definitely not just like a one week sampling of data that I am looking about.

Dirty conditions in the city, I would say, are down since the pandemic, when there was absolutely no street cleaning going on or, like, if any virtually little, very little, virtually no street cleaning going on at the Department of Sanitation. And now we have a number of initiatives designed specifically to address dirty conditions. So among them, our targeted neighborhood task force. There are what we call No Man's Lands, historically No Man's Lands, city-owned property. That was the jurisdiction of no one, no agency to clean historically. Mayor Adams made a historic investment in creating this targeted neighborhood task force inside the Department of Sanitation, and we have about 100 sanitation workers every day that spend their time cleaning those historically forgotten parts of the city. They're in almost-- they're certainly in every borough in virtually every neighborhood in the city, underpasses

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 31 overpasses, greenways, side roads next to highways.

These are the parts of the city that have chronically been very, very dirty, and now they are addressed with regular service.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Commissioner. I would also like to recognize Councilmembers Paladinno and Banks who have joined us.

Can you speak to the number of tonnage of dirt collected by street sweepers in 2023? And can you compare that to what it was pre-pandemic?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So the Street Sweepers, I don't have the tonnage. But we can get that to you, I assume very easily. I will tell you we have significant problems with our street sweeping that I think that there is a way to correct. But among those problems is during the pandemic, people got used to not moving their cars. During the pandemic, the street sweeping was cut in half because of budgetary issues. And, so people didn't have to move their cars and one trend we are definitely seeing post-pandemic is that people are still not moving their cars for alternate side parking.

And it's kind of tragic, because the Street
Sweepers are far and away the best street cleaning

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 32 tool that we have in our arsenal. Every day on a single shift, a mechanical broom will take 1500 pounds of litter off of New York's streets. If everyone moved their car for alternate side parking, those curb lines would be gleaming.

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In my opinion, we need to change the way that we enforce the rules around alternate side parking. And if you look at what the MTA has done with the bus lanes, where they have now automated ticketing systems that enforce bus lanes, if we put these automated ticketing systems on our street sweepers, people would move their car, because the manual enforcement of alternate side parking, yes, of course is important. But there is no way to scale that to meet the actual need or to correct the level of misbehavior that we see.

So this is one where there is a very obvious, very straightforward strategy that we can use. We unfortunately do need a change in the state's VTL law, which I understand that the state is contemplating this this session.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Commissioner. I'm going to ask another set of questions under litter basket services general category, and then after

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 33 that, I'll turn it over to some of my colleagues to ask their questions. I don't want to take advantage of their precious time for joining us.

Though litter basket service funding has been restored, is it true that litter baskets servers for park perimeters greenways bridges and other pedestrian areas has not?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes. We have been running a very high level of litter baskets service funded both by this council and by the mayor. And I am very grateful to the mayor that that litter basket service that had previously been contemplated to be part of a PEG was restored. One piece of that litter basket service that was not restored was the supplemental cleaning of the litter baskets that the Department of Sanitation was providing for litter baskets run or maintained by other agencies, among them, the Parks Department and the Department of Transportation. So parks, these litter baskets on Park perimeters, and for the DOT the litter baskets on bridges as an example on the Brooklyn Bridge.

And so we had some extra funding to commit person power to provide supplemental emptying of baskets

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 34 that we don't put out and maintain, and that is the one piece that is yet to be restored.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: How has or how does DSNY anticipate the elimination of these services will impact street cleanliness, and are there any mitigation plans in place to ensure continued cleanliness?

within our jurisdiction, the ones that the Department of Sanitation puts out, there have been no PEGs and no cuts, or those PEGs and cuts have been fully restored. And I feel good, very good, about the level of basket service that we are running now, citywide. Our litter basket complaints to 311 last year were way down. They've been down way below pandemic levels, since the council and the mayor worked together at the beginning of this administration to significantly increase the resources behind litter basket service.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Is it fair to say that because litter basket services are not at the park perimeters, greenways, or bridges, these areas would probably be less clean?

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes. That will mean less service to litter baskets around park perimeters and on bridges. And so yes, it is more likely that you could see overflowing litter baskets in those areas. That follows logically.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Are there any plans to establish funding for these litter basket services?

I mean, you spoke to it briefly, right?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: You know, as the mayor described, I think, very clearly, the city was in a very challenging budgetary moment. And he is a big proponent and champion of cleanliness. He calls me all the time about it. And so when we are in a budgetary position to be able to make additional investments in cleanliness, I have every confidence that it is high on the mayor's priority list.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Yeah, I think the council maintains that the resources are available, but there'll be questions that we'll have for OMB later this month with our joint hearing with finance for the executive budget hearings.

Does DSNY have like an ideal number, when thinking about the number of litter baskets that would be needed to keep the city clean? I know right

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 36 now it's 23,000. But is it 30,000? Is it 40? I mean, what is the ideal number? And, you know, I get a lot of complaints in my district, saying, you know, we need a little basket here and there. And look, the department has been responsive. But just a question if there's an ideal number.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So I try-- I think I've said this to you before. I try not to, like, let my mind go to the ideal world, because it'll make me crazy.

I'd love a litter basket on every corner of the city, but like that would cost a crazy fortune and would be an investment that, I think in my opinion, doesn't make sense.

For the past two years, we have been steady at about 23,000 baskets. We've run when I think is, what is objectively a much higher level of litter baskets service than we did during the pandemic. We're running the highest level of litter basket service, frankly, in the past 20 years. And I am very comfortable with the level— with both the number of litter baskets that we have and the level of service that we have like living in reality.

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In general, what we look for when we assess locations for litter baskets, is we want a high trafficked park of the city. We want it not to be midblock. We want them to be on the corner. And we want them to be in locations where people who are using the streets, or who use the litter baskets would use them for walking trash, as opposed to commercial trash or residential trash.

In the past, we've had to take litter baskets off of corners where they are chronically misused for dumping of commercial trash. And in that way, a business or that commercial trash basically blows it for everyone who would be using that litter basket on the street corner. We're thinking about ways that we can integrate technology to use cameras for surveillance. But in practice now, those are our thoughts on how we assess locations for litter basket service.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you Commissioner. Some of the data reviewed by the committee illustrates that some neighborhoods like Flushing, have relatively lower litter baskets when adjusting for population as compared to Manhattan neighborhoods, for example. Now I'm not advocating for Manhattan to

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have less litter baskets. I'm advocating for

neighborhoods where, when you adjust for population,

they don't have the same number of litter baskets.

Can you speak to that?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah, I am very-- we are

very focused on equity in litter basket placement.

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- very focused on equity in litter basket placement.

 Nowhere was that clearer then, when we were contemplating during, you know, the PEGs several months ago. We were contemplating, I mean to take off 40% of all litter baskets citywide. So, if there are locations in the city or commercial corridors, in particular in the city, where you feel like there should be more litter baskets, we are obviously always open to that. But we have to assess it on a case-by-case basis.
- CHAIRPERSON ABREU: How does DSNY decide placements for the new Better Bins?
- COMMISSIONER TISCH: So, two different ways.

 One, we've tried to spread the love across every borough. Second, a number of Councilmembers have used their discretionary funds to purchase litter baskets. Which one was my star?
- Councilmember Salaam is our star in this regard.

 He purchased 123 Better Bins that are sparkling in

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 39 his district. And I encourage, with the use of discretionary funds, if you want significantly more Better Bins, that that seems like a very good place to put those resources. And if you have any question about that, take a walk around Councilmember Salaam's district and check them out.

But we bought approximately so far about 2000 of them. We'll do another big order at the beginning of the next fiscal year, on July 1. That order is prepped and ready to go. And we're always happy to supplement those orders with discretionary funds provided by the Council.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Do you think that Better Bins something that should be continued to be paid for in this fashion? Or does the city have a vision to, you know, have these Better Bins be purchased for as part of their capital plan, or the capital budget?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Unfortunately, tragically, the way the capital rules are written, these baskets are not capitally eligible. I have fought that fight and lost. And I understand why I lost. It's just as the capital rules are written, the litter baskets are explicitly excluded.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: All right, something to look into. So I'm going to turn it over to Councilmember

Carr, and then followed by Julie Menin.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: Thank you so much chair for this hearing. Commissioner, always great to see you. I just want to start by thanking you and your team, both with you and your office, and the folks at borough operations as well, Chief Hancock, and Superintendent Mike Paroda are great, and everyone who works with them.

So understandably, as you can imagine, I'm going to start with my passion: curbside waste. This is something that's been funded in the last several budgets. It's a program that's important to Staten Islanders, because we do not really benefit from the E-cycle program, which services buildings with 10 units or more. And so I was wondering, you know, what is the agency's observations with respect to 311 data and street cleanliness since the program was suspended last year? And, in particular, has there been any monitoring of drop-offs at the Muldoon Avenue site since the program was suspended in terms of an increase perhaps, and drop offs by folks?

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: You know, I'm embarrassed to tell you, I don't have the 311 data about E-waste specifically, and I should have anticipated this question. So, I am sorry, we will get that to you today after this hearing.

As you know, and as I just explained, we had to take some very painful cuts and make some very difficult choices, given the realities of what is going on with the city's budget. And unfortunately, that E waste program, which we love, and certainly our Staten Island team that administered it so well, really loved, was one of one of them.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR; I appreciate that, and I look forward to hearing the follow up. I think it's a great program for Staten Island, I wish that it had been able to expand but for the COVID cuts to other boroughs so that other 1-2-3 family home communities could benefit from it as well.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: The great thing about that program is, like, we were using that, we were doing E waste. But we were also saying to residents, if you have textiles, like, and so we were able with the same amount of resources to really make more of it than just E waste, which on its own is great. But we

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 42 were really able to, like, put those resources to great use.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: And that was a great addition at the start of your tenure. And hopefully we can ultimately come to a way to fund it in this year's budget--

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes.

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COUNCILMEMBER CARR: --and get to that point. I want to turn to lot cleaning and TNT. So much of our street cleanliness issues arise from lots that are neglected, whether they're city owned or privately owned. Could you tell us the status of these programs in the budget, and--

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So there are two different—two different answers. So as part of the PEGs taken, the lot cleaning and TNT were eliminated, budget wise, what's reflected on paper?

The fact of the matter is that at the department, we have lots of sanitation workers. We have a historically high headcount. And so until some of those sanitation workers attrit out, we have the staffing to run a lot of the cleaning services that on paper were PEG'ed and were cut. So are we cleaning the TNT locations every day? Yes. Are we

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 43 cleaning some lots? Yes. ,Although because the lot cleaning was a single unit, we had to disband that unit. But we do have, I would say, a good amount of TNT cleaning and cleaning of lots that happens in New York City. But if those cuts are not restored in an upcoming budget, as our attrition goes up, that level of cleaning service will go down.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: Okay, and are you seeing a steady lumber of 311 requests or complaints regarding vacant lots or city lots? Do you feel like this is something that the constituencies represented are demanding?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: There is definitely an appetite in New York City, among New Yorkers, to have lots cleaned. Now, lots that are—— I mean, most of these lots are privately owned. And technically it really, like, it should be, and it is the responsibility of the property owner to clean them.

When we took the lot cleaning PEG, what we said to other city agencies is: For lots that you own, you are now responsible for cleaning them. But the hope is that, if and when the budget allows, that these cuts would be considered for restoration.

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COUNCILMEMBER CARR: I always understood that for private lots, sanitation was able to charge the owner and it was added to the property tax bill. Is that it?

6 COMMISSIONER TISCH: I think that's exactly right.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: Yeah. So listen, I think it's a tremendously important program. So many of the sources of litter come from these neglected lots, just like with the bad actors in other parts of the city. So I'm with you 100% in trying to restore these programs. Thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: I would like to associate with Councilmember Carr's comments. I'd also like to recognize Councilmembers Palladino, Salamanca, and Brewer for joining us. Julie Menin?

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Thank you so much Chair.

Thank you, Commissioner for your testimony today.

And I'm happy to see that you agree with the policy reasons behind the bill that I've introduced. I know you mentioned that there's some concerns. So, as I understand that there are 23,000 litter baskets throughout the city of New York, what my bill would do is require DSNY to put dog waste bags on those

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 45 litter baskets. You testified that you had concerns about DSNY workers picking up the baskets.

My understanding though is that some of the baskets workers are picking up the interior only. Can you identify what percentage of baskets are interior only that they're picking up?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: A small percent. Hopefully it will grow as a percentage, as we get the new litter baskets in, because the new litter baskets are two pieces.

What I recommend, as I mentioned, I agree fully with the spirit of the bill. I think in New York
City, we have a huge amount of street furniture that doesn't move. And even the litter baskets, like they move, both pieces of them for parades or big events or—they move a lot, and people let us know when they move. And so my recommendation for this bill is to put it on other street furniture or infrastructure on our streets that don't move. I mean, we have light poles. We have street poles. We have benches. I think that picking a permanent structure that is not movable, i.e. one that is capitally eligible, is the right way to achieve the goal that we share.

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- COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 46
- 2 COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Okay. I look forward to
- 3 discussing that with you. I have a couple other
- 4 questions on dog waste. How many 311 complaints last
- 5 | year were related to dog waste?
- 6 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Do you have the number here,
- 7 Ryan? 2306 in the calendar year.
- 8 COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: And is there a breakdown by
- 9 borough?

