



READ INTO RECORD

**Testimony of Victoria Shire, Deputy Director  
Enterprise Community Partners, Inc.**

**Environmental Protection Committee Hearing  
February 25, 2010**

Thank you Chairman James Gennaro and members of the Environmental Protection Committee for the opportunity to give this statement in support of approaches to advance new green materials and methods that support health, environmental and economic benefits for New York City households.

Enterprise has been a national innovator in creating affordable homes and revitalizing communities for more than 25 years. Since our inception, we have invested \$2 billion towards more than 30,000 affordable homes in New York. With the launch of the Green Communities initiative in 2004, Enterprise made an early commitment to improving the health and environmental performance of the homes we help to build and preserve. Enterprise now plans to green 100% of our products, services, and advocacy by 2013. The reason for our expanded commitment is simple: building green makes sense for affordable housing.

The Enterprise Green Communities Criteria is the nation's only comprehensive framework for bringing the health, economic and environmental benefits of green to affordable housing. The Green Criteria contains detailed information that addresses aspects of design, development and operations, such as:

- Integrated Design
- Site, Location and Neighborhood Fabric
- Site Improvements
- Water Conservation
- Energy Efficiency
- Materials Beneficial to the Environment
- Healthy Living Environment
- Operations and Maintenance

To date, over 16,000 homes in 360 development projects around the country meet the Enterprise Green Communities Criteria. HUD has adopted the Criteria as a requirement for capital grant funding for public housing authorities. The states of Minnesota, Washington and Iowa, along with the cities of San Francisco, Cleveland, Miami, Denver, Cambridge, and the District of Columbia also have adopted the Enterprise Green Communities Criteria. In addition, at least 40 housing finance agencies have adopted portions of the Green Communities Criteria as part of their scoring systems for awarding allocations of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits. New York City and New York State are among those that use the Enterprise Green Communities Criteria as the green standard for their QAPs, and for other critical financing resources.



Our experience over the past 5 years of investing \$700 million in equity, loans and grants toward the creation of 15,800 smarter, healthier green homes across the country has convinced us that investing in energy efficiency and healthy green homes will create significant cost savings, health benefits and employment opportunities. Building and rehabilitating affordable housing using green, energy-savings techniques is one of the best ways to address the simultaneous imperatives of the current economic crisis: creating jobs and lowering the housing burden on those least able to shoulder rising utility and operating costs. According to our recently released study of buildings built to meet the Enterprise Green Communities Criteria:

\* On average, it costs only \$3 per square foot (or a 1.4 percent premium) to meet the basic Green Communities Criteria.

\* However, buildings designed to meet the basic Criteria expect to cut water costs by 20 percent and energy costs by 25 to 30 percent.

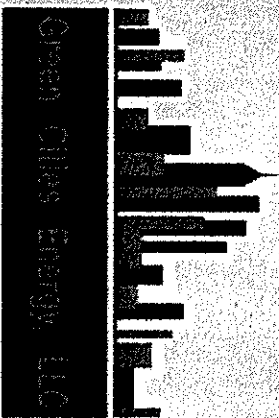
\* For asthmatic children living in green affordable homes, symptom free days increased by sixty percent and annual urgent care visits fell by sixty-seven percent.

While this proposal does not reference affordable housing developers or owners specifically, the benefits of streamlining green buildings and technologies would help advance sustainable building practices and technologies across the residential sector. We encourage the Council to consider the following:

- include representatives (such as affordable housing developers, architects, and design firms) within the green affordable housing field to serve on the innovation review board, as they would provide a unique perspective on projects that come before the board and will be able to propose new technologies, design or construction techniques, materials, and products.
- utilize the Enterprise Green Communities Criteria as a basis for identifying categories of existing and emerging technologies and products that could be streamlined in order to advance sustainable design and construction.

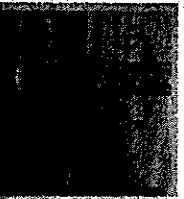
Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on this improvement to the green building industry in New York City, and for your ongoing support of affordable housing solutions.

# Roof Top Wind Power for NYC



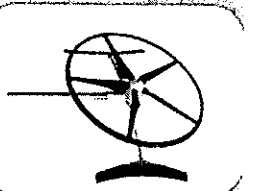
*Presented to the New York City Council*

*Prepared by Joe Polidoro, Green Cities Energy, LLC*

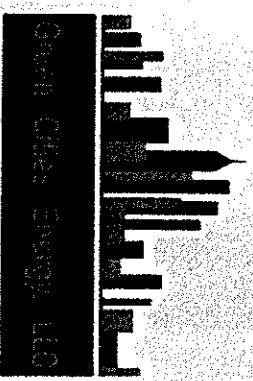
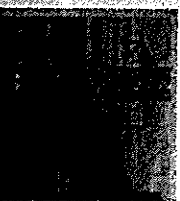


**February 25, 2010**

# Presentations Objectives

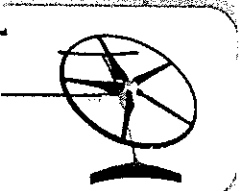


1. Point of View – ‘Basket’ Of Technologies
  - Generate (or Reduce) Electric at the source
2. Avoid Double Digit Rate Increases
3. Small Structure Mounted Wind Energy Turbines (SSM-WETs)
  - Wide Range of Acceptance
  - Sample Ordinance
4. Swift Turbine
5. Swift Turbines in the Field
6. Real Results in Albany
7. Swift Turbines Already Meets the NYC Code
  - Low noise and low height
8. Real Results in Albany
9. Every Changing Regulation
10. Unhedgeable Congestion Costs for NYC
11. True Cost of Imported Electric for NYC
12. Cost of Line Losses to NYC
13. Strategic Advantages

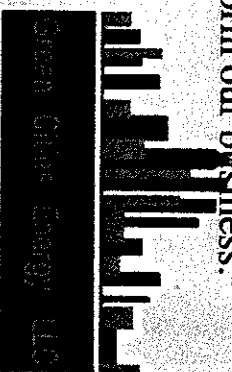


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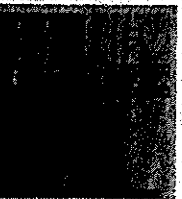
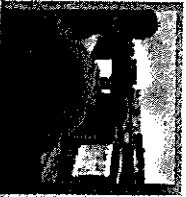
# Point of View – ‘Basket’ Of Technologies



- **We believe in utilizing a ‘basket’ of energy solutions.** From wind generators, solar, coal fired units, nuclear, gas fired units, there is a need for wide range of technologies in order to meet today’s energy needs.
- **We believe that Generating Electric (or Reducing Electric) from the Source.** This is the only way to improve reliability and contain unhedgeable congestion for many areas in the country such as New York City, North Jersey, and Southwest Connecticut.
- **We believe in fair treatment for renewable energy.** Not just for the environmental benefit but for the long term economic viability of what will be a superior suite of technologies. Coal fired and nuclear technologies receive benefits not afforded to renewable resources.
- **We believe that renewable energy is best when distributed.** Large wind/solar farms will continue to be built, but the real exciting growth will come from bringing the technology to the home and business.
- **We believe that Reducing Electric from the Source.** We will be instrumental in designing distributed energy systems for manufacturability; we will manufacture such systems; and we will bring these products to market. This will transform our business.



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# Avoid Double Digit Rate Increases

**Star-Ledger**

**N.J. consumers face big electric rate hikes for the second year**

**Auction process to trigger double-digit increases**

Saturday, February 10, 2007

BY TOM JOHNSON

Star-Ledger Staff

For the second consecutive year, New Jersey consumers will see double-digit increases in their electric bills come June.

**NJ residents to again see double-digit electric rate increases**

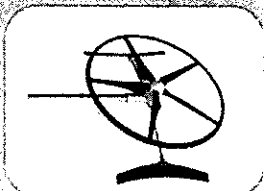
by South Jersey News Online

Friday February 08, 2008, 9:53 PM

**NEWARK, N.J. (AP)** -- New Jersey residents will see double-digit increases in their electric bills come this summer.

The increases, ranging from 10.5 percent to 17.3 percent, are based on the results of the annual auction for basic generation service conducted this week by the state Board of Public Utilities.

# Consumer shock: PPL poised for 34% rate hike



## 23 STATES ENACTED SOME FORM OF ELECTRIC DE-REGULATION.

Here's what happened to customers' electric bills when rate caps came off in other states:

- Maryland 72% increase
- Delaware 59% increase
- Connecticut 79% increase
- Massachusetts 56% increase
- Rhode Island 48% increase
- Illinois 55% increase
- Texas 82% increase

## WHEN RATE CAPS COME OFF...

PA's Consumer Advocate Says Residential Customers Will Pay \$1.55 Billion In Higher Electric Rates

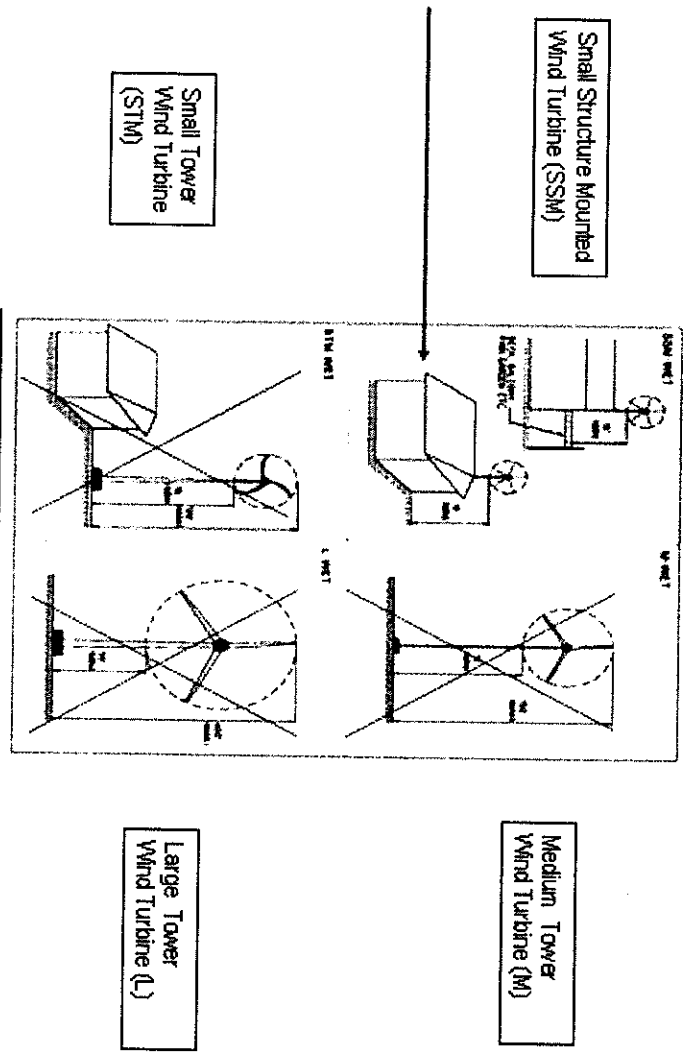
- Allegheny Power 63% rate increase
- Met Ed 54% rate increase
- Penelec 50% rate increase
- PPL 37% rate increase
- PECO 8% rate increase



# Small Structure Mounted Wind Energy Turbines

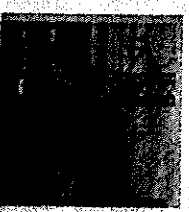


## Small Structure Mounted Wind Energy Turbines (SSM-WETs)



- Acceptance of SSM-WETs
- Federal Tax Credit at 30%
  - State Rebates Range from 30% - 60%
  - Renewable Energy Credit (REC) Eligibility
  - Capacity credits in electric markets
  - Credit for offsetting or deferring substation and transmission infrastructure
  - Help NY meet the RPS Provisions

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# Swift Turbine

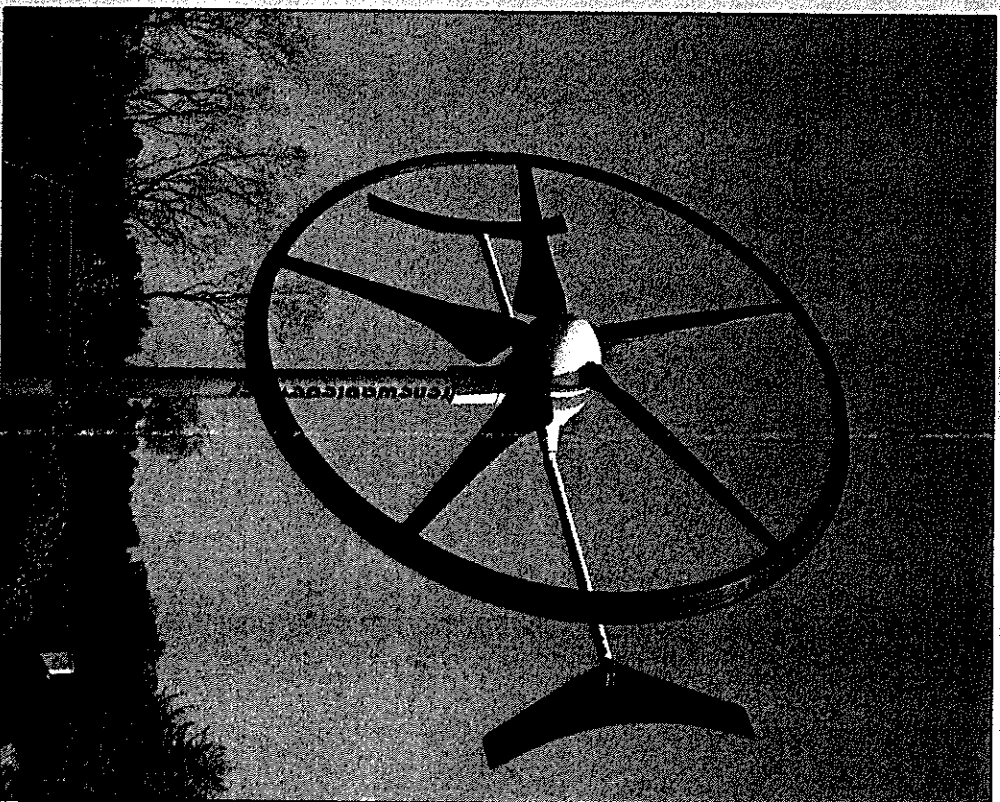


## Key Specifications

- Output range = 0 to 1680 W
- 1.0 kW @ 11 m/s
- Estimated Annual Energy Output
  - 5 m/s avg      1000 kWh
  - 6 m/s avg      2000 kWh
  - 7 m/s avg      3000 kWh

## Key Benefits

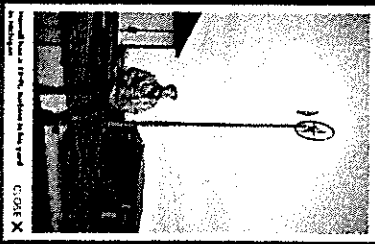
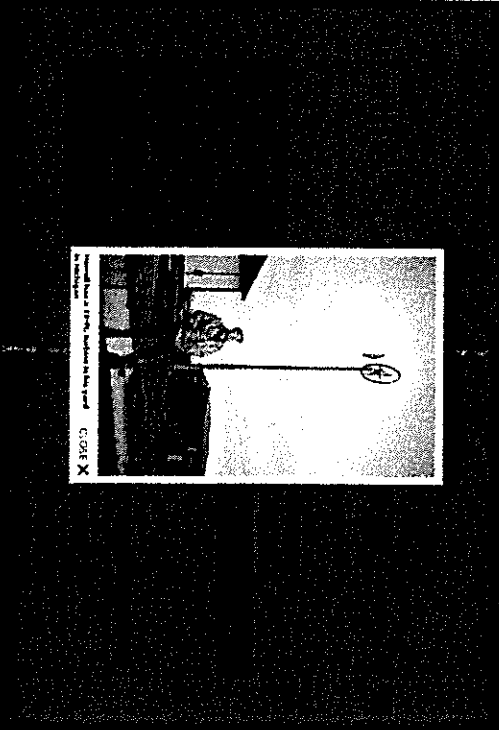
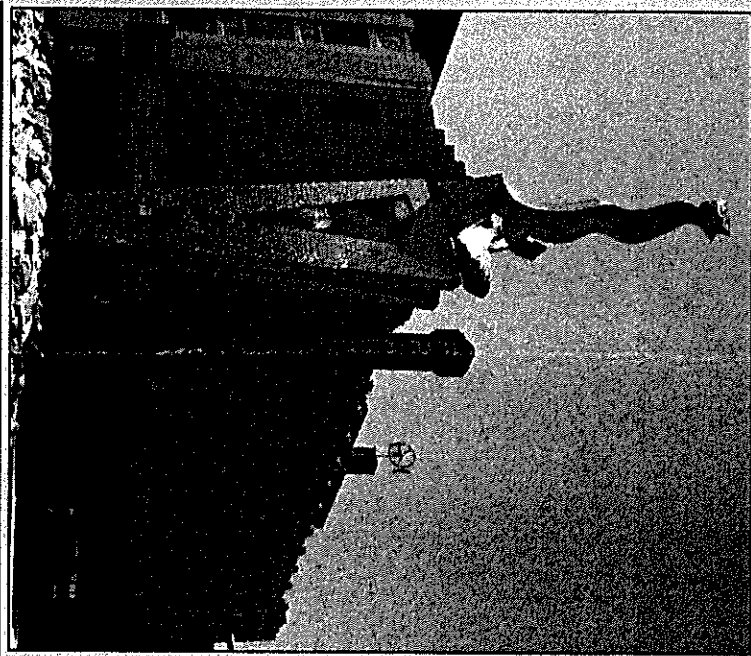
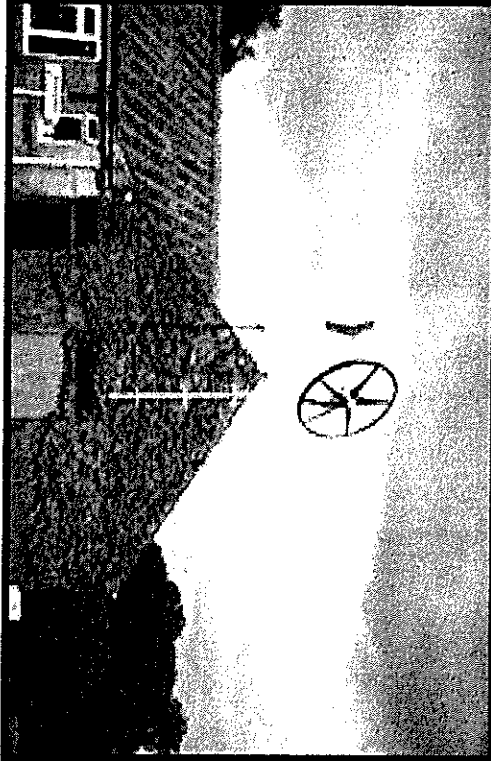
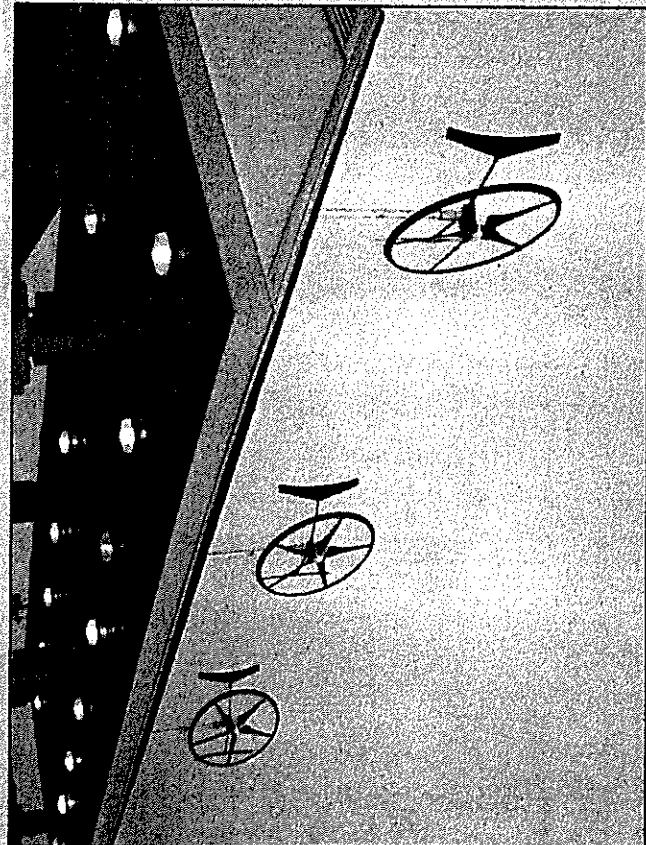
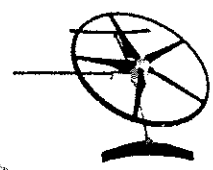
- Quiet
- Minimal vibration
- Versatility
- Structure or pole mount
- Appealing aesthetics
- UL 1741 Certified
- Same integration as solar



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# Swift Turbines in the Field



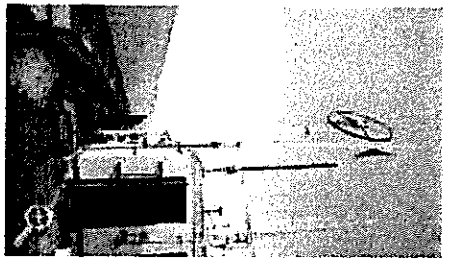
# Real Results in Albany

## NYSERDA Tests High-Rise Wind Power Installation at Corning Tower in Albany

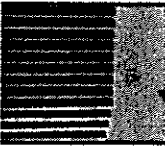
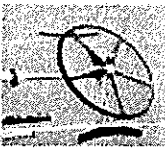
2009  
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FEB

by Stephen Del Percio

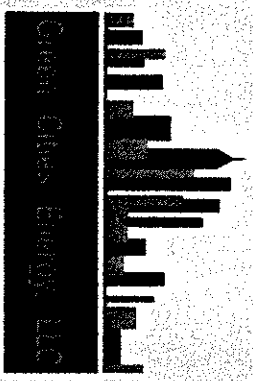
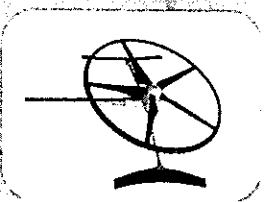
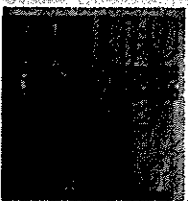
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### Image Gallery

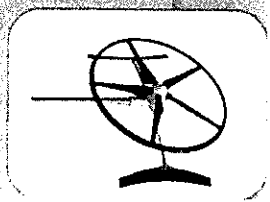


A 1.5-kilowatt wind turbine now sits atop the 41-story Corning Tower in Albany under a joint agency pilot project that will test the production of wind power here in New York State. The Office of General Services and NYSERDA are spearheading the project, which will monitor data in real time from a Swift Wind Turbine which was installed on January 22. Although 1.5 kilowatts is less than one tenth of the electricity used daily by workers in the building, the purpose of the installation is simply to review such systems both for economic feasibility, as well as overall energy efficiency, in urban environments. The Corning Tower was selected both because it is home to OGS, but also because it is the tallest building (588 feet) between New York City and the Adirondacks.

