CITY COUNCIL

CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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April 19, 2023 Start: 10:13 a.m. Recess: 12:20 p.m.

HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Sandy Nurse, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Erik D. Bottcher Amanda Farias Julie Menin Chi A. Osse

Rafael Salamanca, Jr. Marjorie Velazquez

OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS ATTENDING:

Alexa Aviles Shaun Abreu Lincoln Restler Francisco P. Moya

APPEARANCES

Gregory Anderson, Deputy Commissioner for Policy and Strategic Initiatives at the New York City Department of Sanitation

Eric Goldstein, Natural Resources Defense Council

Antonio Solis

Ligia Guallpa, Executive Director of the Workers Justice Project

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 3 2 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: This is a microphone 3 test for the Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management. Today's date is April 19, 2023. Location 4 5 Chambers. Recorded by Edery Gonzalez-Rodriguez. 6 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Good morning and 7 welcome to today's New York City Council meeting on 8 Sanitation. 9 At this time, please turn electronic 10 devices on silent or on vibrate mode. Thank you for 11 your cooperation. 12 Chair, you may begin. 13 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: [GAVEL] Good morning, 14 everyone, and welcome to the oversight Committee for 15 Sanitation and Solid Waste. Thank you, Sanitation Committee Members, 16 17 for being here, Council Member Osse, Council Member 18 Menin, and Deputy Commissioner Greg Anderson, for 19 joining us today. 20 Today, we will be focusing on a slate of 21 Sanitation bills that are primarily targeted towards 2.2 the disposal of rechargeable e-bike batteries, NYCHA 23 sanitation collection, nursing home sanitation 24 collection, community gardens organic waste

collection, public organic waste receptacles, proper

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 4 storage of waste, and street cleanliness grading systems.

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The New York City Department of
Sanitation provides various critical operations to
New Yorkers. We are always impressed by the scale of
the work the workers do each and every single day,
and we're committed to working with the Department to
improve and adapt operations to meet the growing
needs of the City.

The first bill we will be hearing today is number 846, which would require DSNY to develop a plan for ensuring proper disposal of rechargeable batteries used for powered mobility devices. Earlier this year, we passed a slate of bills to address the risks of rechargeable e-bike batteries, and we need to continue to approach this issue comprehensively. I introduced this bill to tackle the disposal aspect. The popularity of e-bikes and micromobility devices has taken off in New York City from City Bikes to e-scooters and among the tens of thousands of deliveristas who depend on them for work. E-bike batteries have not only caused fires in homes and apartments across the City. Last year, my team visited a number of waste transfer facilities and

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management 5 heard about fires in Sanitation garbage trucks, in these stations, and in our vital recycling facilities where chemical and hazardous materials are present in abundance. New York City must address the issue of e-bikes comprehensively. This means we must center workers and local businesses in new policies, regulations, and programs. It means we need to have a plan for disposal and, most importantly, it means we need to hold accountable the manufacturers of e-bike batteries and the companies that largely exploit deliveristas and for companies to be the ones to bear the cost of the transition to safer e-bike batteries and the cost of disposal.

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Next up we have Council Member Aviles'

Intro. 649 in relation to prohibiting the Department of Sanitation from charging the New York City Housing Authority for sanitation services. In June 2022,

Council Member Aviles and I partnered on a joint open space hearing on Sanitation at NYCHA. While NYCHA has various plans to improve waste management operations, there is still much progress to be made across the city. At the hearing, Deputy Commissioner Greg

Anderson testified that in 2022 DSNY containerized tonnage was at an average of a little bit more than

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 6
11,000 tons per month. We also learned that between
NYCHA's contracts with private carters and DSNY's
additional pickup services, NYCHA is paying a little
over 7 million dollars. We asked for NYCHA and DSNY
to follow up on that breakdown, but we actually never
heard back so we'd like to check back on that today.

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Next, we have Council Member Farias'
Intro. 720 in relation to waste collection from nursing homes.

We also have Council Member Abreu's

Intro. 832 in relation to requiring the Department of

Sanitation to collect organic waste from community

gardens.

Up next we have Council Member Restler's Intro. 863 in relation to public organic waste receptacles. This February, DSNY announced the installation of 250 smart composting bins in Bushwick, Bed-Stuy, Castle Hill, Harlem, Highbridge, the north shore of Staten Island, many other places, and with an additional 150 on the way for Manhattan. DSNY had also previously stated they would site smart bins nearby public schools as the City expands school composting to every New York City public school by the next school year.

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We also have Council Member Osse's Intro.

544 in relation to penalties for failure to store

waste in a satisfactory manner in required

receptacles and for placing waste at the curb or on

the street or sidewalk prior to the specified time

for collection.

Finally, we have Council Member Moya's

Intro. 768 in relation to street cleanliness grading

system. For many New Yorkers, DSNY's cleanliness

score simply does not match up to how residents score

their neighborhoods. Much like we were able to do

last year with our Sweep NYC bill, this bill would

bring more transparency into this cleanliness grading

system that is critical for accountability, equity,

and the ability to allocate resources properly.

Looking forward to the dialogue regarding these bills today.

I'm going to recognize also Council Member Alexa Aviles has joined us.

We have some opening remarks from Members which you'll hear from. We will hear from Council Member Osse first on his bill since he has to run.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSE: Thank you, Chair Nurse, and good morning, Deputy Commissioner.

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2 I wanted to speak about my bill, Intro. 3 544. Our streets deserve to be free of litter and 4 rodents, but when trash is not properly containerized, litter is scattered all over our sidewalks, attracting rats to our community. Litter 6 and rodents are not only an eyesore, but they pose 8 serious health and sanitation risk to our neighbors. As the summer approaches and more New Yorkers are spending time outside, it is important to make sure 10 11 our streets are clean and free from trash. Currently, 12 the penalty for improper waste containerization is from 50 dollars to 200 dollars, depending on the 13 14 number of violations. For buildings with management 15 companies and big landlords, this amount is considered to be pocket change, not a lesson learned 16 17 to deter one from engaging in improper behaviors. To 18 have cleaner and healthier streets, we must make sure 19 that we truly hold bad actors accountable and to 20 ensure waste is properly containerized. Intro. 544 21 will impose a graduated Sanitation violation based on the number of units in a building and the number of 2.2 2.3 repeat violations. Under this bill, the fine amount will be dependent on the size of the building and the 24 number of violations on the property. A graduated 25

violation penalty ensures that big landlords and property owners who are bad actors are held accountable without hurting or over-penalizing small homeowners and property managers. Where there is real accountability, people are deterred from acting in ways that negatively impact New Yorkers, and our communities deserve better. This bill, if passed, would be another tool in our City's commitment to ending the rodent population, and I do know that the Administration and the Commissioner are supportive of this piece of legislation. Thank you, Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Of course, Council Member Osse. I hope you have a great time at your school speech.

Next up we're going to give it to Council
Member Aviles and then Council Member Moya, if you
have some remarks, you will come up next.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Thank you, Chair

Nurse, for holding this hearing today and thank you

to the Department of Sanitation for being present to

offer testimony and answer our questions.

During my tenure as the Chair of Public Housing, I've heard time and time again how NYCHA's dire financial situation continues to contribute to

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 10 declining conditions for our public housing residents. This year, the Council has been informed that the financial picture for the Authority is so bleak that service delivery is threatened. While our State and Federal Governments desperately need to step up to protect our public housing residents, the City can do its part as well.

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First, we can restore the 31 million dollars to proposed cuts outlined in the preliminary budget. This number includes a restoration of the Vacant Unit Readiness Program which helps rehab units to house and shelter residents, emergency transfers, and those on the NYCHA waiting list. As it stands, failing to house shelter residents in NYCHA units is not a net savings to the City as we will continue to pay the cost simply to another agency. This sort of common sense holistic approach of looking at cost savings is one of the inspirations for Intro. 649. This bill is a direct offshoot of the work of Assembly Member Harvey Epstein and his team at the State level to the stop the double taxation on NYCHA residents, double charging of NYCHA for basic city services. The bill that is authored that you are all considering today calls on DSNY to stop charging

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 11 NYCHA for services, which only serves to sink an already funded Authority further into the red. Residents and advocates fought hard for this same practice against the NYPD who used to charge NYCHA upwards of 74 million dollars annually for additional services. To use an age-old expression, why are we robbing Peter to pay Paul? In drafting Intro. 649, we actually had difficulty locating the unit of appropriation where this transaction between NYCHA and DSNY occurs, and so many of my questions around these basics to get at what should be transparent through the budgeting process, how much is being spent for what type of service, how frequently, to which developments, and so on. I look forward to hearing more about the services DSNY is providing to NYCHA for this additional fee and what creative solutions we can come up with to prevent NYCHA from having to cut services so that public housing residents can receive a basic service that is provided to the rest of New York City at no additional cost. I underscore that NYCHA residents are New York City tax-paying residents, paying for sanitation services through their taxes, and, to many, this is a double taxation from their

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 12 perspective so we look forward to the conversation and thank you, Chair and the Committee, for this hearing.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you, Council Member Aviles.

If Council Member Moya would like to say any remarks regarding his bill, the floor is yours.

COUNCIL MEMBER MOYA: Good morning, Chair.

Thank you so much for the opportunity today to

discuss my bill, Intro. 768.

register too long, we have seen our neighborhood burdened by the dirty streets and a seemingly never-ending cycle in searching for solutions. This bill would help address the concerns of the trash on our streets. Intro. 768 would create a letter grade index which would assess conditions by the amount of weeds, discarded bulk items, and, most importantly, identify illegal dumping areas. The area would be measured by block-face which extends from one block, corner-to-corner, including both the street and the sidewalks. Sanitation would be responsible to visit these sites no less than twice a year, provide the grade on their website along with the reason for the grade that the block-face

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 13 received. This legislation would help empower DSNY to make smart concentrated efforts to clean our city. No one wants to walk past the same trash heap and rat buffet day after day. The intent of this legislation is both to help members of the community that want to see cleaner areas to live, work, and play along and help the Sanitation Department have the ability to put resources into cleaning up the areas that need the resources the most. We all deserve better than to walk past the same trash heap on our block. This is truly about beautifying our neighborhoods and supporting the DSNY in their efforts.