- 10 COMMISSIONER TISCH: We can get you a breakdown
- 11 by borough.
- 12 COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: Okay. And another part of
- 13 | my bill requires a public health campaign around dog
- 14 waste, really talking about the health hazards
- 15 associated with dog waste. Any comments on that?
- 16 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Our deputy commissioner Josh
- 17 Goodman has some information on it.
- 18 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MEROLA: Thanks so much,
- 19 | Councilmember. DEP is running one now, and they have
- 20 an ongoing public health campaign about the dangers
- 21 of dog waste.
- 22 COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: And where's that being run?
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MEROLA: I'm sorry. I
- 24 \parallel couldn't speak to that. But I saw the materials.

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COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: I mean, I will just tell you from the comments we've received from constituents, people are not aware of that campaign. It's just not something that's widely accessible or understood. We will need to do something--

COMMISSIONER TISCH: We will get feedback back to them.

COUNCILMEMBER MENIN: -- much bigger and bolder in terms of public health campaign. In terms of enforcement. My understanding is that city data shows that 18 tickets were issued in 2022 for failure to pick up canine waste. That's down from 72 tickets issued for violations in 2019. Any sense why, and do you have data for 2023 to date?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GOODMAN: Yes. So this is a very challenging issue to enforce against. You know, it's a crime that has to be observed in the act for a ticket to be written. We can walk up to an empty store and leave something about an improper set of trash. We cannot walk up to a pile of dog waste and leave a ticket. And so unfortunately, it's a very resource-intensive enforcement operation. The enforcement did go up between '22 and '23. Although, you know, we're talking about single digit amounts.

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It's not where it should be. And that's, I think,

why we're most inclined to strongly agree with you

that a cultural education campaign is going to be

more effective than the very heavy resource intensive

attempts to enforce against it.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Councilmember Yeger?

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you. Good morning, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Good morning.

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COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: Like many members, I'm going to turn straight to my bill and lead with some of the other interesting topics, although I'm very excited to continue talking about dog poop.

But I do want to talk about Introduction 102, and just a very brief history. This is the sixth time this bill has been introduced since 2009, in every session of the Council, by three of my predecessors, once by me, and now a second time by me. So this bill has had ample opportunity by the sanitation department, by your predecessors, to be looked at investigated, studied, thought about, in times when the technology was much different, as you know, and you have probably more skills on tech than any other commissioner in the city, so you know this. In 2009,

asking enforcement agents to take a picture and attaching it to a summons is probably looking back a much more complicated and difficult task than the one we're asking today.

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Today, it's so simple. And we know it's simple because we do it all the time. There are countless types of summonses that come with photographs attached, including your own enforcement actions come with photographs attached, and you're here today advocating for another type of enforcement action to have photographs attached.

So, photographs attached are obviously a good concept, right? Because it gives certainty to-- to the charge and tends to diminish the chances of perjury, let's be frank. And I think we do know that from time to time-- I'm not going to say many or most-- there are from time to time summonses that are written that are lies, just not truthful. And the percentage of those summonses that are able to be dismissed with evidence rebutting the prima facie that's written on the summons is miniscule, because what are the chances that a guy has a camera on his house, catching the sanitation guy at the exact moment that he writes the summons for something that

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 50 doesn't exist? I happen to have a couple of cases like that, as the Deputy Commissioner knows, but it's minuscule.

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So this is a good tool to keep the agents honest. So your objection, as I understand it, I don't want to put words in your mouth, so I'm just going to use yours: It is tied to the citizens opportunity to challenge the summons.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Now, I agree with you 100%. I love the idea of photo evidence. I am all for it. When I ran DoITT, I put the photo attachments on 311 complaints.

Concept-wise, I am all in, and what I am like very certain the photos will show is what a fantastic job our sanitation supervisors and our sanitation enforcement agents do in their work and how thoughtful they are about it. My concern with the bill, as written, is that when you have photo evidence that goes to OATH, all of a sudden, the sanitation enforcement agent and the sanitation supervisor can't do their job, but have to go to OATH because as I am told by OATH, and I'm happy to talk with you and OATH and the law department together.

What I am told by OATH is when you-- Every person has

a right to confront evidence against them. And so when you have a photo taken by a person, the person has to appear at the OATH hearing. That would be an outrageous drain on our enforcement resources, one that I can't and will not support, and one that I think that people— that this Council cannot pursue—or should not pursue. Because right now, everyone here calls us all the time about dirty conditions. And the vast majority of those cases, those dirty conditions are on sidewalks that are the are the responsibility of the property owner to clean.

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And so what we do is we go and we issue a ticket.

And if all of a sudden our ticket-writing ability is halved, or more than halved, that means that there are going to be more dirty conditions in the city.

rebuttal if I may. One of the differences of this bill from the five times that it was introduced in the past is there's a-- the last several words of the first paragraph say that the photo shall quote be "rebuttable evidence of the facts contained therein." That language was never included in previous versions of the bill. When OATH tells you that, that every summons with a photo must have a person show up.

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It's just not true. It's only those-- First of all,

it is not always factual. OATH is also a kangaroo

court. OATH doesn't-- If a citizen shows up in

OATH, the burden immediately shifts to the citizen,

right or wrong or whether the statute backs up that

that shifting of the burden, the citizen has to prove

that this didn't happen.

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What I suggest is that if a summons is accompanied by a photo, the number of challenged department sanitation, summonses will reduce tremendously, because when the guy gets the summons in the mail or on the door, and it's got a picture-usually, it's going to be in the mail-- and it's got a picture attached, and it shows the schmutz that they got the ticket for, they're not going to show up, and they're just going to say, "Well, I did what I did, " or, "I didn't catch it in time, " or, "I wasn't out there at 8:05, and here's my 50 bucks have a great day. It's the cost of living in New York." So the number of times that an agent is challenged on their ticket may increase, relative to the number of photos that are taken, but-- but the overall number of challenged summons is going to decrease tremendously, because people are going to say, "you

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 53 got me". And just as an as in addition to that, how many people actually challenge a red light ticket?

They don't, because they can't, because the picture is there.

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So I don't know how many people challenge a red light ticket. But I take and understand your points. And I want you to keep in mind that in concept, in principle, I think I'm the first sanitation commissioner to absolutely wholeheartedly agree that photo evidence makes sense. From a technology perspective, it's a slam dunk, it's like obvious how to do it, we know how to do it.

I am very concerned, however, about the impacts that this would have to the number of enforcement agents and the number of supervisors that we could have out on the street each day. That is a very real thing. But I would like to continue to talk to you, and talk to OATH, and talk to the law department about it. Because my hope is that there is a way that we could make progress without triggering the problems that I am concerned about.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: Okay. So I'm happy to do that. And I will say I have to turn this back over to the Chair because there are other members who do

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 54 have questions. But I will just say that in the five versions of the bill before you became Commissioner, there had never been a Commissioner taking a position at all. It's never come to a hearing. It's only the last two, mine this session and mine the last session, that's had the hearing.

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I appreciate that you've studied the bill and are willing to talk to us about it. But I do think today, in 2024, with tech being so easy to achieve, we've got to figure out a way to do it.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Here's the thing: My concern is not a tech concern.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: I get it.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I think that if this had had a hearing a few years ago, people would have said,
"Oh, Tech Tech Tech. I am explicit. This is not a tech challenge. The technology is a home run. It's a slam dunk. I just am concerned about the implications for our enforcement, which is very important to street cleanliness. But let's talk offline, with our other agency partners, and see if there's a way to make it work.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: I was disappointed to learn that no one from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene would be available to join us for this conversation on street cleanliness. DOHMH is directly tasked with controlling our rat population, and a conversation about street cleanliness without a conversation about rats isn't much of a conversation at all.

I also know, or at least strongly hope, that

DOHMH and DSNY work very closely, given the critical
role that sanitation also must play in reducing the
rat population. Which we're seeing already, lots of
progress with containers. So I'm going to go ahead
and ask some questions. Maybe someone at the table
will have some insight.

According to the mayor's management report, DOHMH conducted 23% fewer pest control inspections in the first four months of FY 2024, compared to the same time period the year before, and that this decrease can be attributed to staffing shortages. The mayor's management report also states that during this same time period, the first four months of FY 24, there was a nearly 3% increase in properties which failed the initial pest control inspection, indicating that

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 56 as time has gone on, we're seeing a higher level of infestation. The report adds that in addition to high failure rates, complaints have also been high in FY 2024.

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What I'm getting at here is that the standard mitigation strategies seem to not be working overall. There have been pockets of success however, in mitigation zones, and particularly in the containerization pilot in my district. We've seen a decrease in rat sightings and have gotten positive feedback from constituents. Can you talk about those metrics in Hamilton Heights containerization pilot and discuss what if any coordination that DOHMH and DSNY has had an achieving these numbers?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Sure. I, as you know-- I hate rats, the mayor hates rats, and when I started this job, one of the things that I was very interested in doing, the big opportunity was to fundamentally rethink how we do big things that matter to lots of people. And among them, how we fight rats, that was like, top, like key.

For too long in this city, our rat mitigation strategy has been extermination. And what we have tried to do by programmatically, systematically,

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 57 citywide taking measures to read the food source, deny the rats their food source. It's working, putting all the commercial trash in containers, that's 20 million pounds a day, that's working. rat numbers are going down. Since we started our container interventions last April, our monthly rat numbers have been down for 12 of the past 13 months. That doesn't happen. In New York City, rat numbers only go one way, and that's up. And so the initial-not even initial, the over-one-year's worth of data that we have now, since our rat-- since our intervention strategies on the trash began in earnest, they are showing really positive results. In Hamilton heights, where we're now not just going after commercial trash, but also the residential trash, the rat numbers are leading the city in terms of their decreases.

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I want you all to know, and I want New Yorkers to know that in denying the rats the food source, we have what I think is a winning strategy to bring down the rat numbers in New York City.

I also want to say: I don't know why my colleagues, the Department of Health, and the Rat Czar are not present at this hearing, given that your

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 58 bill on rat contraception is on the agenda. But I want to say that generally, I am the type that embraces new, innovative ways of thinking about old problems. The rats are an old problem. Clearly, we need innovative strategies to address to address it. The containerization thing which you have all helped champion with us, is one of them. It sounds to me-Not an expert on rat contraception-- But that may be another one. But I do defer to my colleagues in the Department of Health and the Rat Czar who unfortunately aren't present today.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Commissioner. And I've got to say that I wouldn't be having this conversation about rat contraceptives, if we didn't contain our eyes first. We have seen in past experiments that rats have eaten trash. So, in past experiments, there have been the contraceptive pellet form that sorry— the liquid form that has been Introduced like in Bryant Park, but what we saw there was that the rats were actually eating the trash. So now if we remove trash, and make sure it's containerized, it increases the likelihood that rats are actually going to eat the pellet form when there are no alternative nutrition. So, I have to say that

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we are only having this conversation because
containerization is coming to New York City. Without
containerization it would be very difficult to
implement erect contraceptive program.

I would like to now turn it over to Public Advocate Jumaane Williams.

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PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, for allowing me to give my opening statement a little after the opening. So, I appreciate that. My name is Jumaane Williams, public advocate for the city of New York. Thank you Chair Abreu and the members of the Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste management, for holding this hearing and for allowing me to share my statement. Thank you, Commissioner Tisch and the New York City Department of Sanitation team for being here. My office consistently receives quality of life complaints about overwhelming corner garbage cans and the rats that accompany the overflowing garbage. This is a health and safety concern for New Yorkers. Mayor Adams has been clear that improving New York City sanitation is a priority of his administration by appointing a Rat Czar and by releasing targeted containerization policies. These concentrated efforts have been effective as shown by

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 60
311 calls for rats decreasing in containerized zones,
and we must continue to implement these
containerization policies.

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Containerization is a standard that all modern cities rely on and New York City should be moving as quickly as possible towards universal containerization. However, we must make sure that containerization is deployed equitably. Currently, there are swaths of a neighborhood in New York City without or with limited access to street garbage cans during the transition to containerization DSNY must make sure that low income or more suburban residents are included in their plans.

The city must also invest in alternative waste collection processes compost processes have had their services reduced due to budget cuts. These nonprofit normalized environmentally friendly methods to reduce waste, and the city should be encouraging and supporting these efforts. New York City has seen long since a difference in street cleanings and garbage infrastructure. And these nonprofits have helped to close the gap and traditionally underserved neighborhoods where the majority of residents are people in more color.

If the mayor's office is serious about reducing the city's rodent population, and the Office of Management and Budget must restore funding to nonprofit organizations that target food waste through composting and other means the administration's goals are reducing the rat population and improving street cleanliness across the city. The budget must reflect this. We must reverse all cuts in sanitation management, as well as invest in modern technologies and processes to better manage street waste. Additionally, DNSY should expedite the hiring of roles that were previously impacted by the hiring freeze, and also I would have mentioned that we had, I've often seen what appears to be inequitable cleaning in communities, particularly communities of color and low income communities. So, I want to make sure that's a priority that things are clean and look better. think everybody wants clean streets and clean sidewalks. So thank you very much for letting me be here, and thank you, Chair. Thank you, Mr. Public Advocate. Councilmember Brewer?

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COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much. listened to your wonderful remarks, Commissioner, and they were excellent. I know you prepare hard, and I appreciate it. I also like Brian Quinn, who's a wonderful superintendent. And of course, Ryan Merola is a rock star. So my questions are, if we're talking about customer satisfaction, everybody complains about not having enough litter baskets. That's the customer satisfaction. I think, basically, they want to come from their park and they want to put the dog poop in the basket. I got it. And I know that there's an issue if you overdo the household. That's an issue that we should remove the baskets as a result.