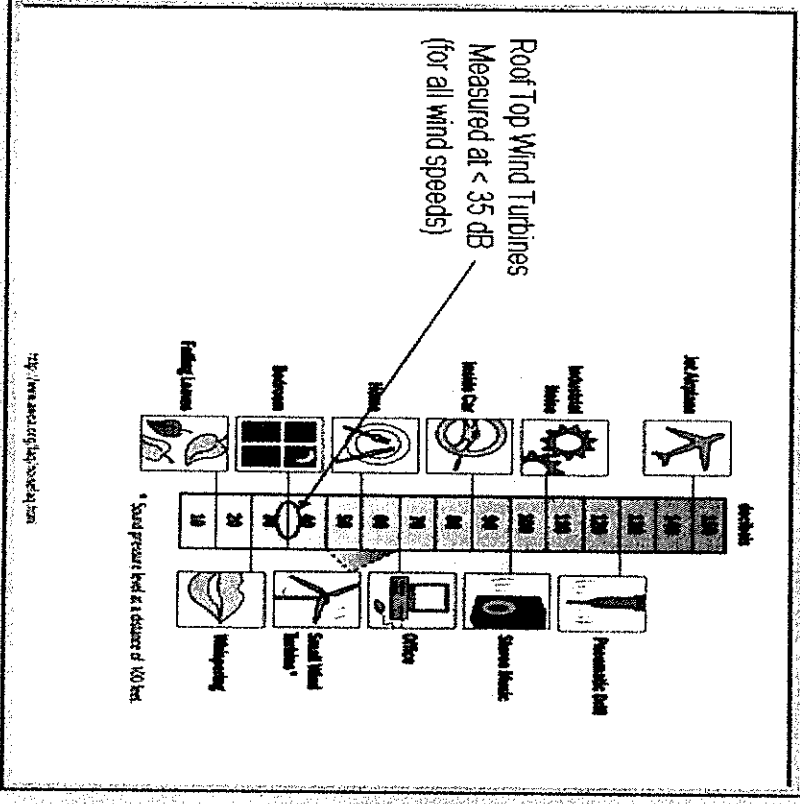


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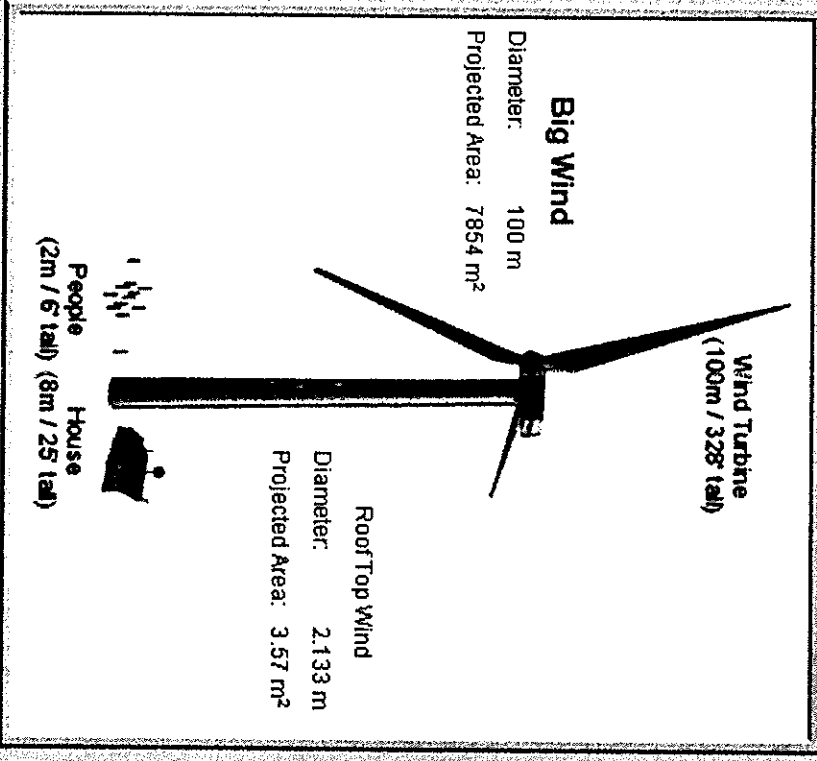
# Swift Turbines Already Meets the NYC Code



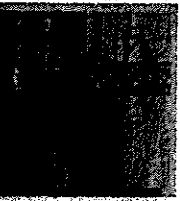
Low Noise



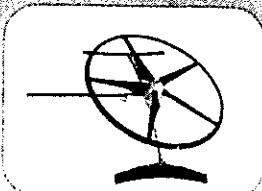
Low Height



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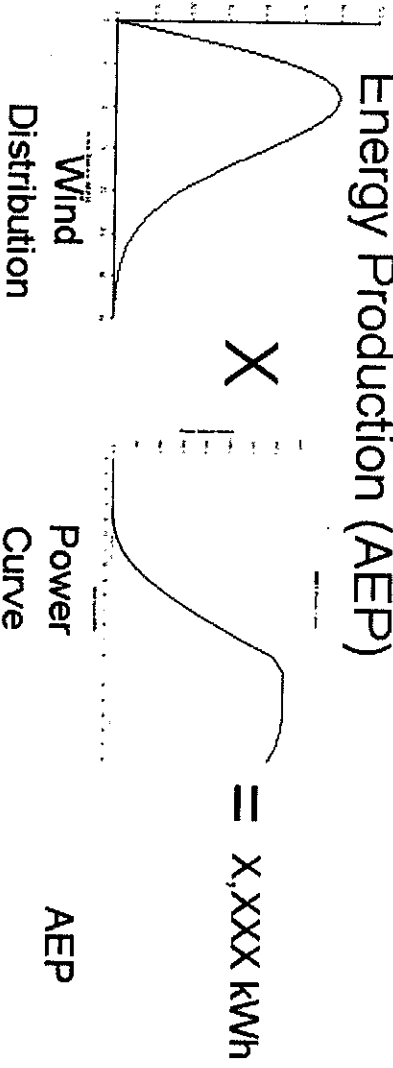


# Annual Energy Production

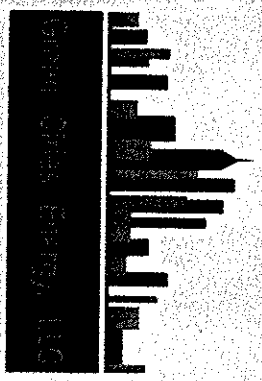


## Annual Energy Production

- Power Curve Data x Weibull Distribution of Average Wind Speed will yield Annual Energy Production (AEP)



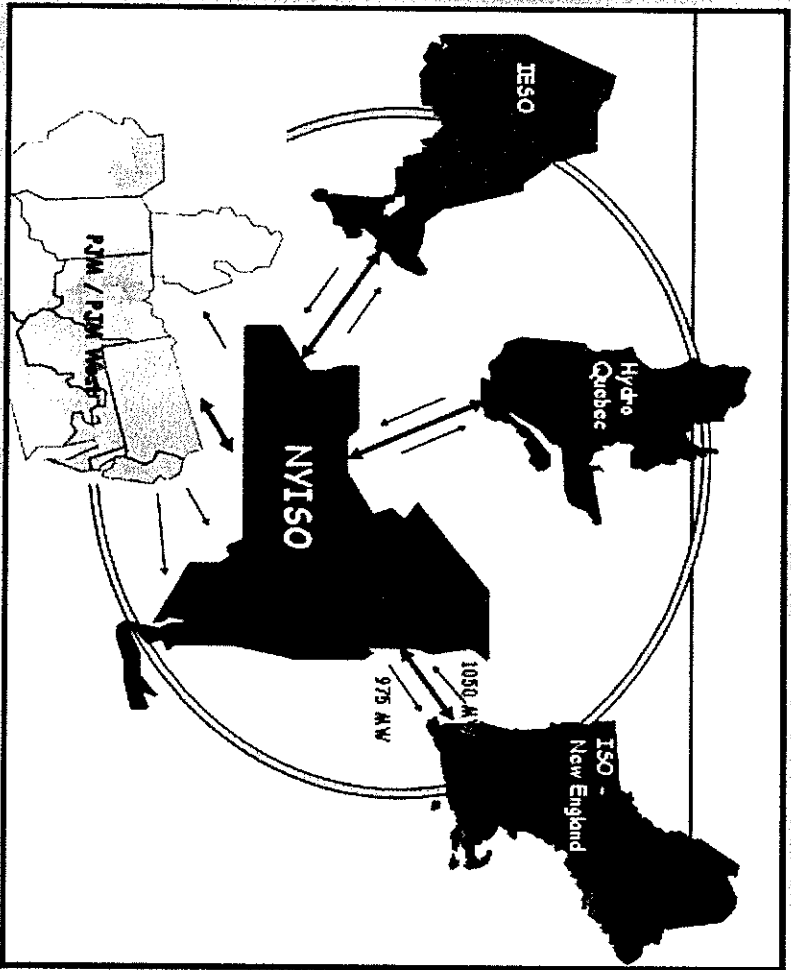
Annual Energy Production (kWh)						
Avg. Wind Speed (M/S)	4.4	5.1	5.6	6	6.4	7
Avg. Wind Speed (MPH)	9.894	11.4	12.5216	13.416	14.3104	15.552
Swift	744	1251	1640	1947	2237	2627



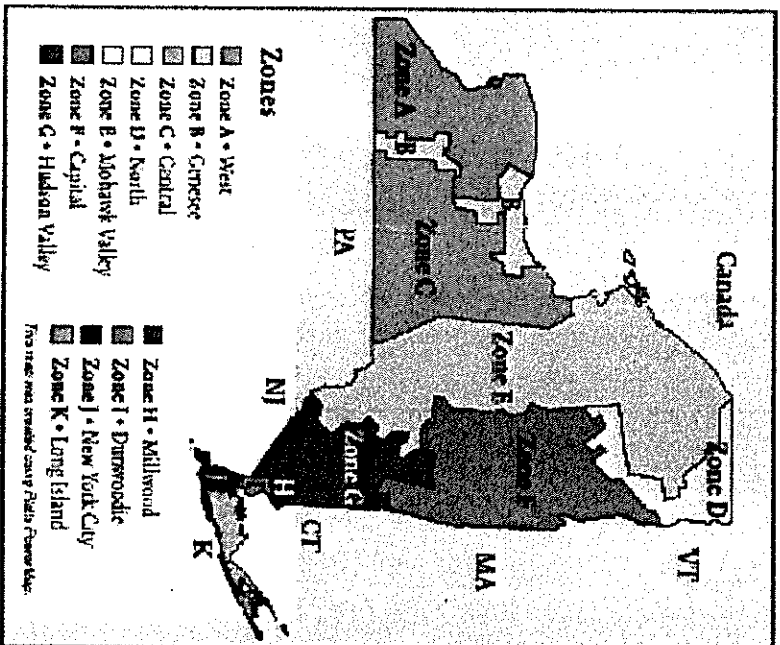
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# Complex Grid Sharing



## New York (NYISO) Electric Regions



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Courtesy of IESO, NYISO, HQ, PJM, ISO-NE, NERC



# Every Changing Regulation



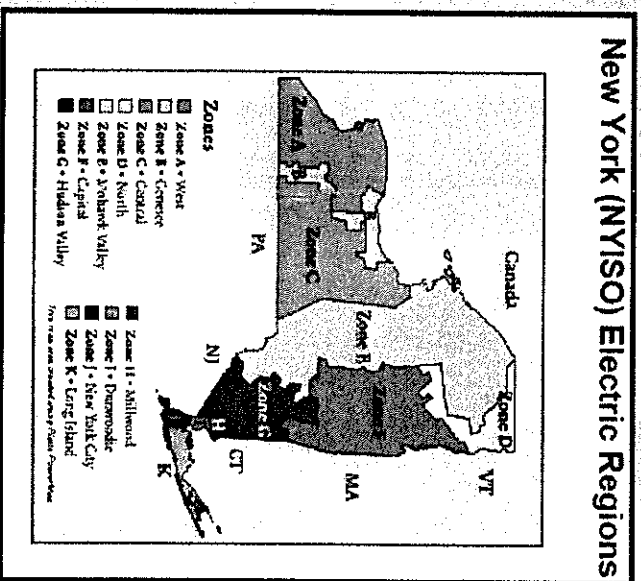
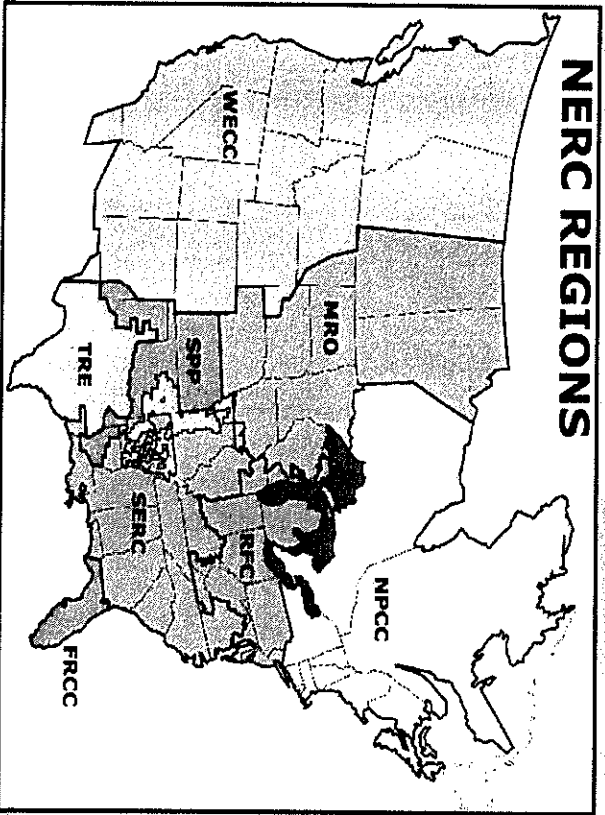
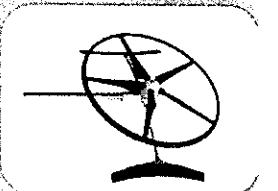
Ontario: Market based permits, Merchant transmission proposals, Market evolution



Canada: NEB Permits. Lobbying and influence in U.S., Provincial policy developments

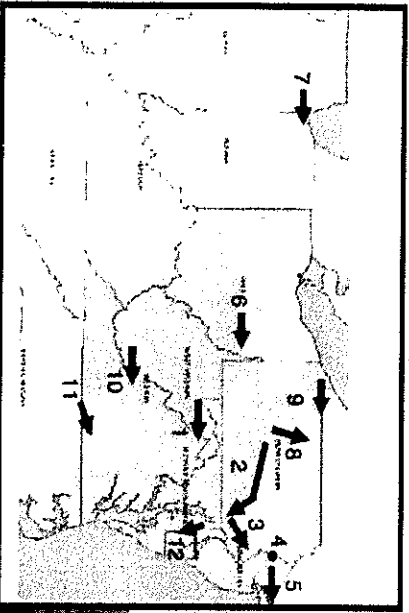
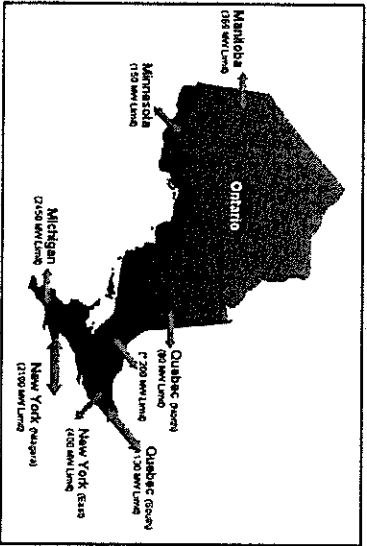


U.S.: Comprehensive Legislation, DOE Infrastructure Study, Busy FERC Agenda, evolving organizations: Northeast RTO, Midwest ISO, NAEBS/NERC

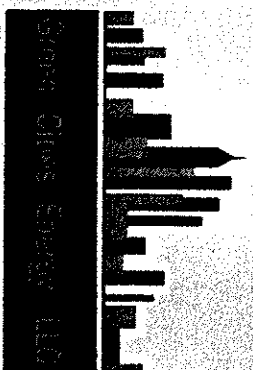
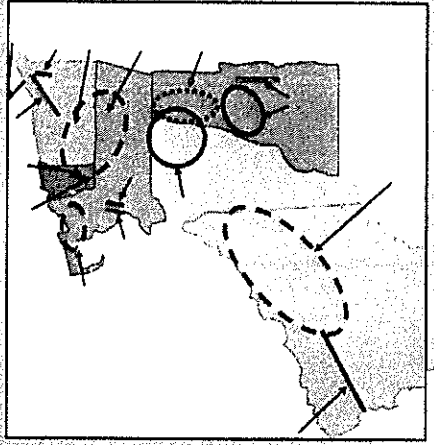
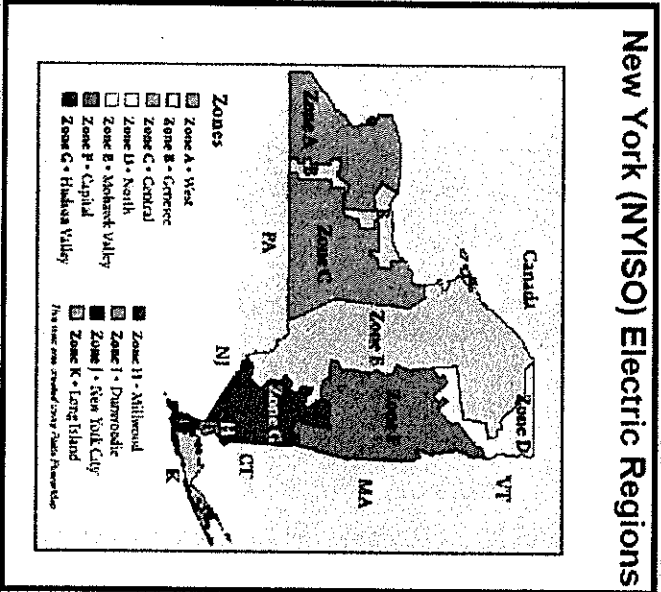


Courtesy of FERC, IESO, NYISO, NERC

# Unhedgable Congestion Costs for NYC



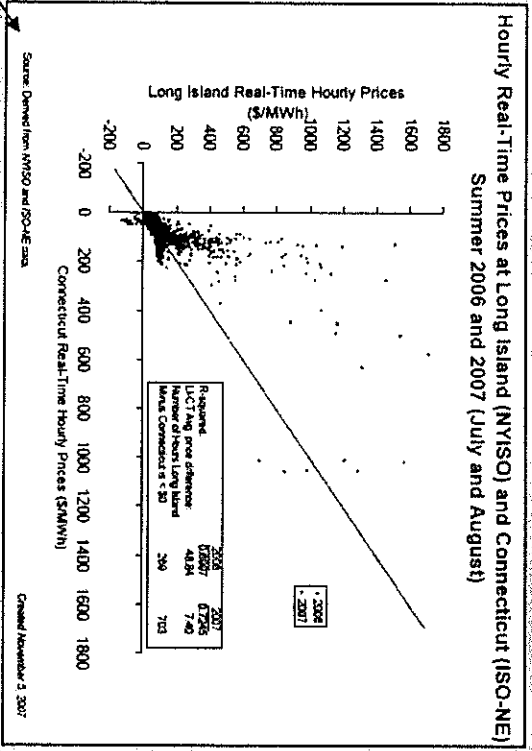
New York (NYISO) Electric Regions



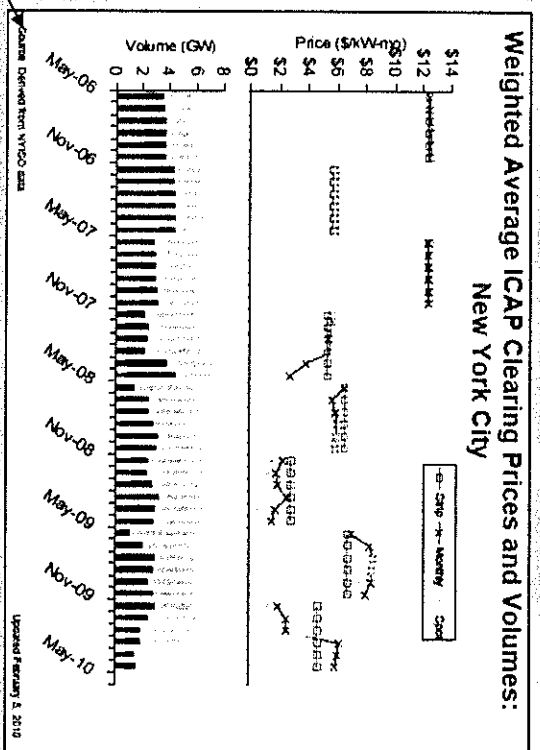
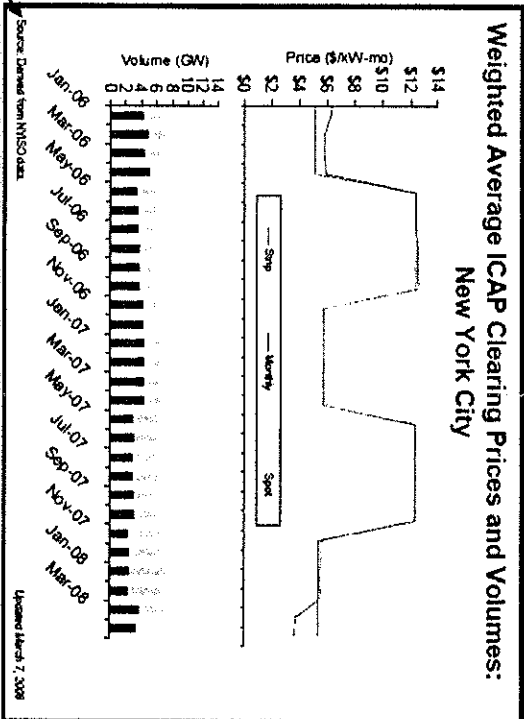
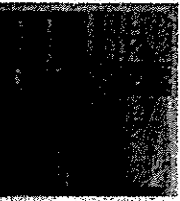
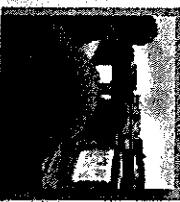
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Courtesy of FERC, ISE-NE, PJM, IESO, NYISO, Plains

# True Cost of Imported Electric for NYC



Derived Data Courtesy of FERC, ISE-NE, NYISO

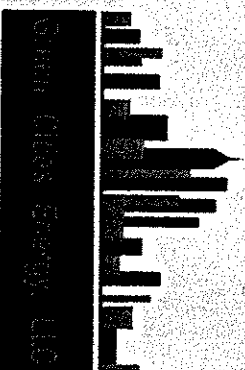
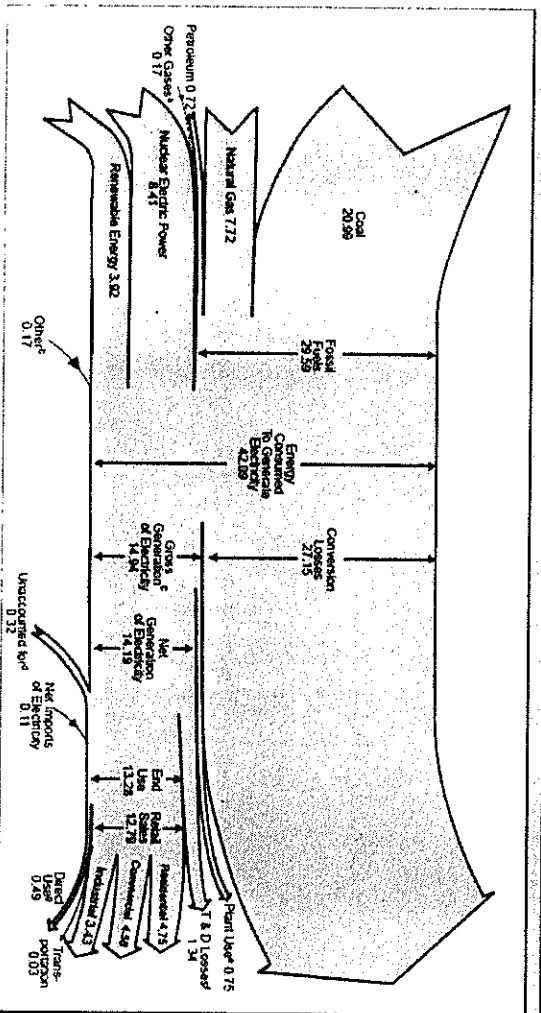


# Cost of Line Losses to NYC



## Energy Consumption by Sector

**Note. Electrical System Energy Losses.** Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector—see Table 2.1f—and the total energy content of electricity retail sales—see Tables 8.9 and A6. Most of these losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output

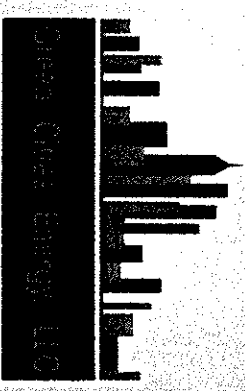
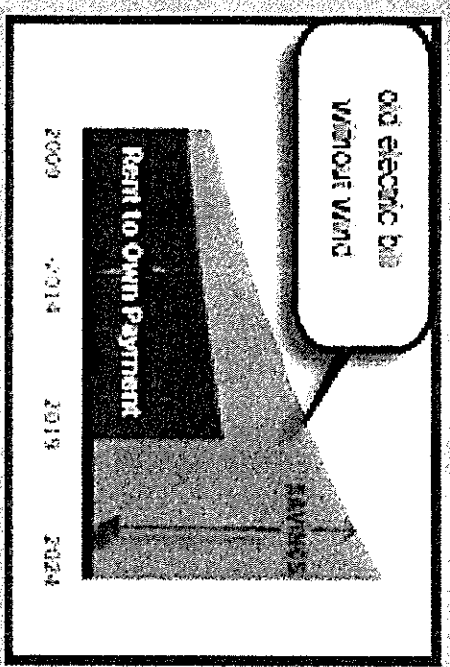
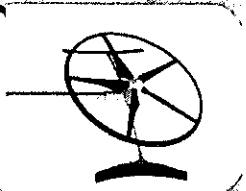


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# Strategic Advantages

## Strategic Advantages for Small Structure Mounted Wind Energy Turbines (SSM-WETs)

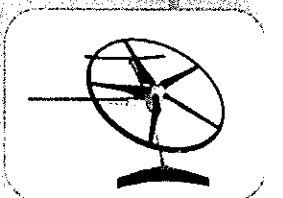
- Control the most volatile and unpredictable costs
- Help Companies become more competitive in their industry
- Increase Electric Reliability
- Generate a new revenue stream
- Accurate Budgeting
- Avoid Double Digit Rate Increases
- Avoid Real Time Pricing Schemes
- Direct Buy or Rent to Own Systems



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**Green Cities Energy LLC**

**Leading the way**

bringing advanced renewable energy products and applied technologies.