With that, I thank you, Chair, for the time.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you, Council Member Moya.

If any other Members that arrive that have bills, we'll let them speak, but I think for now we're going to turn it to Committee Counsel to administer the oath.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, Chair. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before the

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 14

Council Members and to respond honestly to Council

Member questions?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Good morning, Chair Nurse and Members of the City Council Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management.

My name is Gregory Anderson, and I am Deputy

Commissioner for Policy and Strategic Initiatives at the New York City Department of Sanitation.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide brief testimony on the bills being heard by this

Committee today.

The Department of Sanitation is laserfocused on cleaning up New York City. We have
implemented a tidal wave of change to dramatically
reduce the amount of time that trash sits on the
curb, including enrolling 2,500 buildings in the
multi-unit building collection program to set out
waste between 4 a.m. and 7 a.m. for collection just
hours later on the dayshift, conducting 25 percent
of our waste collections on the night shift and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 15 focusing those efforts in the right places, the denser parts of the city with larger piles of trash, starting our dayshift operations an hour earlier, at 5 o'clock in the morning to get trash off the streets before New Yorkers wake up, removing scheduled collections from the evening shift entirely, incentivizing the use of containers with lids through our new set-out times rule and eliminating black bags set out for collection on sidewalks before 8 p.m. Together, these initiatives, many just weeks old, have had a massive impact on our streets. We have fewer trash bags on our sidewalks, and those that remain sit on the curb for just a fraction of the time. Combined with unprecedented new investments in cleaning that restore, and more, the cuts to cleanliness during the previous administration, Mayor Adams and DSNY have made substantial progress in our work to get stuff clean. This includes, as Commissioner Tish mentioned at last month's preliminary budget hearing, a total investment of 53.2 million in the current Fiscal Year by the Adams' administration for new, restored, and expanded cleaning programs. We are doing our part to clean up New York City, but every

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 16

New Yorker has a role to play in maintaining the

cleanliness of our neighborhoods and, in a city this

size, it can't just be the 10,000 members of the

Sanitation Department doing this work.

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We have a renewed focus on enforcing basic cleanliness rules. Cleaning the sidewalk in front of a chain store, putting trash out when you're supposed to and in an orderly manner, the kinds of things that keep our streets clean. These are the most basic cleanliness rules, not enforcement for enforcement's sake, but enforcement only goes so far when the penalty for inaction is too low. Right now, fines for violating basic Sanitation rules are set by Local Law at just 50 dollars, an amount that's far too low. This was reduced from 100 dollars by the City Council in 2021, sending the wrong message that cleanliness is not the top priority for our City.

DSNY is proud to very strongly support

Intro. 544 sponsored by Council Member Chi Osse and

co-sponsored by Chair Nurse, which would increase

penalties for failure to store waste properly and for

failing to follow DSNY's new set-out time rules. The

bill would go farther in creating progressive

penalties for multi-unit properties that violate

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 17 these rules, correctly creating stiffer penalties for the buildings that create the largest and most obstructive piles of trash. We look forward to working with the Sponsors and the Council to refine the bill to account for operational realities of our enforcement, and we wholeheartedly support its enactment. We can't stop there. Longstanding provisions of Local Law require property owners and commercial establishments to keep clean their sidewalks, public areas, and area along the curb line 18 inches into the street. Local Law 80 of 2021 also reduced penalties for these requirements to just 50 dollars. In cutting this penalty at a time when cleanliness was headed very much in the wrong direction told property owners and businesses that they don't have to do their part to ensure New York City's neighborhoods are clean and vibrant. DSNY strongly supports rolling back this reduction and creating meaningful, but not excessive, penalties to uphold this important part of the social contract.

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Now, I'll briefly address the other bills being heard today. Intro. 649 would prohibit DSNY from requiring payment from the New York City Housing Authority for Sanitation services. While many NYCHA

properties receive containerized collection from DSNY, some locations receive curbside collection, and in these locations DSNY has historically provided supplemental collection above and beyond the neighborhood collection frequency, and NYCHA has provided some reimbursement for these supplemental services. Any change in this longstanding arrangement would need to happen in the context of larger budget discussions around reimbursement from and City payments to NYCHA and overall service levels at NYCHA. For this reason, we do not support this bill.

Intro. 720 would require DSNY to collect solid waste from nursing homes at no cost regardless of whether the nursing home is a for-profit entity.

Nursing homes, importantly, provide vastly different services to residents than a standard residential building, including both healthcare and food service.

Entities that provide these services and are not otherwise eligible for DSNY collection service must hire a private carter to remove their waste as with all other commercial entities. DSNY does not support expanding City collection to these entities and opposes this bill in its current form.

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2	Intro. 768 would require DSNY to
3	establish and implement a letter grading system for
4	cleanliness of each street and inspect each street at
5	least twice a year. Currently, the Mayor's Office of
6	Operations conducts monthly assessments of a sample
7	of street segments in each Sanitation district and
8	section to determine an overall rating for each
9	district and section on a monthly basis. We agree
10	that this approach is outdated and produces less-
11	than-meaningful ratings. We are thinking through
12	different ways to accomplish the goal of evaluating
13	cleanliness on a more granular, actionable level.
14	However, as I mentioned previously, the
15	responsibility for cleanliness of sidewalks and the
16	area along the curb falls to the property owner.
17	Among the options we are considering is a program
18	that would also grade individual properties along
19	each block, evaluating the maintenance of their
20	sidewalk and the area 18 inches into the street. We
21	look forward to further conversations with the
22	Council on these potential changes including the
23	resources that would be required to implement such a
24	program.

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Intro. 832 would require DSNY to collect organic waste from community gardens that request such collection via an online application. In short, we agree with the intent of the bill and will be collecting from community gardens on a weekly basis as part of our universal curbside composting program rolling out over the course of the next 18 months. However, we don't think that an online application is necessary to achieve this goal.

Intro. 846 would require DSNY to develop a plan for disposing of rechargeable batteries used for e-mobility devices, including maintaining two collection locations for rechargeable batteries in each borough. DSNY currently accepts rechargeable batteries at our special waste sites, one in each borough open one day a week, and a Safe Disposal Events twice annually in each borough. While we agree that rechargeable batteries represent a growing threat to public safety, we do not agree that DSNY should be solely responsible for creating this program as proposed in the bill. Instead, manufacturers and retailers should be responsible for the collection and recycling of the products that they sell. We support updates to the State

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 21
Rechargeable Battery Law currently introduced in the
Legislature that would strengthen and expand the
existing rechargeable battery program to cover emobility batteries.

Lastly, Intro. 863 would require DSNY to install 25 public organic waste receptables in each community district. We are pleased with our network of 250 smart compost bins that we launched earlier this year and we plan to install another 150 bins this summer. However, we firmly believe in the universal curbside program as our primary approach to providing this service to all New Yorkers, and we are concerned that this number of bins would be costly to both install and service, and, given our current budget realities, we cannot support this bill at this time.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today, and I am now happy to answer your questions.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you, Deputy

Commissioner. I want to acknowledge Council Member

Marjorie Velazquez and then Council Member Farias.

I'm going to give you a chance to talk about your

bill.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Thank you so much,

3 Chair. Good morning, everyone. Thank you, Chair

4 Nurse, for allotting me this additional time to speak

5 on my bill, Intro. 720.

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Intro. 720 is essential to the health, well-being, and daily quality of life of our seniors and our senior caretakers citywide. Right now, nursing homes across the City are currently having to pay out of pocket to private contractors to come collect their garbage each week. This is money that our nursing homes could be using towards programming and allow more money to serve New Yorkers in their golden years. This legislation would require DSNY to begin waste collection at our nursing homes citywide and thus provide assistance we know our nursing homes deserve. While not all waste should be collected by DSNY, the City should be open to how we can continue to alleviate the burden for centers and places that are helping our seniors age in place with dignity. Thank you to the current sponsors of the bill, Council Members Salamanca, Brewer, and Louis as well as to former Council Member Ben Kallos who held this bill last session and Attorney General Letitia James for drafting this legislation back in 2015. It's

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 23 clearly been around for a long time so we have some work to do. I look forward to working with DSNY and finding ways to getting this bill over the finish line, and I hope that more of my Colleagues will sign on to Intro. 720, which hopes to support our seniors and bolster our nursing home resources.

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Thank you, Chair, for the time and thank you, DSNY, for being with us here today and your testimony.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Great. Thank you,

Council Member Farias. I'm going to try to do this

section by section so I think I'm going to start with

the NYCHA and Sanitation bill. I just have a couple

of questions and then kick it over to you for yours

and then we'll discuss the nursing home bill and then

we'll discuss the street cleanliness grading so that

Council Member Moya can chime in as well.

As I mentioned in my opening, we had slightly a smaller version of this conversation last year when we were trying to pull out and kind of separate what's being paid for what. As I mentioned, NYCHA testified that about 7 million is paid across both private carting companies and DSNY. You mentioned that what you charge for is the additional

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 24 pickup beyond the normal pickup days for the curbside in areas that are requiring that so I just want you to kind of refresh us and, if you can, update us on exactly how much revenue you're getting from NYCHA and for what particular services.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Sure, absolutely. Sanitation works very closely with NYCHA on all of their waste management operations. As part of the few developments that do receive curbside service, generally those receive the residential frequency three days a week so the same as every other apartment building or household in that district, and then we also will add one or two additional services per week so that they don't have to store the material for as long of a time, and that's what NYCHA reimburses us for on the City tax levy side. That averages to around 750,000 dollars a year. That's the amount that's sort of baselined in our miscellaneous revenue budget, and some years it's slightly higher, some years it's slightly lower. It's based on the actual number of additional trucks that we run in any given year.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Could you kind of give us a general sense of which developments on your list

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 25 where you're concentrating most of your resources or is this just across the board or are there some areas that require more service than others?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: The supplemental service, again, is at those developments that receive curbside service from Sanitation. The vast majority of NYCHA developments do have containerized service so we service them with a rollon/roll-off container. It's an on-call service so whenever the containers are full, we come to pick them up. We work very closely with NYCHA on a daily basis. We have officers in every borough that work with their counterparts at NYCHA to make sure that service is happening on schedule and there's no reimbursement or payment that happens for that. It's just the developments that generally for space reasons haven't installed those compactors where we are providing the supplemental curbside service because the NYCHA buildings don't have trash rooms or trash storage areas the way that modern apartment buildings are required to have, we want to try to alleviate those storage concerns and pick up the trash as soon as possible after it's generated.