Is there some way that we can address this so that they can have their little baskets? And we need to do some kind of-- I know they shouldn't put their household in there. But not having litter baskets makes them crazy, and they're already generally upset.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah, actually, the household trash isn't really-- isn't the real problem with the corner litter baskets because people get

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 63 free household collection. It's the commercial trash that is the problem with the--

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COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Because they have to pay.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: --corner litter baskets

because they have to pay.

And what I would say to that is: There are ways,
I think, that we can pilot the use of surveillance
technology so that there are consequences for people
who misuse the litter baskets. I do have something
in the works now that is very much a pilot. I don't
want to promise anything is like a winning strategy
until I have a little more information. But it's
definitely something that I understand has always
been on your mind. It is on our minds too.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you. That would help customer satisfaction.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Wait till you see this.

19 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Customer satisfaction.

Number two: you mentioned that wonderful state legislation that would have to pass in order to get the misbehaving drivers to do alternate side of the street parking. Is that something that you have the budget for, if it was to pass and Albany, et cetera.

Because to me, that's a big issue. You just see, at

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 64 least, in Manhattan tons of people not moving their cars.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So we, as you know, we don't enforce for the sake of enforcement, and we don't enforce for the sake of revenue.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: I'm with you.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: However, I think with something like this, because it certainly at first would be revenue-generating, meaning if we got this authorization, we will issue a lot of violations in the-- you know, the beginning time period, and then suddenly people will get the point and move their cars.

But anyway, because it is— it would be revenue generating, at least at first, I don't anticipate a problem on the budget side procuring the technology.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. Finally, the issue of the containers and the business: What's happening-- and you know, this as well as I do-- they're buying (I'm making this up) two containers, and it's really not enough.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: It makes me crazy.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: So they have over-- Last night, I walked a long way up to Columbia, about one

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 65 2 o'clock in the morning to see what was going on. 3 literally, almost all of the small stores had two 4 containers and then overflowing. COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah. COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Was that a situation where 6 7 they will get a ticket? 8 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Oh, yeah. 9 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Or do they need a third--How does that work? 10 11 COMMISSIONER TISCH: You get the same-- You get 12 the same violation for that as you would for not 13 having containers at all. Like, at this point, it's been in place long enough, like appreciating the 14 15 effort isn't good enough anymore. You got to have 16 enough containers to containerize all your trash and 17 the lids have to seal, and if those very basic things 18 aren't met, you get a violation, and you should okay. 19 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: And then the school 20 organics. Having started that myself years ago, the 21 issue there is, I assume it's working in terms of 2.2 fewer rats and less complaints, but is it working in 2.3 terms of cleaner organics?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: We have contracts in place

for all of the organic material that we collect.

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 66

Before it gets processed, we have ways of cleaning

it. Some of it is human cleaning of it. You know,

literally picking things out, and some of it is more

mechanized cleaning of it. But we have contracts and

processes in place for all of our organic material,

to take out the contamination before it gets

processed. And that includes the school

contamination from the school.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: So they've been, for whatever reason, a bigger challenge than others in the past.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: The school organics,
however, is I think, like one of the greatest
investments we could possibly make in in organics in
New York City, because what it's doing is it's
training the next generation of New Yorkers to
separate out their food scraps. They bring it home
to their parents, and I just think it's a great way
forward.

[BELL RINGS]

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COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: One more question, if you don't mind. Your kids hate the food, but they're learning how to do the organics. The OATH-- When I complain to OATH, are you collecting the funding that

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 67 2 is-- that, you know, people are supposed to pay for their infractions? They say, "Talk to the agencies. 3 4 Not my problem." So OATH says to us, "We don't have anything to do. We sit there we adjudicate. 5 don't know whether or not the money is collected." 6 7 So is that something that you pay attention to? 8 other words, if I get it fine, do I-- you know, if I 9 don't pay my fee, is that something that you keep track of? Who's is supposed to keep track of that? 10 11 COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. My understanding is 12 that that is the Department of Finance that keeps 13 track of that, but the agencies certainly do not. COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay, that would be very 14 15 helpful to understand. And than just the sanitation, big Union Square, you're going to return those days 16 17 that people pray for, literally? They go to church 18 and say, "I pray for the day when you can go to Union Square, bring my batteries and my recycling." They 19 20 wait four years for those days. They're like their favorite day of the year. Are you going to do them 21 2.2 again? 2.3 COMMISSIONER TISCH: As part of the-- Wait, is

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: PEG, the PEG.

this twice per year?

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- 1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 68
- 2 Yeah. As part of the PEGs we used to do two per
- 3 borough per year, now it's down to one per borough
- 4 per year.
- 5 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Because I understood they
- 6 were completely cut. Is that true.
- 7 COMMISSIONER TISCH: No that's not the case.
- 8 They went from two to one.
- 9 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. And you'll let us
- 10 know when the next ones are?
- 11 COMMISSIONER TISCH: For sure.
- 12 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: People wait for them their
- 13 | entire life.
- 14 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Well, the entire year.
- 15 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: No, their entire life.
- 16 They just want it now. Thank you.
- 17 CHAIRPERSON ABREU: We do-- We do love those
- 18 ∥ events. We want it to go back to-- We want it to go
- 19 back to two if we can. Councilmember Paladino
- 20 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Wow. Oh god, that's
- 21 | pretty funny, but it's true. People make it sound
- 22 | like, "Oh my god, I can't wait for this day to
- 23 | happen." And it's only about recycling electronics
- 24 or whatever. So yes, I understand that.

Also, I'm really wanting to talk to you about the highway cleanup. That's really the only issue I'm happy to say that I have in my district. We're pretty fortunate, and I want to thank you so very much because each and every time I come to this hearing, you guys are so prepared, overly prepared, and it's absolutely everybody takes something away from these hearings. So, thank you very, very much. And I too, agree with you, I have a tendency to want to try to live in an ideal world. But the reality just does not exist. I think a great many of these problems can be solved if people just took personal responsibility for picking up after their dogs, and silly things like that.

When people stop caring, everything gets dirty, and it gets dirty rapidly. You have since been cut, your manpower has been cut, your budget has been cut, and it's very difficult. I also feel that tickets are unnecessary, and I mean big-dollar tickets are necessary. I am not one for draining small businesses. However, when you see what they put out on the curb, and you do, it's absolutely horrendous. And something needs to be done about that. And I

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 70 think hitting these small business owners in their pocketbook.

At this time, we talk about rats, we talk about just not caring. I mean, how much you guys supposed to do. If people cannot do their part. This is a two way street, and everybody forgets it. Okay. And I don't think we'd have half the problems we had, if people just gave a darn about where they lived and took care of their personal business 18 inches out, which they no longer do. So that's another story. We'll go into that on private. But you already know that.

Highway cleaning for my district is very big.

When you're getting on the Cross Island when you're getting on the Clear View, when you're getting on the Whitestone Expressway, the Van Wyck Expressway, you just drive and the weeds are literally two feet high.

How does it work? And how often-- I know if you cut it down real close--

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Are you talking about the weeds.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Yeah. I'm talking about--

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Oh. I'm going to disappoint you then. So, for highway cleaning, as you know, we just got a new-- a year ago, the mayor put the sanitation department in charge of cleaning the litter on the highways. I-- It looks-- They look much better. I don't know if you remember what they looked like before, but they look better.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: I remember.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: But we don't do the weeds and the grass. And that was incredibly explicit and specific, and I don't really understand the reasons behind it. But I know a lot of people care very deeply about that. So you-- For that, you have to ask the Department of Transportation.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: I did that. And by the way, the sanitation is cleaned up. But I was just hoping that in one way or another we could try to figure this out. Because DOT too, being cut the way they're cut, they don't have the manpower to do what they're supposed to do either. So in the meantime, we have the sides of just the highways that are—otherwise my district is [makes okay sign] and I thank you.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Great. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Councilmember.

I'd like to recognize Councilmember Vernikov.

Councilmember Zhuang, you're next.

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COUNCILMEMBER ZHUANG: Thank you, Chair. And thank you, Commissioner and also our Deputy

Commissioner Ryan, and also all the sanitation

workers.

You guys really put a lot of energy in my 8th

Avenue area. But it's still, I'm thinking-- If any
taskforce, like, kind of model you guys had in the
other districts, have a similar situation mine. The
illegal vendors fully packed to the sidewalk. Like I
see you guys did a very good job in some other areas.

Are you able to bring that model to my area, also? So

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MEROLA: Member, thank you for the question. I'm very happy to go back to my colleagues in City Hall and partner agencies, because the city under this mayor has stood up a number of task forces that involve many agencies to try and address intractable problems.

So that's something that I'll have a conversation first with my colleagues at City Legend IGA, and then we'll talk to groups like Community Link that go in and do that (we do it with them too) to try and bring

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 73

DSNY, DOT and other agencies to do a big blitz on

many issues. Because we're with you on Eighth Avenue

for vending enforcement, and we see as well the

traffic problems. We see that it makes it easier at

times for there to be more vending, or other, you

know, other issues that need to be controlled on the

street that go outside of our scope. So, I'm very

happy to do that right after this.

another question. We talk about rats all the time.

We also have fly rats: we have pigeons. A lot of
time in the-- because my district is over trains, the
subway station is above the ground. And also,
sometimes on top of the roads, like-- There's a lot
of pigeons that live there. Is there anything you
guys are able to do? Or does it belong to MTA? Is
there anything you guys can do to deal with the
issue? Because the pigeons are everywhere, and their
droppings are everywhere. If you park in a car under
the train track, my constituent take pictures. They
said, "Five minutes, my car is covered by drops."

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Ryan got it personally, two weeks ago when I was with him.

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COUNCILMEMBER ZHUANG: So does it belong to MTA, or is it Sanitation, or is it DOH? I don't know which department I should go to.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: And I laughed and took a picture. Sorry, that is not unfortunately, part of the jurisdiction of the sanitation department. But we can help identify which agency would be best to address the concern.

COUNCILMEMBER ZHUANG: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Okay. Councilmember Salamanca?

COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Good morning, Commissioner. Again, I want to

reiterate, I really appreciate the relationship that

my office has with your agency, and I just want to

say thank you for that.

I just want to touch on two bills here. I want to start with my colleague here, Councilmember Yeger, Intro 102. I'm really—— I really like this bill, Councilmember. I actually submitted this bill, and I was told that someone else—— another one of my colleagues had it. I just want to ask a few questions about this argument here.

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Um, you know, I've experienced where I've received a violation between the 8:00 and 9:00 period. And, you know, I feel like the language, when we got that violation was just very basic, a wrapper, a piece of plastic that they found.

And so my question is: When someone challenges it, right? Because when you challenge it, it goes to OATH. Does that enforcement officer have to appear at OATH automatically?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: No.

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COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: So how does OATH determine if there was actually a piece of wrapper in front of someone's home?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I am not sure how they do that, but I get my OATH dismissal report every month, and a lot of them are dismissed.

COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: So if currently at the moment, there is no picture, there is no proof other than the enforcement officer saying, "I physically saw it," and that enforcement officer is not required to go to OATH. Why would an enforcement officer be required to go to OATH, if we do implement this bill, and there is this actual picture showing that there is garbage in front of someone's home?

I'm not a lawyer, by— in practice, but I did go to law school and pass the bar. So you weren't here for my conversation, I think, with Councilmember Yeger. But I support the bill and concept very much. It's easy to do from a tech perspective. I think it would be a great thing to do. My concern with it is one specific thing, which is that I am told that the fact of including a picture changes something about someone's ability or right to confront evidence produced against them. And that would then require that our enforcement agents or our supervisors would have to appear at OATH for every violation that is heard that they've taken a picture of.

So, what I said to Councilmember Yeger is that I want to like push on this, and see if there is a way to achieve the same outcome without requiring our enforcement agents and our supervisors to go out of the field.

But, I will say, if we had to take them all out of the field to appear at OATH, it would be highly problematic for the department, and I think for the city.

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COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: Yeah, no. I just-- I just find it strange that at the moment, since there's no photos being taken, I can challenge it, and the enforcement officer is not required to appear in OATH. It is just not making sense to me. But I hear you loud and clear. You're going to dig more into it--

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I am.

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COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: --because I really think that this is a-- I really think that this is the right approach that we should have in terms of showing evidence that you actually did not clean your sidewalk.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: And I will report back to you, given your interest, and Councilmember Yeger, on our progress.

COUNCILMEMBER SALAMANCA: And then finally, in terms of dog waste. Dog waste is a problem. You know, one of the challenges that I have in my district and on my blog is individuals that choose not to pick up after their dogs. You know, I'm a big fan of having our trees. But, you know, with this million-dollar tree campaign that prior administrations have put in. And so the city of New

York, if you're not aware, as they're fixing sidewalks, or as development being built throughout the city, what I've noticed is that the parks department is tagging sidewalks as to there's a tree pit coming with a tree being installed.

And one of the issues that I'm having is individuals are either not picking up after their dog, or what I experienced this morning, was someone picked up after their dog and they left their plastic bag full of waste right in front of my home, all right? And so I have to pick it up, because if not, I get the violation. How many enforcement officers does sanitation have focused on just dog waste, or not picking up after the dog?