**SOLAR**

**WIND**

**BIOMASS**

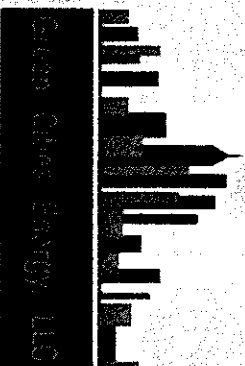
**SMART GRID**

www.greencitiesenergy.com

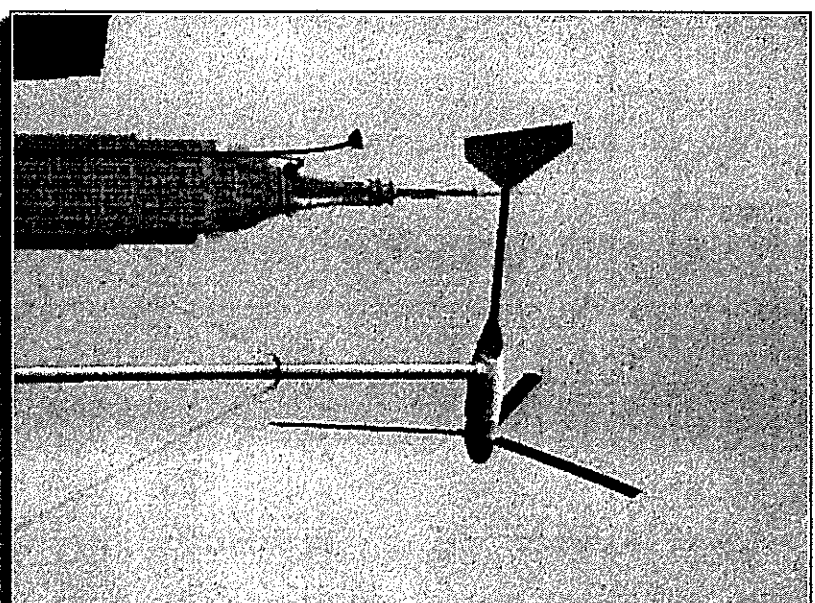
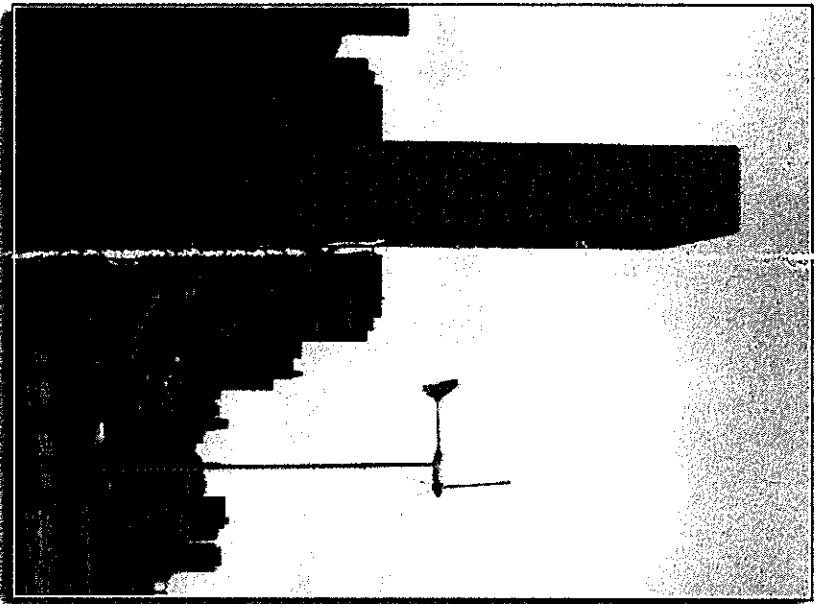
Questions?

877-243-4629

info @ Green Cities Energy .com



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# **Wind Energy Generation-NYC**

## **Opportunities and Impediments**

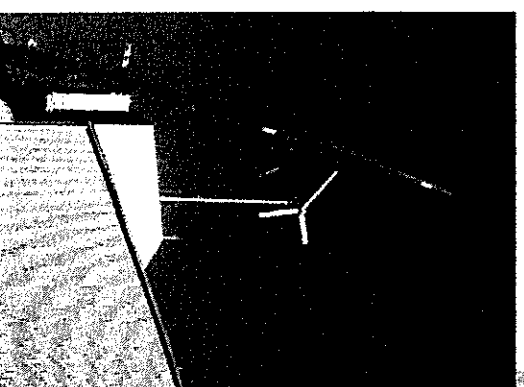
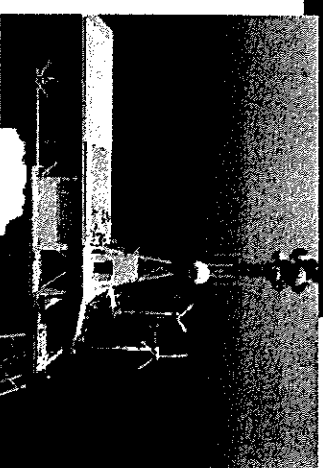
**Mike Bergey**

**Bergey Windpower Co.**

# **Bergey Windpower Co.**

**A World Leader in Small Wind**

- ❖ **Established in 1977**
- ❖ **Products: 1 kW & 10 kW**
- ❖ **Over 7,000 installations, covering all 50 States and over 100 countries**
- ❖ **~ 600 Dealers Worldwide**
- ❖ **Direct experience with urban installations, including rooftops**



# Mike Bergrey

- ❖ Working in small wind since 1976
- ❖ Twice president of the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA)
- ❖ AWEA Board for 27 years
- ❖ Chaired AWEA Small Wind Committee for 22 years
- ❖ Chairs AWEA Small Wind Turbine Certification Standards Committee - AWEA 2009-9.1

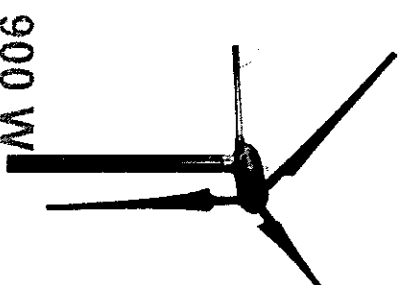
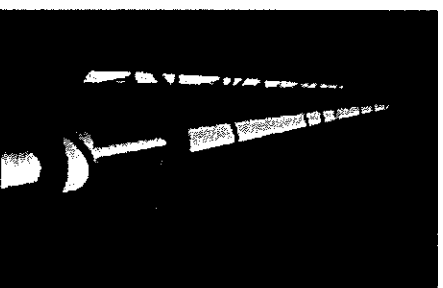
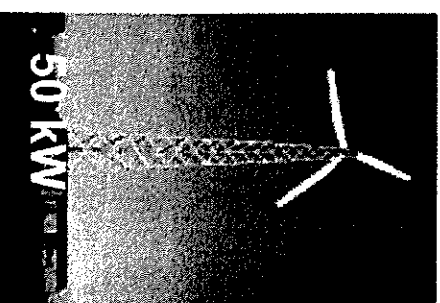
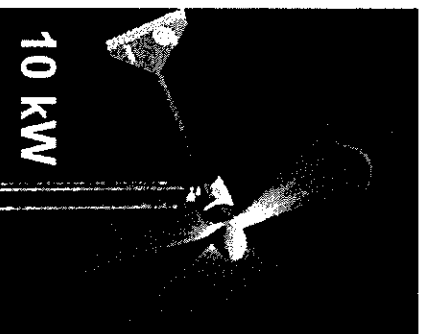


# Modern Small Wind Turbines:

**High Tech, High Reliability, Low Maintenance**

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- ❖ Products from 400 W – 100 kW
- ❖ Technically Advanced
- ❖ Sophisticated & Simple
- ❖ Very Low Maintenance Requirements
- ❖ Proven: > 10,000 On-Grid and > 100,000 Off-Grid Installations
- ❖ U.S. Companies Lead



(Not to scale)



# NYC - Opportunity

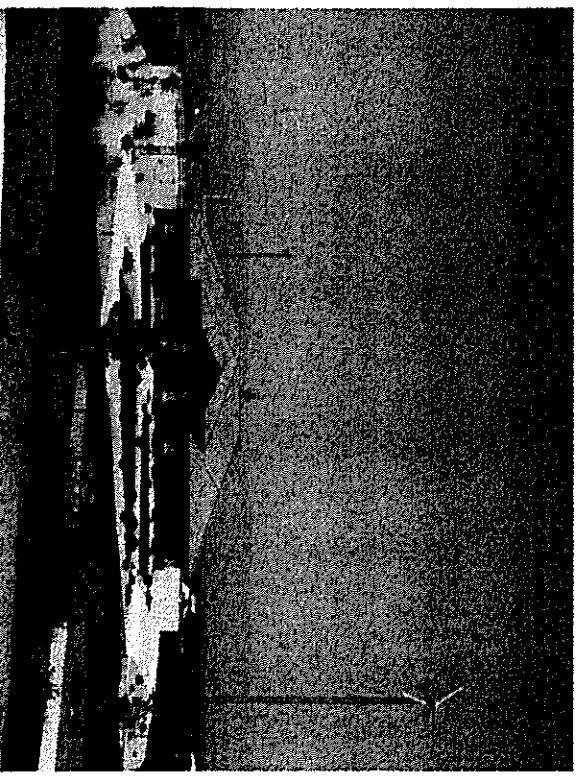
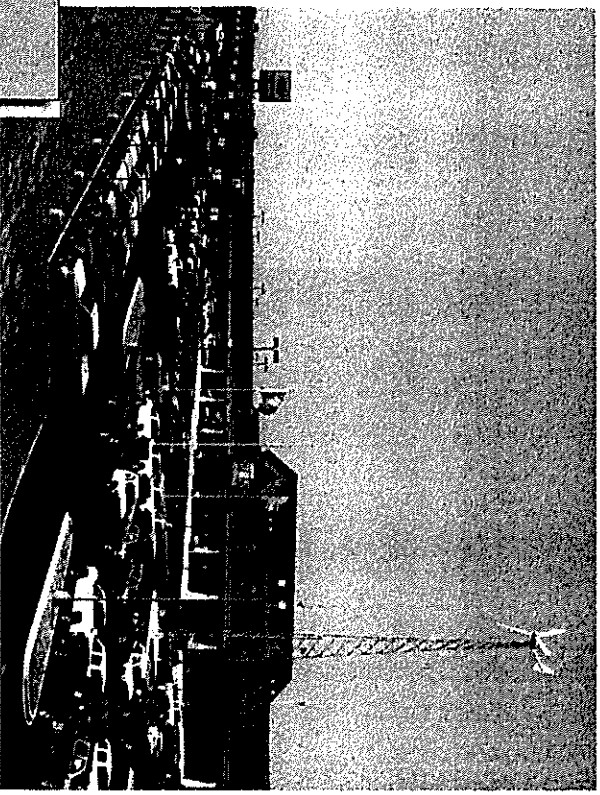
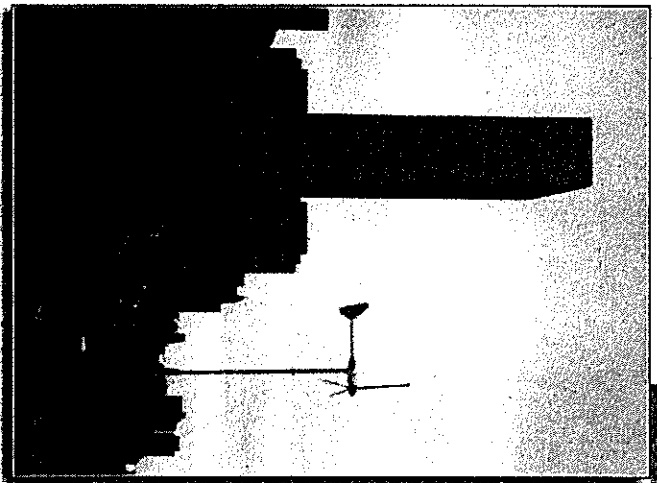
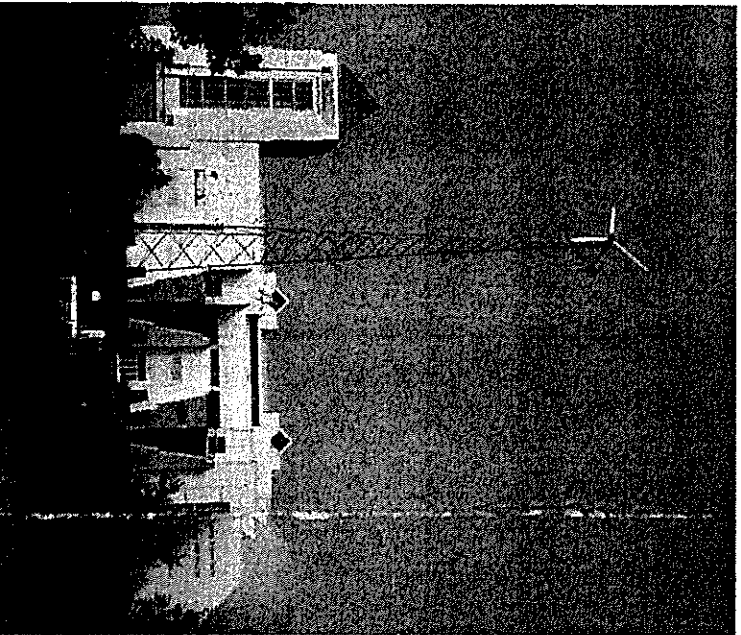
- ❖ Wind turbines are powerful green icons -- they convey progress and stewardship
- ❖ Tall buildings actually reduce opportunities to use wind
- ❖ There are places in NYC where small wind systems can be installed effectively (having proper wind exposure)

# **NYC - Impediments**

- ❖ **The urban environment is the worst place to use wind power because of sheltering and turbulence**
- ❖ **You will have no shortage of hustlers who will tell you different**
- ❖ **For the viable projects, permitting will be the main impediment**

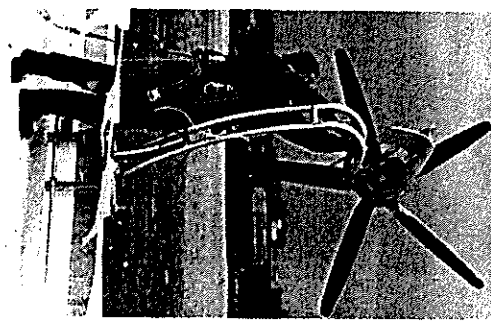
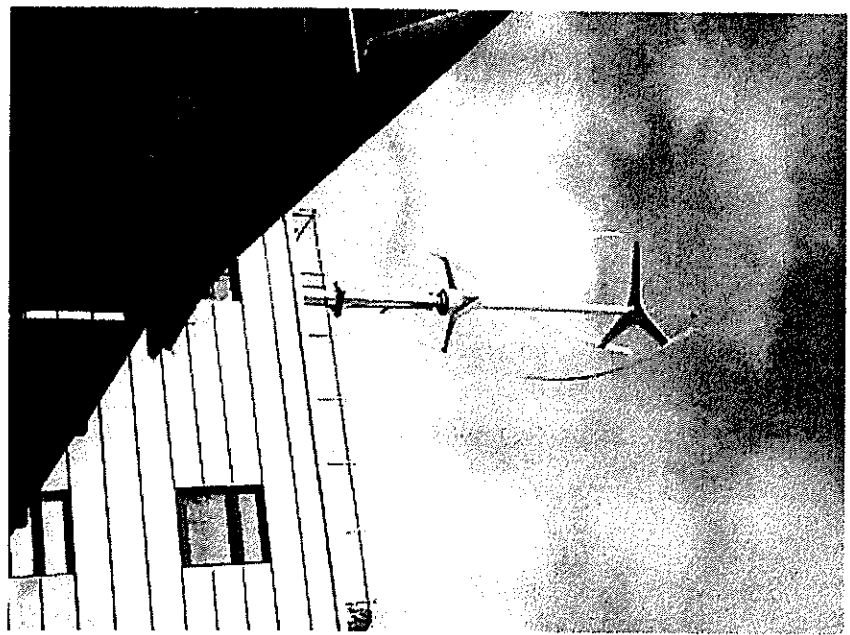
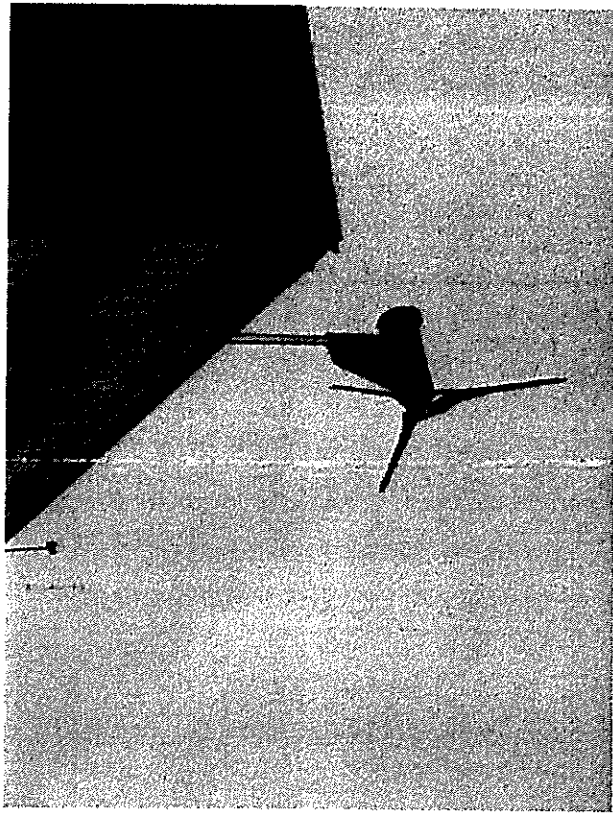
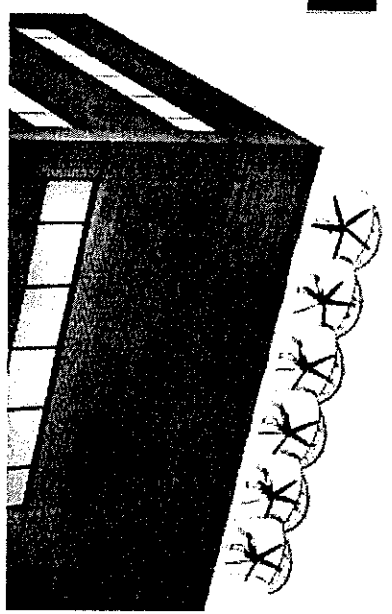
# Mainstream - Ground Mounted

- ❖ Towers from 30' (too low!)
  - 160'
- ❖ Rule of Thumb: "Turbine should be 30' above any obstacles within 300'"



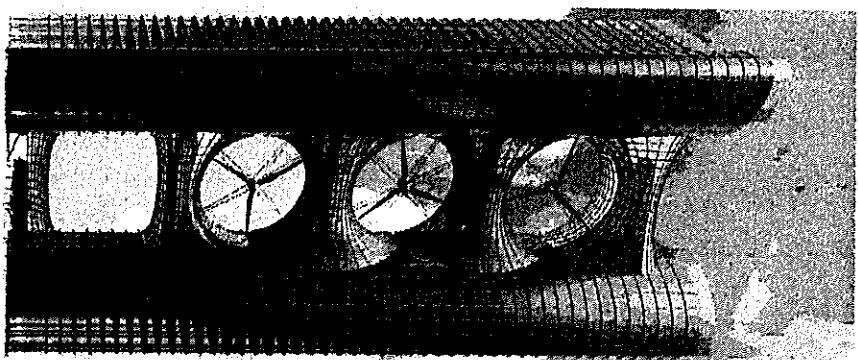
# Fringe - Building Mounted

- ❖ Urban Turbines – taking advantage of building height
- ❖ Issues with resource sheltering, turbulence, and vibration

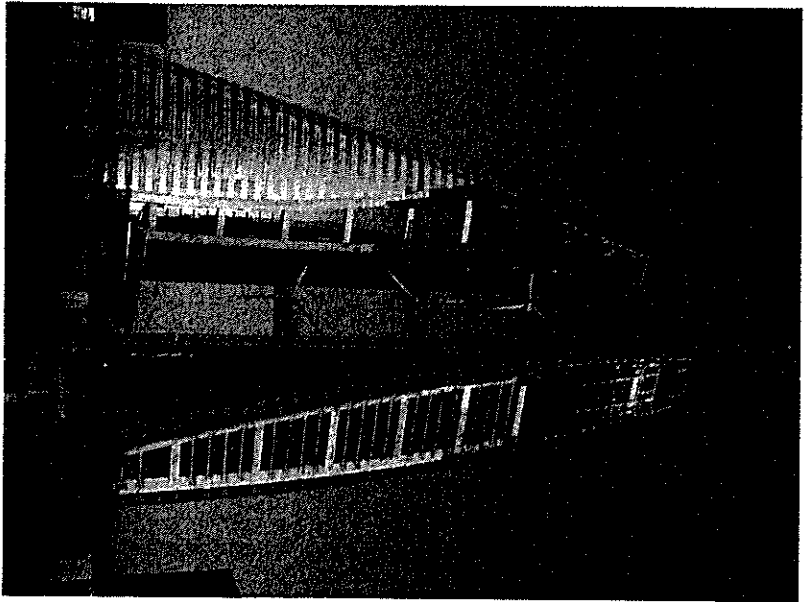
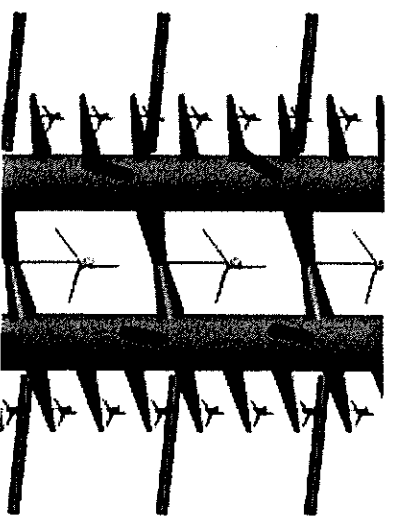
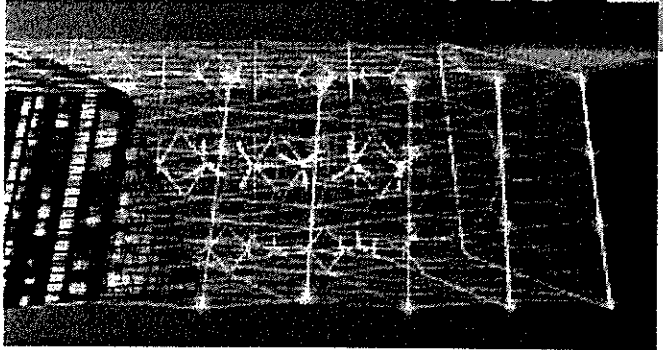
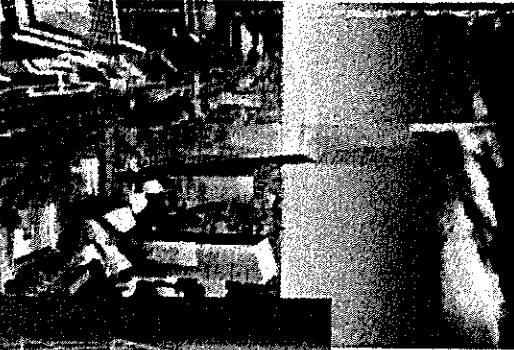


# Wacky - Building Integrated

- ❖ Architects mean well, but .....
- ❖ Very challenging!