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2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Do you know

3 | numerically how many developments is that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I know we provide the RORO service from 131 developments, and those are generally the larger developments. There's sort of a continuum of service that we provide to NYCHA. There's the sort of large, centralized developments, those are generally containerized, then there are a lot of places that are sort of dispersed, and those are treated very much the same as other brownstones or homes that are on residential collection routes, then there are some developments sort of in the middle that are sort of medium-sized and those tend to be the more curbside routes. I don't have the exact number of developments that we serve as curbside with me today, but it's a small share of the sort of larger traditional NYCHA developments.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I'm going to give to Council Member Aviles, but just to confirm, you're paying about 750,000 a year. That's, we just bought two dogs for that, two robo-dogs, so that's what you would need to baseline to be able to do that

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 27 roughly, starting there, to be able to cover the cost and not have NYCHA pay you all?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah,
that's what's currently accounted for in our budget.
CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Council Member
Aviles.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Thank you, Chair.

Will you be able to provide to this Council the costs that NYCHA has been paying for the service over the last five Fiscal Years?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, we can work with OMB to provide the exact costs. That money doesn't necessarily come into Sanitation's budget. It's reflected as part of the overall year-end accounting between NYCHA on various funding sources so city tax levy is just one of their funding sources, and so it's accounted for on the backend by OMB, but we can work with them to provide those numbers.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Right. Okay, great. We'll look forward to receiving that to understand the historical, at least the payment trend in the last five years and whether it's trended up or

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 28 down and the reasons for that so we look forward to receiving that.

I guess we'll also be receiving a breakdown of where you're providing the curbside service to which NYCHA developments and the supplemental so I just want to make sure I'm understanding. You're noting that the 750,000 dollars that NYCHA is currently paying DSNY is covering just one additional day across all the development service pickup. Is that what the 750 is paying for?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, it's covering the cost of dedicated trucks that just provide supplemental service to NYCHA developments.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: But those are not the curbside developments? Those are separate developments?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Those are the developments that receive the same curbside frequency, Monday, Wednesday, Friday or Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday that other residents in that district receive and then they also receive a supplemental collection one or two days a week on these extra trucks that are paid for by NYCHA.

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1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 29 2 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Do you know how 3 much service 750,000 dollars provides, purchases? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I don't 4 know the number of truck shifts that that accounts 5 for, but we can provide that. 6 7 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: That would be 8 really very helpful. Where can we locate that transaction that's occurring between NYCHA and DSNY in the City budget? 10 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: On our 11 12 budget, it happens in the miscellaneous revenue area 13 so it's not necessarily showing up in our baselined 14 expense budget, but it is a chargeback, again, it's 15 an accounting exercise by OMB, a chargeback from the 16 City to NYCHA at the end of the year based on the 17 actual resources expended. 18 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Does NYCHA and 19 DSNY revisit this MOU agreement? Does it set any

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: As I said,
we have an ongoing relationship with NYCHA's Waste
Management Operations. Their Director of Waste
Management Operations is a former DSNY Chief. We work

particular stipulation in terms of level of service

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or baselined costs?

very closely on a day-to-day basis to make sure we're resolving their issues so I'm confident that there are many other supplemental services that we provide to NYCHA on an ad hoc basis that they are not currently paying for. It's just these specific supplemental curbside trucks that are part of that year-end chargeback.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: I guess I presupposed there was an MOU. Is there an actual MOU between DSNY and NYCHA for this service or is this decided on an ad hoc basis with your relationship?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: This is done, as I mentioned, as part of the year-end exercise by OMB just to sort of, again, I'm not an OMB expert so I don't know exactly what the process is or what other charges OMB accounts for in this process, but it's not something that is reflected directly in Sanitation's books. It's a miscellaneous revenue item that...

 $\label{eq:council_member_aviles: Right. I guess I'm} % \begin{center} \begin{ce$

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Not to my knowledge.

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knowledge? Okay. I think my prior questions

presupposed that there was because NYCHA had done

MOUs for when it's receiving additional services to

other City agencies so I just wanted to clarify that

there is not an existing MOU.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We can doublecheck that with our team and NYCHA and see if there is.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Okay. Can you clarify how much does DSNY overall spend on supplemental services for the City? What I'm getting at is I'd love to know what percentage of this supplemental service constitutes from the larger supplemental services that DSNY provides.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We don't generally provide supplemental service on sort of residential curbside collection to any other customers. The only other sort of similar use case would be DOE where we have dedicated school trucks that run five nights a week to pick up trash and recycling and organics from the DOE public schools. For residential customers, the service is provided either three days a week with one day a week

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 32 recycling or twice a week with one day a week recycling, and that's the only option we provide.

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able to secure additional funding for additional supplemental services in the last budget cycle? Did the City did not provide additional supplemental services to residents?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: On the cleaning side, yes. Certainly, we have supplemental precision cleaning initiative services, we have supplemental litter basket service. I think those two together account for around 29.5 million in FY23, but those are sort of on the cleaning side, not on the household trash collection side.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Got it. Could a better containerization limit the necessity for additional services?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think that's absolutely something that we're looking at. As the Council is aware, we are doing a sort of top-down review of containerization, studying the feasibility in New York City. We're also advising NYCHA on a containerization pilot that they're moving ahead with the Coney Island area so we certainly think that

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 33 containerization could help improve some of the waste management practices at NYCHA, whether it ends up saving money, I don't know, but certainly has the potential to reduce the impact of trash and increase cleanliness.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Do you think it's fair that NYCHA residents have to pay twice for trash collection?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I can't speak to how much the NYCHA residents are paying for the service. I'm not familiar with the sort of funding sources for the New York City Housing Authority, but this is a supplemental service above and beyond what other residents are receiving.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Would you say that the City needs to increase its level of service for NYCHA campuses across the City? Do you think what is occurring now is adequate?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think we can always do more with more resources. The challenge is that, given the budget environment, we're not in a position to just be adding additional resources.

We're in active conversations with OMB about

additional reductions in savings so it's a

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 34 challenging environment to have conversations about additional service.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: For sure, but, give the need, has DSNY advocated for an increased level of service and funding specifically to support the needs of NYCHA residents?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think it's something that we look at in terms of our overall service levels and resource allocations. I don't think we've advocated specifically in this area, but our work is to collect the trash, recycling, and organics and keep the City clean. We're advocating for resources across all of those programs.

I'm getting at, and absolutely we know you're trying to do that across the City, but we see concentrated populations with inadequate service levels and inadequate capacity to even collect properly in service levels, and we see accumulations of trash, particularly in NYCHA unlike other places in the City and so I guess I'm curious you're recognizing the increased level of need, just because of the conditions that exist, if DSNY has been strongly

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 35 advocating for increased funding specifically to support that increased need that comes out of NYCHA developments just because of what they are and the concentration of population in those.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think the majority of the sort of needs on the operational side are actually within NYCHA itself. I don't think there's a tremendous need in terms of additional sanitation services to collect the trash that NYCHA sets out. I think there is a greater need potentially within NYCHA for either infrastructure or staff to be able to manage that waste. I can't speak for the sort of budgeting process that they go through, but I do know over the past several years there have been substantial additional resources in City funding directed to NYCHA for things like improvements to trash chutes, additional waste containers, new waste containers, additional waste storage areas, new concrete pads in waste storage areas, many of which NYCHA did discuss at the hearing that we had last June I think, but I don't have the details on those specific investments.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Yeah, I would not disagree that a significant portion of this is

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 36 something that NYCHA has to do internally and make significant improvements. Nevertheless, sanitation and trash pickup, if you see that NYCHA developments across the City require supplemental services at a higher rate than potentially other areas just because of what the developments are, the numbers of people in the developments, then that to me would scream an urgent advocacy on behalf of the agency to get as much as resources to make sure we meet that need for those developments. I was asking specifically if DSNY is doing that because I have never seen DSNY specifically push for increased funding, particularly for supplemental services for residents of public housing. Yes, given the constraints, nevertheless I think what I'm not hearing is an urgency in calling for additional funding to support public housing residents in particular because of the level of service that is required there. Thank you.

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We look forward to receiving a breakdown of the costs of the developments, of the level of frequency of service, and if that changes what the ad hoc services that are in fact being provided to get further information on what this is and how we can support our New York City residents. Thank you.

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 37
2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you, Council
3 Member Aviles. I just have one other question which

5 pneumatic waste collection pilot that's happening at

maybe you can answer. Does DSNY have any input on the

6 Polo Ground Towers and Rheingold Houses?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We were very interested in the pilots. I think that NYCHA campuses are actually really great places to use these kinds of approaches because they can cut down on the amount of staff time that's needed to move trash from one place to the other so we're certainly very supportive of this and working with NYCHA to sort of move it towards the finish line.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Great. I know NYCHA's not here, but do you know if they've actually started construction on that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I don't know.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: I think they have actually. That's moving forward, and we're very excited about this project with the City. I guess the other thing on this end is in terms of the containerization, we understand obviously NYCHA is

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 38 looking, I'm curious about the level of coordination that happens in the discussion around containerization and how NYCHA proceeds and the City proceeds to make sure we don't build two separate systems that don't interact very well. I was curious about the level of communication that is happening around that.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We've been advising NYCHA throughout the RFP process. We helped them review the initial responses to the requests for expression of interest. We helped them put together the RFP. We helped them evaluate the RFP and are looking forward to working with them as they roll this out. I believe their timeline is sometime next year, but they're still working to finalize that procurement.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Lastly, does DSNY have a sense of the amount of trash that is collected from NYCHA campuses across the city?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I do think
I have that. In total, the material that DSNY
collects, around 160,000 tons per year. That's the
material that is containerized or collected in
supplemental curbside collections. Obviously, the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 39 material that's collected on standard curbside routes is mixed in with other neighboring loads.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Do you know has the trend of that collection remained stable, does it go up and down, do you track that over a period of time?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: It has changed tremendously over the last four years as with all household collections over the last four years just because of changes in the way that we live, work, learn, play, etc. during the pandemic so as with other collections sort of increased in FY21, stayed a little higher in FY22, and then has shown a decrease since then, but we can certainly look into those and provide you some sort of global statistics there.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Thank you. Does this include recyclables, and is there any composting occurring on NYCHA campuses?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: For recyclables, they're generally collected on the curbside routes with other recycling in the districts so we can't separate the specific NYCHA recycling tonnage. For composting, yes, we're providing

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 40 2 composting services at NYCHA developments. We have 3 our smart bins in the vicinity of the four 4 developments in Queens Community Board 1 so that's Ravenswood, Astoria, Queensbridge, and Woodside, and 5 we are providing curbside composting service at some 6 7 other developments in Queens, and we're working with 8 NYCHA to try to expand that as we roll out universal curbside composting over the next 18 months. COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Great. Could you 10 11 provide a breakdown of what that looks like to the 12 Council? 13 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Sure, yeah. 14 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Thank you so much. 15 Thank you, Chair. CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. We have a 16 17 couple people who walked in. I want to recognize 18 Council Members Abreu, Bottcher, Restler. 19 I'm going to let Council Members Abreu 20 and Restler say a few words about their bills, but 21 are there any questions from Members on this particular bill? 2.2 2.3 Council Member Abreu.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Good morning and

thank you, Chair Nurse and to my Colleagues.