[BELL RINGS]

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: So we tried having a dedicated pooper scooper team. And for reasons that Josh can explain it was not the most effective use of our resources. Josh, do you want to just give a summary of what you discussed with Councilmember Menin.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GOODMAN: Of course, thanks very much, Councilmember. This is a violation that must be observed in the act in order to write the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 79 summons, which meant that when we tried running dedicated teams on this, we would use 311 complaints, send an enforcement agent to an area where we know this is a big problem, and they would spend all day they're watching the people who are walking the dogs trying to catch them. And they had to sort of do it undercover to make sure they didn't get seen, because of course people don't do it in front of someone who they-- you know, if they were doing it in plain clothes. And in an eight-hour shift, they might catch someone. It was not an effective use of resources, because it's a violation that must be enforced against in person. And I think that your point makes -- you make a really excellent point that the issue is not lack of access to the plastic bags. People who do this, it's not because, you know, once in a while, "I forgot my bag at home". That happens. But the scale of the problem clearly indicates that this is a cultural and education-based issue. not just people, "I didn't know I have to." They know they have to, and they've been able to get away with it, and we'd love to continue to work on education campaigns around this.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: What's the penalty for it?

Make it like something outrageous.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GOODMAN: Jail time.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: People will stop. It doesn't have to be jail time. But, like, raise the penalty. Like illegal dumping \$4,000 summons? Why is that different than leaving your dog's poop on the sidewalk? There has to be-- Because enforcement is so time intensive and so inefficient, there has to be, in my opinion, a real crazy disincentive to doing it.

with this. I know that throughout many hearings, we've had conversations on how do we mitigate or address the rat problem that we have in the city of New York. And in one hearing, I heard that rats are attractive to dog poop, that they eat, you know—And so it's an issue for me, where it we are addressing, and we're trying to address the rat issue that we have in the city of New York, and if they are attracted to dog waste, and then there has to be a more focused conversation on how do we address dog owners who are not picking up after the dogs.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Councilmember.

I'll turn it over to Councilmember Sandra Ung.

COUNCILMEMBER UNG: Thank you Chair and thank you Commissioner. I want to thank you and your whole team for always being very responsive, of working with my office, with dealing with the everchallenging problems of downtown Flushing.

I do just have a quick question about another problem that has not been brought up yet.

I do have a tremendous amount of sidewalk littering of cardboard boxes by both brick-and-mortar-I believe it's both brick-and-mortar and vendors. I actually-- I sent one over this morning where it actually fell into, I have to say one of the busiest crosswalks of my entire district in Downtown Flushing.

So, I'm just asking what are the ways we could deal with these challenges? Because what happens is overnight, I would see-- It really happens right, these cardboard boxes which I believe where they're putting fruits that's being sold, fruits and vegetables by both, you know they're both guilty parties here, just dumping it right on the sidewalk.

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Is there— What is the difference between littering and dumping, and is there any way we could do— You know, I realized enforcement, as we were talking about is a big topic of conversation that we just had right now. But what else can we do? Can we differentiate that? And you know, just asking for ideas.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: That one, I have seen also, as like most New Yorkers have seen. For that we need the Council to pass, or to hear, Eric Bottcher, Councilmember Bottcher's bill about extending routing times.

Fact of the matter is, the sidewalks and 18 inches into the street are the responsibility of the property owner to keep clean, and there's like two hours a day where we are able to enforce that responsibility. And so other than those two hours a day, we have no ability to enforce against it.

So you have legislation in front of you. It's been here for two sessions, and I urge, as I mentioned in my testimony, this committee and this council to action it.

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COUNCILMEMBER UNG: Thank you. And is there any way to address if there's illegal dumping by the vendors?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes, illegal dumping is something that we have the ability now to enforce. And we can work with you and your office to find the locations where you're having specific pain points, and see if we can't use our various successful strategies that we've deployed elsewhere there.

COUNCILMEMBER UNG: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Sure.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Councilmember. I have two more rat-related questions, rat mitigation strategies rather. Can you provide concrete examples of how the Rat Czar collaborates and coordinates with DOHMH and DSNY, respectively, for more effective rat mitigation interventions?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I don't know how the Rat

Czar collaborates with DOHMH, since I am at the

Department of Sanitation. But what I can say is, in

my opinion, the best, most expansive rat mitigation

strategy that we have in New York City is getting the

trash into containers, which we are doing with your

support very aggressively. And I, myself, am very

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 84 open to new ideas for how we can test new ways to complement that strategy, including the bill that you put forward. And I think that the city should be undertaking pilots generally that makes sense to combat some of the biggest quality of life problems that we have.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Can you speak to like the frequency with which the Rat Czar works with DSNY?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Oh. Works with DSNY? Sure. She has a regular coordination meeting with all agencies that would be involved. So, everyone comes together and generally gives updates but I would say DSNY's part, the part we play in the fight against rats is, like, clearly our war on the black bags and our war on trash, which I think is the cornerstone and the centerpiece of the fight against rats in New York City.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: When was the last time that there was a meeting between DSNY and the Rat Czar. Can you speak to that?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah, there's-- Is it monthly meetings? There's monthly meetings with all of the agencies. The reason I couldn't answer the

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 85 question before is like, I don't know beyond those meetings what type of interaction she has with DOH.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Sure. I have a question also on outdoor dining structures which have become a hub for rats. What is the process for DSNY to remove-- to remove these outdoor dining sheds?

TCOMMISSIONER TISCH: he Department of

Transportation does that. We sometimes assist when
they don't have enough person power to get it done.

But they would be the agency to ask that question to.
They have a number of, like, criteria, I believe
that, you know, render an outdoor dining shed
suitable for to be taken off the street.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Commissioner, you've mentioned that surveillance tech-- or you suggested the use of surveillance tech to catch misusers of litter baskets. Do you imagine limiting the use of this type of technology for civil enforcement only? And how would you be able to show residents that their privacy is protected from other levels of local and federal enforcement?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: It's a good question. And historically, because the Department of Sanitation hasn't really been in the surveillance business, I'll

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 86 say that that's not something that I've thought deeply about.

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But given my policing background, and in particular, my background building surveillance systems, I think I like somewhat uniquely understand the needs to put in place thoughtful policies around how that video data is used and/or shared. And so if we decide to move forward with a litter basket strategy, we'll definitely have to think through those issues.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Commissioner, Councilman Vernikov.

COUNCILMEMBER VERNIKOV: Thank you very much.

Hi, Commissioner. Thank you again, for your work.

Quick question: In my district, we have a problem

with trash buildup under the trestles. And we were

just-- I was just wondering if you think that cameras

would be something that would be helpful as a

deterrent?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So, it depends where those trash bags are coming from. If they are illegal dumping from a vehicle. If they're-- If someone is illegally dumping them from a vehicle, then the answer is absolutely. And it's a strategy that we've

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 87 deployed in, you know, hundreds of—on hundreds of streets in the city to great effect. But every location is different. So, we'd have to look at this specific location that you're talking about and make sure that it works. If it doesn't— If the bags are not coming from a car, and then it won't work because we pair the camera with a license plate reader, and we see the bags, and the camera will—we'll rewind. We'll look when the bags got put there. And then we'll look at the license plate reader and find the vehicle and then track the registered owner.

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COUNCILMEMBER VERNIKOV: So would cameras help figure out where it's coming from?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: It works when the dumping comes from a vehicle. It's-- Because we don't and are not contemplating using, you know, technology to read and scan and identify faces. I think just a camera on its own, looking at people carrying bags would not be the most effective thing to do citywide.

COUNCILMEMBER VERNIKOV: So how do we-- What's the best way to figure out, you know, where it's coming from?

COUNCILMEMBER VERNIKOV: In those situations, what we do if there's a chronic problem is that we

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 88 can send some of our sanitation police to do stakeouts, which they do fairly regularly in different parts of the city. Now those stakeouts are time intensive. It's important to do. dedicate the time to do it. I just don't want to promise that that is a -- that will be a programmatic end to the problem. Meaning that will catch someone doing it, but not everyone doing it. And I'm not sure that it's a real deterrence to repeat offenders. But we will dedicate -- work with you and dedicate some of our enforcement resources to try and get a hold of what's going on at that specific location. COUNCILMEMBER VERNIKOV: Okay. Because DSNY definitely comes to clean it up. That's not the issue. I think the issue is that the next day-- what happens the next day is that it comes back. COMMISSIONER TISCH: Right. And so my sense is that maybe some dedicated enforcement stakeouts there for a period of time will be more fruitful than, just like, regularly coming in and cleaning it up. COUNCILMEMBER VERNIKOV: Okay, and since it's MTA property, is there any responsibility on MTA or DOT

on this? Or is this solely the responsibility of

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sanitation?

2 COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. If it's MTA property.

3 It's the responsibility of the MTA. However, we will

work with you, and with the MTA, and with the MTA

5 police to figure out how to address this.

6 COUNCILMEMBER VERNIKOS: You always do. Thank
7 you.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Councilmember. I have two more broader questions, and within them, sub-questions.

So the first one is: The 2023 Mayor's management report announced the suspension of street cleaners grading program administered by the Mayor's Office of operations. The report also promised a successor program. I think in your testimony you were talking about that. Can you please describe how the successor program will work, and what your conversations have been like with the Council and the Admin?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Sure. That is still being worked out. I know that there are conversations going on now between Councilmember Moya, who sponsored the bill, and City Hall and the Department

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 90 of Sanitation to work out some of the particulars on it.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Any idea on when the admin expects to begin operating this successor program?

And what agency will perform this program?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I don't know. But I know that the conversations have --been have really, like, ratcheted up of late, and I know that it's a goal of the Councilmembers and the Administration to make sure that whatever this Council passes in regards, is thoughtful and the right thing to do.

I think, everyone or anyone who saw that the old scorecard, knew that it was an absolute joke. I mean, no one in New York City— or I'd like to meet the person in New York City who thinks that the streets are 90% to 94% clean. I mean, I'd love— I'd love for that to be a reality, but like to deploy like people and time and energy and money. It's just a waste. It's not giving us an accurate picture or actionable information to use to guide our cleaning.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: I'm delighted that conversations are ratcheting up. As soon as you have an understanding as to when the successor program will be implemented, if you could just let us know.

2 COMMISSIONER TISCH: Will do.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Let's talk about containerization. I'm sure it's a topic you'd like to talk about.

DSNY recently contracted with a single manufacturer to sell trash containers to city residences. Homeowners will be required to purchase and use these DSNY approved containers. Does DSNY intend to provide any sort of assistance to low-income households for this purchase?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: So the requirement is for one-to-nine unit buildings, and the requirement is on the property owner, not the resident. And so the bin requirement for one-to-nine unit residents is to use wheelie bins for their trash will go, or is contemplated to go into effect this fall.

Prior to that the standardized New York City wheelie bin will be available for sale. Those wheelie bins are going to be very high quality and dramatically discounted, like way below standard market rates.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Do you have a price per bin?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: The price that we had set up
in the RFP was \$50 for the most standard size, and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 92 the price is going to come in at below \$50 for the most— for the most commonly used size.

The requirement to use that specific bin, though, that the standardized one will not go into effect until two years later. And the reason why is that we wanted to make sure that people who had recently bought bins— you know maybe they heard all of our stuff about how bins are effective or rat deterrent, maybe they just bought bins. And so, we didn't want them to have to throw out brand new bins to buy the New York City standard model. But the bins that we are going to unveil soon, that will go up for sale soon, are very high quality at already significantly discounted rates.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: That leads me to my next question, which I imagine households would probably have to dispose of their old bins for the new bins.

Is that— Would that be correct then?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Well, not for two years.

So, if a household is currently using a bin and they don't want to dispose of a new bin that they bought, they should use it for the next two years. And at that time, they will be required to use the

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 93 standardized bill. It's actually like two and a half years from now.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: And how would that be promoted so that they don't have to dispose of them until two years?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: We are going to be sending a mailer to every one-to-nine unit residents in the city shortly, and that mailer will include all of the information about, like, what's required in November in the fall, and then what will be required two years later as with information about how to buy the standard discounted New York City bin.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: What is the standard size of the bins? Do you have that information?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: There's two sizes— well there's— yeah, there's two sizes. There is one that's like closer to 40 gallons, and one that's closer to 50 gallons.

So a single one-- a single family home would probably use the smaller size, and larger residents would use the larger size. But, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: And that's up to the discretion, which of the two they want.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes, the website where you can order from, or the hotline that you can call or you'll be able to call to order it will have all of that information. Like stuff like what it's recommended for, what type of residence or building it's recommended for. How many trash bags—how many like standard kitchen trash bags fit in it. What the size is, the height, all of that information. But we're trying to be very practical in how we present the information so that people buy the right thing.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: And I think I know the answer to the next question. Does the manufacturing contract require that the manufacturer produce containers that are rat resistant?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: How frequently should residents expect to have to replace their DSNY approved containers?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: These are high quality bins. So you can go and buy bins of very different quality, and they last very different amounts. Generally like depends on how much you pay for it. What I would say is I can't give you a specific timeframe. But this

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 95 is a high-quality bin made out of thick material that is designed not to break or get holes.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Yeah, if at any point, you have knowledge of what the-- you may actually know now the material of these bins. But if you don't have that, I would appreciate it if you could send that to us.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I'll send it to you. I'll get you all the information for that.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Also, if you can get us the life period of these bins, you know when they are more likely to wear and tear. That would also be helpful information.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yeah, this is all, like, public information in the RFP, but I will get it for you. And we'll send it directly to your office.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: And my last question on containers is: Why did DSNY decide to work with a single manufacturer as opposed to multiple manufacturers?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Oh, that's easy. Because we wanted to be able to sell the bins at remarkable price discounts. And the way that we're doing that, the way that we are able to have a high-quality New

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 96

York City bin that would retail for well above \$100

being sold at below \$50 is by creating so much price

competition in our RFP, and awarding it to a single

vendor because that's just the way markets work.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: And my last question is on neighborhood cleanups. The Sanitation Foundation has engaged in neighborhood cleanups which make a big difference when they happen, but they aren't really a sustained solution.