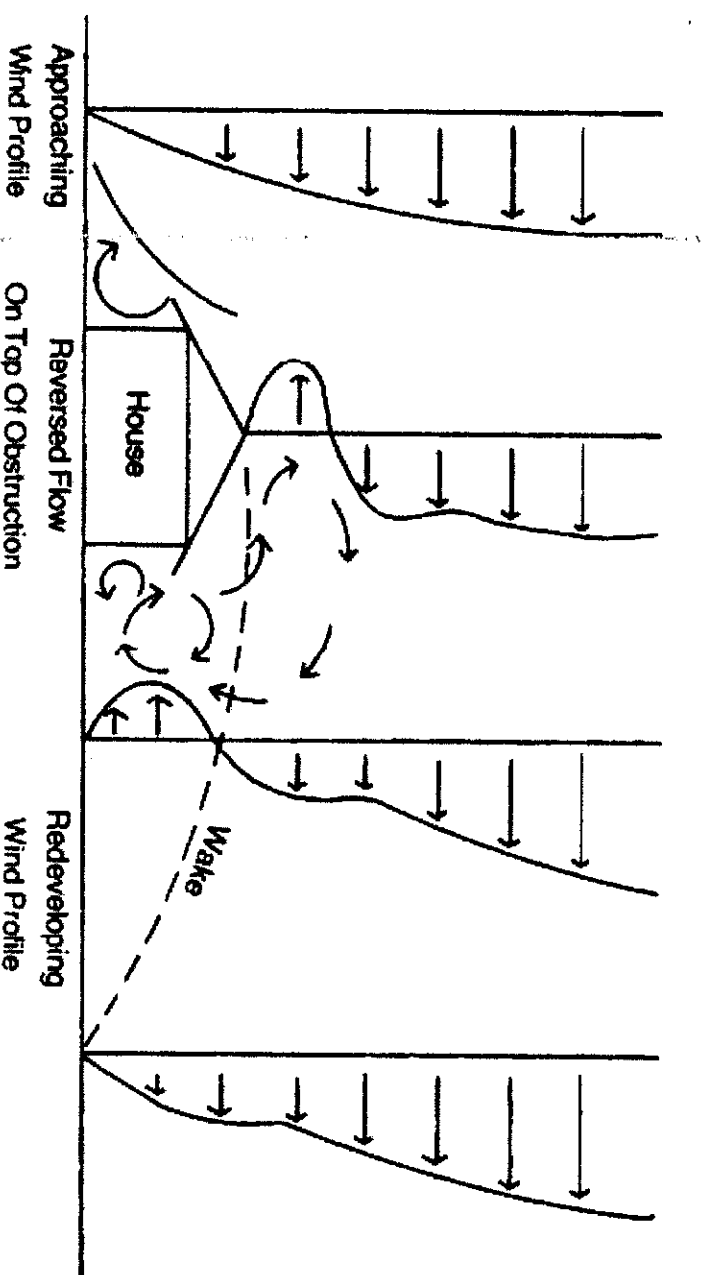
Project WEB - Institut für Baukonstruktion und Entwerfen, L2, Universität Stuttgart





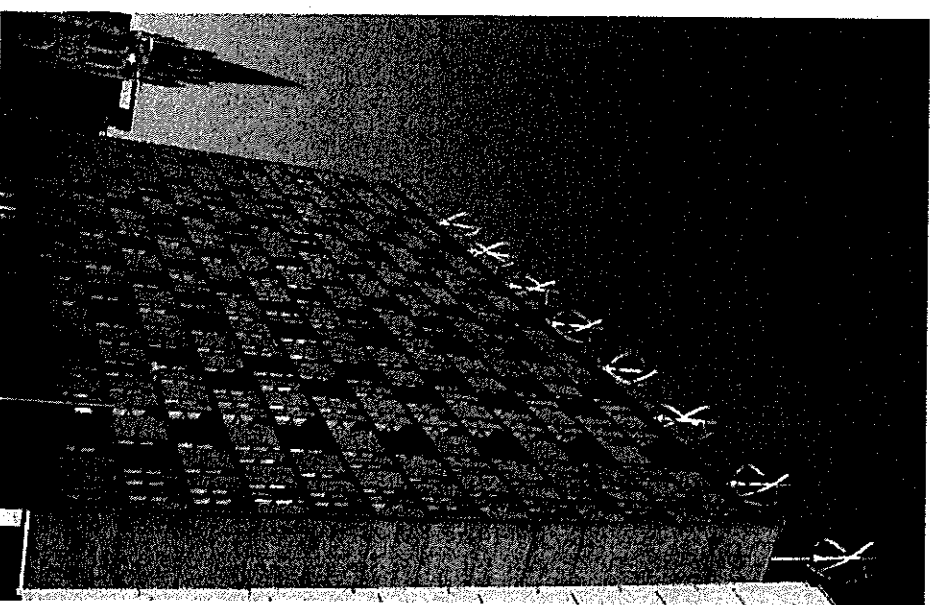
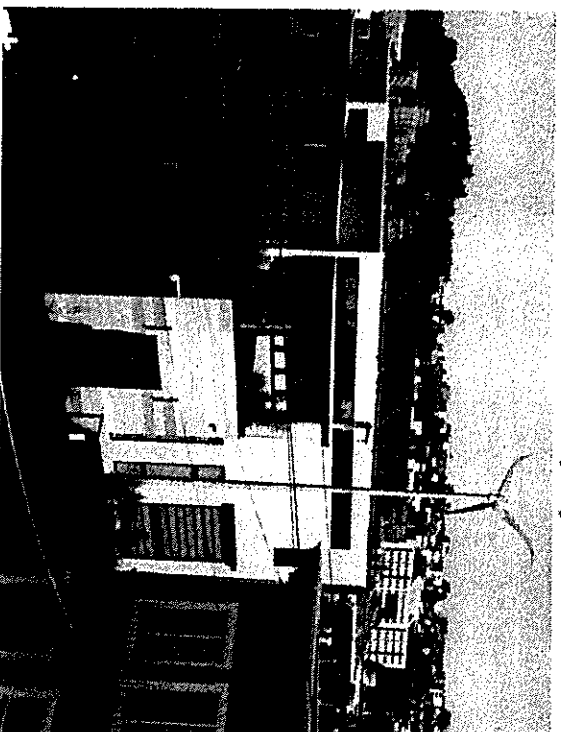
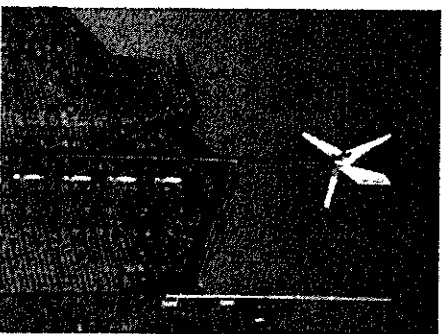
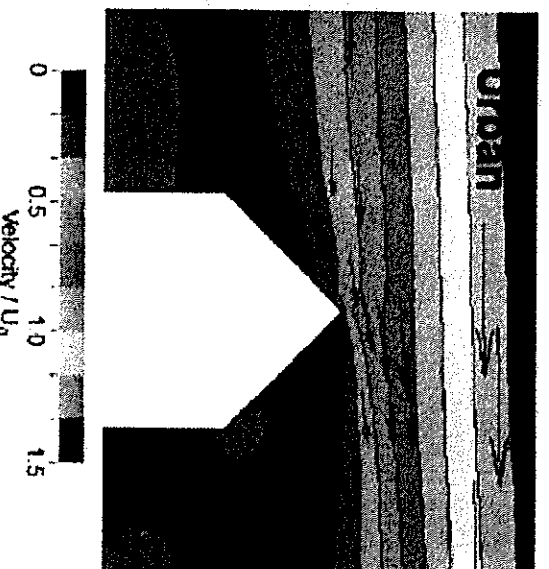
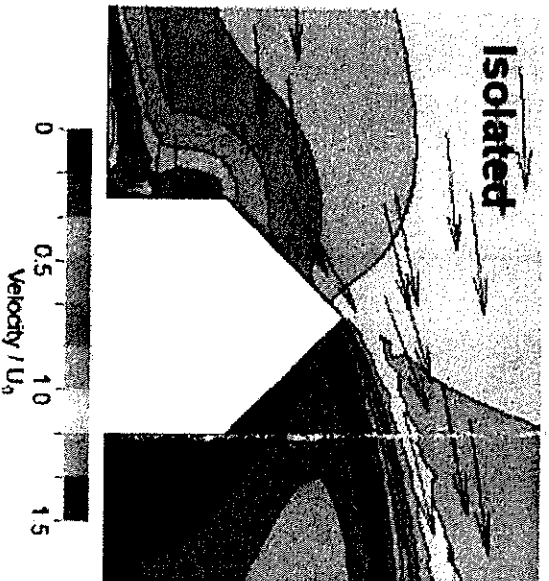
# Turbulence is the Problem

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Turbulence cuts performance by reducing the effectiveness of the blades – even on vertical-axis turbines

# Urban Turbines: Do it for the looks, not the energy

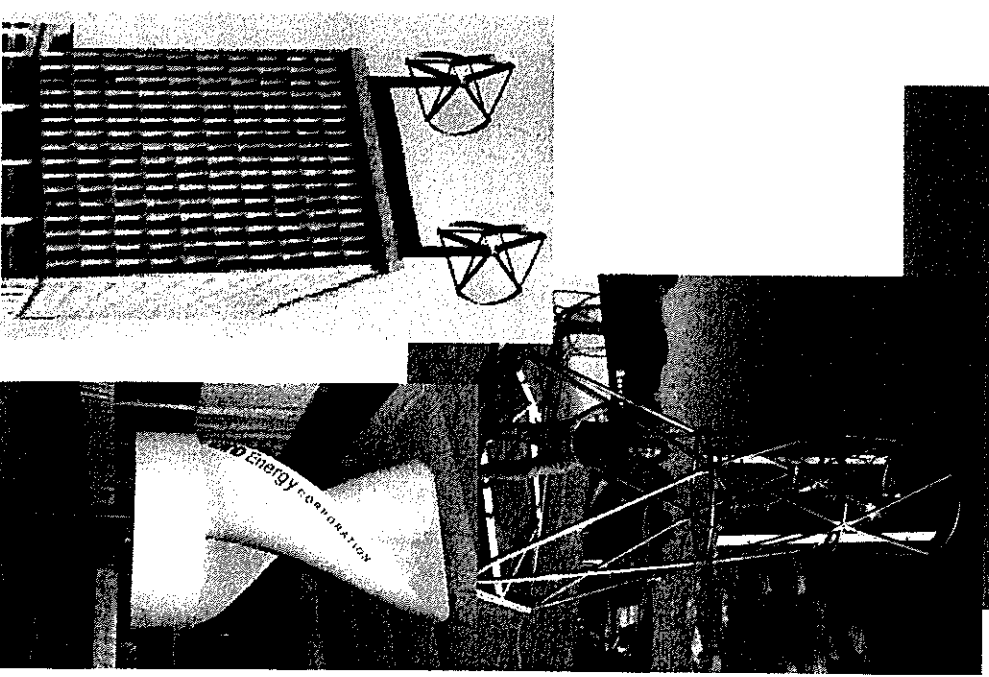


# **The Data is in – Warwick Trials**

- ❖ **26 building-mounted small wind turbines in the UK independently monitored for one year**
- ❖ **Results averaged 5-10% of manufacturers predictions**
- ❖ **“Small wind turbine manufacturers have been heavily criticized for “exploiting” customers’ enthusiasm, after trials found that building-mounted wind turbines performed far below standards claimed by makers.”, New Energy Focus, 1-14-2009**
- ❖ **Reports available at <http://www.warwickwindtrials.org.uk/>**

# Small Wind Hustlers

- ❖ Some are clueless on physics and engineering – they don't know what they don't know
- ❖ Some are aware that their claims are bogus and don't care
- ❖ General public wants to believe that there's been a performance and cost breakthrough
- ❖ Identification: 1) Performance claims that exceed Betz Limit (59.3%) or the total kinetic energy in the wind; 2) Lack of actual field data; 3) renderings rather than photos
- ❖ Vertical-Axis is a favorite



# **Recommendations**

- ❖ **Do streamline permitting for proven products and applications**
- ❖ **Exercise caution in nurturing “innovative” wind turbine products – let them do their product development in less populated areas**
- ❖ **Investigate the real efficacy of building-mounted wind turbines and produce a white paper or FAQ**
- ❖ **Look for exposed locations for ground mounted turbines – riverfront, parks, etc**

**Testimony of Rohit T. Aggarwala,  
Director of the Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability  
To the New York City Council Committees  
On Environmental Protection and Technology**

**Preconsidered Intro: Streamlining Approvals for Environmentally Beneficial  
Technologies, Design and Construction Techniques, Materials and Products.  
Council Chambers – City Hall  
February 25, 2010**

**Introduction**

Good afternoon, Chairman Gennaro, Chairman Garodnick and members of the Committees, I am Rohit Aggarwala, Director of the Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability. I appreciate the opportunity to testify on today's Preconsidered Introduction, a proposed local law to amend the city charter and the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to streamlining approvals for environmentally beneficial technologies, design and construction techniques, materials and products.

First of all, I would like to reiterate my appreciation of your efforts on behalf of the City Council and the people of the City of New York to make the City a leader by example in planning for a sustainable future. As you are aware, among the key goals of PlaNYC is a 30% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2030. In the past three years, with your help, we have made significant strides toward this goal, through legislation and other means. Most recently, the Council's passage of the Greener, Greater Buildings Plan marked the most significant step thus far towards reaching these goals, by ensuring that existing buildings meet a higher minimum performance level.

In order to continue to build on this progress, however, the City must continue to raise the bar for standard construction methods and building energy performance. To



that end, on July 8, 2008, Mayor Bloomberg and City Council Speaker Quinn asked the Urban Green Council to assemble the New York City Green Codes Task Force to examine the city's construction codes and make recommendations on removing code impediments and adding code enhancements that could improve the sustainability of the city's built environment. On February 1, 2010, the Green Codes Task Force released its recommendations, which are currently under review by my office, the City Council, and various relevant City agencies. We look forward to future collaboration with the Council in the review and implementation of many of these recommendations.

Among the recommendations of the Task Force is that the City streamline approvals for sustainable technologies and projects through the creation of an Interagency Green Team convened by the Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability and an Innovation Review Board convened by the Department of Buildings. Recognizing the importance of exercising its existing Charter authority to permit in specific cases experimental or demonstration practices not in compliance with the buildings code, the Department of Buildings has independently established the Buildings Sustainability Board to expedite the review of green technologies, as evidenced in our earlier testimony regarding the Department's experience with pilot wind technology.

The Preconsidered Intro considered by the committee today would act upon the recommendation of the Task Force by establishing the Interagency Green Team. Further, it would expand upon DOB's work thus far through the Buildings Sustainability Board with the creation of the Innovation Review Board.

As the market for green technologies continues to develop alongside public awareness and policy, there will be times where the cutting edge of these new

technologies, design and construction techniques, materials and products does not fit into the City's existing regulatory structure, and therefore faces significant obstacles to implementation. Furthermore, as energy technologies and building systems become more integrated and complex, they often require review by an increasingly diverse base of expertise. Today's Preconsidered Intro seeks to overcome these obstacles by putting into place a process to coordinate and expedite the city's consideration of new technologies and building techniques.

**Testimony of Rohit T. Aggarwala  
Director of the Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability  
To the New York City Council Committees on  
Environmental Protection and Technology**

**Wind Energy Generation: New York City  
Opportunities and Impediments  
Council Chambers – City Hall  
February 25, 2010**

Good afternoon Chairman Gennaro, Chairman Garodnick and Committee Members. My name is Rohit T. Aggarwala, and I am the Director of the Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability. Our office managed the creation of PlaNYC, the City's long-term sustainability plan, and continues to oversee its implementation. Thank you for inviting me here today to testify on the opportunities and impediments that New York City faces in wind energy generation. I am joined by James Gallagher, Senior Vice-President for Energy Policy at the New York City Economic Development Corporation, and Deborah Taylor, Chief Sustainability Officer at the Department of Buildings, who will assist me in answering any questions you have.

Mayor Bloomberg unveiled PlaNYC 2030 in April 2007. This comprehensive plan, which includes 127 initiatives, was conceived with the necessary objective of helping the City of New York address the challenges of growth, aging infrastructure, and the many risks to our environment, from pollution to climate change. Two primary goals of PlaNYC are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions citywide by 2030 and to provide cleaner, more reliable power for every New Yorker by upgrading our energy infrastructure. While these efforts are occurring, New Yorker's demand for electricity is expected to increase between 17% and 25% by 2030.

The combined prerogatives of reducing carbon emissions while meeting rising demands for electricity with cleaner, more reliable power suggest the need for a comprehensive approach to exploiting renewable energy sources within and near to New York City. Since the city's most abundant renewable resource is sunlight, our office is working with the City University of New York, Con Edison, and the New York City Economic Development Corporation to overcome barriers to solar power deployment in New York City, under the U.S. Department of Energy's Solar America Cities initiative. We are in the process of creating a citywide "solar map" that will enable New Yorkers to easily evaluate solar power potential at the buildings that they live and work in. Later this spring, we will establish a series of "Solar Empowerment Zones" to target market outreach efforts across the five boroughs, and analyze the potential for solar power to reduce peak demand in the electrical grid. Chairman Garodnick was an early advocate of Solar Empowerment Zones and we are pleased to be turning this idea into a reality.

Although the city's densely built environment limits the amount of renewable energy that we can capture from wind sources, a number of important opportunities exist, which I will enumerate in this testimony. These opportunities include the installation of wind turbines on vacant and underutilized sites, the installation of off-shore wind power, and the use of building-mounted small wind turbines. Before describing these opportunities, it is important to examine a critical hurdle for the development of wind power in the New York metropolitan area: the limited allocation of the New York State Renewable Portfolio Standard funding to the downstate region.

## **Statewide Context – The Renewable Portfolio Standard**

The amount of installed wind capacity in New York State has grown tremendously over the past decade. According to the most recent data from the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA), New York State now ranks number eight in the nation for existing wind capacity, with 1,274 MW.

The reason for the strong growth of wind in New York State can be credited to the State's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). Under the "Main Tier" program of the RPS, which provides incentives for medium- to large-scale renewable energy projects that deliver into the wholesale electricity market, over 30 large wind projects have been funded.

While this has been a remarkable achievement for the State's renewable energy, it has had limited impact on the City. Ratepayers from New York City provide roughly 40% the funding for the statewide RPS program, but the projects funded by the Main Tier are built almost exclusively in rural areas upstate. From a technical standpoint, this is understandable, given that the rural areas in New York offer vast tracts of cheaper land, which drives down the costs of the project. However, little of this energy reaches New York City, and the value of electricity generated in New York City is much higher. For this reason, the City has in its written and oral testimony, asked the State's Public Service Commission (PSC) to recognize this discrepancy in order to distribute RPS in a more geographically equitable way by taking into account both the greater costs and greater benefits of New York City-based clean energy generation.

The PSC recently acted on this by issuing an order to allocate up to \$30 million in RPS funds for New York City and surrounding areas. This new allocation would take into account the unique attributes of these densely-populated, transmission-constrained areas. The City has been involved in discussions with PSC staff and other stakeholders to help shape the final order, which we expect to be issued in April 2010.

While this recent PSC order will not fully eliminate the gap between downstate and upstate RPS funding, we believe it is a step in the right direction.

### **Wind development opportunities in the NYC Metro area**

#### *Wind development on vacant sites*

As discussed in PlaNYC, the city has as many as 7,600 acres of vacant and underutilized sites that could be classified as brownfields. One of these sites in particular, the Fresh Kills Landfill in Staten Island, is the subject of in-depth research on the potential for wind power development. In the fall of 2007, BQ Energy LLC (now Axio Power) conducted a feasibility study for installing a commercial scale wind power installation at Fresh Kills Landfill. The NYSERDA funded study found the site well suited for wind power and estimated that seven turbines could be installed for a total capacity of 17.5MW. Based on average wind speeds recorded at the site, approximately 35,000 megawatt-hours (MWh) could be produced per year—enough to power 5,000 homes. The installation of wind power at Fresh Kills is supported by Staten Island Borough President James P. Molinaro, and was included in the Fresh Kills Lifescape proposal that has become the basis for the Department of Parks and Recreation's plan to create a 21<sup>st</sup> century destination park at Fresh Kills.



Despite substantial enthusiasm for wind power at Fresh Kills Landfill, a number of hurdles exist. The installation of wind turbines in landfills has precedent in Europe but has not to our knowledge been done in the United States, and certainly not in New York State, where the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation will be the key determiner of whether the project can move forward. Furthermore, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has little experience in permitting renewable energy projects at landfills. Fortunately, Axio Power has recently received additional NYSEDA funding to examine these engineering and permitting questions in greater depth. After consultations with the Borough President and with Axio Power, the City has agreed to work with Axio as they undertake this study, in order to fully understand the feasibility of the anchoring method that would need to be used and its consistency with existing New York State requirements. My office will work in collaboration with Sanitation, Parks, and the Office of Environmental Remediation on this work. If it can be accomplished safely, in conformance with New York State standards, and in a way that compliments the world-class park currently under construction in Fresh Kills, then I have every reason to believe that we will enthusiastically support a project proposal there.

### *Offshore Wind*

In December, I traveled with Mayor Bloomberg to Copenhagen for the UN Climate Conference, and stopped on the way at the Horn Rev 2 offshore windfarm in Denmark, which is the world's largest currently operating offshore wind facility. That facility – which was constructed in only 20 months – demonstrates the potential for

offshore wind here at home. The City believes that, at least until a point at which solar panels decrease significantly in price, offshore wind is the most promising opportunity for large-scale renewable electricity generation in New York City. Because of the many jurisdictional issues, and the technical challenge of bringing between 350 and 700 MW of power in from the ocean, the City helped found the Long Island-New York City Offshore Wind Collaborative, which we currently believe is the best framework in which to make offshore wind in New York a reality. Con Edison is here and will be testifying later in greater detail on the Collaborative.

There may also be additional, although limited, offshore wind opportunities in waters closer to the coast (within three miles) that are under state, not federal, jurisdiction. While this type of project would necessarily be smaller in size, the timeline could be more expeditious due to fewer permitting issues.