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Today, I am speaking in support of my bill, Introduction 832, which would require DSNY to collect organic waste from community gardens that request a pickup. I have heard from several constituents and groups about the limited organic waste options in the district, and, together, we came up with this proposal to bring additional pickup to the district as a step forward in organic waste collection. Many large community gardens have relationships with composting facilities, but that isn't the case for every community garden that we support in the district, and we believe that's a trend that exists citywide. This bill would allow smaller community gardens to opt in to collections through an online portal, lowering the bar for environmentally conscious neighbors to get together and collect waste from the surrounding community and from the garden for pickup.

I look forward to hearing feedback from the Department of Sanitation and appreciate you,
Chair Nurse and my Colleagues, on this piece of legislation. Thank you so much.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Awesome. Thank you for that. Council Member Restler, do you want to say a few words?

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Sure. I really appreciate it and just want to thank you, Chair Nurse, for the rigor and thoughtfulness and the values you bring to your leadership of this Committee.

We've introduced a piece of legislation today that would require that the Department of Sanitation expand on the exciting pilot they've been working on in Bed-Stuy and a couple other areas to install 25 public composting bins in every single Community Board across the City of New York, prioritizing placement of those locations in high traffic pedestrian areas like parks and commercial corridors and transit hubs. Just like we have garbage cans and recycling bins on our street corners, we should have composting bins. While I am sincerely appreciative of this Administration's efforts to achieve universal composting, that is not in lieu of composting bins that are needed in busy areas to ensure that we're capturing that waste and diverting it from landfills in real-time everyday, and that's

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 43 why we sponsored this legislation. Composting reduces the methane pollution caused by sending food waste to landfill and saves New York money by eliminating the very high cost of exporting waste. Just this past weekend, we did two Tree Care events in our district where we were taking the very processed compost that's collected in our parks, from my kitchen and yours, and putting it back into the tree beds of our community to keep our trees healthy. There is so much good that we can do with the compost that we gather in New York City, but we need to do a better job of collecting it, and that's why we sponsored this legislation, and I know that Greg has articulated some concerns and would look forward to discussing further. CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you, Council

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you, Council Member Restler.

We're going to talk about Intro. 720 with waste from nursing homes followed by Intro. 768 and then we'll move down the list.

Council Member Farias, do you have any questions?

COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Thank you so much. Just in your testimony, you said including both

committee on Sanitation and solid waste management 44 healthcare and food service is included for nursing homes that provide a variety of different services to their residents. Is this section where there's opposition solely policy or administrative somewhere or is there a legal mandate or designation at the State level that is prohibiting us from doing waste collection in this waste collection in these facilities?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: There's no prohibition at the State level. I think the challenge that we face is there are many, many categories of commercial establishments, some of which that do provide a social good but, if they are for-profit entities, they are required to hire private carters for their waste collection so for-profit nursing homes fall into that same category.

COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Okay. So is the main concern just that they're for-profit or is that the waste also includes multiple layers of types of waste that are in there like medical, like healthcare waste?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: The concern is that these are commercial establishments and would

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 45 have to follow the same rules as all other commercial establishments.

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COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: To clarify, we do provide collection service to non-profits. There are two criteria that they can meet to receive collection service. One is if they own their property, which I presume some non-profit nursing homes do, and have a tax-exempt letter from DOF, they can provide that to us and qualify for sanitation collection service. The other option is non-profits that contract directly with the City can provide a funding letter from their contracting agency and receive collection service from us in that way. Nonprofits can receive collection service. Those nonprofits that are nursing homes that, for example, have medical waste, which is regulated waste under State law, also have to contract for the removal of that, for the red bag waste, but for their sort of standard trash and their kitchen trash, we would collect that if they qualify.

COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Okay. Just the last two-part question. Most of our nursing homes, both non-profit and private, are in a lot of our

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management 46 residential areas where routes wouldn't necessarily be disrupted if DSNY were to be including them within them. The New York State Department of Health website lists approximately 169 nursing home facilities in the New York City region so would it be feasible for DSNY to provide service to these facilities at no cost?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: It would be feasible, but there would be a cost to the City to provide that service because there may not be additional space on the existing routes, we may have to add additional trucks, and we haven't done a survey of how much waste these locations generate.

COUNCIL MEMBER FARIAS: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Just a question, I don't know if you would know this or if we would need followup, but do you know how many non-profit senior centers who have already gone through the steps to get their waste collected from you?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I don't have that number, and I don't know that we could necessarily come up with it that easily because they'd just sort of be on residential routes with the other properties that receive collection...

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 47 2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Right, just through 3 curbside? 4 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah. 5 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Any other questions on... 6 7 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Just to 8 clarify. Here, we're talking about nursing homes specifically. Senior centers is a totally separate category and, in general, senior centers are 10 11 receiving sanitation collection service because they 12 fall into, either they're government-run directly or in government facilities or they fall into one of 13 those non-profit categories. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Great. Thank you for 16 that. 17 Next, we're going to talk about the 18 street cleanliness system and then we'll go to any 19 questions from Council Member Abreu, if you have, and then we can talk about Council Member Restler's bill. 20 For Intro. 768, which is the street 21 cleanliness grading system, I think just for public 2.2 2.3 conversation and record, if you could walk us through how the current street cleanliness grading system 24

works, just in terms of frequency of establishing

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 48 those grades, what are the logistics, what are the metrics that people when they go to a street and they're looking for X, Y, and Z, what are those things, what's the sample size, is it a block, is it 10 blocks. Can you kind of just break those down for us?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Sure. As I mentioned in my testimony, that program is run by the Mayor's Office of Operations so they're sort of the experts in how that's delivered, but I can speak sort of generally based on my conversations with the Mayor's Office of Operations on how they deliver that. That is monthly rating on a district and section level so each community district is broken up into several sections between two for smaller districts up to eight for larger districts, and so there's a rating, basically a percentage of streets that are rated acceptably clean that's produced by the Mayor's Office of Operations. They do that using field surveys of a statistically representative sample within each of those geographies. The exact number of those samples I don't have, but the Mayor's Office of Operations could provide that. They recently made a change to their rating approach from

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 49 a fixed set of samples where they were sampling the same streets every month for, as I recall, close to 40 years to a dynamic sampling approach so they're now sampling a new sample set every month, which allows them to sort of sample more streets over the course of a year while still keeping the overall ratings statistically representative for the districts. Those scores are published monthly in both the Dynamic Mayor's Management Report, they're also provided in Sanitation Monthly, they're reported annually in the Overall Mayor's Management Report. We use those as one of many inputs into how we allocate our cleaning resources, but, as I mentioned in my testimony, having a number for a whole district is not necessarily the most actionable or useful tool so we are looking independently at how we can sort of measure street cleanliness, and I know the Mayor's Office of Operations is doing a project to sort of review their approach and come up with new recommendations for how to change that.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Sorry if you mentioned it. Even though they're the ones carrying out that assessment, which is a piece of the overall way you distribute resources, did you mention the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 50 certain specific things that people are looking for in that sampling? If you did, I'm sorry.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I did not.
CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: So you're right. They are looking specifically at litter and debris. There are separate ratings for sidewalks and for streets. Again, they're the sort of experts on how exactly the rating happens, but I know there are different sort of categories that if a street is entirely clean it gets one score, if a street has occasionally scattered litter it gets another score, if a street has illegally dumped material and piles of litter or matted debris it gets another score, and there's some point at which that block is no longer determined to be acceptably clean and that sort of rolls up into the overall Scorecard rating. I will say one of the challenges that we have with Scorecard is for every year for the past several years the citywide rating has been above 90 percent acceptably clean. I think we can all agree that in 2020, 2021, early parts of 2022 that was not reflective of how New Yorkers perceived the city and certainly how the Sanitation Department perceived the city given our

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 51 limited resources at that time, and so that's one of the reasons we're looking at how we can change that approach because it's simply not telling the whole story.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Just to clarify again, for that sampling size, it was great to hear the different types of things they're looking for. If they're sampling a Sanitation district and they find this street is no longer accessible, how many times do they come back to continue that assessment, or do they change blocks every time they do an assessment or a sampling?

mentioned, they recently changed to a dynamic sample model so they're changing the sample of streets every month to try to get ratings for more streets.

Previously, they had a fixed sample that was the same 5,000, that's just a hypothetical number, the same 5,000 blocks every month. Now they're doing probably the same number of blocks that they did previously, but the specific blocks they're doing changes on a month-by-month basis.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Thanks for restating that. I'm trying to take notes and keep up.