An area that is clean one week ends up with new with new trash the next week because we don't always have follow up. Does DSNY have any plans were closer with Sanitation Foundation on these neighborhood cleanups to ensure that the impact is long lasting?

are what they are. They're a bunch of neighbors generally getting together to keep the neighborhood clean. And the Sanitation Foundation is a wonderful 501C-3 organization that helps facilitate neighborhood cleanups. But there is truly nothing that stops a bunch of neighbors with or without the sanitation department, or the Sanitation Foundation President, to do what is done in those cleanups every day, every week, whatever.

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And as far as the continued cleaning, we do have our cleaning programs, like our targeted neighborhood task force that clean city-owned property.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Colleagues have any further questions? Councilmember Yeger?

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Commissioner, I just want to follow up on some questions that Councilman Vernikov brought up and also others regarding dumping and people misusing the corner waste bins.

A number of years ago, I think in the 2018 session of the Council, a law was passed that gave the sanitation department authority to write summonses based on information contained in the dumped material. Sifting through the household trash, you find envelopes with names on it, you can surmise that they came from that home, and summons based on that is rebuttable evidence, but it's a place to go to. Do you utilize that tool? And is it successful?

COMMISSIONER TISCH: No.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: Because let me let me add to-- before you answer it. What I've seen in reporting an overflowing bin and 15 bags around it is

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 98 the district will send out a truck and go get the—go get the trash and have a nice day. But I don't see anything more than that. Then they throw it in the back of a truck. So— I'm not saying that maybe, we shouldn't ask sanitation guys to go through the bags and report.

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COMMISSIONER TISCH: No. It's gross. And God bless, they do it. Not every time. So what I would say about that is: It's a tool we can, and from time to time do use, but there is no way to scale that up and have it be a regular thing or a regular practice that is done every time there is an overflowing litter basket in the city.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: Do the do the districts get told that if you get a complaint about a particular corner, every week, two three, from the Councilmember or the District Manager, then you know, rip those bags open and see what's in it? Because it's the same home-- we know it's the same-- it's the apartments on top of the stores. We know what they are.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: I hear you on that. And, you know, that has not come up in the times that I have been at Trash Dash, but I will be sure that for

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 99
the next seven weeks— That's how we get through
seven or eight weeks. We get through all of the
boroughs, and we see everyone, that they are reminded
that for locations where they have chronic problems
with commercial or other—than—walking trash clogging
up a litter basket, that that be something that we
employ.

Thank you for the reminder on that.

COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: I stress that this tends to be specific around locations where there are— there commercials on the on the first floor, and the second and third story is residential.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Yup.

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COUNCILMEMBER YEGER: And there's commercial pickup, but the resident— the residents don't want to wait until after eight or whatever. So, they take it. They throw it in the corner. But the thing is, they're not throwing a shopping bag. They're throwing out these big Hefty bags. And you see it. It's not just in my neighborhood. Wherever I go, I see— That's the kind of location that gets that problem.

All right. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER TISCH: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Seeing no further questions, this panel is excused. Thank you for your testimony.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you we'll be taking a five minute break before proceeding to the next part of our hearing.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: And I promise I'm very excited for this next phase. Just need a little break. Thank you.

[8 MINUTES SILENCE]

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: I now open to hearing for public testimony. I remind members of the public that this is a government proceeding, and that decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, members of the public shall remain silent at all times. The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify.

No video recording of photography is allowed from the witness table. Further members of the public may not present audio or video recordings as testimony, but may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant At Arms for inclusion in the hearing record.

If you wish to speak at today's hearing, please fill out an acceptance card with the sergeant at arms

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT101 and wait to be recognized. When recognized you will have two minutes to speak on today's hearing topic.

I would like to repeat, on today's hearing topic, street cleanliness or any of the legislation on our agenda today. If you have a written statement or additional written testimony you wish to submit for the record, please provide a copy of that testimony to the sergeant at arms. You may also e-mail written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov within 72 hours of this hearing. Audio and video recordings will not be accepted.

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The first four among our first panel will be Danielle Avisar, Lena Frey, Sitra Bowman, Courtney Schoeffler.

You may begin when ready, thank you

MS. SCHOEFFLER: Good morning Chair Abreu, and the Sanitation Committee. I'm a proud member of the GrowNYC Workers Collective, a labor union represented by RWDSU, the retail wholesale department store union. I'm accomplice, coordinator, and driver for GrowNYC until May 20. This is the date that begins the layoffs for 80 of my coworkers. Together with our partners at the New York City compost project, we work to provide New Yorkers with waste equity access

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT102 through food scrap collections and processing outreach, education and finished compost. We keep the city clean by removing pests' food sources from the sidewalks and provide by providing finished compost and programming for communities to attend to street trees.

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It is the workers and volunteers who keep our neighborhoods clean through our labor. Due to the defunding of our program, I now deliver food scraps collected at GrowNYC drop offs to Staten Island compost site for processing. There, the workers gesture to the trash bags piled high in their Bay as they describe the high rates of contamination received from curbside bins in the public school systems. They told me that much of what is next to the organics we bring is just trash.

Because there is not a worker to audit during the curbside or smart bin collections the operations workers have to take time to audit from their work or discard the collections entirely due to the high rate of contamination of non-organics.

This indicates a stomach failure of a hasty rollout with insufficient funding for outreach and education necessary to build and during practices.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT103
Right now, participation of these programs is
insignificant.

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The undervaluing of our efforts to give our neighbors a cleaner city are demonstrated by the defunding of community compost, curbside service gaps and inadequate outreach that are counterintuitive to the green and clean messaging we hear but have yet to see.

Curbside and smart bins alone will not realize
the waste equity needs of our city. If this
administration were earnestly committed to its
reported environmental objectives the services
provided to the public would be funded and legislated
beyond or year to year contracts with DSNY. Every
neighborhood deserves waste equity. Our work is part
of making that possible.

MS. AVISAR: Hello, my name is Danielle Avisar.

I am a resident and mother on the Upper East Side.

Julie Menin is my local councilwoman. About a year ago, me and various other mothers and caretakers got together to propose solutions to Julie Menin for the dog waste issue that is affecting our neighborhood.

It has significantly got worse since COVID. I think there's just a lot of irresponsible pet owners that

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management104 are not taking care of their animals, that are just leaving dog waste all over the place. It really degrades our neighborhoods. We're constantly looking down. We can't look up. We can't look up at the buildings, appreciate any of the beauty around us. I'm constantly telling my kids to dodge buckets of waste that we see on the street. It's very excessive, and it gives the city a horrible reputation.

Children are playing with it, they're bringing it home, they're bringing it into their schools, they're a very vulnerable demographic. Some have gone to the ER because of it. So it's spreading a lot of disease. Whatever is currently in place, the strategy, it's not working. It's just simply not working. So we have to make this change. We either need to increase the fines, enforce it, but at least the bags and the public health awareness campaign that we're setting forth is a step towards progress.

The health campaign that we're proposing needs to be aggressively, and I mean aggressively, pushed because I don't think people understand the impact that the dog waste is having on communities,

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT105 especially an area with a high concentration of young kids and babies.

Thank you very much for Julie Menin to have listened to us. We do feel that we have been heard, but now it's a serious time for change.

MS. BOWMAN: Good morning, everyone. Thank you for this opportunity to testify. My name is Sitra Bowman, and I am a member of the GrowNYC workers collective represented by RWDSU.

I currently work in education and outreach at public schools through the Zero Waste Schools Program at GrowNYC. As you can imagine schools produce a large amount of waste that needs to be picked up every day. Based on the waste characterization study by DSNY. In 2023 49% of all waste produced by schools can be composted, and another 35% can be recycled. The Zero Waste Schools Program supplies schools with important infrastructure such as brown bins and orange tilt trucks that allow students to compost, and schools to store their organic waste until DSNY pickup. These containers are instrumental in decreasing the number of rodents, especially in neighborhoods that are rat mitigation job zones.

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Unfortunately, not all schools receive the infrastructure that they need. And my job is to fill in the gaps to ensure that schools get all the supplies they need. The outreach that I do is not only for students, but also for faculty and staff. I have folks asking me about how to get a brown bin for their home, what goes in the brown bin, and when you can put it out.

Businesses such as hotels and supermarkets get even less outreach than schools. Many of them are completely unaware that that it is required by law for them to separate their compost from their regular trash.

Without better education and outreach initiatives, composting will continue to have low rates of participation and high rates of contamination.

I am asking today for the City Council to reinstate the funding for the community composting programs, Zero Waste Programming GrowNYC, and the New York City compost project.

It's kind of incredible today to sit here and hear the Commissioner champion the Zero Waste Schools program while simultaneously defunding it. These

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT107 programs are instrumental in providing education that will not only reduce the amount of garbage we produce, but also keep our city cleaner and healthier. Thank you for your time.

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MS. FREY: Okay, good afternoon, Chair Abreu and Councilmember Brewer and staff. My name is Lena Frey, and I am here today as a proud community compost worker and member of the GrowNYC workers collective, a labor union with RWSU. The recent defunding of the community compost program and the city's failure to renew the contracts for the Zero Waste schools and stop-and-swap programs will leave millions of New Yorkers without vital Waste Reduction Services. It also means 79 union workers like myself losing our jobs.

Community compost is one of the best ways to keep our city clean and mitigate the rat problem. Food waste sitting out on the street in plastic bags is a feast for rats, and diverting this waste through community composting is the most cost-effective, preventative measure that the city can take.

We have a sanitation commissioner who has publicly stated that she doesn't care about reducing trash. That isn't her job. Well, it is my job, at

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT108 least for the next two weeks, and it should be a priority for the city.

- Without the education and outreach efforts of zero waste workers school compost programs in the city brown bins will continue to be contaminated and ineffective. You cannot defund these waste reduction programs laying off union workers and expect the city to be clean and functional. We already have a winning strategy to address rat infestations, and it is community compost. I implore the City Council to reinstate the funding for the Zero Waste programs at GrowNYC, and for the New York City compost project. Funds must be made immediately available not just to save jobs but also the 30 plus years of progress that we have made towards a clean and sustainable New York City for all. Thank you.
- 18 CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you.
- 19 This panel is excused. I like your hat too.
- The next panel will include Ryan Castalia, Renee
- 21 Del Carmn, Deborah Thomas and Kathryn Nazare.
- 22 I mean to say Castalia. Or is it Castalia?
- 23 MR. CASTALIA: Castalia.
- 24 CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Castelia, okay.
- 25 MR. CASTALIA: Thank you.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT109

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: I guess I got it wrong both

times.

MR. CASTALIA: No worries.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: You may, you may begin.

MR. CASTALIA: Alright, thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Ryan Castelia. I'm Executive Director of Sure We Can, a Brooklyn-based redemption center and nonprofit serving independent recyclers. Thank you to Chair Abreu for the opportunity to testify today, and I want to commend the Council for recommending that action—recognizing that action needs to be taken to ensure our communities aren't buried underneath the overwhelming burdens of pollution and climate change.

The consequences of inaction are evident.

Millions of New Yorkers are in real danger of losing their lives or livelihoods while sensible waste policy has been trapped in political paralysis, even as the most effective recycling system that exists in our state, the bottle bill, crumbles around us. The bottle works. Period. It's demonstrated its efficacy continuously for decades, resulting in the diversion of millions of tons of waste and vast reductions in litter in our communities, without

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT110 costs of the city or state. In fact, it generates revenue. It's even become a mechanism for environmental justice, creating a low barrier way for marginalized people from all kinds of backgrounds to become independent recyclers who work, contribute to their communities, and earn a livelihood. In a very basic way the system makes our communities cleaner and stronger.

A study done by Sure We Can in 2023 indicated independent recyclers in New York City earn an average wage of around \$5 an hour, less than a third of minimum wage, for essential workers on the frontlines of waste diversion and recycling.

With three simple updates, an already working system could reach new heights. A 10-cent deposit would push our return rates. It would mean more income for independent recyclers, and more revenue for the state from unredeemed deposits. Redemption centers across the state are also closing. There are no redemption centers right now in in Manhattan, and an increased handling fee would allow redemption centers to flourish instead of suffer creating new access points and driving local economic activity.

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I'll say it again, canners are essential workers, a green army on the frontlines of the struggle against climate change environmental injustice, ready to work in partnership with the city to make our communities healthier, cleaner, and more just. In order to do so, they need respect and support and to be included as stakeholders in issues that affect them like containerization.

New York City's in a unique position to provide accountability to the state around passing the bottle bill, and improving conditions for canners and today I call upon you to continue pushing like you did last year, passing another resolution supporting bottle at the state level, and working together with the independent recyclers of New York City to keep our system alive and our communities clean.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you Ryan.