### *Building Mounted Wind Turbines*

In early 2008, the Department of Buildings began to receive a number of requests to install wind turbines in the city. Upon investigation, the Department learned that there existed no national product standard for wind turbines, nor would any testing laboratory such as Underwriters Laboratories or Intertek test wind turbines.

During 2008, the Department of Buildings worked with several manufacturers to develop conditions under which it might accept their proposals as pilot projects. At the end of that year, the Economic Development Corporation hosted a teleconference with a number of important participants, including:

- The National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- NYSERDA

- Con Edison
- Architects from Portland, Oregon with building-mounted turbine expertise
- The NYC Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability
- Department of Buildings
- Other city agencies.

During that session, the NREL presenter indicated their reluctance to pursue building installations, or “small wind” because of public safety concerns and the potential for untested products to flood the market with no standard for product safety or durability. Nevertheless, interest in building-mounted wind power continued in New York City and in 2009 some parties installed systems without Department notification. For example, two installations of parapet-mounted wind turbines were unveiled in a Bronx housing project and an office building in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Additionally, an advertising sign in Times Square was widely publicized to be lit by solar and wind power.

In September 2009, the Department developed a technical bulletin that established a procedure for manufacturers to get their product approved in New York City and a second procedure for small pilot projects. The Bronx and Brooklyn owners were able to work with the bulletin as pilot projects, but the Times Square applicant was not.

At the end of 2009, the American Wind Energy Association published their AWEA Standard 9.1 – 2009, which was followed shortly by a third-party certification procedure published in 2010 by the Small Wind Certification Council. The two organizations had worked closely together and the AWEA standard recognized the SWCC certification, while the SWCC certification involved testing against the AWEA standard. The limitation of small wind turbines under the standard was a rotor diameter of about 52 feet.

Currently the Department of Building plans to present the new standard and certification procedure to its Buildings Sustainability Board for review and recommendation. This Board of technical experts in various sustainability fields was assembled last year by Commissioner LiMandri to assist the Department in evaluating the many new technologies coming to market related to energy conservation, renewable energy development and sustainability, but not addressed by the Construction Codes. The Department intends to gather the board members' expert analysis of these standards, to identify any additional safety parameters that might ease installation concerns, and to obtain recommendations for replacing its technical bulletin with standards for evaluating the use of building-mounted wind turbines in our dense high-rise city.

NYCEDC has set aside a small amount of funding to install several vertical axis wind turbines on buildings of different types, heights, and locations as part of an "Urban Wind Demonstration." This is part of the Administration's 30-point Green Economy Plan released by the Mayor in October 2009. NYCEDC is currently working with the installation teams and other stakeholders to identify optimal building demonstration sites. For instance, NYCEDC recently installed meters to test wind conditions at one of their facilities in Hunts Point. The installed turbines will be equipped with remote monitoring equipment that will provide data that can be analyzed and compiled by NYCEDC and made available to the public. This will help educate the public and allow potential owners/investors to make an informed investment decision.

As you can see, our office, in collaboration with other city entities, is working to deepen its expertise, overcome hurdles, and evaluate key opportunities for wind power installation in New York City.



February 25, 2010

Mr. James Gennaro - Chairman  
The New York City Council  
Committee on Environmental Protection  
250 Broadway – Hearing Room  
New York, NY 10007

Re: Wind Energy Generation: New York City – Opportunities and Impediments

Dear Sirs,

I am a licensed master electrician and professional engineer working in New York City for 23 years. Throughout my career I have been active in the code making process on a national (NEC) and local (NYC – ECRIC and CMP Chairman). Furthermore I am here today to represent the opinions of my trade organization, the New York Electrical Contractors Association.

Our firm has worked with Aerovironment, the manufacturer of Architectural Wind Products in the past year in an effort to develop a New York City market for their innovative, building mounted small wind product. This is the system installed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Melrose Commons in the Bronx. A number of obstacles have compelled Aerovironment to abandon the New York City market at this time. They include;

1) Incentives

- a. Small wind and in particular the AV wind product do not enjoy competitive incentives to solar PV. In particular NYSERDA rebates and the NYC Property Tax Abatement do not apply.
- b. These products are manufactured in far more limited numbers than solar panels and as such do not enjoy the economies of scale that would reduce unit costs.
- c. The elusive nature of wind vs. sunlight makes calculating a precise return on investment difficult. This uncertainty makes the potential buyer of alternative energy more apt to choose solar vs. wind

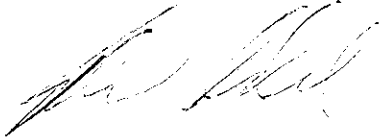
2) Approvals

- a. To our knowledge there is no nationally recognized testing standard for small wind products.
- b. Typically the Building Department will look for listed products to insure safety. While remote the potential for a turbine failure resulting in injury or property damage is of great concern. Building Department Technical Bulletin 2009-015 makes great efforts to insure safe installations in the absence of an acceptable testing standard by establishing a pilot program. Unfortunately the manufacturers and clients are not willing to bear the expense of compliance with this program in our experience.

We believe NYC has a vast potential market for small building mounted wind. In order to catalyze this market a number of steps would be helpful including;

- 1) The establishment of competitive financial incentives. This could be achieved by establishing a rebate program (i.e. – NYSERDA) for these products and expanding the NYC property tax rebate to include small wind.
- 2) Public programs to install and possibly manufacturer these products in sufficient numbers to entice the manufacturers to commit to NYC and expose the public to the benefits of small wind.
- 3) The development of a testing standard acceptable to the NYC Building Department so the industry and its clients can develop wind projects with a reasonable certainty of compliance and approval.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard Sobel', written in a cursive style.

Richard Sobel, PE, LEED AP



**New York City Council Oversight Hearings  
Committees on Environmental Protection & Technology  
Wind Power: Opportunities and Impediments  
250 Broadway, Hearing Room, 16<sup>th</sup> Floor  
February 25, 2010**

Good afternoon. I am Nancy Anderson, Ph.D., Executive Director of the Sallan Foundation. The Foundation's mission is advancing useful knowledge for greener cities and I appreciate the invitation to offer testimony at this City Council oversight hearing.

Today, the US faces a four-part crisis: climate change and rising emissions linked to energy consumption; volatile energy prices and affordability; energy security; and electric power reliability in the face of spiraling demand. I will focus on the opportunities and impediments for facing this crisis as related to wind power for New York City.

Earlier this month, the Sallan Foundation co-sponsored *Smart Grid For Smart Cities*, a conference held at the NYU Wagner School of Public Service. It plugged into the potential for 21<sup>st</sup> century power system solutions at the urban scale that must be integrated with a 20<sup>th</sup> century legacy. The take-away message from this conference is that smart, sustainable cities need smart electric power grids. This means smart cities need smart policies to tap into renewable power like wind and to harness the power of innovative pricing. In turn, smart cities need smart, energy efficient buildings able to capture the value of reducing the stress on our maxed out electric power grid. It's just dumb to stay vulnerable to black outs and ever increasing demands to add expensive new power and new distribution capacity.

So what can a smart grid do for us? It can lower electric power costs through creation of system-wide efficiency improvements. Without system-wide IT capability, New York faces utility bills growing by 20% and peak power demand soaring by a third. Improved electric service reliability and smaller environmental impacts will be major benefits of a smart grid and the probability of building the smart grid that New York City needs rests on funding and forging a robust political consensus.

Here are three opportunities a smart grid offers for wind power. First, since the power of wind is stochastic, the power-source switching capacity of a smart grid would improve reliability and service by integrating electric power from multiple sources. Second, development and deployment of electric power storage batteries would permit the seamless integration of wind into the power grid and facilitate demand management. Third, IBM is analyzing its smart grid pilot project in Washington State's Olympic Peninsula to gain insights into customer behavior when confronted with new rate structures that vary with time of day and system wide power demand. This analysis should prove useful for making wind power consumer friendly and making regulators better informed.

Such opportunities raise the question of whether our current regulatory regime is the right tool or an impediment to growing a smart grid for a smart city. In her 2010 State of the City address, Council Speaker Quinn called on the City to "cultivate an economy of innovation" and this will mean attracting clean tech venture capital here. In this context, Speaker Quinn called for a "Renewable Energy Investment Initiative" and envisioned a burgeoning green tech sector bringing much-needed good green jobs to New Yorkers. These jobs include the design, installation and maintenance of energy efficient building components and clean renewable energy systems that are easy to connect with Con Ed's distribution grid. Similarly, at the *Smart Grid Smart Cities* conference, James Gallagher, the Mayor's point-man on energy policy, linked utility regulation to the goals of PlaNYC 2030, the City's "greener greater" building legislation and the simple fact that smart grids need smart buildings.

One of most visionary opportunities for urban energy is a shift from macro power generating and distribution systems with centralized operations and controls to decentralized micro-grids that combine heat and electric power generation. Researchers at Columbia University have identified the potential for creating new clean energy networks with New York City's current building stock. Energy guru Amory Lovins calls such developments "disruptive technologies" that would unleash new business models and attract innovative competitors into the electric power market place. In turn, these forces could drive strategic public policies and investments to make energy efficient building equipped with renewable power New York's new normal. Imagine disruptive technologies like wind-power friendly, demand-response enabled/real time pricing electric meters, efficient and affordable battery technologies for storing electricity until it's needed and a city able to plug into a network of distributed heat and electric power generators.

Now it's up to us to look over the horizon, seize our opportunities and get them right. We might not get another chance and Council members Gennaro and Garodnick's legislative proposal to streamline approvals for environmentally beneficial technologies, design and construction techniques, materials and products would be a good place to start.



## EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL TRUST FUND OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

158-11 HARRY VAN ARSDALE JR. AVENUE • FLUSHING, N.Y. 11365-3095  
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THOMAS VAN ARSDALE  
WALTER D. WHITELAW

**MICHAEL YEE**  
Associate Director

The Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Industry purchased 12 Architectural Wind turbine generators in April of 2009. It was anticipated that we would install them on our office building located at 158-11 Harry Van Arsdale Jr. Avenue, Flushing, NY. During the process of doing the required engineering of the project, it came to light that the NYC Department of Buildings had no regulation for such installations.

On October 15, 2009, we met with Mr. Robert Li Mandri the Commissioner of the NYC DOB. Mr. Li Mandri expressed his desire to promote renewable energy projects in the city of New York. He stated that he was aware of the department's efforts to develop regulations for installations like ours and would review any suggestions we propose. Approximately a month later on November 18, 2009, we met Buildings Sustainability Board of the NYC DOB at their inaugural meeting. Brian Patnoe representing Aeroviromental, the manufacturer of Architectural Wind, the turbine we are proposing to install also attended. Mr. Patnoe's presentation pointed out that the units have been safely installed throughout the country and why the 25-foot setback requested per the DOB bulletin will have a major impact on the operation of the turbines. Two similar installations are installed in NYC. One on an apartment complex in Melrose (featured in an NY Times article) and one at the Brooklyn Navy Yard's new Arts building.

The JIB is a proponent of generating safe distributed renewable power in recognition of New York City's long-term PlaNYC initiative to reduce carbon emissions. This is evident in our installation of a 50kilowatt solar Photovoltaic installation on one of our property's in Queens. The Architectural Wind product we propose has distinctive features that make it particularly well-matched for use in a metropolitan setting. Safety is a principal that our industry promotes and we are integrally involved in setting safety standards that govern our trade.

We understand the NYC DOB's concerns and we are confident that our installation would be a safe one.





**Comments in support of a Local Law introduced by Council Members Gennaro and Garodnick “To amend the New York city charter and the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to streamlining approvals for environmentally beneficial technologies, design and construction techniques, materials and products.”**


Good morning. I am Richard Leigh, Director of Advocacy and Research at Urban Green Council, and I bring greetings from our Executive Director, Russell Unger, who is away on vacation. We are pleased to support the proposed Local Law.

The Local Law under discussion reflects a recommendation made by the Green Codes Task Force (Task Force), an effort requested by Speaker Quinn and Mayor Bloomberg in 2008. In carrying out the Task Force, Urban Green managed the efforts of over two hundred volunteers, including some of the top architects and engineers in the City. The effort resulted in one hundred-eleven specific proposals aimed at encouraging good practice, enhancing existing standards, and removing impediments to sustainable technologies. Although almost all our proposals will result in increased energy efficiency or other health and environmental benefits, the majority of them will either have no effect on costs or will increase costs by less than 0.01%.

We are very gratified that City Council is moving so quickly to consider the Task Force proposals, and regard the creation of these two committees as an important enabling step forward for green technology. We believe that the Green Team will be particularly helpful in resolving issues involving overlapping authority between departments, and that the Innovation Review

  
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Board will speed approval of the use of beneficial technologies that have not yet been widely used. It should be noted that the Dept. of Buildings has created the "Buildings Sustainability Board" (BSB), a group of outside volunteers of which I am a member, to review new technologies and requests for acceptance of novel applications. The BSB makes recommendations to the Commissioner. The proposed law would create a parallel structure internal to the Department, which should open the pathways to safe and effective use of novel technologies even further.

I would like to offer three examples of situations where these review panels could have helped speed acceptance of valuable technologies. The first is microturbines, a type of small gas-fired cogenerator based on turbines rather than piston engines. Simple and easy to fit through a door, these devices allow a one to make use of about 80% of the energy content of gas while producing electricity (as opposed to the 30-40% possible with normal generation) by making use of the excess thermal energy to produce hot water or heat a building. These devices have been on the market and used in other cities for several years. In New York, they were approved by the Dept. of Buildings in 2006, receiving an MEA number. However, they were prohibited by the Fire Department for another two years because they required a booster pump to increase gas pressure, piping to carry that gas to the microturbine, and regulations governing those pumps and piping had to be written. I was not involved in this process directly and don't know the details of interactions, but it seems clear that if, at a Green Team meeting, the Dept. of Buildings had brought up that they were investigating microturbines and asked if other departments had an interest in this newly popular technology, the Fire Department would have been alerted to the issue much earlier.

My second example concerns the installation of condensing, gas-fired equipment such as hot water heaters. Considerable savings flow from the very high efficiency of these devices (95% rather than 65-85%), and the exhaust is cool and clean enough to pose little direct threat to humans. (Of course it must be dispersed outside, and carries the risk of carbon monoxide if the equipment malfunctions, so it is not completely danger-free.) Of course the lower the cost, the more likely this efficient technology is to be used, and the cost can be lowered dramatically by allowing sidewall venting, where the exhaust is simply passed through the building wall to the outdoors. There are several reasonable restrictions on this practice – the vent cannot be near a window, for example – but there is also a clause that permits the inspector to disallow the installation if “condensate or vapor could create a nuisance or hazard...”, and this vague criterion has been used often according to practitioners, with the result that less efficient equipment has been installed. The GCTF has a specific proposal (EE20) to provide more precise guidance, but an Innovation Review Board, as proposed here, could, if alerted to the issue, provide internal recommendations to alleviate the situation expeditiously.

My final example is the use of compartmentalization of apartments in multifamily buildings. Energy consumption for heating can be very low if apartments are separately ventilated with exactly the air required by their inhabitants. However, this typically requires that each apartment have its own exhaust vent, and restrictions on the proximity of exhaust vents to windows historically made it almost impossible to use this beneficial approach, even though the danger of recirculating stale air was negligible. The situation was resolved favorably within the Buildings Department after a long period of discussion and study, but it stands as another case where a smoother path to approval of a novel technique would have made the introduction of energy efficient housing substantially easier.



I thank you for considering these points and applaud your interest in increasing the responsiveness and flexibility of New York City's departments and agencies. I will be glad to answer any questions, either now or later should they arise.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard W. Leigh". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "R".

Richard W. Leigh

Director of Advocacy and Research

[rwl@urbangreencouncil.org](mailto:rwl@urbangreencouncil.org)

**Statement of**  
**Pierre Bull**  
**Energy Policy Analyst**  
**Natural Resources Defense Council**

**Before the**  
**New York City Council**

**February 25, 2010**

**RE: Legislation to Establish an Interagency Green Team in the Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability and an Innovation Review Board within Department of Buildings**

Good afternoon Chairman Gennaro, Chairman Garodnick and members of the Committee on Environmental Protection and Technology. Thank you for the opportunity to testify regarding this legislation intended to establish an Interagency Green Team for Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability and Innovation Review Board within Department of Buildings. My name is Pierre Bull. I'm an energy policy analyst for the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

Through much of the last century, New York was a national and global leader in bringing bold and innovative technologies to the forefront. Whether through the world's first large-scale suspension bridge represented by the Brooklyn Bridge, the first large-scale electric distribution grid by Thomas Edison, or one of the first- and still among the most extensive- electrically-powered transit systems in the world, the City has built a legacy upon which cutting-edge inventors, designers and builders can thrive.

As we now enter the second decade in this twenty-first century, we face a whole new set of large and complex environmental problems with serious consequences that threaten our quality of our life both globally and at home. Chief among these complex challenges we now face is global warming. As a coastal city that lies in what is currently a temperate climate regime, New York has a very important stake in seeing that we address this challenge by employing scalable solutions.

The greenhouse gas emissions that stem from aggregate energy use in New York's buildings represent the single largest contributor of the City's greenhouse gas profile—nearly 80% in all. The City has already taken a tremendous step forward to address these emissions and move toward achieving its mandate to reduce citywide greenhouse gas emissions 30% by 2030, with the passage of the landmark Greener, Greater Buildings Plan legislation last December. The NRDC applauds and wants to again thank the Speaker, the Mayor, council member Gennaro, council member Garodnick and other members of the Council for their strong leadership on that issue. The opportunity is here today to further build upon that important achievement and for New York to harness the environmental and economic benefits of showcasing to the world the best performing new green building technologies that will make the City's skyline greener.

In July 2008, Mayor Bloomberg and Speaker Quinn asked the Urban Green Council to convene the NYC Green Codes Task Force to identify impediments to, and opportunities for green practices in the laws and regulations affecting buildings in New York. NRDC is one of the participating groups in the Task Force, which recently released its final report with 111 recommendations. Implementing the recommendations of that comprehensive effort will be a critical piece of achieving the City's '30 by '30' greenhouse gas reduction target. One of which includes implementing passing legislation that is before us today.

The legislation before us today—to establish an Interagency Green Team in the Mayor's Office of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability and an Innovation Review Board within Department of Buildings—represents an important new foundation for the City to emerge as a

leader on implementing new and exciting green building technologies as it continues to move toward its environmental goals and become a center of 'green' innovation. It will not only help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions but will result in a number of other benefits, including creation of much needed jobs, increased economic development, and improved air quality. As stated in the intent of this legislation, many building owners and developers are eager to implement new technologies, materials and products that address environmental concerns. However, many innovative green building projects have difficulty obtaining permits because the technologies introduce interdisciplinary issues that are hard to regulate by separate agencies. We support the Council in streamlining the process to speed up the adoption of sustainable building practices and technologies, providing the range of environmental, sustainability and health benefits associated with green building. And we look forward to continuing to work with you on this and other efforts.

WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF LUKE FALK, PROJECT MANAGER  
THE NEW YORK STATE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (NYSERDA)  
BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL  
Committee on Environmental Protection and Committee on Technology  
Regarding: Oversight - Wind Energy Generation: New York City Opportunities and  
Impediments

February 25, 2010

## Background

Good afternoon Chairman Gennaro, Chairman Garodnick, and members of the committees.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before all of you today. NYSERDA is a public benefit corporation created in 1975 through the reconstitution of the New York State Atomic and Space Development Authority. NYSERDA strives to facilitate change through the widespread development and use of innovative technologies to improve the State's energy, economic, and environmental wellbeing.

NYSERDA's programs and services provide a vehicle for the State of New York to work collaboratively with businesses, academia, industry, the federal government, environmental community, public interest groups, and energy market participants. Through these collaborations, NYSERDA seeks to develop a diversified energy supply portfolio, improve energy market mechanisms, and facilitate the introduction and adoption of advanced energy and environmental technologies. We have a long list of strong partnerships here in New York City with stakeholders from all of the aforementioned sectors; our work in the downstate territory is of critical importance to the organization.

The NYSERDA annual budget of approximately \$600,000,000 is funded through multiple sources. NYSERDA currently administers the System Benefits Charge from a small surcharge on an electricity customers' utility bill that is allocated toward energy-efficiency programs, research and development initiatives and other energy programs. NYSERDA also administers funds generated from the sale of pollution allowances through the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, a binding cap and trade program for carbon dioxide emissions that covers electric



generators in ten northeast states; funds for the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act, widely known as the federal stimulus bill; and State Energy Program funds.

In addition, funding for the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) is a critical part of what we do to lessen our State's heavy dependence on fossil fuels and reduce harmful air emissions. The RPS is an important fiscal support mechanism to encourage the development and installation of renewable energy systems.

The RPS funding stream is generated through a RPS surcharge on electric rate-payer bills. The RPS initiative seeks to ensure that 30% of the electricity consumed in New York State is generated from renewable sources by the year 2015. RPS is broken into two targeted sectors: large, utility scale systems which fall into what is called the "Main Tier", and smaller, end-use customer (behind the meter) installations which fall into what is called the "Customer-Sited Tier". Through funding allocated to the Customer-Sited Tier, NYSERDA administers an incentive program (explained in detail at the end of this testimony) to incent the installation of small wind-powered renewable energy systems. To date, this funding is supporting the installation of 54 projects totaling 564.45kW of small wind capacity throughout the state. However, NYSERDA has not used RPS funds to incent a customer-sited wind project in New York City. There are many contributing factors as to why this is the case, the most important of which seem to be the nascent state of the market for urban-sited small wind technologies, a low cost effectiveness of these technologies in relation to other customer-sited renewable systems targeted through RPS, and a lack of adequate permitting procedures for this technology in New York City.

We understand that the Department of Buildings is currently investigating the permitting of small wind installations. NYSERDA is enthusiastic about our productive working relationship with DoB. As an agency, we are committed to providing whatever assistance we can to the Department in order to promote wider adoption of emerging energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. To that end, the Council may be interested in one of NYSERDA's initiatives, an explanation of which follows:

*Roof-Mounted Wind Performance Evaluation and Monitoring:* Very little data exists on the performance of roof-mounted wind systems. An understanding of actual system performance of roof-mounted small wind systems in the field is necessary to establish markets for these systems and help determine which sites are suitable for roof-mounted wind systems. NYSERDA has contracted with AWS Truewind to conduct a monitoring and performance evaluation campaign for roof-mounted small wind installations. The first system to be monitored is being installed by the NYS Office of General Services on the Corning Tower in Albany, NY.

There has been one project that did install an array of ten, 1kW parapet-mounted, horizontal axis wind turbines, and which also received NYSERDA-administered, rate-payer funding through NYSERDA's Multifamily Performance Program. The project, located in the Melrose section of the Bronx, is a sixty-three unit affordable housing development called The Eltona. It received the ENERGY STAR label and LEED Certification at the Platinum level and was developed by Blue Sea Development Company.

The information provided below is a snapshot of current activities at NYSERDA involving the development and deployment of wind energy systems.

#### Product and Business Development Activities

Through competitive solicitations, NYSERDA partners with companies and organizations looking to bring innovative products to market. The following projects provide a snapshot of the portfolio of currently being funded.

*Aerocity:* AeroCity, LLC designs and manufactures small wind turbines suited to the unique wind properties, safety needs, and aesthetic requirements of metro areas including urban building-integrated applications. The Company has been awarded a product development contract to refine the product for better power production at slow wind speeds and to reduce overall price below 50 cents per kilowatt hour. Under a second phase in this project, AeroCity will commercialize the product and work towards a goal of reducing overall price to 30 cents per kilowatt hour. The newest model, developed with NYSERDA funding, is more energy-efficient than its predecessor and takes less material to construct. It can be integrated into a building or stand on its own.