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 52 2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Again, I'm 3 just speaking from my recollection of conversations 4 with Operations, but we're happy to sit down with them and provide you a more detailed accounting of how it works today. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. I don't know if Council Member Moya is still online. If he 8 wants to ask questions. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: He signed off. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Oh, he signed off. 12 Okay. Let me just make sure any of his questions weren't covered. 13 14 Council Member Restler, go ahead. 15 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Thank you very much. Deputy Commissioner, we've gone and back forth 16 17 on this a fair bit so I appreciate the chance to ask 18 a couple questions. 19 It sounds like the Department of 20 Sanitation does not have a great deal of confidence 21 in the Scorecard ratings that are provided by the Mayor's Office of Operations. Is that fair? 2.2 2.3 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I would say that the Scorecard ratings don't feel like they're 24

reflective of New Yorkers' perception.

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COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: In instances where communities are requesting a reduction in ASP, is there any mechanism for the Department of Sanitation to review and evaluate whether that's appropriate?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Under, I'm going to get the number wrong, I think it's Local Law 30 of 2011, community districts are able to request reductions in Alternate Side Parking frequency based on Scorecard ratings over certain periods of time. I think it's the two prior Fiscal Years.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: It's still at the discretion of the Commissioner at the end of the day?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: At the end of the day, yes, and our position currently is we're coming up on the one-year anniversary of the full restoration of Alternate Side Parking regulations and the full restoration of street cleaning plus the restoration of many other cleaning services, and so the data from the last several years should not be used to make an assessment about the future of Alternate Side Parking because it has been suspended and the way that New Yorkers interacted with public space had been changed for several years. I will say

going forward one of the things that we are looking at is not only do we have the right regulations in the right places, but a much stronger focus on are we providing the service that we're telling New Yorkers we will, and I think looking at the, I forget the Local Law number, but the bill that Chair Nurse sponsored earlier this year for the Sweep NYC program and having more accountability for us on street cleaning I think will also encourage more New Yorkers to move their cars. If more New Yorkers move their cars, maybe we don't need twice a week cleaning in many districts.

in and around my district that do have reduced ASP and that I think have had maintained high levels of street cleanliness, and it's important, in my opinion, for our communities to have goals to work toward and, if we are able to maintain better levels of street cleanliness, then to be able to reduce ASP accordingly and without having a mechanism in place where the Department of Sanitation is prepared to sign off on that, it limits our ability to organize and generate enthusiasm for street cleanliness and so

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 55

I really do hope that you'll support some mechanism

for us to do that in the near future.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think we're supportive of those conversations. I think the timing given the fact that ASP was just restored last July means that we would like to wait for some period of time, I don't think it's forever, but at least until one year has passed since the restoration to see how have 3-1-1 complaints changed, how has summons issuance changed, how have the Scorecard ratings changed, how have other factors changed, and really I think an important thing to remember and I now what Commissioner Tish would say in this case is if we are not cleaning the streets that means more tickets get issued to the property owners because that area 18 inches into the street along the curb is the responsibility of the property owners under the Administrative Code and has been for several decades so it is imperative that we have access to the streets to be able to clean them because otherwise our only recourse is to send enforcement agents out and write tickets to property owners which is not what we want to do as our sort of first effort. I think we're open to conversations about reductions in

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 56 cleaning frequency, but we need to look at the full set of factors, and doing so less than a year after restoring ASP is not the right time to do it.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. Council Member Bottcher, did you have a question on this issue?

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: It's so great to hear you talk about how the current rating system isn't really working because having almost every district in the City getting a 90 percent plus rating even during the pandemic, it's not accurate and it's not actionable. When you talk about new ways to evaluate cleanliness at a more granular, actionable level, what initial thoughts do you have for that, and when you talk about evaluating individual properties how would that work, how could you in New York give cleanliness evaluations to individual properties, how could you measure it?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think a good sort of case study for this would be the City's rodent inspections. Those are published on a public-facing portal on a property-by-property, tax lot-by-tax lot basis. I think that's sort of the model that we would follow here is on some regular frequency we

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 57 would have inspections of these properties, not necessarily for enforcement purposes on that day but to indicate to neighbors of those properties like if you perceive your neighborhood is dirty, these folks are responsible for their sidewalks, their public areas, and the 18 inches into the street so I think that's one tool we could have to sort of shine a light on bad actors who are sort of causing problems in individual communities.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: That would include the sidewalk container situations too, because a lot of times you've got an apartment building with containers that are too small to hold all the trash from that building so the lids are open, it's a mess, it's a rodent magnet. The cleanliness ratings ostensibly would capture that situation as well.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, of course.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you, Council Member Bottcher. Were there any other questions on the street cleanliness grading?

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2 I want to recognize Council Member

3 | Salamanca. I'll add you to the list for questions.

We're going to turn to Council Member
Abreu's bill. I'll kick it over to you for some
questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Thank you, Chair. I understand in your testimony is you support the intent of the bill, maybe not on how we get there. Is the Administration open to effectuating the goals of the bill and having a conversation to achieve it legislatively?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, I think we're certainly open. We fully agree that we should provide service to community gardens for composting, and we intend to do so as we expand the universal curbside program over the course of the next 18 months. Today, gardens in Queens that want to set out yard waste or yard and food waste together can do so, should do so, can do so in the same manner as residential properties.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: Is it the Administration's position that we can achieve this legislatively?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We don't necessarily think that it needs to be legislated, but certainly it's consistent with our intent as we roll out the program and so we're happy to work with Council on the legislation.

COUNCIL MEMBER ABREU: We hope that we achieve the goals of this legislation legislatively.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Does anyone have questions about the community garden organics? Okay.

We're going to move to Council Member
Restler's bill. I did have just a few questions to
follow up from some of the hearings. Do you have any
updated data on the usage of the smart bins just in
terms of maybe tonnage collected overall, on average?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yes, so the tonnage collected overall we're not able to provide because they're largely being collected on the school trucks.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Right.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We do have data on the total number of users, the number of unlocks per day. I don't have that with me here today, but we can certainly provide that.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. If I recall, one of the hearings we had, maybe it was in a budget hearing last year, you had just maybe announced the smart bins, and the Commissioner had testified you were going to roll these out, they were going to be like at every school, this was going to be the onramp education and outreach tool to get all New Yorkers in this and so just curious about those plans and moving forward because I know you've rolled out a bunch on the residential blocks, but I know there was I think in particular in relationship to some of the pieces of legislation in the Zero Waste Act around community drop-off, the answer was we are going to have smart bins at every school and this is going to be like the great way to on-ramp so just curious where we're at with that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: The initial commitment that we made last April in the executive budget was 100 smart bins. We were able with existing funding to increase that number to 250 smart bins that were installed over the winter, which we announced in February when we announced the universal curbside program. At that time, we also announced another 150 so we're up to, our sort of goal at the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 61 moment is 400 smart bins across the five boroughs. Those will not necessarily be equally distributed across the five boroughs. We've taken sort of different approaches in different places to see what works. In Brooklyn and in your District and I think Council Member Hudson's District and some others, we have very dense deployment of these smart bins, one every few blocks. In Upper Manhattan and the Bronx, we have them where we're using the sort of school approach. We have them in the vicinity of schools, more spread out but still within a few blocks walking distance of any residential property. We're trying to see what approach works best where. We are seeing in Brooklyn that some of the bins that are very close to each other are getting a lot of usage. Some of the bins that are very close to each other are not getting as much. As we roll out the universal curbside program in boroughs that have smart bins, we want to see what's the change in usage of the smart bins, what makes sense as far as deployment. We don't have at this point specific funding to go beyond that 400 number, but we're continuing to evaluate the program and want to have the right sort of distribution and number going forward.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Just in relationship to last year's testimony or as you were thinking about it, the goal is not to, as of this moment you will not be putting one or a couple around schools. You mentioned in Upper Manhattan but am I correct in restating that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: The approach that we're taking is for new smart bins, like the new smart bins that we're rolling out this summer, generally to service them with the school trucks so they will generally be located in the vicinity of schools. Some will be further away from schools just because there's sort of a dearth of public schools on the east side of Manhattan for some reason, but we'll still put some smart bins there, but because we're servicing them with the school trucks we want to be able to maximize the efficiency of those operations and keep them as close as possible to the routes that they're already on. I think going forward, we think the school truck model makes sense. We don't currently have universal school organics in Brooklyn yet so that's why we took a different approach there. We will have universal school organics a year from now in Brooklyn and so we COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 63 may at that point reevaluate the deployment of the bins that are currently in Brooklyn, see if we can move some around to try to expand the reach of that program.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. In relationship to Shaun's bill, are you deploying some of these near community gardens?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: In some cases. We're not necessarily deliberately siting them there, but if there are locations that makes sense near community gardens, we will put them there.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Lastly, before I turn it over to Council Member Restler, we had some New Yorkers who were really surprised to read some article, I didn't fully read it, to hear that the organics from the smart bins are primarily being anaerobically digested for methane, and it's my understanding that a good chunk of that sludge coming out of the eggs is first lined and then a lot of it is landfilled, which is kind of like the opposite of what's written on the orange bin which is compost because it's not in that sense. I know this is primarily a DEP thing, but I imagine you must know since this is an overall strategy, what percentage of

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 64
the material from the smart bins is actually
ultimately composted or used for some other
agricultural benefit and what percentage goes to a
landfill?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Sure. I don't have the specific like how much goes to landfill in part because there is the anaerobic digestion process that converts the incoming food waste into largely methane. I think 75 percent of the weight of the incoming material gets converted to methane. The remaining 25 percent is comingled with all of the other sewage biosolids from the Newtown Creek plant. Of that remaining 25 percent, I think there's a piece in the Times on this today that I read this morning, there's roughly 50/50, 50 percent is true beneficial use agricultural purposes. The other 50 percent largely does go to beneficial use but is lime-stabilized and is used for things like land reclamation in Pennsylvania, things like that. A very small amount, I think it's 5 percent according to that Times article, is actually sent to landfills so 5 percent of the 25 percent is whatever that adds up to.

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1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 65 2 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: I didn't hear the piece, somewhere in the area of 50 percent is lime-3 4 stabilized and then what was that piece, what was it used for? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: It's used 6 7 for things like abandoned mine reclamation in places like Pennsylvania. I think that's a good use for the 8 biosolids at this point. I do understand that DEP has a goal to beneficially use all of its biosolids by 10 11 2030, and we are very much pushing them to achieve that goal. We would love to see them achieve that 12 13 goal faster. Certainly, as we expand digestion of 14 organics that we collect through our curbside 15 program, we want to make sure that we are pushing 16 them to beneficially use as much as possible and that

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Sorry I keep going down the line. Do you have any idea why that 5 percent might go to landfill? Is it a cost thing? Is it a transportation thing?

includes both the gas and the resulting biosolids.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: You'd have to ask...