MR. CASTALIA: Thank you. I'll be also translating interpreting for my friend Renee.

MR. DEL CARMEN: [SPEAKS SPANISH]

TRANSLATOR / MR. CASTALIA: My name is Rene Del Carmen. I used to be a recycler and today I'm one of the managers of Sure We Can. Our community doesn't have a lot of economic resources, yet we're still

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT112 called upon to pay for food, health, rent, taxes and other basic needs. Our mental health is increasingly consumed by the knowledge that the price of everything is rising, especially fuel, food, and electricity.

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As recyclers, we are keenly aware of the huge amount of pollution in our environment. We do the hard work of collecting bottles and cans. And of course, we're not talking about one or two recyclers here. In New York City, there are thousands and thousands of recyclers collecting a huge amount of material.

It's evident from the amount of bottles and cans that are redeemed at Sure We Can alone, over 13 million containers each year, we feel that we are helping to save the planet, not to mention helping reduce expenses and impact of gas and energy for waste hauling and mechanized sorting using heavy machinery.

I know it's easy to think that machines can do anything a human can. But these machines can be very inefficient and are prone to contamination. We are looking to promote a human-oriented approach to this work, starting with financial stability for canners.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT113
We ask that we are paid a decent wage. Other states
have already increased their deposits from 5 cents to
10 cents. The community is in great need and will be
so relieved with this change, not just for the
financial benefit, but also because it is just and
because it helps the environment.

Thank you very much to the Chair and the Council for your time.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Now thank you, Sure We Can.

It was a privilege visiting Sure We Can yesterday,
and the work that you do is an extension, really, of
our city's recycling efforts, making sure our
environment is cleaner and more green, and the
dignity that this work provides for canners,
loteros... I mean, we love to see it.

Thank you for your testimony.

Deborah?

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MS. THOMAS: Good afternoon. My name is Deborah Thomas. I'm an animal lover and advocate, a volunteer at the New York City animal care centers, and a member and supporter of many animal welfare organizations, as well as a New York City voter.

I'm here today to testify in support of Intro 736 also known as Flaco's Law. Unfortunately, I live in

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT114

a neighborhood on the Upper West Side near

Morningside Heights. That's home to many, many rats,

and I see them daily helping themselves to contents

of garbage cans outside of the apartment buildings on

my street.

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Although I dislike these rats as much as anyone else does, I must admit that the continued efforts over the past few years to get rid of them by using rat poison has not been very successful. It's for that reason that I'm very much in favor of employing the pilot program proposed an Intro 736, which would use contraceptive pellets to lessen the rat population rather than poison.

Besides being much more humane, the proposed contraceptive method would also be much safer for use around children, pets and wildlife, including birds like our friend, Flaco, the owl who died from ingesting a poisoned rodent.

And I also want to thank my city Councilmember,
Sean Abreu, for proposing this bill. And I urge all
humane City Councilmembers to stand on the right side
of history to please support, vote for, and pass
Intro 736. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Deborah.

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And it's very important that we-- you stay within your two minutes. You did great Deborah. Let's keep it within two minutes because there's a hearing after this will take place in this room. But please get through your testimony as well.

MS. NAZARE: Okay. Good afternoon Chair Abreu and Councilwoman Gale Brewer. I'm Kathy Nazare, Founder and Chair of the Lights Out Coalition a diverse group of animal, avian, environmental, activists, scientists, rehabilitators, legal medical, economic and design professionals, as well as the vice president in the United Nations system, some of whom you'll hear today are via written testimony all united to protect urban wildlife through science based and common-sense strategies. I am thrilled to be testifying today in support of Intro 736 Flaco's Law.

Mayor Adams declared a war on rats. Yet while we waste literally millions of dollars on rodenticides the rat population has exploded. There is currently nearly one rat for every three people living in New York City the rats are winning. For two years we sought a political partner to pilot a rat

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT116 contraception program and could not be happier to work with Councilmembers Sean Abreu, who has broken with tradition by being proactive and preventative, and using a scientific approach to what is an issue of biology.

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To use the councilman's words, we can't kill our way out of this problem, nor should we try.

By reducing the number of births we can successfully significantly reduce the population without causing harm to rats, wildlife, pets, or human children, the latter of which is so often omitted from discussions despite millions of sick children and thousands of deaths from rodenticide ingestion.

And let's not forget the damage it does to the soil and water is anyone testing out drinking water for the presence of rodenticides?

Lights Out is proud to have as one of our members Dr. Loretta Mayer, who invented rat contraception and her wisdom good works they develop the first solid easily deployed contraceptive rodent feed in the form of a non poisonous pellet called Good Bites. Studies show up to 98% population reductions. Poison was never so efficient. The pellets are very sweet and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT117 appealing to rats, who carry it back to their burrows to other family members. It renders both males and females infertile within a few short days of ingesting their first--

[BELL RINGS]

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(I'll just finish up) -- serving with the minimum of weekly returns to feed and fertility continues.

Made completely from nontoxic natural ingredients.

These pellets will not harm animals, humans or the environment. Following the heartbreaking and completely avoidable death of Flaco from rodenticides

New Yorkers have indicated they want humane solutions. Policy needs to reflect changing times.

In less than three weeks this bill has bipartisan support from the majority of the Committee Council majority and is well on its way to a supermajority-
CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you Kathy. We have 29 sponsors, right?

MS. NAZARE: 29. Yeah. We're told is the fastest moving animal bill ever in the Council which says our lawmakers are ready for change. New York will make history by being the first not only in the nation, but in the world to mandate ran contraception

- COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT118 leading with science, not violence. Our heartfelt thanks to all of you.
- MS. NAZARE: Thank you, Kathy. You're a very critical partner in this effort.

Our next panel will include Margaret Lee, Elena Gonzalez White, Rockwell Schwartz, and David Lee.

Are we missing someone?

Margaret Lee, Elena, Rockwell, and David. Who are missing?

We'll do it in the order that people came to testify. So our next person, if David isn't here, we'll do Deborah Mullins.

Deborah Mullins? Okay, you may start.

MS. MULLINS: Chairman Abreu, and members of the Sanitation Committee, I'm Debbie Mullins, president of the Linnaean Society of New York and a member organization of the Lights Out Coalition. I'm here to express our support for Intro 736. Raptor populations have increased dramatically since DDT was banned in 1972. In New York City, we're privileged to have many raptors nest here and raise their young. Charismatic birds like Flaco, the Eurasian eagle owl and Barry the barn owl, spent time in the city and

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT119 captured the hearts of the public. Rat poison contributed to the death of both Flaco and Barry.

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Rats are one of the main food sources for raptors in New York City and while providing a reliable source of food, many of the rats consumed by Raptors have anticoagulant pesticides in their bodies that are passed on to the birds. As a result, many raptors living in the city meet the same fate as Flaco and Barry.

Rodenticide poisoning is widespread. scientists at the Cornell University College of Medicine estimated that 68% of the red-tailed hawks in the state have rat poison in their systems.

Councilmember Abreu's bill calling for the use of non-toxic rat contraception is an alternative to the anticoagulant rodenticides currently in use could provide a proof-of-concept needed to phase out the use of rodenticides that are so dangerous to raptors, pets, and even children.

A landmark study published in 2019 found that 3 billion birds have been lost from North America since 1970. It's imperative that government at all levels act now to mitigate the deadly effects of human altered landscapes and toxic chemicals on birds.

I urge the city council to establish a rat contraceptive program as a first step towards phasing out the use of toxic rodenticide. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. If you could also bring the mic up closer please.

MS. LEE: I'm Margaret Lee, a longtime resident of lower Manhattan and an astute observer of New York's non-human beings, including rats. I felt it important to be here in person to support Intro 736, the rat contraception bill and to personally thank the New York City members— New York Councilmembers who initiated and co-sponsored this life-changing action for wildlife. It has the potential to make New York City a more compassionate place for urban wildlife, and may inspire other urban areas to do better for their underappreciated residents.

I'm excited by Flaco's Law, named for New York
City's beloved owl, who tragically died as a result
of rodenticide poisoning. Like many New Yorkers, I
was deeply moved by the life and death of Flaco. He
had a year of freedom out of captivity, but
ultimately succumb to the city's perils, most
tragically, our city's war on rats.

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As one of the rare New Yorkers who actually admire rats for their lovely, quirky, fascinating qualities, and the incalculable ways we are indebted to them. I'm saddened by the ways they are vilified and so viciously treated when they're simply struggling to survive against all odds.

Rats never experienced the freedom Flaco had.

They are under constant attack in a city that

considers them pests to be destroyed by any manner of

diabolical methods and products, no matter how cruel

and insidious, all because humans regard them as

unworthy of respect in a hostile environment we

created.

I was in high school on Long Island when I was
Introduced to Rachel Carson's landmark book, Silent
Spring, required reading many years ago. It opened
my eyes to the horrors of insecticides and
rodenticides, and to the ways we are all connected
and impacted by how we treat other beings.

Rats live (if we can call it living) distinctly separate but also very much with us they don't receive adulation like Flaco, except by those--

[BELL RINGS]

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT122

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Appreciate it.

Next one.

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MS. SCHWARZ: Good afternoon. I'm Raquelle
Schwarz, a resident of Brooklyn, where for the past
eight years I've operated an animal sanctuary from my
home. It is in this capacity that I interact with
New Yorkers as they navigate challenges of rodents in
the urban environment. This ranges from trying to
find solutions to the rodents in and around there in
New York City residences, to finding orphaned babies,
to calling me at all hours of the night and a panic
when they find a rat who is slowly bleeding out after
consuming poison, which can take between 12 hours and
an entire week to slowly and excruciatingly kill
them.

I do not hate rats. I love them. But it's for that reason that I am aligned with those who despise rats and would like to find an actual effective solution to the New York City rat population. I would like us to have a city that does not have rats, not just for human welfare, but because the rats themselves suffer. We-- Next week we'll be celebrating 64 years since the FDA approved human contraceptive was approved, the birth control pill,

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT123 and we are marking many decades of human contraceptives being tested on rodents in laboratories.

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With that in mind, I have brought with me the over-the-counter rat edible contraceptives that I have been distributing around my home in Brooklyn. This is not something that I should be having to do as a New York City resident from my own pocket, and this is why I support Intro 736 and the implementation of contraceptives at a city level.

Thank you for supporting this bill.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Next up.

MS. GONZALEZ WHITE: Good afternoon, Chairman

Abreu and esteemed members of the committee. Thank

you Councilmember Brewer, for sticking around to hear

our testimony.

My name is Elena Gonzales White and I represent
Wisdom Good Works in New York City and on the East
Coast at large. Wisdom Good Works as a 501C3
nonprofit established to provide alternatives to
lethal and poisonous approaches to wildlife
population management, which have been the failing
status quo for the last several hundred years. We do
this by investing in scientific research and sharing

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management124 expertise in the development of real-world applications of fertility control measures, measures which aim to make this world a safer place for all inhabitants, including my fellow New Yorkers, our children, our pets, the endangered members of our food chain, and yes, even the rats.

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We rely on science, not violence. We believe you must rely on data, focus, transparency, and learning. Past attempts to apply fertility control to rats in New York City have failed, because available products at the time of study failed to follow the science, the behavior of the world's fastest breeding mammal. We stand at the ready to do better.

Any product used must meet the requirements of the intended target. An urban rat requires the same things a human seeks food, shelter, and water. While we appreciate Commissioner Tisch's efforts at containerization across the city, we need to take it a step further. For a product to compete amidst our city's esteemed restaurant offerings, you must make continuously easily available the best tasting to the rats and of course it must be effective.

Above all, it must be safe for anyone that comes into contact with it. We must provide food that

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT125 contracepts them makes them infertile, not poison, which barely and only temporarily slows the growth of their population. Our solid pellet good bytes have been developed these imperative metrics in mind. We urge you to stand in support.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you so much. Thank you for bringing the pellets as an example. Thank you.

The next panel please, Linda Mann, Lorial Crowder,

Mary Claire Flaherty, and Derek Schiller.

You may begin. And please keep it to two minutes. Thank you.

Good afternoon Chair Abreu, and my Councilmember

Gale Brewer. Thank you for both being here. My name
is Linda Mann, and I am reading the testimony on
behalf of the League of Humane Voters, Sherry Reisch.

As a resident of New York City and the coalition liaison for the League of humane voters of New York, a proud member of the Lights Out Coalition. I am urging the New York City Council Sanitation Committee and the full council to vote in favor of Intro 736 That would establish a rat contraceptive pilot program. Wildlife rehabilitators have long known through sad experience as their poison has been killing not only rats, but also raptors and carry on

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT126 Flaco's untimely passing has let the world feeders. know that rat poison in New York City must go. victims of the poison are not only wildlife. Domestic animals are at risk as well. And sadly some New York City residents have lost their companion animals to rat poison. Just one of many sad stories was Callie, the adorable seven-month-old Rottweiler puppy who died from eating rodenticide during his walks in Washington Heights. Despite extensive medical intervention, he suffered incredible pain and died. Both the ACC and Wild Bird Fund, the latter also a member of Lights Out have seen more than their share of domestic animals poisoned by rodenticide. The League of Humane Voters of New York is in full support of Intro 736. It offers hope that a harmless means of reducing the population of rats in New York City will spare the lives of many other species. Let's lead with science, not violence. Thank you for your time.

Miss Crowder.