*Truescape:* The Company developed software tools capable of providing accurate, and in context, visualizations of wind projects. This permits the infrastructure project developers to undertake effective public consultation and permit hearings, thereby assisting the uptake of clean energy projects. With NYSERDA support, the company is expanding their presence in New York State. *Wind Test Center:* NYSERDA recently solicited for the establishment of a center to provide qualification and performance testing and research services for wind products and components. The intent of the selected Center is to serve the needs of the users and installers of the technologies by testing products to national standards, providing third-party validation services, providing information on technology performance in real-life situations, and creating more accurate siting and system output prediction tools and methods. Performance-based issues

of customer-sited and large-scale wind will relate to real-world operating parameters including gusts, change of wind direction, turbulence, etc. along with the performance of roof-mounted wind systems (performance, reliability, longevity, vibration, noise, etc.). It is expected that the Wind Test Center will be under contract within the next few months.

### Off-Shore Wind Development

The Long Island – New York City Offshore Wind Collaborative members include the Long Island Power Authority, Con Edison, the New York Power Authority, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the New York City Economic Development Corporation, the New York State Energy, Research and Development Authority and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

The intent of the Collaborative is to advance the development of the Long Island – New York City Offshore Wind Project Sponsored by LIPA, Con Edison and NYPA. The offshore wind project is expected to be built in the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 13 nautical miles off the Rockaway Peninsula. The exact location has not been determined, as it is pending completion of feasibility and wind-strength studies. It would likely be designed for 350 megawatts (MW) of generation, with the ability to expand it to 700 MW.

As a member of the Collaborative, NYSERDA provides technical services to the membership as they engage with parties interested in developing a project. NYSERDA expects to work with Collaborative members and private sector interests to identify challenges to project development and costs that could benefit from research and development activities that NYSERDA and other parties would fund.

## Wind Energy Toolkit

The Wind Energy Toolkit contains information about the process for siting wind energy facilities in localities in New York State, and all the considerations that go into the decision-making effort. The Toolkit is located on NYSERDA's Power Naturally website ([www.powernaturally.org](http://www.powernaturally.org)). The intended audience for the document includes communities in New York State preparing for wind energy development, both by a developer and a community sponsored project. The decision on whether or not to have a wind farm sited in a community resides within the locality, as New York is a home rule state. Therefore, it is important that local officials become familiar with all aspects of wind development.

## Small Wind Incentive Program

NYSERDA's Small Wind Incentive Program provides funding to encourage customers to install wind turbines to meet part or all of their electrical needs. NYSERDA funding will be provided to Eligible Installers that have been pre-approved based on their experience and knowledge.

Incentive levels vary depending on the size of wind generation system, the tower height, and the class of customer. Eligible Wind Turbines must also be pre-qualified; their approval will be based on their performance, safety, durability, and acoustical characteristics. Customer applications must be approved before any work commences.

NYSERDA is looking for turbines that have a proven record for power performance, reliability, safety and acoustics. There are multiple ways that a turbine may be determined eligible for NYSERDA funding. Historically, manufacturers have submitted proof that their turbine has demonstrated at least one-year of reliable operation at a site with average annual wind speed of at

least 12 mph. Recently the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA) adopted their Small Wind Turbine Performance and Safety Standard and the Small Wind Certification Council has been established as an independent, third-party certification body. SWCC will certify that turbine meet the AWEA standard. Once SWCC is well-established, their certification will be the standard for a NYSERDA incentive.

Funding for the incentives comes from the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) and is limited to customers that pay that charge as part of their electric bill. The New York State Department of Public Service is currently reviewing the RPS program for customer-sited tier activities. It is expected that a decision will be made on future funding within the next few months.

### Summary

New York is already home to nearly 1,300 megawatts of land-based wind capacity that is situated some distance from load centers. Future applications of wind technology will be on two frontiers: land-based and off-shore, either in the Great Lakes or the ocean. Advances in the development of energy storage technologies, that could store wind generated energy and release it to the electric grid when demanded, would help the State. Advances in diagnostic tools are necessary to allow operators to proactively respond to problems and reduce unscheduled outages. On-land wind projects in New York are situated on complex terrain, and the current state of resource modeling as such relates to turbine micro-siting, plant layout and turbine structural loading could stand improvement. In addition to renewed interest in advancing the state of wind technology for on-shore turbines, the focus of wind research will shift to turbines situated in the ocean or the Great Lakes.

**New York City Council Committee on the Environment  
Testimony of Joseph P. Oates  
Con Edison Company of New York  
February 25, 2010**

Good afternoon Chairperson Gennaro and committee members. My name is Joseph Oates and I am the Vice President, Energy Management at Consolidated Edison. With me today is George Jee, a Director in Energy Management who is our project manager for the offshore wind initiative. I appreciate the opportunity to address the Committee today to brief you on the Long Island – New York City Offshore Wind Project.

While we are with Con Edison, we are here today representing the Long Island – New York City Offshore Wind Collaborative. “The Collaborative” was formed in May 2009, and is a public-private partnership comprised of Con Edison, Long Island Power Authority, and New York Power Authority, and the New York Power Authority’s customers: the City of New York, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority and the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey. The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority is also a member of the Collaborative. While not formal members of the Collaborative, the New York State Department of State, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the New York State Office of General Services have been assisting by providing input to the Collaborative.

The primary goal of the Collaborative has been to investigate the feasibility of constructing an offshore wind facility. The proposed facility would be located more than 13 miles in the Atlantic Ocean, emanating off the Rockaway Peninsula, between the Nantucket and Hudson Canyon shipping lanes. It will likely be designed for 350 megawatts (MW) of electricity generation, with the potential to expand it to 700 MW. The facility would interconnect with the Long Island Power Authority’s Far Rockaway substation via submarine cables. In order to share the output of this facility with New York City, a new transmission cable would be constructed from Far Rockaway to Con Edison’s Corona substation in Queens. The Collaborative is presently conducting a feasibility study for interconnecting this offshore facility to the electric grid as part of the New York Independent System Operator’s large facility interconnection process.

The concept for the offshore wind project emanates from New York State Governor David A. Paterson’s Renewable Energy Task Force and is consistent with the Governor’s “45 by 15” program, which establishes the goal for the State to meet 45 percent of its electricity needs through improved energy efficiency and renewable sources by the year 2015. This renewable resource will help meet the State’s Renewable Portfolio Standard goals and is in line with the 2009 New York State Energy Plan and PlaNYC 2030.

A 350 MW facility would generate about 1000 gigawatts-hours per year, enough electricity for at least 250,000 residences. By replacing electricity generated using traditional fossil fuels, the project will also displace 400,000 tons of carbon dioxide each year, or the equivalent of removing 68,000 cars from local roads.

The Collaborative is presently in the process of evaluating the technical, economic, environmental, and social feasibility of an offshore wind facility. There have been no offshore wind facilities constructed in the United States. In addition to help meet the State's renewable energy goals, the Long Island – New York City Offshore Wind Project possesses several key advantages over upstate wind facilities. The wind facility will be much closer to the major load center it serves, thus avoiding the need for long transmission lines. Wind conditions are estimated to be more favorable offshore than onshore, and being offshore, larger wind turbines could be utilized, and have virtually no visual impact to the population. Furthermore, an offshore wind facility is expected to foster economic development and job creation within the New York City-Long Island area.

While electric utility customers in the downstate region are funding about one-half of the State's Renewable Portfolio Standard program (\$384 million out of a total \$741 million), only 5 percent of the funds spent or committed to date have been for projects located in the downstate region<sup>1</sup>. Approximately 1,300 MW of new wind resources have been built in the upstate region, but no renewables of significant size have been built in the downstate region. While these projects are providing benefits to the State and helping meet the Renewable Portfolio Standard goal, they are located far from those areas of the State where electricity demand is the greatest. The downstate is a non-attainment zone for meeting federal air quality standards. We believe that it makes sense to explore renewable energy resources, like an offshore wind facility downstate to determine whether there are economic, environmental and economic development benefits versus other alternatives.

However, we need to balance these advantages against potential disadvantages of offshore wind. Offshore wind does come at a higher cost. It will be located in a much harsher environment, and an uncertain supply and construction market because no offshore wind facility has yet been built in the United States. Public acceptance of an offshore wind facility is also a key factor to consider.

In June 2009, the Collaborative created a website: [www.linycoffshorewind.com](http://www.linycoffshorewind.com) to keep the public informed of our activities. A Request for Information was also issued in order to learn and gather information from offshore wind developers, equipment manufacturers, consultants and any other interested private or public parties. We were pleased that more than 30 entities responded to our solicitation and provided valuable input. The responses will be utilized in the Collaborative's

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<sup>1</sup> Downstate region is defined as counties served by CECONY, O&R and Central Hudson.



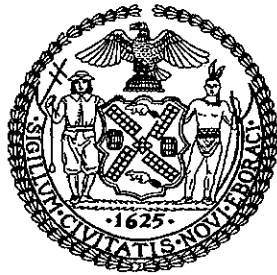
formulation of a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the construction of this facility and the purchase of the offshore wind facility's output, if found to be cost effective relative to other renewable energy or energy efficiency reduction alternatives. The Collaborative has not yet set a specific date for the issuance of the RFP.

In addition to discussions with state and city agencies, the Collaborative has discussed the proposed project with the United States Minerals Management Service, which oversees the permitting and leasing of sites on the Outer Continental Shelf, and with the United States Coast Guard on the impact of the proposed offshore wind facility on vessel navigation. The Collaborative is also planning to meet with elected officials, civic organizations, environmental groups, business, industry and members of the public.

The Collaborative has also initiated studies to assess the characteristics of the proposed offshore wind project area. Such relevant information includes, wind and wave measurements, water depth, characterization of the sea floor and its geology, and preliminary wildlife surveys.

Thank you for your time and the opportunity to share with you the Collaborative's activities and views on the Long Island – New York City Offshore Wind Project.

*The Council of the City of New York*  
*Committee on Environmental Protection*



James F. Gennaro  
Chair

February 25, 2010

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**I. GENERAL INFORMATION**

**II. COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND STAFF**

**III. COMMITTEE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2002-2009**

**IV. COMMITTEE HEARINGS 2002-2009**

# I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Committee on Environmental Protection deals with an array of issues that affect not only the environment, but the health and quality-of-life of New Yorkers, including air quality, water quality and watershed protection, energy efficiency and conservation, brownfields, natural resources protection, toxic substances reduction and noise pollution.

## **Staff**

Committee staff includes a legislative counsel, policy analyst, financial analyst and communications staff. Information regarding these staff, including phone numbers and e-mail addresses, is listed in Section II. Feel free to contact them should you have any questions, comments or ideas regarding the Committee.

## **Hearings**

The Committee typically holds two hearings per month, the briefing materials for which will be available prior to such hearings.

## **Jurisdiction**

The Committee has oversight authority over the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), which has jurisdiction over a number of environmental areas that affect the health and welfare of New Yorkers. These areas include, but are not limited to:

- providing high-quality and adequate supplies of drinking water for New York City;
- treating sewage and disposing of sludge generated from the sewage treatment process; and
- preventing air, water and noise pollution.

In addition, the DEP is charged with encouraging energy conservation and is authorized to respond to emergencies caused by releases or potential releases of hazardous substances and to collect and manage information concerning the amount, location and nature of hazardous substances.<sup>1</sup> A more detailed explanation of the EP's jurisdiction is set forth below.

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<sup>1</sup> New York City Charter § 1403.

## **Department of Environmental Protection**

### **Water Resources Control**

Pursuant to section 1403a of the Charter, the Commissioner has charge and control of: all “structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of water for public use”; and, “furnishing the water supply and maintaining its quality and of the investigation for and construction of all works necessary to deliver the proper and required quality of water with ample reserve for contingencies and future demands.” In addition, the Commissioner is responsible for issuing and enforcing rules and regulations governing the use and supply of such water. The Commissioner must ensure that the water supply of any private company that is supplying any portion of the City or its inhabitants with water is wholesome and adequate. Finally, the Commissioner shall, except where otherwise provided by law, regulate and control harmful emissions, such as pollutants, into water within and about the City; enforce all laws, rules and regulations regarding such emissions; and, initiate investigations and studies as is desirable for the purpose of such enforcement and controlling and eliminating pollution of the City’s waters.

### **Sewage Control**

Pursuant to section 1403b of the Charter, the Commissioner has charge and control over the “location, construction, alteration, repair, maintenance and operation of all sewers[,] including intercepting sewers[,] and sewage disposal plants” and all matters in the City relating to public sewers and drainage. The Commissioner also has the authority to adopt rules and prescribe penalties regarding private sewage disposal systems, other than community private sewage disposal systems. With respect to the latter, the Commissioner shall have the authority to perform inspections and issue notices of violation concerning the New York City Health Code and the power to perform duties delegated to the Commissioner by the Board of Health or the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Finally, the Commissioner may adopt regulations requiring “the discharge of sewage, refuse, factory waste and trade waste into the public sewers”, or regulating, restricting or prohibiting the use of public sewers for the discharge of any substance.

### **Air Resources Control**

Pursuant to section 1403c of the Charter, the Commissioner shall regulate and control the emission into the air of harmful or objectionable substances, such as smoke, odors, gas vapors and any combustion products; enforce all laws, rules and regulations regarding such emissions; and, initiate investigations and studies as is desirable for such enforcement and controlling and eliminating air pollution.

### **Noise Pollution Control**

Pursuant to section 1403d of the Charter, the Commissioner shall “enforce all laws, rules and regulations to eliminate noise pollution.” The Commissioner shall also initiate investigations and studies “to develop permissible sound levels and to correct problems related to noise control.”

### **Review of Environmental Consequences of Certain Activities**

Pursuant to section 1403e of the Charter, the Commissioner shall review and comment upon the environmental consequences of any activity that is subject to City agency approval where the activity may significantly impact the City's physical environment. The Commissioner shall also be responsible for "investigating, evaluating and reporting upon activities related to fuel supply and demand, alternative sources of energy and resource recovery."

### **Resource Recovery Task Force**

Pursuant to section 1403f of the Charter, there shall be a resource recovery task force, formed jointly by the Commissioners of Environmental Protection and Sanitation, which shall "advise and make recommendations to both Commissioners with respect to planning and implementation of programs of energy and materials recovery for the [C]ity's solid and liquid wastes."

### **Energy Conservation and Alternative Fuels**

Pursuant to section 1403g of the Charter, the Commissioner shall participate in formulating an energy policy for the City and shall work to encourage fuel and energy conservation and alternative sources of fuel and energy.

### **Emergency Response**

Pursuant to section 1403h of the Charter, the Commissioner shall have the power to respond to "releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment." In accordance with this power, the Commissioner may implement any response measures deemed necessary to protect the public or the environment; order responsible persons to undertake response measures; and recover the costs of response measures incurred by the Department.

### **Community Right-to-Know**

Pursuant to section 1403i of the Charter, the Commissioner shall have the power to "collect, compile and manage information concerning the amount, location and nature of hazardous substances present in the [C]ity", which shall be made available to City personnel who respond to hazardous substance emergencies and the public.

## II. COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND STAFF

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### **III. COMMITTEE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2002-2009**

**Local Laws Enacted: 42**

**Resolutions Adopted: 22**

#### **CLIMATE PROTECTION /AIR QUALITY/HEALTH**

##### **Local Law 61 of 2009 - School Bus Retrofits**

In October 2009, the New York City Council passed Intro. No. 622-A [Local Law 61 of 2009] to protect students using City school buses from high level diesel-exhaust and pollutant exposures found to occur in older vehicles containing open crankcase tubes which allow soot and other gases to seep into their bus cabins. Local Law 61 addressed this problem by requiring such older buses to be retired by September 1, 2011, and newer ones to be retrofitted with ventilation systems that prevent this pollution from accumulating in school bus cabins.

##### **Local Laws 4 and 5 of 2009 - Vehicular Engine Idling Restrictions and Limits**

In February 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 40-A and Intro. No. 631-A [Local Laws 4 and 5, respectively], both aimed at reducing vehicular engine idling and the emission of harmful air pollutants. Local Law 4 authorized additional city agencies to enforce automotive idling restrictions, while Local Law 5 imposed stricter idling limits around both public and private school facilities by reducing the legal idling time from three minutes to one minute.

##### **Local Law 16 of 2009 - Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel in Street Generators**

In March 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 684-A [Local Law 19 of 2009], requiring the use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel in diesel-powered generators used in the production of films, television programs and advertisements, and at street fairs.

##### **Local Law 17 of 2008 - Mayor's Office of Long Term Planning and Sustainability**

In May 2008, the City Council passed Intro. No. 395-A [Local Law 17 of 2008], which formally institutionalized the Mayor's Office of Long Term Planning and Sustainability (OLTPS). Prior to this, the OLTPS had been assembled by the Mayor and charged with leading efforts to move our city towards a more sustainable future using PlaNYC2030 as a guide, however, its existence was not codified, and therefore, the sustainability programs and policies developed under the current Administration were vulnerable to being eliminated in the future. This legislation guaranteed against this by institutionalizing the OLTPS, ensuring it will exist in perpetuity with the power and authority to develop and continue the policies, programs and actions necessary to meet the long-term needs of the City with respect to its infrastructure, environment and overall sustainability.



**Local Law 38 of 2008 - Air Conditioning in Commercial Establishments**

In September 2008, the City Council passed Intro. No. 264-A [Local Law 38 of 2008], prohibiting commercial establishments from leaving their doors ajar while air conditioners or central cooling systems are on in order to conserve energy, and to mitigate power plant related pollution and heightened energy demands that burden local utilities during summer months, when excessive energy consumption can lead to power shortages.

**Local Law 3 of 2008 - Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel in the City's Ferry Fleet**

In February 2008, the City Council passed Intro. No. 168-A [Local Law 3 of 2008], requiring the use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel and the best available technology in the New York City Staten Island Ferry Fleet, reducing the emission of pollutants by City owned and operated watercraft.

**Local Law 55 of 2007 - New York City Climate Protection Act**

In December 2007, the City Council passed Intro. No. 20-A [Local Law 55 of 2007], codifying the City's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from government and private sector operations in the amounts called for in Mayor Bloomberg's PlaNYC 2030, which are 30% reduction of Citywide emissions by 2030 compared to emissions in the base year of 2005, and a 30% reduction in emissions from City government operations by 2017 as compared to the base year of 2006. Additionally, Local Law 55 requires the City to produce an annual inventory of emissions for the entire City, establish a voluntary global warming emissions reduction program, conduct education and outreach regarding global warming emissions and to file an annual report describing initiative undertaken to meet the requirements of the law. In 2008, this legislation was amended to correct a technical error, retaining the same substance but becoming Local Law 22 of 2008.

**Local Law 21 of 2006 - Updated Clean Vehicle Purchasing Requirements**

In June 2006, the City Council passed Intro. No. 208-A [Local Law 21 of 2006], which amended and updated City clean vehicle purchasing requirements set forth in Local Law 39 of 2005.

**Local Law 38 of 2005 - Cleaner Light and Medium-Duty City Motor Vehicles**

In April 2005, the City Council passed Int. No. 414-A [Local Law 38 of 2005], which requires the City to purchase the least polluting light and medium-duty motor vehicles and requires the City to increase the average fuel economy of its annual light-duty vehicle purchases, escalating to a minimum 20% increase above Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 levels by FY 2016. The law also requires, among other things, a pilot program for alternative fuel sanitation vehicles, an ongoing assessment of the feasibility of incorporating such vehicles into the City's fleet, and that the City annually report on greenhouse gas emissions from its fleet of motor vehicles.

**Local Law 39 of 2005 - Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel in City Motor Vehicles**

The City Council also passed Int. No. 415-A [Local Law 39 of 2005] in April 2005, which requires the City's thousands of diesel fuel-powered motor vehicles, such as garbage trucks, to use ULSD fuel and the best available retrofit technology to reduce pollutants.

**Local Law 40 of 2005 - Fuel and Technology Requirements for Sanitation Vehicles**

The City Council also passed Int. No. 416-A [Local Law 40 of 2005] in April 2005, which requires vehicles used in City solid waste or recyclable materials contracts to meet requirements similar to those contained in Local Law 39 of 2005, regarding the use of ULSD fuel and emissions-reduction technology.

**Local Law 41 of 2005 - Sight-Seeing Bus Emissions**

The City Council also passed Int. No. 417-A [Local Law 41 of 2005] in April 2005, which requires sight-seeing buses that are licensed by the Department of Consumer Affairs and equipped with engines over three years old to use the best available emissions-reduction technology unless their engines meet upcoming federal standards.

**Local Law 42 of 2005 - Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel in City School Buses**

The City Council also passed Int. No. 428-A [Local Law 42 of 2005] in April 2005, which requires diesel fuel-powered City school buses to use ULSD fuel and the best available emissions-reduction technology unless their engines meet upcoming federal standards.

**Local Law 25 of 2004 - Vehicular Engine Idling Violations**

In June 2004, the City Council passed Int. No. 110-A [Local Law 25 of 2004], which increased penalties for violations of the City's idling restrictions, set up a penalty structure for multiple violations of these requirements, and required the Department of Transportation to post signs at strategic locations throughout the City to educate drivers about the idling restrictions and the maximum penalties associated with violating them.

**Local Law 77 of 2003 - Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel in Non-Road Vehicles**

In December 2003, the City Council passed Int. No. 191-A [Local Law 77 of 2003]. That law – the first of its kind in the country and the first in a series of similar bills passed by the Council – requires that diesel fuel-powered non-road vehicles, such as cranes, front loaders, fork lifts, etc., owned or operated by the City or used in a City public works contract use ultra low sulfur diesel fuel and the best available technology to reduce the emission of pollutants.

**Intro. No. 109-B of 2002 - Re-refined Motor Oil in City Vehicles**

In March 2003, the City Council passed Int. No. 109-B, which required City agencies to purchase re-refined motor oil for use in City vehicles. The Mayor subsequently vetoed this legislation, but then issued an Executive Order, which the Council negotiated with the Mayor to incorporate the elements of the bill.

### **Res. No. 439-A of 2002 - Motor Vehicle Emissions Standards**

In October 2002, the City Council adopted Res. No. 439-A, calling upon the New York State Legislature to adopt A. 11895 or such other State legislation that would adopt California's motor vehicle emissions standards for the control of greenhouse gases. In November 2005, the New York State Environmental Board adopted regulations for New York State that incorporate California's standards

## **ENERGY USE/EFFICIENCY**

### **Greener, Greater Buildings Plan**

On Earth Day 2009, the City Council and Mayor introduced the revolutionary Greener, Greater Buildings Plan to increase energy-efficiency in existing buildings. Existing buildings account for approximately 80% of New York City's carbon emissions, with annual energy costs estimated at \$15 billion. Toward achieving the City's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 30% by 2030, which was set forth in PlaNYC and codified in Local Law 55 of 2007 (later amended to Local Law 22 of 2008), the Greener, Greater Buildings Plan will reduce the City's carbon footprint by roughly 4.75 percent while saving New Yorker's hundreds of millions of dollars per year in energy costs and creating nearly 18,000 green jobs through its four legislative components:

#### **Local Law 84 of 2009 - Benchmarking Energy and Water Use**

In December 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 476-A [Local Law 84 of 2009], which requires the City to annually benchmark the energy and water use of all City-owned or leased buildings over 10,000 square feet in size. The legislation also requires owners of any building over 50,000 square feet in size, or two or more buildings on the same tax lot that together exceed 100,000 gross square feet, to annually benchmark the energy and water use of their buildings. The results of this benchmarking will be made public by the Department of Finance, after which the owners and operators of these buildings can see how well they function compared to similar ones. This benchmarking tool will also enable prospective buyers and renters to use the Department of Finance's databases to assess the value of real estate and the relative efficiencies of various buildings. This type of transparency supports building owners who maintain efficient buildings and work with tenants to manage energy use.

#### **Local Law 85 of 2009 - New York City Energy Conservation Code**

In December 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 564-A [Local Law 85 of 2009], which creates the New York City Energy Conservation Code (NYCECC), enabling the City to update and enforce a more stringent energy code than the State does. The NYCECC will apply to all building renovations, closing a loophole in the State Energy Conservation Construction Code that exempts renovations of 50% or less of the building system or subsystem from compliance with the energy code. By capturing these renovations that would otherwise not be required to comply with the State Energy Code, the enactment of this legislation is expected to reduce the City's carbon emissions by 1 to 1.5 percent over the next 20 years.