 $\mbox{CHAIRPERSON NURSE: It's all in one pile} \\$ so I'm just wondering why that little sliver is

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 66 somehow going to the landfill and not for the rest of these other uses.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We're certainly happy to ask DEP and get back to you.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah, we can ask them too.

I have one more question. When you hit those 400 bins, will all that material be going to Newtown?

necessarily. Our goal is to have a distributed network of locations to deliver the food and yard waste that we collect through both the curbside program, the school program, and the smart bin program. Right now, we are limited to very few locations where that material is processed. As we've said before, we're putting out a new contract hopefully this summer that will procure additional transfer processing and beneficial use sites, and we hope to have a sort of more distributed network as I mentioned so that we don't have all of the trucks going to just one, two, or three locations. We do hope that we can get more composting as a part of that procurement. The challenge that we face is

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 67 composting is a very land-intensive process at the scales that we are talking about, and there are very few compost sites within a reasonable driving distance of New York City to take the food and yard waste to those compost sites so there's a large one, McEnroe Farms upstate, there's Long Island Compost out in Suffolk County, there's a few in New Jersey. We're hopeful that we can use those sites as part of our network alongside anaerobic digestion, but we have go through the procurement process and see what comes out.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Are these the locations that you're trying to have for larger decentralization distribution points, is this inclusive of some of the bigger non-profit sites, like the Big Reuse, Earth Matter, LES Ecology, you're already bringing stuff to there, but is the smart bin stuff going to go there at all?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: The smart bin stuff at the moment is not going there because it does need to be depackaged. It is very clean material, but we do allow folks to use plastic bags, and generally the other kinds of drop-off sites that, for example, Big Reuse receives material from, does

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management 68 not allow plastic bags so they can just sort of mix everything together and get going on the process. The depackaging is a challenge, and we're screening out the plastic material without a large expensive screener is a challenge for those smaller operations so it's something that I think we're interested in but don't have a good plan for at the moment.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Couldn't you couple the small bins with a litter basket when you're thinking about placement to move away eventually from allowing people to use plastic bags?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think we're also trying to balance convenience for New Yorkers. I think if we add too many steps and requirements then it stops becoming a service that we're providing them and starts becoming sort of a nagging exercise that we're doing so I think we want to try to walk that line to make sure we're collecting as much material as possible, making it as easy for New Yorkers to participate, but obviously do want to support those midscale community sites as much as we can.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you for that.

Council Member Restler, go ahead.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Thank you so

3 much, Chair Nurse.

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I have to say I feel like I can't remember an agency only sending one person up to just like do it all, maybe there's somebody else behind you, but it's like Greg Anderson is a one-man band, he does it all. It's good to be with you again, Greg, always.

I just have a few questions on our bill. With the existing program to install the smart compost bins, what areas are the Department of Sanitation targeting beyond the bins that have been currently installed?

announced in February, the next 150 are primarily focused on the remainder of Manhattan so right now we have bins in Manhattan north of I think it's 110th Street on the west side, 103rd Street on the east side so we're going to try to fill in the remainder of Manhattan, maybe add some more bins in high-demand areas of Upper Manhattan, and that's because Manhattan is getting the curbside program last so they have to wait 18 months, Brooklyn only has to

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 70 wait six months so we decided that Manhattan was the best place to focus those efforts.

event in the Bed-Stuy portion of my District this
weekend, and some of the Bed-Stuy residents from
Council Member Osse's District were hanging out with
us and talking about how much they've been loving the
smart bins and that they're utilizing them
frequently. Is this pilot evaluating the percentage
of compost that's being gathered that's household
waste versus just kind of compostable materials that
people are utilizing when they're out and about?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, we're not seeing a tremendous amount of like litter compost. It's a lot of stuff that folks bagged at home and are bringing to the smart bins.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Great.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Not a lot of like half-eaten sandwiches from the corner deli. It's mostly bagged food scraps from home.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Although good to have a place to take your half-eaten sandwich from the corner deli.

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 71

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: You should

just buy the right size sandwich.

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COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Sometimes your eyes are bigger than your stomach. Greg, I feel like we could go back and forth on this.

Ideally, I think we would all love to see compost bins everywhere across the City of New York just as there are litter baskets all over the City of New York. I think the last count that we checked on was 23,000 public litter baskets. Our legislation would get us to about 1,300 compost bins so a 20th of that figure, 5 percent of the litter baskets that we have around the city. Why is that too ambitious for the Department of Sanitation to accomplish?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think the challenges are a fewfold. One is the smart compost bins are more expensive per unit than a litter basket, on the order of 4,000 dollars to purchase the unit itself and then because we want to keep these things clean, neat, orderly, we have annual cleaning expenses that come with that, we have software and operations expenses that come with maintaining the unlocking mechanism and the application and things like that so we're talking millions of dollars

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 72 upfront and millions of dollars a year annually to continue to operate these, and then the other challenge is making sure we have the resources to collect from them. At the level of density that we have the smart compost bins distributed in Upper Manhattan and the Bronx, we are able to collect from them using the existing school truck routes so there's no additional collection need there. At the level of density that we have them in Community Boards 3, 4, and 8 in Brooklyn, we are running additional trucks every single day to pick those up, and that's a net cost so for those 23,000 litter baskets we run close to 800 trucks per week to be able to service those litter baskets. I'm not saying that having 1,300 smart bins would take 800 trucks per week, but it would take some number of trucks per week to be able to make sure that we're keeping them empty because the most frustrating thing, and I can say this to someone who has used smart bins and has experienced this, is when you pull up the app and the smart bin closest to you is red and then you either walk to the one that's further away or some New Yorkers may say it's not worth it, I'm just going to throw it away so we want to make sure that we're

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 73 keeping those smart bins green on the app as much as possible and providing that level of service is part of that.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Is the Department of Sanitation intent on, should the pilot be successful in these select Community Boards, expanding the smart bin model while concurrently expanding curbside compost?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: It's something that we are certainly evaluating. We do want to see on a larger scale the impacts of curbside composting on smart bin utilization. I think Brooklyn will give us a really good opportunity to do that this October so at this time we are not funded beyond the 150 expansion that we've already announced, but it's something that we are certainly evaluating and will continue to have discussions with the Council, with OMB, with the Administration as we sort of work towards a universal composting program in the next 18 months.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Just one more question. Would the Department of Sanitation be open to Council Members funding smart compost bins in our

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 74

Districts through the discretionary funding at our

disposal?

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peruty commissioner and are getting it over the course of the next 12 months, I think we may want to wait until that school truck service is in place before we start to add additional smart bins.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Okay. Thank you very much, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: They're pretty mobile,
like you can decide to relocate them, right, so I'm
wondering as curbside rolls out, depending on how you
want to move the bill, but as you're rolling out and
you're seeing okay, this street has high
participation rates which we're still kind of
figuring out how you're evaluating that, but this
avenue has high participation rates, maybe the smart

committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management 75 bins can be moved. For example, Bushwick Avenue, we have one every block. We don't have curbside yet, but once we get it in Brooklyn and it's out for like a year or six months and Bushwick Avenue is rocking, if it does, maybe there's a way to not have one every block but every other block and relocate some of those bins in commercial corridors to achieve the aims of what Council Member Restler's bill is. Is that level of flexibility something you all are thinking about?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, it's not as easy moving a standard litter basket because they are physically affixed to the sidewalk, but they can be moved, and we have moved them before. There's a small cost associated with that, just having the contractor come out and move them from one place to another, but it's something that we are certainly looking at, and that's part of the evaluation we want to do as the curbside program rolls out in Brooklyn this fall is what is the right level of, we're sort of calling it very bureaucratically de-densification of the smart bin deployment so it's something that we are going to evaluate and potentially move those bins from the highly concentrated three community

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 76 districts to potentially other community districts in Brooklyn.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: I think Council Member Restler's bill is on the nose in terms of where people are eating and drinking and hanging out or some of these summer markets and things like that, like having this option is like a very easy way to catch that so I think it's important to look at. I know what you're saying in terms of the service route, but I know as Members we spend so much time and energy keeping our commercial corridors clean just in general through supplemental cleaning services, paying for baskets, all sorts of stuff, it makes sense to add that layer on and try to figure out how to service that at some regular standard. I know because they're electronic or whatever, you can know when they need to be picked up, but just a general comment.

Council Member Aviles, you had a question on this?