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MS. CROWDER: Good afternoon, Chair Abreu and Councilmember Brewer. My name is Lorial Crowder, Co-Vice Chair of Manhattan's Solid Waste Advisory Board and a member of the Lights Out coalition.

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I'm reading testimony on behalf of Jessica
Savanti, attorney and co-founder of a fellow
coalition member organization. They All Want To
Live, a New York City based animal rescue and
advocacy group is in support of Councilmembers Sean
Abreu's bill that would mandate a rat contraceptive
pilot. We have had the opportunity to review the
scientific evidence, demonstrating that the compound
is extremely effective, and when deployed according
to the protocol developed and tested by wisdom, the
nonprofit founded by Dr. Loretta Mayer, is expected
to succeed.

Past attempts utilizing rat contraceptive contraception have not been effective due largely due to user error, and as well as the fact that other compounds were not as effective or delicious as what will be used in the pilot pursuant to this bill.

Poison is not working. It is not controlling the rat population. It is putting wildlife, pets, and even children at great risk and causing great harm.

And it's not cheap. The city is throwing its money away doing enormous damage and not achieving anything. It is time to let science, reason, and compassion guide us as we do better for the city and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT128 all of its residents, human, and non-human alike.

Thank you for your time.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Next up

MS. FLAHERTY: My name is Mary Flaherty, and I

volunteer at For Birds. I want to thank Lights Out

Coalition for posting about the opportunity to voice

support for Intro 736. It's great that we have a

chance to develop a humane way to control the rat

population while protecting our birds that are so

essential to the ecosystem.

Currently, the city uses poison to control the rat population. The problem is that the poison travels up the food chain, because birds of prey eat the poison rodents and they are poisoned. This causes birds to experience internal bleeding, a weakening of the immune system, a loss of coordination, disorientation, neurological symptoms, and reproductive problems. The poison may ultimately cause death as it did for New York City's famous Flaco the owl.

The literature on rat birth control called Contra

Pest indicates that it won't travel up the food chain

in a meaningful way due to the small dosage and the

way it metabolizes. Intro 36 would require the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT129 city's Health Department to sterilize rats into neighborhoods as a part of a pilot program.

New York City also has plans in place to fight rats in other ways too, including upgrading proper garbage disposal. Those measures and rock contraception should be very effective in controlling the rat population. New York loved Flaco. Let's honor his legacy by protecting our wonderful owls, eagles, hawks, falcons, and vultures from the dangers of rat poison. Intro 736 is an important and exciting project. And people are relieved to know that our Raptors may be moving towards less perilous lives. Please vote for 736. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Mr. Schiller.

MR. SCHILLER: Hi, my name is Derek Schiller.

I'm a community member in Brooklyn, and I am a

philosopher who specializes in consciousness.

So I wanted to say something in on behalf of the rats and in favor of Introduction 736. So rats are sentient creatures. That's the scientific consensus. They have a brain plan that is shared with us and with all other mammals. But rats are actually more closely related to us than we are to dogs and cats.

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Poison is not a nice way to reduce the rat

population. I agree that we should try to minimize

the population of rats for our shared interests, but

I think that we should continue to explore ways that

will allow us to do this without having to routinely

and persistently poison them.

I don't know if contraception are the best way to do this, but I want to applaud the explorational effort, so thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Next panel. Felicia Otis, Leah Dubuque, Nayla Costa, and Christopher Leon Johnson.

And if there's anyone here who would like to give in person testimony, you'd have to fill out this form if you haven't already.

Starting with Felicia.

MS. OTIS: Good morning and thank you for this hearing. My name is Felicia Otis, and I'm here in support of Intro 736. I'm a New York state wildlife rehabilitator, so I've seen many hawks die from secondary anticoagulant rodenticide poisoning. In other words poisoning by ingestion of rats who have consumed anticoagulant rodenticides.

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These beautiful birds, who are our allies in keeping rat populations down come in with swollen seeping legs, widespread bruising, blood in their mouth because they're literally bleeding out from everywhere, totally incapacitated. It's a terrible way to die.

We know that this poison is killing our native wildlife. We know it's happening regularly, frequently. We know that we are doing this to them. And we know that this deadly poison is all over our sidewalks in front of everyone's yard. We have to find a better way.

I'm also someone who has direct experience with rats and contraceptives because I work at a sanctuary upstate, where we deploy them in areas where we see evidence of mice and rats. And I can tell you that this stuff works. We've been using the rat contraceptive for several years, the mouse contraceptive only for several months, and in all locations where it was where either one was deployed, there was a significant reduction in the rat population to the point where there was no physical evidence of their presence, no very few sightings, and no feces.

I believe that the use of rat contraceptives along with more investment in sanitation and Parks Department's efforts to keep our streets and parks clean, and investment in organizations and programs diverting food waste from the trash to compost over a cruelty free way to significantly reduce rat populations. And I think everyone who is making those efforts happen.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you.

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MR. DUBUQUE: Hello, I'm Lou Dubuque. And I'm here today representing the New York City Chapter of The National Waste and Recycling Association. NWRA represents the hard working men and women of the industry who collect and manage the waste, recyclables, and organics produced by the more than 10,000 commercial entities in this great city. I would like to thank Chairperson Abreu and the rest of the Sanitation and Solid Waste management committee for the opportunity to speak here today.

I'm here today testifying in opposition to the resolution calling for the expansion of the state's bottle bill law. Any bottle bill expansion will only further duplicate the state's recycling process.

Recycling technologies have advanced significantly

committee on sanitation and solid waste managementias since the bottle bill was originally introduced over 40 years ago. Now there are two redundant recycling systems: A bottle bill system recovering a limited percentage of the recycling stream and material recovery facilities, otherwise known as MRFs, recovering all recyclables.

Materials considered under the Bottle Bill expansion are already being recycled by MRFs.

Solutions are needed for hard-to-recycle materials that MRFs can't process (i.e. carpets, tires, mattresses, and lithium ion batteries), not plastic bottles or aluminum cans. New York City residents and businesses will still pay for two recycling systems, a per-container fee under the expanded bottle bill system, and a residential and commercial curbside service for solid waste and recycling.

States instituted bottle bills as litter

abatement programs before curbside recycling was

initiated and is now used by just ten states as they

are inefficient methods of managing post use of the

product. New York State would be better served by

investing unclaimed deposit money in performance

standards, existing infrastructure, education, litter

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT134 cleanup, enforcement, and recycling systems for municipalities.

An expanded bottle bill system will harm recycling due to the fact that containers targeted for the expansion are currently being managed efficiently in local recycling programs. They are key items in the recycling bin that have been positive commodity value.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you so much for your testimony.

MR. DUBUQUE: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Next.

MS. COSTA: One day, I saw rats dying of poison in my backyard. As the super from the building next to me to kill the rat, his mild eager to help and throw him alive in the garbage. "No, he's suffering. I want to kill him." I said, I got a gardening tool from my landlords and I thought I would decapitate the rat like Shogun, quick and his pain. I squished his throat with the metal. The rat was quaking with all his strength. His head didn't come off.

It took about one very long minute for it to die of suffocation. My hands applying force and his tiny throat squished against the asphalt, he finally died.

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All my rat stories are unforgettable. We don't want the rats, but I don't want them to suffer. This program is a dream come true for me. It is the only humane solution so far that I have. And I thank you for considering it.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you for your testimony.
Mr. Johnson?

MR. JOHNSON: Hello, good afternoon, Mr. Abreu.

My name is Christopher Leon Johnson. And I know
you're the Chair for the Sanitation Committee, so you
deal with trash. And I want to make a opposition to
a trash bill that you introduced to the City Council.

That Intro 737 2024 That will amend administrative
code of the city you're to making the apps put a tip
option.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Please stay on topic.

MR. JOHNSON: This is happening--

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: It's unrelated to trash.

MR. JOHNSON: It's a crappy bill, it's--

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: I'm going to give you an opportunity to correct, if not they're going to have to escort you out.

MR. JOHNSON: All right, no problem. Alright, so, um, the key-- I'm going to say right now the bill

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT136 is garbage. And that's all I got to say. Stop being captain to the to the nonprofits. Stop being captive to trans-open plans. Make the world--

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: This is off topic.

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MR. JOHNSON: So that's all I got to say. I mean, but by letting them-- you could let-- you let the [inaudible] speak.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: You got to be on topic. My apologies.

MR. JOHNSON: I'm on topic and it's a trash bill. You're on committee for the Trash Committee, right? So I'm saying you introduced a trashy bill, because your a captive and the nonprofit's into the unions, and this is a trashy bill. So that's all I got--That's the truth. You know, do you need to repeal this bill, you can't force the apps to do what they-what you want them to do. You're a lawyer, you know this. You know that this is a -- this is a stupid And all it's going to do is hurt the workers bill. more. So because they deal with-- they run around with trash all day. So you're the Trash Chair, you know the deliveristas, they have to drive with their E-bikes over garbage and trash all day. So you know So, like I said, this bill is a bad bill. You need to repeal this bill, stop being captive to the nonprofits. Oswald Feliz and Shekar Krishnan are both lawyers. They should have told you this. So stop being captive to the open plans and all these nonprofits, and serve your community. Your community is against the stuff. So, that's the truth and that's all I've got to say. You're to Trash Chair. Trash your bill. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Mr. Johnson. Have a good day.

All right, we are now moving over to zoom.

First up is Rita McMahon, you have two minutes.

MS. MCMAHON: I am Rita McMahon, Director of the Wild Bird Fund New York City's only Wildlife Rehabilitation Center.

When a bird or other wild animal becomes sick or injured in the city, the Wild Bird Fund is their only emergency room. Last year we admitted over 11,500 patients, mostly birds, from all five boroughs. From our vantage point, we are uniquely positioned to see, intimately, the devastating collateral damage of the city's war on rats.

While Flaco was flying free in New York City, consuming meal after meal of the poisoned rats that

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT138 would contribute to his death, hundreds of wild native raptors across the city were meeting the same fate, red tail hawks, Cooper's hawks, peregrine falcons, owls. We know this because they are brought to the clinic week after week. The signs of anticoagulant rodenticide ingestion can be disturbingly clear: bleeding excessively from an insignificant wound, bleeding from the mouth and other orifices, blood pooling beneath the skin in the chest, abdomen or legs from internal hemorrhaging. We administer vitamin K to counteract the effects of the anticoagulant, but by the time these birds are brought, lying down in a park on the sidewalk and brought to the clinic, it's often too late.

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In March alone, two hawks from Williamsburg and one from Chelsea, all died before or soon after reaching the clinic. A famous pair of nesting hawks at Columbia University were both found facedown on campus, dying or dead from rodenticide.

One study at Cornell found that 68% of the New York State red tail hawks tested had anticoagulant rodenticides in their systems. In the normal course of feeding themselves and their families, these native raptors are helping us in our battle against

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT139 rats, but instead of welcoming their assistance, the city is killing them. This situation is simply unsustainable. So we are in full support of 736 Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Next up is Kate Mikouliak.

MS. MIKOULIAK: Hello, Jerry Abreu and members of the sanitation committee. I write in support of Intro 736 Because the city's current practices of rodent mitigation are inhumane.

As a cyclist, I am overexposed to the gruesome roadkill that rat poison causes. After seeing one too many disturbing rat carcasses on the street, I began to document them in late March. As of April 27, I documented 16 dead rats on the street, 7 of which were found in just one trip from Williamsburg Bushwick. And on Monday, I found another one in my neighborhood who sadly was still alive, even though it had been crushed.

New York City should not have roadkill of any kind. Not only are rats sentient animals, which means they can feel negative and positive emotions, they are a small group of non-human animals that have been proven to have metacognition, which means they

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT140 1 are aware of their thinking. And it means they can 2 3 suffer. And at the hands of this city, they do so 4 extremely. Rats also have empathy. There is documentation that they experience distress when 5 another rat is in distress. And at least one study 6 7 found that rats repeatedly took action to help another rat even if it means having less treats. 8 Lastly, I learned in National Geographic that a study published in Current Biology trained rats to 10 11 pull levers to get tasty sugar pellet. When the lever delivered a mild shock to a neighbor, several 12 13 rats stopped pulling it, and switched to another 14 lever. I call this compassion. Something I want 15 more from, from the city of New York for these 16 emotionally intelligent animals. Thank you. 17 CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Dr. Loretta 18 Mayer? Dr. Loretta Mayer. 19 DR. MAYER: Yes. Can you hear me? 20 CHAIRPERSON ABREU: We sure can. You have two minutes? 21 Okay, thank you. Clearly, I'm Dr. 2.2 DR. MAYER: 2.3 Loretta Mayer, and I am the Co-Founder of Wisdom Good Works, and inventor of the only EPA registered 24

fertility control products. But the one that we

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT141 propose for you is a brand-new product. And I'm here to speak in support of 736, and to commit the resources of our nonprofit, Wisdom Good Works, to the city of New York, for your contraceptive work.

I've been working globally for the past 25 years in rodent fertility control, because not only is it the most humane approach, but it is sustainable.

You've been killing rats for hundreds of years, and it's not working.

I do want to say that our organization is comprised of scientists. We are not a commercial endeavor. We are a scientific endeavor, and we continue to learn every day. We have amassed over 4000 data points that show that the particular pellets we are suggesting to you are effective in open, semi-open, and closed environments and safe for all handlers and all animals. It's 100% plant derived and it's very attractive.