### **Local Law 87 of 2009 - Energy Audits and Retro-Commissioning**

In December 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 967-A [Local Law 87 of 2009], which requires owners of a building of 50,000 square feet or more, or two or more buildings on the same tax lot that together exceed 100,000 gross square feet, to conduct energy-audits once every 10 years in order to identify: 1) all reasonable measures, including capital improvements, that would, if implemented, reduce energy use and/or the cost of operating the building; 2) for each measure, the associated annual energy savings, the cost to implement, and the simple payback period; 3) the building's benchmarking output; 4) a break-down for initial usage and predicted energy savings by system after implementation of proposed measures; and 5) a general assessment of how the major energy consuming equipment and systems used in tenant spaces affect the energy consumption of the base building systems. Further, this legislation requires building owners to invest in energy conservation measures, or retro-commissioning, that improve maintenance and operations of existing systems and yield a simple payback in energy and financial savings of seven years or less.

### **Local Law 88 of 2009 - Lighting Upgrades**

In December 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 973 [Local Law 88 of 2009], which requires owners of commercial buildings over 50,000 square feet in size, or two or more buildings on the same tax lot that together exceed 100,000 gross square feet, to upgrade their lighting systems in accordance with the New York City Energy Code standards by the year 2025. In recent years, improvements to the efficiency of lighting systems make the cost of such upgrades low relative to the savings they provide in the form of energy savings reduced costs. Additionally, this legislation requires building owners to install sub-meters for commercial tenant spaces of 10,000 square feet or greater. This will provide tenants with accurate information about their energy use, and the ability to pay their own electricity bills, independent of the rest of the building's, creating the incentive to reduce their energy consumption and realize financial savings as a direct result.

### **Local Law 1 of 2007 - Cogeneration and Distributed Generation**

In January of 2007, the City Council passed Intro. No. 18-A [Local Law 1 of 2007], requiring the City to regularly assess all of its facilities with 500 kilowatts or greater peak demand to determine whether cogeneration and natural-gas based distributed generation projects are suitable at such facilities to achieve greater energy efficiency. This addresses major issues facing the City, including meeting increasing energy demand, protecting public health and diminishing the environmental impacts associated with the emission of pollutants from power plants.

### **Comments on Renewable Portfolio Standard**

In September 2003, the City Council submitted comments to the New York State Public Service Commission on the development and implementation of a Renewable Portfolio Standard for electricity sold in New York State, which addressed the types of energy resources that should be considered "renewable" and the installation of such resources within and availability of such resources to high load areas, such as New York City.

## WATER QUALITY/WATERSHED PROTECTION

### **Local Law 5 of 2008 – Sustainable Stormwater Management Plan**

In February 2008, the City Council passed Intro No. 630-A [Local Law 5 of 2008], which requires the City to develop and implement a sustainable stormwater management plan designed to reduce stormwater runoff and the combined sewer overflows that they cause during periods of heavy rainfall or snowmelt. By mitigating combined sewage overflows the City is reduces the discharge of untreated, contaminated sewage, and industrial and stormwater into surrounding waterbodies, thereby improving water quality and protecting public health.

### **Local Law 27 of 2003 - Penalizing Water Pollution, Drainage and Sewer Violations**

In March 2003, the City Council passed Int. No. 123-A [Local Law 27 of 2003], which increased civil penalties for water pollution, drainage, and sewer control violations. This legislation also gave the DEP greater flexibility in determining fines for those who are polluting the City's water supply and impairing the quality of water bodies surrounding the City.

### **Resolution No. 1850-A of 2009 - "Hydrofracking" in the New York City Watershed**

In November 2009, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 1850-A, which calls for the protection of New York City's Drinking water from dangers posed by unconventional natural gas drilling in New York State and the New York City watershed. The resolution calls on the United States Congress to pass H.R. 2776 of 2009, removing the exemption for hydraulic fracturing from the Safe Drinking Water Act; on the United States Environmental Protection Agency to reassess its 2004 study of hydraulic fracturing with respect to its risks to unfiltered drinking water systems and to apply stringent regulations to protect drinking water supplies from any risk due to hydraulic fracturing; on the New York State Department of Health to study the public health and regulatory risks of hydraulic fracturing to the New York City water supply system and to propose any necessary actions to protect public health; on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the New York State Legislature, and New York State Governor David Paterson to prohibit drilling for natural gas within the boundaries of the watershed.

### **Res. No. 652-A of 2003 - Stormwater Permit Program**

In March 2003, the City Council adopted Res. No. 652-A, calling upon the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to issue a heightened stormwater permit program for the East-of-Hudson area of the New York City Watershed. The Council subsequently submitted extensive comments on this issue to the NYSDEC in May 2003.

### **Res. No. 575 of 2002 - Watershed Rules and Regulations**

In December 2002, the City Council adopted Res. No. 575, calling upon the State Legislature to establish more effective penalties and injunctive relief for the City's Watershed Rules and Regulations. At present, the maximum penalty is only \$200 per violation and the City may only seek injunctive relief and assess a penalty after the alleged violator receives notice of a violation and fails to comply within five days.

### **Comments Regarding Belleayre Resort**

In April 2004, the City Council submitted comments to the NYSDEC regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Draft State Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits for the proposed Belleayre Resort at Catskill Park – the largest project ever proposed to be built within the New York City watershed.

### **Comments Regarding the Draft Filtration Avoidance Determination for the Catskill/Delaware Watershed**

In June 2002, the City Council submitted extensive comments to the United States Environmental Protection Agency on strengthening the Agency's 2002 Draft Filtration Avoidance Determination for the City's Catskill/Delaware Watershed in areas such as land acquisition, the DEP's involvement in the environmental review process for watershed projects, wetlands protection and riparian buffer zones.

## **WETLANDS/NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION**

### **Local Law 31 of 2009 - Comprehensive Wetlands Protection Strategy**

In May 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 506-A [Local Law 31 of 2009], which requires the City to identify remaining wetlands using a satellite or aerial survey, and to develop a Comprehensive Wetlands Protection Strategy (CWPS) to avoid and minimize loss of these valuable areas. The goals of the CWPS are to conserve, protect, enhance, stabilize, restore and expand City wetlands; to achieve no net loss of wetlands in the city; and to standardize and improve the City's approach regarding wetlands management. The CWSP is also required to consider current protections, as well as the value of wetlands to the City in terms of economics, ecological functions and aesthetics.

### **Local Law 21 of 2009 - Coordinating Environmental Review to Protect Wetlands**

In March 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 919-A [Local Law 21 of 2009], requiring coordination between the City's Department of Buildings, the State's Department of Environmental Conservation and other agencies before the approval of construction documents for development in coastal zones, to ensure that requisite environmental review takes place and to protect against the loss wetlands.

### **Local Law 36 of 2006 - Watershed Protection Plan Extension**

In August 2006, the City Council passed Intro. No. 376-A [Local Law 36 of 2006], ensuring that the Department of Environmental Protection would have sufficient time to develop a comprehensive watershed protection plan, pursuant to Local Law 71 of 2005, including effective measures to protect the marshland and overall health of Jamaica Bay.

### **Local Law 37 of 2006 and Local Law 13 of 2007 - Wetlands Task Force Extension**

In August 2006 and March 2007, the City Council passed Intro. No. 409 and Intro. No. 505 [Local Law 37 of 2006 and Local Law 13 of 2007, respectively], extending the work of the temporary Wetlands Task Force created by Local Law 83 of 2005 to enable completion their wetland inventory and ascertain the feasibility of transferring these properties to Department of Parks and Recreation.

**Local Law 71 of 2005 - Jamaica Bay Watershed Protection Plan**

In June 2005, the City Council passed Int. No. 565-A [Local Law 71 of 2005], which requires the DEP to create a watershed protection plan for Jamaica Bay and sets forth measures the DEP must assess for inclusion in the plan. Such measures include best management practices for the minimization of soil erosion and stormwater runoff; a protocol to coordinate with other agencies that have jurisdiction over the area; a public education program; and acquisition and land use planning.

**Local Law 83 of 2005 - Transferring Wetlands**

In August 2005, the City Council passed Int. No. 566-A [Local Law 83 of 2005], which established a task force to determine the feasibility of transferring City-owned wetlands to the Department of Parks and Recreation in the interest of protecting their environmental, economic and other benefits to New York City.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES /SAFETY**

**Local Law 76 of 2009 - Hazardous Water Backflow Prevention**

In December 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 935-A [Local Law 76 of 2009], which requires building owners whose plumbing systems are at risk of contaminated-water backflow into public or private water mains to correct any such malfunctions and provide documentation to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) that a prevention device has been installed or replaced. Additionally, this legislation also requires licensed professionals to certify to DEP that back flow prevention devices are in compliance with agency standards, DEP to notify owners of buildings requiring backflow prevention devices, and DEP to submit reports to the Council detailing the number of hazardous facilities and facilities which required backflow prevention devices to be installed.

**Local Law 77 of 2009 - Decoupling Demolition and Asbestos Abatement Activities**

In December 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 998 [Local Law 77 of 2009], which prohibits simultaneous demolition and asbestos abatement activities in a building unless the Department of Environmental Protection has made a site-specific determination, in consultation with the Department of Buildings and the Fire Department, that both demolition and abatement can be done safely. Demolition activities generally increase the risk of fire, and asbestos containment structures can impede access to critical areas of the building when this work is done simultaneously.

**Local Law 35 of 2009 - Smoking Prohibition at Asbestos Abatement Sites**

In June 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 1001-A [Local Law 35 of 2009], which prohibits smoking at asbestos abatement sites, and further prohibits any person from bringing tobacco, matches and lighters onto an asbestos abatement site. This legislation enhances and extends existing smoking prohibitions and allows for greater enforcement and protection in the hope of preventing fires such as the one in August 2007 at the former Deutsche Bank Building.

**Local Law 37 of 2009 - Asbestos Abatement Protection Program**

In June 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 1003 [Local Law 37 of 2009], which established a three-point asbestos abatement protection program that: 1) requires permits for certain abatement jobs that pose the highest safety risk; 2) mandates the use of non-combustible fire-resistant materials for certain containment structures during the abatement process; and 3) authorizes DEP inspectors to enforce provisions of the Fire and Building Code at abatement sites, thereby adding to the safety of these projects for those in the building, the community and those required to respond in the event of an emergency.

**Local Law 38 of 2009 - Egress at Asbestos Projects**

In June 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 1005 [Local Law 38 of 2009], which requires the Department of Environmental Protection Commissioner, in consultation with the Fire Commissioner and the Commissioner of buildings, to promulgate rules which give further guidance to contractors on how to maintain egress at asbestos projects in order to avoid tragedies such as the fire in the former Deutsche Bank Building in 2007.

**Local Laws 76 and 82 of 2003 - Community Right-to-Know**

In December 2003, the City Council passed Int. Nos. 122-A and 575-A [Local Laws 76 and 82 of 2003, respectively], which expand the information that the DEP must include in its annual report concerning the City's Community Right-to-Know law and increases penalties for violating that law.

**BROWNFIELDS**

**Local Law 27 of 2009 - Brownfield and Community Revitalization Act**

In May 2009, the City Council passed Intro. No. 21-A [Local Laws 27 of 2009], referred to as the New York City Brownfield and Community Revitalization Act (NYCBCRA), which requires the City to develop a comprehensive program for the remediation and reuse of abandoned or underutilized industrial and commercial sites across the City. The NYCBCRA established the Office of Environmental Remediation (OER), giving it the authority to develop financial and other incentive programs to advance the redevelopment of the brownfield sites in support of the City's economic development.

**Res. No. 795-A of 2005 - State Brownfield Cleanup Program**

In March 2005, the City Council adopted Res. No. 795-A, calling upon the Governor and State Legislature to execute the Memorandum of Understanding required for the implementation of the 2003 State Brownfield Cleanup Program and distribution of funding through the Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA) program.



## NOISE CONTROL

### **Local Law 113 of 2005 - Comprehensive Noise Control Code**

In December 2005, the City Council passed Int. No. 397-A [Local Law 113 of 2005], which updated and amended the City's comprehensive Noise Control Code.

### **Local Law 43 of 2004 - Audible Car Alarms**

In July 2004, the City Council passed Int. No. 81-A [Local Law 43 of 2004], which bans the sale and installation of after-market audible car alarms that are illegal to use in New York City. Current law prohibits the operation of audible car alarms that are activated by something other than by direct physical contact or a remote activation device and alarms that sound for longer than three minutes.

## IV. COMMITTEE HEARINGS 2002-2009

2/25/02

Organizational Meeting and Oversight Hearing on the Water Conservation Measures in Response to the City's Issuance of a Drought Warning.

3/8/02

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Health and the Select Committee on Lower Manhattan Redevelopment**

**Oversight:** Recommendations and Other Proposed and Implemented Solutions Related to the Environmental Impacts Due to the World Trade Center Disaster

**Res. No. 43:** Resolution calling upon the Mayor to establish a new agency by executive order, or else designate an existing agency or division thereof, to coordinate the World Trade Center clean-up efforts in order to ensure that Lower Manhattan, and all surrounding areas affected by the toxic dust and debris caused by the September 11<sup>th</sup> tragedy, are made environmentally safe.

3/20/02

Fiscal Year 2003 Preliminary Budget Hearing for the DEP

4/16/02

**Oversight:** An Update on the Community Right-to-Know Law

**Int. No. 47:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a computerized database containing information relating to the storage and handling of hazardous substances and emergency responses to the release of hazardous substances.

5/7/02

**Res. No. 64:** Resolution calling upon the City of New York to join the coalition calling for the shutdown of the Indian Point Nuclear Facility until comprehensive safety studies are completed and adequate security measures are taken.

5/22/02

Fiscal Year 2003 Executive Budget Hearing for the DEP

6/7/02

**Int. No. 47-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a computerized database containing information relating to the storage and handling of hazardous substances and emergency responses to the release of hazardous substances.

6/14/02

**Oversight:** The United States Environmental Protection Agency's May 2002 New York City Filtration Avoidance Determination.

7/23/02

**Oversight:** New York City's Energy Supply: A look at whether it will be sufficient to meet demand, the role that conservation measures can play and Article X of the New York State Public Service Law.

**Int. No. 158:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter, in relation to public awareness city-wide of energy conservation measures through the department of environmental protection.

9/13/02

**Int. No. 109:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to purchase of recycled motor oil by city agencies for use in all city vehicles.

**Res. No. 439:** Resolution calling upon New York State to enact A. 11895 or such other State legislation that would adopt new motor vehicle emissions standards identical to those that will be developed for California.

9/24/02

**Int. No. 199:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting the operation of one or more circulation devices that create a sound level in excess of the permitted decibel level.

**Int. No. 212:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to weekend construction activities.

10/10/02

**Oversight:** The New York City Department of Environmental Protection's management of the City's wastewater treatment program.

**Int. No. 58:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to enforcement and penalties of premises discharging into the sewer system.

**Int. No. 123:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to increasing civil penalties for water pollution, drainage, and sewer control violations, and to repeal subdivision b of section 24-513, relating to the penalty imposed for violating such section.

**Proposed Res. No. 439-A:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to adopt A. 11895 or such other State legislation that would adopt new motor vehicle emissions standards for the control of greenhouse gases that are identical to those that will be developed for California. **(passed by the Committee)**

**11/8/02**

**Oversight:** The future of Jamaica Bay: A look at environmental impacts and the Bay's disappearing marshes

**11/21/02**

**Int. No. 163:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the design and construction of private water mains.

**Res. No. 575:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to amend the Public Health Law to establish higher penalties and authorize more effective injunctive relief for violations of New York City's Watershed Rules and Regulations.

**12/17/02**

**Res. No. 575:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to amend the Public Health Law to establish higher penalties and authorize more effective injunctive relief for violations of New York City's Watershed Rules and Regulations. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Joint Hearing with the Select Committee on Lower Manhattan Redevelopment**

**Oversight:** 9/11 Environmental Impact: Agency Response and Lessons Learned

**1/14/03**

**Oversight:** The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Draft Phase II Stormwater Permits

**Res. No. 651:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to strengthen the draft Phase II State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, Permit No. GP-02-01.

**Res. No. 652:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to issue a heightened stormwater permit program for the East-of-Hudson area of the New York City Watershed and to designate the entire area as a municipal separate storm sewer system.

**1/30/03**

**Proposed Int. No. 123-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to increasing civil penalties for water pollution, drainage, and sewer control violations, and to repeal subdivision b of section 24-513, relating to the penalty imposed for violating such section.

**2/14/03**

**Int. No. 30:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to carbon dioxide emissions from electric generating units.

**Proposed Int. No. 123-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to increasing civil penalties for water pollution, drainage, and sewer control violations, and to repeal subdivision b of section 24-513, relating to the penalty imposed for violating such section. **(passed by the Committee)**

**2/28/03**

**Oversight:** The possible impacts of a radiological release from the Indian Point Nuclear Facility on New York City and its water supply

**Proposed Res. No. 64-A:** Resolution calling for the decommissioning of the Indian Point Nuclear Facility; for its conversion to a facility powered by a renewable energy source; for the appropriate entities to create a plan that addresses the job placement, retraining and financial security of affected workers at Indian Point; for the immediate security and proper protection of Indian Point's spent fuel rods from the threat of an accident or terrorist attack; and, for the appropriate local, State and federal authorities to ensure that adequate radiological emergency response plans are in place that protect the public health and safety of the communities surrounding Indian Point, including New York City.

3/3/03

**Proposed Int. No. 109-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the purchase of re-refined motor oil by city agencies for use in city vehicles. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Res. No. 652-A:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to issue a heightened stormwater permit program for the East-of-Hudson area of the New York City Watershed. **(passed by the Committee)**

3/6/03

Fiscal Year 2004 Preliminary Budget Hearing for the DEP

3/26/03

**Proposed Int. No. 109-B:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the purchase of re-refined motor oil by city agencies for use in city vehicles. **(passed by the Committee)**

4/8/03

**Oversight:** The New York Independent System Operator's (NYISO) proposed plan to adopt a market demand curve for its wholesale markets for electric capacity.

4/28/03

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Finance**

**Oversight:** The impact of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection's capital budget proposals on water rates and an examination of the process by which water rates are set.

**Res. No. 832:** Resolution calling upon the New York City Water Board not to set rates for water and wastewater services for each fiscal year until at least thirty days after the adoption of the City's budget for each fiscal year and to take all steps necessary to implement this change.

**Res. No. 794:** Resolution calling upon the New York City Water Board to reestablish a six-year timeframe within which customers may challenge the fees, rates, rents and other service charges established by the New York City Water Board for water and wastewater services.

**4/30/03**

**Res. No. 794:** Resolution calling upon the New York City Water Board to reestablish a six-year timeframe within which customers may challenge the fees, rates, rents and other service charges established by the New York City Water Board for water and wastewater services. **(passed by the Committee)**

**5/19/03**

Fiscal Year 2004 Executive Budget Hearing for the DEP

**6/11/03**

**Oversight:** Enforcement of the City's Noise Code

**Int. No. 194:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting the sale and installation of audible motor vehicle alarms.

**Int. No. 448:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to noise from audible burglar alarms on motor vehicles.

**9/16/03**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on State and Federal Legislation**

**Oversight:** Blackout 2003 – A look at the reliability of our electric system and the impact of the blackout on the City's environment, including the City's wastewater treatment facilities: What can we learn?

**9/25/03**

**Proposed Int. No. 191-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel and the best available technology by nonroad vehicles in city construction.

**10/9/03**

**Oversight:** The New York State Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act – A look at whether the City of New York is receiving its fair share of Bond Act funds and its impact on the City's environment.

**Res. No. 433:** Resolution calling upon Governor Pataki to set objective standards for the award of grants of Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act funds and to give New York City its fair share of the funds distributed.

**10/30/03**

**Oversight:** Enforcement of and compliance with the City's Community Right-to-Know law

**Int. No. 122:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reporting requirements pursuant to the community right-to-know law.

**Int. No. 124:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of fees established under the New York city community right-to-know law.

**Int. No. 585:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to increasing the penalties for violations of the community right-to-know law.

**11/13/03**

**Oversight:** Enforcement of and compliance with idling restrictions in New York City

**Int. No. 378:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to restrictions regarding engine idling.

**Int. No. 560:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to authorized emergency vehicles and their exemption from the restrictions on idling.

**Int. No. 587:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to penalties and signage regarding the idling of motor vehicles.

**Int. No. 606:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to enforcement of the restrictions regarding engine idling.

**11/25/03**

**Proposed Int. No. 122-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reporting requirements pursuant to the community right-to-know law. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Int. No. 585-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to increasing the penalties for violations of the community right-to-know law. **(passed by the Committee)**



**12/02/03**

**Proposed Int. No. 191-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel and the best available technology by nonroad vehicles in city construction.

**12/15/03**

**Proposed Int. No. 191-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel and the best available technology by nonroad vehicles in city construction. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Res. No. 1208:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 191-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with the state environmental quality review act. **(passed by the Committee)**

**2/3/04**

**Oversight:** Perspectives on the New York City Environment: Ideas for its further improvement and protection

**2/13/04**

**Oversight:** A Look at the New York City Energy Policy Task Force's January 2004 Report, "New York City Energy Policy: An Electricity Resource Roadmap".

**3/3/04**

**Int. No. 53:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting the sale, installation and use of motorcycle straight pipes.

**Int. No. 54:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to violations of the noise code that pertain to the operation of motorcycles.

**Int. No. 55:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the prevention of noisy and offensive motorcycles.

**Int. No. 145:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to adding a plainly audible noise standard.

**3/8/04**

Fiscal Year 2005 Preliminary Budget Hearing for the DEP

4/29/04

**Proposed Int. No. 110-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to penalties and signage regarding the idling of motor vehicles.

5/21/04

Fiscal Year 2005 Executive Budget Hearing for the DEP

6/7/04

**Proposed Int. No. 110-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to penalties and signage regarding the idling of motor vehicles. (passed by the Committee)

6/10/04

**Oversight:** Enforcement of the City's Noise Control Code

**Int. No. 81:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting the sale and installation of audible motor vehicle alarms.

**Res. No. 365:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to amend the State Insurance Law to authorize insurers to give an automobile insurance discount to only those policyholders that have silent anti-theft devices installed in their automobiles.

6/23/04

**Int. No. 374:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter, in relation to creating an energy shortage contingency plan.

**Int. No. 375:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter, in relation to the creation of an energy office and public awareness city-wide of energy efficiency and conservation measures.

**Int. No. 381:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to a survey regarding clean on-site power generation for city facilities.

**Int. No. 382:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the creation of a program regarding building commissioning and energy efficiency and conservation training.

**6/28/04**

**Proposed Int. No. 81-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting the sale and installation of audible motor vehicle alarms. **(passed by the Committee)**

**9/8/04**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Waterfronts**

**Oversight:** The Status of the DEP's Combined Sewer Overflow Program

**Int. No. 162:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to allowing on-site disposal of storm water runoff to improve the quality of New York city waters and enhance the potential for recreational use of the city's waterfronts.

**9/13/04**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Public Safety**

**Oversight:** Security of the NYC Water Supply

**9/23/04**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Education**

**Int. No. 414:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the city's purchase of cleaner vehicles and the repeal of sections 24-163.1 and 24-163.2 of such code.

**Int. No. 415:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the city's use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel and the best available technology for reducing the emission of pollutants in its diesel-powered motor vehicles.

**Int. No. 416:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from vehicles that handle, transport or dispose of the City's solid waste and recyclable materials.

**Int. No. 417:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from sight-seeing buses.

**Int. No. 428:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from vehicles that transport children to and from school.

9/28/04

**M206 (Mayor's Veto of Int. No. 81-A) and Int. No. 81-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting the sale and installation of audible motor vehicle alarms. **(passed by the Committee)**

10/6/04

Tour of the Croton Watershed

10/21/04

**Oversight:** An Update on the Future of Jamaica Bay: A Look at its Environment and Disappearing Marshes.

11/18/04

**Oversight:** Status of the City's Brownfields Program

12/2/04

**Oversight:** Progress of DEP's Environmental Health and Safety Compliance Program

1/13/05

**Oversight:** The New York City Department of Environmental Protection's Program for Controlling Lead in Drinking Water

1/26/05

**Int. No. 397:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the noise control code.

1/31/05

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Consumer Affairs**

**Oversight:** The Jurisdiction and Operation of the Environmental Control Board

2/15/05

**Int. No. 534:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the establishment of an office of environmental purchasing.