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Thank you. Thank you, Chair. I just wanted to make a comment and clarify. In terms of the school program, where is DSNY currently running organic collections?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Currently, we have organics collections at every public school in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Staten Island, and some routes but not all in Brooklyn and Queens. As we've announced previously, over the course of the next school year, 2023 to 2024, we will be expanding that organics service to every school in Brooklyn and Queens as well so we'll have every public school receiving organics service by spring '24.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Got it. I recently had a conversation with students actually from a middle school in Manhattan who reported that food that was not being eaten by students was tossed in a container and bleach was being poured over the food and that that was the policy they were told to destroy food. Have you heard of such a thing, and they wanted to know why wouldn't the food be composted?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We absolutely want the food to be composted. If you know what specific school that is, we can follow up offline and make sure we're educating them on how to do that properly.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: I will absolutely follow up with you. In terms of what preparation does DSNY provide to schools to be prepared to come online, and I'd love to know which districts in Brooklyn you're working with.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We do a few different things. The first step with every school as we bring them online with composting program is to give them all of the equipment, the signage, the stickers, the educational materials that they need so we sort of do that deployment first then we work with the operational staff in the schools, the custodial engineers, the food service staff to make sure they understand how the program works, what goes in what bin, how to set up the bins properly so that kids can use them, and then the last step is actually sending, and we generally work with Grow NYC and their Recycling Champions programs to send engagement staff into each of the schools working with the principals and the sustainability coordinators and the teachers to do classroom activations, to do lunchroom activations, to hold staff meetings with teachers to answer their questions about how the program works and try to encourage them to incorporate that

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 79 composting and recycling messaging into their 2 3 curriculum, especially where it makes sense from a 4 STEM perspective and things like that, and we do provide those curriculum tools to teachers so that they can incorporate that into what kids are learning 6 in the classroom. 8 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Lastly, do you 9 have a sense of how much organics have been recovered from the schools that are online through this 10 11 program? 12 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I didn't 13 bring that number with me today, but that's one that 14 we can definitely provide you. 15 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: That would be great to know. Thank you, and also a breakdown by 16 17 borough. 18 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, we 19 can give you the exact locations of the schools in 20 Brooklyn that have composting today. 21 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Thank you, and maybe you weren't prepared for this, but in terms of 2.2 2.3 what's the cost of the school program at this point?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: The school

program doesn't have a tremendous cost because the

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 80 way we approached it was taking existing service which was for trash five days a week and converting that to organics five days a week because what we learned in our various Waste Characterization Studies of schools is most of what schools throw out is either food or recyclable so if we can give them daily service for organics and every other day service for paper, metal, glass, and plastic we should be able to capture all of their waste and there's very little trash remaining. In practice, it's not so perfect, but we try to work with schools to get as much of the waste from cafeterias going into that organics bin, and DOE has been a great partner. They, several years ago, converted all their foam trays to compostable trays well before the foam ban took effect. They're continuing to explore other ways to get single-use plastics out of the cafeteria so it doesn't contaminate the food waste stream. That's sort of the approach that we're taking with them, and because we converted existing trash trucks to organics trucks, there's very little net cost there.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Lastly, in terms of the smart bins, what's the cost of that program?

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 81 2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Each bin, 3 as I mentioned before, costs around 4,000 dollars and 4 then the annual operational expenses associated with each bin I think is between 1,200 and 1,400. COUNCIL MEMBER AVILES: Do you have a 6 7 total? 8 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: A total for 9 the program? Not off the top of my head because it is changing as we... It is changing as we expand the 10 11 program so next year, for example, the sort of maintenance expenses for the 400 bins that we'll have 12 deployed should be around 550,000 to 600,000, and 13 then the bins themselves 1.6 total million cost for 14 15 procurement and installation. 16 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: That's impressive. Did 17 you just do that? 18 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, I 19 don't know if it's right. (INAUDIBLE) The oath doesn't count for that one. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: We'll do a followup. We do have Assembly Member Harvey Epstein on who I'm 2.2 2.3 going to call up. He wanted to talk about the NYCHA Sanitation because he has a bill related to it, but I 24

do have one final question on this because we went to

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 82 2 visit a Zero Waste School last year, and it seemed 3 the Zero Waste School was completely dependent on incafeteria staff, mostly part-time staff, who were 4 there really ensuring these 10-year-olds aren't just 5 throwing things, I mean it was very hands-on assisted 6 7 sorting of the waste and if those staff members 8 weren't there I would argue that this would probably not work with the age group that we visited. Were any of these Zero Waste Schools impacted by any excessing 10 11 of staff that happened with DOE from last budget 12 year? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I can't 13 speak to DOE's budget and staffing. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: No, but did you have 16 an impact on the Zero Waste Schools' programming and 17 the ability to carry it out at the cafeteria level? 18 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Not to my 19 knowledge. 20 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I'm going to 21 call up Assembly Member Epstein if he wants to say 2.2 some words. 2.3 ASSEMBLY MEMBER EPSTEIN: Thank you,

Council Member (INAUDIBLE) and sorry to interrupt

your hearing, but I just wanted to take a minute to

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 83 acknowledge the work that you all have been doing on the issue of Sanitation fees related to public housing. I've been working with Council Member Aviles around legislation that I introduced here in Albany and legislation she's introducing in the Council, trying to stop the double taxing of our NYCHA residents. Public housing pays Sanitation fees like every other New Yorkers, but, unfortunately, there's an additional cost related to the public housing residents, about 30 million dollars. A few years ago, this was also an issue related to fees going to the NYPD. It was about 90 million dollars, and the City and State together were able to stop that double taxation around police fees, but the Sanitation fees continue, and we know that our public housing authority in New York City is struggling for resources and to be able to return 30 million dollars to them to ensure better services in New York City and fixing up public housing is critical so I just really want to applaud you, Council Member Nurse and Council Member Aviles, for moving this forward before the Council, and I wholly support this legislation being passed in the Council. Whatever help I can

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 84 provide from the Assembly side, I would be happy to do. Thank you for letting me interrupt your hearing.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: No, thank you. We're happy to see you and also maybe we need to scheme on the compost infrastructure so not all of the stuff gets burned off and some of it can actually be turned into compost like it says on the bins. Thank you for joining us.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER EPSTEIN: Yeah. Again, thank you for your leadership on composting. We've been trying, but the Community Action Council and kind of what we're seeing in Albany unfortunately is not moving in the perfect direction around composting, but I'm deeply committed as you are to ensuring that we have community composters and doing our best that we ensure that composting is turned into compost.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you. We look forward to a State budget.

The last chunk, I saved it for last so that some of the other Members could go about their day, but we're going to talk about the rechargeable battery disposal. I know we're coming up on the two-hour mark.

2 We're going to talk about Intro. 846.

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Again, this bill would require Sanitation to come up with a plan for how to ensure proper disposal of rechargeable batteries used for powered mobility devices. We just wanted to start by asking has DSNY seen an increase in issues related to the improper disposal of these batteries? If you can maybe share a little bit about what you're seeing or what the conversations are like on DSNY's end around these?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think nationwide we've seen an increase in fires in waste collection and waste management related to rechargeable batteries, particularly over the last three or four years. That's something that we experience. We've had fires in our trucks in an increasing number. We're not always able to pinpoint exactly what the cause of those fires are, but we have had I know from our own reports and from what the FDNY has told us we've had several fires in the last year that have been identified as related to lithium—ion batteries, and we do certainly appreciate the very real safety challenges that the growing use of rechargeable batteries creates. The Mayor has convened a 16-agency task force led by staff from the

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 86
Mayor's Office to address this issue comprehensively.

I think the Administration is proud to have worked
with the Council on the bill package that passed
earlier this year to address some of those really
critical safety challenges, and I think we're proud
to be a part of that task force addressing this
issue.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Do you know how many battery-related fires you all have experienced in the last couple of year? I know you said a handful, but do you know how many?

know the exact. Again, we're not able to pinpoint the cause of the fires in many cases. I will say anecdotally what we've heard from our recycling vendors is that in some cases they're having fires as often as once a week. Again, not always able to pinpoint the exact cause of the fire, and they're thankfully generally able to put them out very quickly and have not had damage to property or any serious injury or loss of life as a result, but we have seen a growing number of fires at recycling facilities in the New York Metro area and around the

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 87 country so this is certainly a growing challenge that we as an industry are facing.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: How do you currently collect rechargeable batteries from e-bikes?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We collect rechargeable batteries a few different ways. The primary is through our Safe Disposal events, one in each borough twice a year, and our special waste sites one in each borough open every Saturday and the last Friday of the month. We accept all kinds of rechargeable batteries at those so everything from power tools to e-bikes. We also accept e-waste, paint, other types of special waste, and then at the Safe Events we accept all kinds of hazardous waste as well, things like chemicals and other products. Through our curbside collection program on Staten Island, we do accept batteries alongside e-waste and textiles. The usage of that program has been incredibly low for batteries. We get a lot of ewaste. I think I have the number written down here somewhere, 208,000 pounds of e-waste this year, only 1,700 pounds of batteries so far this year so much higher demand on the e-waste side than on the battery side through that program.

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    COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 88
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                CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Wait. Say that again.
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     208 pounds of e-waste?
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                DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Thousand.
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                CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thousand, okay. I was
     like wait. And for rechargeable batteries, what was
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     that?
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                DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: 1,700.
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                CHAIRPERSON NURSE: 1,700? And that's just
     for the Staten Island program?
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                DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Correct.
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                CHAIRPERSON NURSE: What about citywide
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     annually? What did you collect last year in
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     rechargeable batteries?
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                DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: The
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     rechargeable battery number, because it's managed
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     along with all of our other household special waste
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     and hazardous waste, we don't have a specific
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    breakout for that specifically. We did in Fiscal '22
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     collect 501 tons total of special waste and hazardous
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     waste compared to 1,603 tons of e-waste so again
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     seeing a lot more e-waste through those programs, in
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    part I think attributable to the State e-waste
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disposal ban and EPR program which funds much of our

e-waste collection operations. It funds our e-cycle

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 89 program, it funds the recycling and proper disposal of e-waste products that are collected through our special waste sites and Safe Events. We're not seeing the same State sort of approach on e-mobility batteries and would love to see that happen.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Yeah. Just for the specific breakout, is that something you would be considering including in the updated SWAMP? Creating a breakout for the batteries itself?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: We could talk to our special waste disposal vendor, Veolia, on what they could sort of break out for us in terms of data on batteries specifically.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay, and then what's the budgetary cost on, I know e-waste is separate from special waste/hazardous waste, for the budget item that's associated with where the batteries would be which is the special/hazardous, right, what's the budget item for that annually?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: There's a few different costs associated with it. There's the piece which is related to the management of the material. I don't have the number for that annually but can provide it. It's several million dollars

across the Safe Events and the special waste sites, and then there's also cost in terms of staffing the special waste sites to keep them open so increasing the number of days per week that those are open, for example, which is something we've talked about before, it's simply an operational cost. Having someone there because these are sites that are permitted by the State DEC, you have to follow certain requirements, you have to have them staffed anytime they're open, you have to keep a logbook of all the material that's coming in and where it's coming in from so meeting those requirements means that you have to spend money on that.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Can you tell us more about the recent issues at Gravesend Storage Facility and what are the overall challenges DSNY faces in the disposal of e-bike batteries?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: The issues at the facility in Gravesend at the Southwest

Brooklyn Complex were really related to batteries that had been involved in fires and so as part of the Mayor's task force that he created, we've really addressed those specific issues and that was related to batteries that had been involved in fires, and

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 91 once a battery is damaged or defective, it becomes hazardous waste and the storage and transportation requirements become much more complex. Sanitation is great at managing regular waste. We can even do special waste. Hazardous waste is a totally different animal so the challenge there was there were a lot of batteries that had been involved in fires, they were in these sort of specialized storage drums, and they were just accumulating, and they were sort of beyond our ability to dispose of so we worked with DEP to take over the disposal of that hazardous waste and they have hazardous waste experts on staff. They manage a lot of the hazardous waste response in city government so they're the right folks to take than on.