So when we have been working with this, we've learned fertility control requires monitoring, we have developed a web based monitoring system so that you can tell your success at reducing the rodent population in real time. This is absolutely vital

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT142 1 for an integrated pest management program. 2 3 providing that to you with the pellets. CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you for your testimony. 4 Dr. Steven Schuster's next. 5 DR. LAYER: Thank you. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you. Dr. Steven Schuster. 8 PROF. SCHUSTER: The host is not allowing me to--There we go. Can you hear me fine? 10 11 CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Yes, we can. 12 PROF. SCHUSTER: Yeah, my name is Professor Steven Schuster. I'm curator of Marine Invertebrates 13 14 and Mollusks at Northern Arizona University, and my 15 research concerns genetics and evolutionary biology. I'm a fellow of the American Association for the 16 17 Advancement of Science and I'm chair of the 18 Scientific Advisory Board of Wisdom Good Works, a 19 501C3 sharing scientific research and expertise to 20 restore ecological balance around the world. I'm speaking in support today for Bill 736. 21 written and co-authored over 30 Publications 2.2 2.3 stressing the importance of species interactions for

maintaining species diversity and ecosystem services.

I've also co authored several additional publications

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT143 on the efficacy of fertility control for managing rodent populations, and the evolution of resistance to pest and pathogen treatments that involve rodenticides and other lethal measures.

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These contributions argue strongly against reductions in genetic variation underlying foundation species and natural ecosystems associated with agricultural and development. They also indicate that rodenticides and antibiotics impose the strongest evolutionary forces now known favoring evolved resistance, that is resistance to rodenticide treatment. And this is an additional problem associated with rodenticides. As you use them, natural selection favors individuals who are resistant to their use.

Most researchers agree that the rapid and catastrophic evolution of pests and pathogen resistance to the measures designed to control them are among the most significant problems of modern times. Our results indicate that contraceptives such as a good bites pellets developed by Loretta Mayer and Cheryl Dyer of Wisdom Good Works are more effective in controlling rat rodent populations and slowing the evolution of rodenticide resistance than

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT144 treatments that cause sterilization or death in target species.

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These findings have significant implications—

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you for your testimony.

Edita Birnkrant is next.

Thank you, Councilmember Abreu and the committee.

My name is Edita Birnkrant. I'm the Executive

Director for New Yorkers for Clean, Livable and Safe

Streets, and a proud member of the Lights Out

Coalition. NYCLASS has had a tremendous amount of

positive feedback from our tens of thousands of

supporters and members across the five boroughs for

the rat contraception bill, and for implementing

policies to protect our wildlife like Flaco, instead

of poisoning them.

The good bites right infertility pellets created by Dr. Mayer are not only incredibly effective at lowering rat populations when deployed, but they are importantly 100% nontoxic to all other animal animals as humans, as has already been said.

Look, if the rat poison worked, we wouldn't be losing the endless war on rats. We know that rodenticides are simply ineffective at controlling the rat population. What they are incredibly

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT145 effective at doing unfortunately, is poisoning birds like Flaco and other wildlife.

But we have a better way now and when you know better you can do better. Intro 736 does better. We urge the committee to vote yes, on the rat contraception bill and for the entire Council to pass it into law and we thank Councilmember Abreu for his leadership on this issue, and we really look forward to working with him in the Council and making our city safe and humane for all. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Edita. Thank you, NYCLASS. Next is Nicole Rivard.

MS. RIVARD: Hi, thank you very much for the opportunity to speak. I'm here on behalf of Friends Of Animals and international animal advocacy group founded in New York in 1957. We're also a member of the Lights Out Coalition.

As you know, Flaco was not the first of New York City's celebrity owls to be poisoned by rodenticides. Not to mention anticoagulants were detected in 84% of dead birds of prey found in New York City. That's according to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

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That's why we're asking the sanitation committee to not only pass Intro 726, but also restrict the use of second generation anticoagulants in New York City, as California and British Columbia have done.

Similar legislation that we helped draft is literally moving through the Connecticut legislature as we speak.

Fertility control alone will not stop the carnage of New York City's raptors and other wildlife.

Anticoagulants work by preventing blood from clotting, and the second gen class was created to be more toxic and lasts longer than the first generation class. Rodents frequently more than a single dose and the birds of prey don't have a chance against the super lethal buildup in the rodents tissues, so they're dying from internal bleeding after consuming poisoned rodents.

The good news is there's been no public health emergencies in California or British Columbia since 2021, when they restricted and banned SGARs. That's proof that we can protect wildlife without compromising public health.

And more good news: You've heard about data that shows bird road and birth control can be effective.

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Raptors are the solution. Our allies in California
were able to reduce the rat population by 91% at a
Seattle business district using birth control. In
Bushnell Park right here in Hartford, Connecticut,
has stopped using toxic anticoagulants since it
launched a successful birth control pilot program in
2021. Toxic anticoagulants mismanage the problem,
they'll never solve it. Most importantly, they're
killing these birds--

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Nicole. Laura Roth is next. Appreciate your time.

MS. ROTH: Hi, everyone, we're going back to poop. Thank you for the time to speak today. I'm a mother of two who has been a New York City resident for almost 15 years. I'm choosing to raise my children in this city, a city where the sidewalks, parks, and playgrounds are an extension of our home. It's where I consider to be our backyards, frankly. I spend my days dodging dog leaves with my stroller, which of course for those that haven't pitched a stroller in a while, I roll back home into the entryway of our home, where this one is crawling and touching the tires. I spent my afternoon yesterday

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT148 looking for a clean piece of sidewalk for my toddler to do some chalk.

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It's just not acceptable. Being a dog owner is a privilege and they have a responsibility to clean up after their dogs. Because of that, I'm asking you to hold these dog owners accountable via increased fines after being caught leaving waste, and I'm going a step further to implore you to consider creating a program that would allow you to DNA test the dog waste and issue these fines back to the owners. This would not only create jobs in New York City, it would create a new revenue stream. And all of this would be done while cleaning up our city as they're collecting the waste to be sampled. There are models of this working throughout Europe.

As a New York City resident, I consider New York City to be the best city in the world and we just need to do better. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you so much, Laura.

Next Nathan Semmal, a constituent of mine actually.

Nathan, you're there?

MR. SEMMEL: Good afternoon. My name is Nathan Semmel. I'm a Board Member of Voters for Animal Rights. We're a grassroots organization that has

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT149 worked with the City Council to pass several pieces of groundbreaking legislation to protect animals in New York City. I appear today both on behalf of VFAR, and as a resident of District 7, who could not be prouder, really, of my Councilmember, Chair Abreu, for his continued commitment to protecting animals and representing the district with integrity.

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For a good year we had an amazing neighbor who lived in our neighborhood, Flaco. Flaco was not only the toast of the town, but a symbol of freedom to New Yorkers and tourists alike who relished the opportunity to see him perched, you know, on trees and buildings, hooting and living his best life. But like countless birds and wildlife who helped make our city and parks the wonder they are, Flaco ingested rodenticide. He got sick and he died a slow painful death.

I'm fortunate to have another wonderful neighbor in the adjacent district, the Wild Bird Fund. And in the midst of other crises that overwhelm our cities rehabbers and rescuers, this organization works around the clock treating and caring for countless wildlife who suffer the devastating consequences of rodenticide like you've heard.

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But it's not limited to wildlife. Just ask any trap, neuter return, caretaker, dog walker, or overworked city vet about the burgeoning number of cats and dogs sickened and killed by rodenticide, and the crushing emotional and financial impact it has on families.

From the containerization program in the district, which I've seen firsthand, to this pilot contraceptive plan, Intro 736 is consistent with the Chair's think-outside-the-box approach to reducing the rodent population. And let's be honest, all other methods, as Commissioner Tisch said, had been tried and woefully failed. VFAR is proud to support Intro 736.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Nathan. We will now move over to Allie Taylor from VFAR.

MS. TAYLOR: Hi, my name is Allie Taylor,

President of Voters for Animal Rights in New York

City. Thank you, Councilmember Shaun Abreu, and the

Committee on Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, and

to Speaker Adrienne Adams for today's public hearing.

And also thank you to the 29 Councilmembers who have

already co-sponsored Intro 736. I also want to thank

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT151 the Lights Out Coalition for doing this important work to advance this legislation.

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As a current homeowner in Bushwick and a former resident of Bed Stuy I'm very much familiar with the If you take one step outside my stoop rat problem. onto Putnam Avenue, it's obvious why we have a rat problem with a buffet of trash bags lining our streets. As a trap neuter release cat rescuer and a dog walker in Bushwick in Bed Stuy. I've seen firsthand the devastating and fatal effects of rodenticide on cats and dogs. It's not only ineffective, but it has devastating effects on wildlife too. When birds of prey eat rodents, they ingest rodenticide and suffer slow and painful deaths that cannot be reversed even with veterinary care. We need to find a sustainable and effective long-term solution containerizing trash, coupled with a pilot program to test contraceptive pellets for rats and mice is an important first step to getting there. And I would love to see both trash containerization and the road and birth control pilot program come to my neighborhood.

VFAR is proud to support Intro 736 and we urge the city council to swiftly pass the bill so that we

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT152 can take the first steps to better protecting urban wildlife while controlling the mice and rat population. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Allie. Arina Hinzon.

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MS. HINZON: Good afternoon esteemed members of the committee. My name is Arina Hinzon, and I'm the co-founder and executive director of the Urban Wildlife Alliance. Thank you so much for giving me the opportunity to testify today.

Since 2014, our organization has been dedicated to promote the welfare of wildlife in New York City through hands-on wildlife rehabilitation and advocacy, all while focusing on compassionate conservation practices.

Today, I address you to express our strong support for Intro 736. Over the past decade, while taking care of wildlife patients, our team has witnessed firsthand the devastating impact of rodenticides on urban wildlife, even on non-avian species like squirrels and opossums. The recent tragic death of Flaco, the beloved owl, brought this issue into the public eye. And though this event shocked us deeply, it sadly didn't come as a

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT153 surprise. Animals affected by rodenticides due to direct or secondary rodenticide poisoning are suffering excruciating and painful death every day. And yes, rats suffer horribly, too.

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As someone who has had to witness this suffering over and over again, I can tell you that it's a death no sentient being deserves. Intro 736 offers a hopeful shift towards more humane and innovative methods of pest control. By adopting this bill we can significantly reduce the collateral damage inflicted on non-target wildlife species.

Such methods not only protect our city's wildlife, but also reflect a progressive and humane approach to rat population management. Implementing this pilot program will place New York City at the forefront of sustainable and ethical urban ecology practices. We urge the committee to approve this bill and allow our city to lead by example, in adopting—

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you Arina. Anna Sacks is next.

MS. SACKS: Oh, sorry about that. Hi, thank you for having me. Thank you for this hearing. I wanted to bring up three points. One is that the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT154 requirement for one-to-nine built unit buildings have to purchase bins. Large buildings do not have to pay for their bins that are going to be provided by the city. And so this seems inequitable to me. So I would ask the Council to consider that either all buildings pay, or no buildings pay but not that residents of one-to-nine unit buildings have to pay to purchase the bins.

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The second is that I have tried working with DSNY to get illegal dumping in park. Specifically, there's a park in upper Manhattan where sometimes mattresses are dumped there. And they view it as a Parks Department issue and not a sanitation department issue. And so I would urge more crossagency collaboration with illegal dumping.

The third is that composting and rat mitigation, making that connection, and community composting is essential to rat mitigation. I did the master composter program, which is now defunded, and one of the pillars of that is rat mitigation strategies. We learn all about it. And community composting is really essential for spreading the word that by separating our food scraps into these rigid bins, we'll be depriving rafts of their food source.

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So I urge the council to continue to push for restoring funding for community composting. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Anna. Alexandria LaFatah.

Hi, my name is Alexandria LaFata. I'm the founder of Hamptons Muse, hospitality expert and lobbyist, and I lobby alongside Voters For Animal Rights.

With my extensive experience managing hospitality venues in New York City, I can attest to the potential benefits of rat contraception in our industry.

Well, I can't speak for the entire industry, I represent my colleagues and myself who have been earnestly seeking humane solutions to manage rodent issues while adhering to all of the health and safety standards set forward and required by New York City.

If you're in the hospitality managers and venue owner space and you decided shut down having a reputations tarnished due the rat problems, that has pushed too many towards inhuman methods of control.

The most commonly-used methods are torturous, with

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT156 poisons that cause internal bleeding, snapping good chops, and carbon monoxide suffocation and overdose.

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Alarmingly, I've also witnessed residents using their dogs to train and hunt rats during [inaudible].

Societally, we tend to protect animals we find appealing, while those who consider less attractive like rats, are subjected to brutal treatment. By controlling the rat population through birth control, we can [inaudible] countless [inaudible] deaths not only of rats, but of also [inaudible] animals like owls. The ripple effects of current rat control methods harm numerous other species. For example, consider the case of Flaco, who escaped human captivity, only to be fatally impacted by our cruel decisions regarding other animals.

Implementing birth controls is a method of humane control. It represents a compassionate step forward, aligning our actions and our ethics while reducing unnecessary suffering [inaudible] system. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ABREU: Thank you, Ms. LaFata. I'd like to recognize people who were present, be formally present to testify but are no longer here. Peggy Siphers, Elizabeth Coachlin, Pedro Suarez, Laurie Stark, Irene Marshall, Raul Rivera. Thank

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT157 you, everybody for today. This hearing is hereby adjourned. [GAVEL]

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



Date May 29, 2024