**Proposed Int. No. 536-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of energy efficient products.

**Int. No. 544:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the reduction of hazardous substances in products used by the city.

**Int. No. 545:** A Local Law in relation to the use of products with recycled content.

**Int. No. 546:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of green power.

**Int. No. 552:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of less toxic cleaning and other custodial products.

**2/28/05**

**Int. No. 567:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to developing a comprehensive program for the remediation and reuse of brownfields.

**Int. No. 582:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to tax lien foreclosure by action in rem for properties where the redevelopment or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of contamination.

**Res. No. 795:** Resolution calling upon the Governor and New York State Legislature to execute the Memorandum of Understanding required for the implementation of the landmark 2003 New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program and distribution of funding through the Brownfield Opportunity Areas Program.

**3/9/05**

**Proposed Res. No. 795-A:** Resolution calling upon the Governor and New York State Legislature to execute the Memorandum of Understanding required for the implementation of the landmark 2003 New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program and distribution of funding through the Brownfield Opportunity Areas Program. **(passed by the Committee)**

**3/11/05**

Fiscal Year 2006 Preliminary Budget Hearing for the DEP

**3/31/05**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Parks and Recreation**

**Int. No. 565:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to developing a watershed protection plan for the watershed/sewershed of Jamaica Bay.

**Int. No. 566:** A Local Law to create a temporary task force to study the feasibility of transferring city-owned wetlands to the jurisdiction of the department of parks and recreation.

**Res. No. 830:** Resolution strongly urging the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to immediately develop and implement a total maximum daily load for nitrogen pollution into Jamaica Bay in order to preserve and protect this New York City jewel possessing exceptional ecological diversity.

4/7/05

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Education**

**Proposed Int. No. 414-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the city's purchase of cleaner vehicles and the repeal of sections 24-163.1 and 24- 163.2 of such code.

**Proposed Int. No. 415-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from the city's diesel fuel-powered motor vehicles.

**Proposed Int. No. 416-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from vehicles that handle, transport or dispose of the City's solid waste and recyclable materials.

**Proposed Int. No. 417-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from sight-seeing buses.

**Proposed Int. No. 428-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from vehicles that transport children to and from school.

4/19/05

**Proposed Int. No. 414-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the city's purchase of cleaner vehicles and the repeal of sections 24-163.1 and 24- 163.2 of such code. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Int. No. 415-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from the city's diesel fuel-powered motor vehicles. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Int. No. 416-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from vehicles that

handle, transport or dispose of the City's solid waste and recyclable materials. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Int. No. 417-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from sight-seeing buses. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Int. No. 428-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of pollutants from vehicles that transport children to and from school. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Res. No. 937:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 414-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with the state environmental quality review act. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Res. No. 938:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 415-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with the state environmental quality review act. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Res. No. 939:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 416-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with the state environmental quality review act. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Res. No. 940:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 417-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with the state environmental quality review act. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Res. No. 942:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 428-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with the state environmental quality review act. **(passed by the Committee)**

**5/17/05**

**Int. No. 626:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to protecting the purity of the New York city drinking water supply and the security of its water supply infrastructure.

**6/3/05**

Fiscal Year 2006 Executive Budget Hearing for the DEP

**6/21/05**

**Int. No. 661:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing the emission of global warming pollution.

**Proposed Int. No. 565-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to developing a watershed protection plan for the watershed/sewershed of Jamaica Bay. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Int. No. 566-A:** A Local Law to create a temporary task force to study the feasibility of transferring city-owned wetlands to the jurisdiction of the department of parks and recreation. **(passed by the Committee)**

**9/21/05**

**Int. No. 474:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the design and construction of private water mains.

**9/29/05**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Small Business**

**Int. No. 711:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter and the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to clarifying the authority of the environmental control board.

**Int. No. 718:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the administrative adjudications board.

**10/6/05**

**Proposed Int. No. 148-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to carbon dioxide emissions from electric generating units.

**12/6/05**

**Oversight:** New York State wetlands protections: implications for New York City.

**Res. No. 1078:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to expeditiously enact the Clean Water Protection/Flood Prevention Act that would strengthen protection of wetlands in New York State and safeguard and enhance New York City's water supply quality, pollution treatment, flood control, open space and natural areas.

**Res. No. 1265:** Resolution calling upon the appropriate federal and state agencies, and the public, to provide all natural gas supply projects, including the proposed Broadwater Energy Project, a fair and full review, in light of the important role that natural gas is projected to play in enhancing the reliability of energy resources,

**Int. No. 744:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to technical amendments to section 24-163.1 of such code.



12/14/05

**Proposed Int. No. 397-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the noise control code and the repeal of subchapters 4, 5 and 6 of chapter 2 of title 24 of such code.

12/21/05

**Int. No. 744:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to technical amendments to section 24-163.1 of such code. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Res. No. 1078-A:** Resolution calling upon the New York State Legislature to expeditiously enact the Clean Water Protection/Flood Prevention Act that would strengthen protection of wetlands in New York State and safeguard and enhance New York City's water supply quality, pollution treatment, flood control, open space and natural areas. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Res. No. 1265-A:** Resolution calling upon the appropriate federal and state agencies, and the public, to provide all natural gas supply projects, including the proposed Broadwater Energy Project, a fair and full review, in light of the important role that natural gas is projected to play in enhancing the reliability of energy resources, increasing diversity of supply sources, reducing energy price volatility, and protecting environmental and public health in New York City. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Proposed Int. No. 397-A:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the noise control code and the repeal of subchapters 4, 5 and 6 of chapter 2 of title 24 of such code. **(passed by the Committee)**

**Res. No. 1299:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 397-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with the state environmental quality review act. **(passed by the Committee)**

2/16/06

**Oversight:** A look at the City's Underground storage tank systems including the recent federal consent decree regarding these systems.

3/15/06

Fiscal Year 2007 Preliminary Budget, Mayor's Fiscal Year 2006 Preliminary Management Report and Agency Oversight Hearing for the DEP

4/4/06

**Oversight:** Midterm review of the Filtration Avoidance Determination for the City's Catskill/Delaware Water Supply System

4/25/06

**Int. No. 208:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to applying certain fuel and technology exemptions and requirements to department of correction vehicles specially equipped for emergency response and to buses purchased for use by the department of correction.

5/9/06

**Int. No. 21:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter and the administrative code of New York, in relation to developing a comprehensive program for the remediation and reuse of brownfields

5/18/06

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Finance**

Fiscal Year 2007 Executive Budget Hearing for the DEP

6/13/06

**Int. No. 208:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to applying certain fuel and technology exemptions and requirements to department of correction vehicles specially equipped for emergency response and to buses purchased for use by the department of correction. *Proposed Int. No. 208-A*

6/21/06

**Int. No. 20:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

6/26/06

**Int. No. 375:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to protecting the purity of the New York City drinking water supply.

**Int. No. 376:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the watershed protection plan for the watershed/sewershed of Jamaica Bay.

**9/13/02**

**Int. No. 109:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to purchase of recycled motor oil by city agencies for use in all city vehicles.

**Res. No. 439:** Resolution calling upon New York State to enact A. 11895 or such other State legislation that would adopt new motor vehicle emissions standards identical to those that will be developed for California.

**8/16/06**

**Int. No. 376:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the watershed protection plan for the watershed/sewershed of Jamaica Bay. *Proposed Int. No. 376-A*

**Int. No. 409:** A Local Law in relation to the temporary task force to study the feasibility of transferring city-owned wetlands to the jurisdiction of the department of parks and recreation. *Preconsidered*

**9/26/06**

**Int. No. 395:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter and the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the office of operations, the office of environmental coordination and an office of long-term planning and sustainability.

**10/17/06**

**Oversight:** The development of the Department of Environmental Protection's long-term control plans for New York City's combined sewer overflows.

**10/31/06**

**Hearing with the Committee on Consumer Affairs**

**Oversight:** Reducing energy demand, enhancing energy efficiency and promoting the use of clean, distributed energy in New York City.

**11/21/06**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Economic Development**

**Oversight:** Capitalizing on markets for "green" products/services by promoting "green" manufacturing and "green collar" jobs in New York City.

11/28/06

**Int. No. 18:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to an assessment of city facilities regarding certain clean on-site power generation technologies.

**Int. No. 23:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the creation of a program regarding building commissioning and energy efficiency and conservation training.

1/2/07

**Int. No. 18:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to an assessment of city facilities regarding certain clean on-site power generation technologies. *Proposed Int. No. 18-A*

1/26/07

**Oversight:** The City's PLANYC 2030 sustainability goal to "reduce global warming emissions by more than 30%" and how best to achieve it.

1/30/07

**Oversight:** The NYC Department of Environmental Protection's 2006 Long-Term Watershed Protection Program.

2/14/07

**Oversight:** The City's PLANYC 2030 sustainability goal to "open 90% of our waterways for recreation by reducing water pollution and preserving our natural areas" and how best to achieve it.

2/26/07

**Int. No. 505:** A Local Law in relation to the temporary task force to study the feasibility of transferring city-owned wetlands to the jurisdiction of the department of parks and recreation.

**Int. No. 506:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the creation of a comprehensive wetlands protection strategy for New York City.

3/2/07

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Consumer Affairs**

**Oversight:** The City's PLANYC 2030 sustainability goal to "provide cleaner, more reliable power for every New Yorker by upgrading our energy infrastructure" and how best to achieve it.

**Int. No. 264:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of air conditioning systems.

3/13/07

New York City Council Fiscal Year 2008 Preliminary Budget, Mayor's FY'07 Preliminary Management Report and Agency Oversight Hearings

4/11/07

**Oversight:** The use of biofuels in New York City: opportunities and obstacles.

5/16/07

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Finance**

New York City Council Fiscal Year 2008 Executive Budget Hearings

6/26/07

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Consumer Affairs**

**Oversight:** Consolidated Edison's Capital Investments & Long Term Strategy for Network Stability, Including Demand Reduction and Clean, Distributed Generation.

6/26/07

**Res. No. 934:** Resolution supporting the proposed Broadwater Energy Project, a floating liquefied natural gas storage and re-gasification facility to be located in the New York State waters of Long Island Sound, and urging the appropriate state and federal agencies to provide a favorable review of the project in light of the critical role it will play in ensuring reliable, affordable, and clean electricity for New Yorkers. *Preconsidered*

9/6/07

**Oversight:** Jamaica Bay's disappearing marshes and the role of nitrogen and other factors on that loss.

9/24/07

**Oversight:** Rising Waters: What Can the DEP Do About Flooding?

10/19/07

**Oversight:** The Wetlands Task Force Study Titled "Recommendations for the Transfer of City-Owned Properties Containing Wetlands"

10/22/07

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Finance**

**Oversight:** Update on customer service, billing practices and collection performance at DEP and observations and recommendations contained in the Booz Allen Report.

11/8/07

**Int. No. 178:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to boring, strata and soil percolation testing for the on-site disposal of storm water.

**Int. No. 321:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to allowing on-site disposal of storm water runoff to improve the quality of New York city waters and enhance the potential for recreational use of the city's waterfronts.

**Int. No. 628:** A Local Law to amend the administration code of the city of New York, in relation to sustainable stormwater management, trees and vegetation.

**Int. No. 629:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter, in relation to sustainable stormwater management standards for certain capital projects.

**Int. No. 630:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the City of New York, in relation to developing and implementing a sustainable stormwater management plan.

11/26/07

**Oversight:** Cleaning up the Oil Spill in Newtown Creek: An Update

11/28/07

**Int. No. 20:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. *Proposed Int. No. 20-A*

**Res. No. 1171:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 20-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with The State Environmental Quality Review Act. *Preconsidered.*

**12/17/07**

**Int. No. 168:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel and the best available technology for reducing the emission of pollutants by diesel fuel-powered ferries owned or operated by the city of New York. *Proposed Int. No. 168-A*

**1/8/08**

**Oversight:** State and Local Brownfields Initiatives: Where Are We and Where Do We Go From Here?

**1/24/08**

**Int. No. 594:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of clean heating oil in New York city

**Int. No. 599:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of bioheat in New York City.

**1/30/08**

**Int. No. 630:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the City of New York, in relation to developing and implementing a sustainable stormwater management plan. *Proposed Int No. 630*

**2/13/08**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Transportation**

**Int. No. 168:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel and the best available technology for reducing the emission of pollutants by diesel fuel-powered ferries owned or operated by the city of New York. *Proposed Int. No. 168-A*

**Res No. 1257:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 168-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with The State Environmental Quality Review Act.

**2/28/08**

**Oversight:** Solar Power in the City: Impediments and Opportunities

**3/13/08**

New York City Council Fiscal Year 2009 Preliminary Budget, Mayor's FY '08 Preliminary Management Report and Agency Oversight Hearings

**4/3/08**

**Oversight:** Pharmaceuticals In Our Drinking Water

**4/29/08**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Education and the Committee on Oversight and Investigations**

**Oversight:** PCB's in the Schools

**Int. No. 395:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter and the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the office of operations, the office of environmental coordination and an office of long-term planning and sustainability. *Proposed Int. No. 395-A*

**Int. No. 756:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the repeal of local law number 55 for the year 2007. *Preconsidered*

**Res. No. 1390:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Preconsidered Int. No. 756 does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with The State Environmental Quality Review Act. *Preconsidered*

**5/5/08**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Finance**

**Oversight:** Examining DEP's proposed water and sewer rate increase of 14.5% for fiscal year 2009

**5/12/08**

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Finance**

New York City Council Fiscal Year 2009 Executive Budget Hearings.



6/11/08

**Oversight:** Prevention of Backflow of Contaminants into the City's Potable Water Supply.

6/27/08

**Int. No. 476:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to benchmarking the energy and water efficiency of buildings. *Proposed Int. No. 476-A*

**Int. No. 800:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to disclosing the energy and water efficiency of 1-4 family homes, co-ops and condominiums. *Preconsidered*

8/14/08

**Int. No. 264:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of air conditioning systems. *Proposed No. 264-A*

9/10/08

**Oversight:** Natural Gas Drilling in New York City Drinking Water Watershed.

11/25/08

**Oversight:** The Effectiveness of New York City's Idling Law.

**Int. No. 40:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to enforcement of the restrictions regarding engine idling.

**Int. No. 631:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to engine idling.

1/22/09

**Int. No. 506:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the creation of a comprehensive wetlands protection strategy for New York City. *Proposed Int. No. 506-A*

**Int. No. 919:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to coordination between the department of buildings and other governmental agencies when development is proposed for the city's coastal and water-sensitive inland zones. *Preconsidered*

**1/26/09**

**Int. No. 40:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to enforcement of the restrictions regarding engine idling.

**Int. No. 631:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to engine idling. *Proposed Int. No. 631-A*

**Int. No. 684:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel in diesel-powered generators used in the production of films, television programs and advertisements, and at street fairs in New York City. *Proposed Int. No. 684-A*

**Int. No. 881:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring the implementation of technology to allow traffic enforcement agents to issue idling tickets through their hand-held computers. *Proposed Int. No. 881-A*

**Int. No. 915:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to idle reduction technology in ambulances. *Preconsidered*

**1/28/09**

**Int. No. 40:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to enforcement of the restrictions regarding engine idling. *Proposed Int. No. 40-A*

**Int. No. 631:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to engine idling. *Proposed Int. No. 631-A*

**2/25/09**

**Oversight:** The Sustainability of Biofuels.

**Int. No. 684:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the use of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel in diesel-powered generators used in the production of films, television programs and advertisements, and at street fairs in New York City. *Proposed Int. No. 684-A*

**Int. No. 919:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to coordination between the department of buildings and other governmental agencies when development is proposed for the city's coastal and water-sensitive inland zones. *Proposed Int. No. 919-A*

3/5/09

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Civil Service and Labor**

**Oversight:** Outsourcing Operation of the Croton Water Filtration Plant.

3/23/09

New York City Council Fiscal Year 2010 Preliminary Budget, Mayor's FY '09 Preliminary Management Report and Agency Oversight Hearings.

4/7/09

**Oversight:** Implementation of the Sustainable Stormwater Management Plan.

4/21/09

**Int. No. 21:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter and the administrative code of New York, in relation to developing a comprehensive program for the remediation and reuse of brownfields. *Proposed Int. No. 21-A*

4/22/09

**Int. No. 21:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter and the administrative code of New York, in relation to developing a comprehensive program for the remediation and reuse of brownfields. *Proposed Int. No. 21-A*

**Res. No. 1928:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 21-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with The State Environmental Quality Review Act. *Preconsidered*

4/28/09

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Finance**

**Oversight:** Examining New York City Water Board's proposed water and sewer rate increase for fiscal year 2010.

5/6/09

**Int. No. 506:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the creation of a comprehensive wetlands protection strategy for New York City. *Proposed Int. No. 506-A*

**Res. No. 1962:** Resolution finding that the enactment of Proposed Int. No. 506-A does not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and is consistent with The State Environmental Quality Review Act. *Preconsidered*

5/7/09

**Oversight:** Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles and the Transition to Alternative Technologies.

**Res. No. 1223:** Resolution calling upon the United States Congress to fully explore adopting legislation and/or regulatory measures to incentivize the immediate marketing and use of hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, to develop the re-fueling infrastructure to support these vehicles and to consider making the manufacture and importation of gasoline combustion vehicles unlawful by a date certain; and calling upon the city of New York to take steps to advance the use of hydrogen fuel cell technology and to find ways to promote New York City as an economic center for hydrogen fuel cell technology. *Proposed Res. No. 1223-A*

5/21/09

**Int. No. 998:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the simultaneous performance of demolition work and asbestos activities within the same building.

**Int. No. 1001:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting smoking at abatement sites.

**Int. No. 1003:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to asbestos abatement and repealing article 106 of chapter 1 of title 28 of the administrative code in relation thereto.

**Int. No. 1005:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to egress at abatement projects.

6/1/09

**Joint Hearing with the Committee on Finance**

New York City Council Fiscal Year 2010 Executive Budget Hearings.

6/9/09

**Int. No. 1001:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to prohibiting smoking at abatement sites. *Proposed Int. No. 1001-A*

**Int. No. 1003:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to asbestos abatement and repealing article 106 of chapter 1 of title 28 of the administrative code in relation thereto. *Proposed Int. No 1003-A*

**Int. No. 1005:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code in relation to egress.

**6/26/09**

**Int. No. 476:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to benchmarking the energy and water efficiency of buildings. *Proposed Int. No. 476-A*

**Int. No. 564:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a New York city energy code. *Proposed Int. No. 564-A*

**Int. No. 967:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring energy audits, retro-commissioning and retrofits of building systems.

**Int. No. 973:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to upgrading lighting systems in existing buildings greater than 50,000 gross square feet.

**9/8/09**

**Int. No. 622:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to retrofitting of and age limitations on diesel fuel-powered school buses. *Proposed Int. No. 622-A*

**9/17/09**

**Int. No. 622:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to retrofitting of and age limitations on diesel fuel-powered school buses. *Proposed Int. No. 622-A*

**10/23/09**

**Oversight:** The Draft Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement Relating to Drilling for Natural Gas in New York State Using Horizontal Drilling and Hydraulic Fracturing.

**Res. No. 1850:** Resolution calling on the New York State Legislature, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and New York State Governor David Paterson to prohibit drilling for natural gas within the boundaries of the watershed of the New York City drinking water supply. *Proposed Res. No. 1850-A*

**10/27/09**

**Int. No. 911:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to testing by the department of environmental protection for the presence of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in the New York City drinking water supply and the effluent from wastewater treatment plants.

**11/12/09**

**Res. No. 1850:** Resolution calling on the United States Congress to adopt legislation removing the exemption for hydraulic fracturing from the Safe Drinking Water Act; on the United States Environmental Protection Agency to reassess its 2004 study of hydraulic fracturing with respect to its risks to unfiltered drinking water systems and to apply stringent regulations to protect drinking water supplies from any risk due to hydraulic fracturing; on the New York State Department of Health to study the public health and regulatory risks of hydraulic fracturing to the New York City water supply system and to propose any necessary actions to protect public health; on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the New York State Legislature, and New York State Governor David Paterson to prohibit drilling for natural gas within the boundaries of the watershed; and on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to extend the public comment period on its draft Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement relating to high-volume hydraulic fracturing to February 28, 2010. *Proposed Res. No. 1850-A*

**11/19/09**

**Int. No. 935:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to backflow prevention device reporting and certification.

**11/30/09**

**Int. No. 935:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to backflow prevention device reporting and certification. *Proposed Int. No. 935-A*

**Int. No. 998:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to the concurrent performance of demolition work and asbestos abatement activities within the same building. *Proposed Int. No. 998-A*

**12/8/09**

**Int. No. 476:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to benchmarking the energy and water efficiency of buildings. *Proposed Int. No. 476-A*

**Int. No. 564:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a New York City energy code. *Proposed Int. No. 564-A*

**Int. No. 967:** A Local Law to amend the New York city charter and the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to requiring energy audits and retro-commissioning of base building systems of certain buildings and retrofitting of certain city-owned buildings. *Proposed Int. No. 967-A*

**Int. No. 973:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to upgrading lighting systems and the installation of sub-meters in certain buildings. *Proposed Int. No. 973-A*

**Res. No. 1895:** Resolution pursuant to the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act setting forth findings of the Council concerning the environmental review conducted for Proposed Int. No. 476-A, Proposed Int. No 564-A, Proposed Int. No. 967-A and Proposed Int. No. 973-A.

**12/10/09**

**Int. No. 1062:** A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to controlling emissions from businesses located in mixed-use buildings that use chemicals.

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: Feb 25, 10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: ANNIE WILSON

Address: PO BOX # 2430 NYC, NY 10009

I represent: SIERRA CLUB

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2-25-10

Name: Richard Sobel, PE LEED AP  
(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: 3624 34<sup>th</sup> St LIC NY 11106

I represent: New York Electrical Contractors Association / JIB

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/10

Name: Jim Gallagher  
(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

I represent: EDC

Address: 110 William St

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



**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 25 Feb 2010

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Richard Leigh

Address: 415 Central Park West, #12C NYC 10025

I represent: Urban Green Council

Address: One Bowling Green, Suite 419, NYC 10004

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Pierre Bull

Address: 40 W. 20th St, NY

I represent: NRDC

Address: 40 W. 20th St

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/10.

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: STEPHEN ELSE

Address: 3725 COLGATE AVE, DALLAS TX 75225

I represent: BROADSTAR WIND SYSTEMS.

Address: 1323 N. SIEMMONS, DALLAS, TX 75207

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

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. 2010-0278 Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/2010

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Michael Yee

Address: 158-11 Harry Van Arsdale Jr. Ave. Flushing  
NY 11365

I represent: Educational & Cultural Fund of the Electrical Industry

Address: Same as above

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: George Jee

Address: 4 Irving Place

I represent: Con Edison Company of New York, Inc

Address: 4 Irving place, ny, ny 10003

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Luke Falk

Address: 485 7th Ave, suite 1006 New York, NY

I represent: NYSEDA

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Deborah Taylor - DOB

Address: 200 Broadway

I represent: Dept of Buildings

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Matt Davis

Address: 257 Park Ave South, Fl 10010

I represent: Environmental Defense Fund

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Joseph Oates

Address: 4 Irving Place

I represent: Con Edison Company of New York

Address: 4 Irving Place, NY, NY 10003

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

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 02.25.10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Nancy Anderson

Address: 30 Bond St 30 Fl NYC 10004

I represent: The Sallen Foundation

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**THE COUNCIL  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Appearance Card

I intend to appear and speak on Int. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Res. No. \_\_\_\_\_

in favor  in opposition

Date: 2/25/10

(PLEASE PRINT)

Name: Andrew H. Kimball

Address: BMDC, 63 Gushing Ave Brooklyn 11205

I represent: Brooklyn Navy Yard Dev. Corp

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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