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I know that you all mentioned you don't support this, but I think we don't have the EPR yet that we want, the dream EPR that we want, and the reality is that whether you're a worker or someone just buying this for your personal enjoyment, the proliferation of these batteries is an issue, and people are just storing them in basements, they're rigging them different ways, they're throwing them out. If DSNY was able to

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 92 develop a plan for collections of this material and hand them off to the right storage, this seems like a program that would fully qualify for an EPR and ultimately have some revenue generating aspect for it even though there might be an upfront cost at first associated with DSNY like rolling out a plan. I think we don't really have much other choice right now, we're not necessarily holding corporations' feet to the fire and we're kind of behind the curve on this so it seems like we need some agency to do this. Your collections and operations of collections is your wheelhouse. Would you be open to starting up as hopefully the advocacy works at the State level to put that EPR forward so that eventually this could be something that wouldn't be cost negative for us?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think it's something we're open to discussing, but we can't ignore the fact that there are costs for creating new programs and certainly appreciate that Staten Island is probably not representative of the rest of New York in terms of the usage of e-mobility devices, but we have not to date seen tremendous demand for that sort of curbside collection approach, and we've discussed before at length about the challenges...

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CHAIRPERSON NURSE: I'm not talking about a curbside collection program, but I'm just talking about like either locations, like drop facilities, like some other thing. I don't think curbside is the right way to do it. I'm talking about more access to a safe disposal site beyond just a couple events a year, beyond trekking to like two facilities, because the proliferation of them is so big that there just needs to be more locations available in places where you're seeing a lot of workers, you're seeing a lot of delivery services. It's unimaginable to think that we're just going to rely on corporations to step up and take this back. I don't think that's the reality for a while, and the fires we're dealing with are more frequent so I'm talking specifically about ability to drop off batteries somewhere for just somebody who's like I'm a worker or I got this ebike, I don't know anything about this stuff, I don't care about this stuff, I just need to get this out of my house so it doesn't burn my house down.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, I think we're open to creating such a program, but there is a cost associated with it, and we have to consider that cost in the context of the overall City

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 94 budget so it's not something that we can commit to in a vacuum outside of other budget conversations.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: I guess it was more like a comment rather than a question.

Do you have any questions about this?

I have a few more. One of them was what resources would the agency require, and it sounds like you need staffing, you need management, and potentially facilities.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yeah, and I think the facilities are honestly the biggest piece of this. I think staffing is something that we can provide relatively easily and quickly and can put a number on in a pretty straightforward manner, but in terms of identifying where these drop-off sites are going to be located and ensuring that they have the right DEC compliance, whether it's a permit or registration or whatever, that's something that we have to plan for and it takes time to be able to put that in place.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Are Sanitation garages something that DEC or DEP inspects or has any part in the process of ensuring as a safe facility by chance?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Yes, but generally only related to things like the discharge of water that's used to wash equipment or the storage of things like used motor oil or other sort of chemicals that are used to maintain the equipment.

They're not regulated as waste management facilities.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. So exploring that route of potentially having every garage potentially be a place for a certain amount of storage, obviously that has a budget cost, it's a whole thing, but given that that's where people are already associated with trash, if facilities is the biggest kind of challenge, maybe the garages could be something to be explored.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think we're open to further discussions on that, but there are severe space limitations at some of our facilities and it may not be feasible everywhere.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. I think the rest of these questions are kind of implicitly answered. I don't have any further questions for you at this time.

Council Member Restler, do you have anything else to add? Okay.

2 Sorry. I'm getting a text from

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(INAUDIBLE) There's probably one more question she would like me to ask.

How does DSNY collaborate with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in relationship to the e-bike batteries?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: I think we have been, to be frank, frustrated by their level of effort on rechargeable batteries in general. The history is New York City in 2007 passed a rechargeable battery law that was much more ambitious. In 2010, the State Legislature preempted the City law which happens most of the time that the City passes a good EPR program, and the level of enforcement of the existing rechargeable battery law at the State level, which does not cover e-mobility batteries, I think has been pretty low, and I think we're seeing pretty low compliance, and we are actually expressly prohibited from enforcing the existing State law so I think that's one of the things we would like to change. We understand DEC has a huge mandate that covers many different areas, and they don't have the staff to be able to do everything. We have experience doing enforcement here

1 COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 97 in New York City and holding businesses accountable 2 3 that are supposed to be doing the right thing. We should have enforcement authority to be able to make 4 sure that folks that are selling batteries, currently not e-mobility batteries but hopefully in the future 6 when the State law covers e-mobility batteries, the folks that are selling products are taking the 8 products back and safely recycling them. CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Okay. Thank you, 10 11 Deputy Commissioner. 12 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ANDERSON: Thank you. 13 CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thanks for answering 14 all those questions today. 15 We're going to turn it over to testimony. 16 We're going to bring up our honorary Committee 17 Member, Eric Goldstein, who might as well be part of 18 the Committee. I don't know if we have any of the

Workers Justice Project folks. We can add them after him.

Go when you're ready.

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ERIC GOLDSTEIN: Good afternoon, Chair Nurse and Staff. My name is Eric Goldstein, the Natural Resources Defense Council. NRDC has been following waste issues in New York City since thenCOMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 98 Mayor Koch proposed to build five to eight huge garbage burning incinerators in the 1980s. We thought there was a better way, and, since that time, our focus has been on converting city policy from primary emphasis on incineration and landfilling to making recycling, waste prevention, composting, and equity the four cornerstones of waste policy in New York City. We believe the top priority for the Council continues to be on the waste front the Zero Waste Package and specifically Intro. 244 which you and Council Member Hanif and Powers are leading the charge on. It's great to see so many Council Members interested in so many issues on waste policy. That's not something that has always happened and the enthusiasm and recognition of the importance of these waste issues is really when you look at it with a historic lens is very encouraging.

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Quickly, a rundown of today's agenda.

Intro. 544, Council Member Osse, would boost the penalties for failure to store waste properly. The current penalties are often just seen as a cost of doing business. We strongly support that legislation.

Intro. 649, Council Member Aviles, would prohibit DSNY from charging NYCHA for Sanitation

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 99 services. We see no reason why NYCHA residents should be treated differently from every other resident in the city. NYCHA should be receiving free DSNY service. We strongly support that legislation.

Intro. 846, Council Member Nurse, would require DSNY to develop a plan for promoting proper disposal of rechargeable batteries used for motorized devices. While the details may need further consideration, we believe that the safe disposal of these batteries should and must receive increased attention from the City. We encourage you to move forward and we definitely support legislation on this front.

Intro. 768, Council Member Moya, would direct DSNY to implement the system for letter grade ratings of street cleanliness. We like this goal and believe the concept seems some refinements, certainly addressing all of the commercial corridors but maybe meshing this idea with an expansion and improvement of the existing analysis provided in the Mayor's Management Report, which I think rightly were critiqued today for not being accurate reflections of the reality all of us see on the streets of the City.

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Intro. 832 by our friend, Council Member
Abreu, would require DSNY to collect organics from
community gardens. We love the community gardens, but
our understanding, which DSNY confirmed today, is
that the Department will be collecting from community
gardens as the curbside program is phased in.

Intro. 720, which would require DSNY to collect solid waste from nursing homes, even those privately operated at no cost. We don't believe it makes sense that nursing homes be treated differently from every other commercial for-profit business in the City so we don't support that legislation.

Finally, Intro. 863, Council Member

Restler, another great environmental friend on so

many issues, that would require DSNY to install at

least 25 public organics receptacles in every

community district. We share the Council Member's

sentiment, but, at least in the present form, are not

sure that this legislation should move forward. As

noted at the outset, we believe the priority for

organics should be passage of the Zero Waste Package

with the curbside bill, 244, and after that have the

City analyze exactly where the need for these

additional smart bins should go.

1	COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 101
2	We thank you for your attention. This was
3	a great hearing, and your continuing work is
4	appreciated by everyone. Even though there weren't a
5	lot of people here today, we know that New Yorkers
6	care about these issues. We appreciate your
7	leadership.
8	CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you so much. I
9	really appreciate it.
10	I think we just have a couple people
11	online. We're going to call up Antonio Solis and
12	Ligia Guallpa to testify.
13	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time will begin.
14	ANTONIO SOLIS: (Speaking Spanish)
15	CHAIRPERSON NURSE: (Speaking Spanish)
16	ANTONIO SOLIS: (Speaking Spanish)
17	CHAIRPERSON NURSE: (Speaking Spanish)
18	Next, we're going to hear from Ligia.
19	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time will begin.
20	LIGIA GUALLPA: Can you hear me?
21	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Yes. Your time will
22	begin.
23	LIGIA GUALLPA: Okay. Good afternoon.
24	Thank you, Chairwoman Sandy Nurse and the Council

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 102

Members of this Committee, for the opportunity to

testify today.

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My name is Ligia Guallpa. I'm the Executive Director of the Workers Justice Project, an organization that organizes low-wage workers to transform their industries to be a driver and a source of safe and dignified jobs. I'm here to testify in support of Intro. 0846 that will require the Department of Sanitation to develop a plan for ensuring proper disposal of rechargeable batteries used for powered mobility devices. This legislation is part of a comprehensive plan to ensure our city can transition to a new era of safe micromobility, and it is the right approach to address the spikes in fires caused by leaking batteries. Los Deliveristas and Workers Justice Project supports the City Council effort to get unsafe batteries off our streets and transition New Yorkers to the use of certified batteries. At this very moment, we have, as Antonio has said, we have 65,000 deliveristss who will have to transition to certified batteries, which means we will have thousands of deliveristas who would need to know how, where, and when to dispose these uncertified batteries. We are committed to working

with New York City Council and the Department of
Sanitation to educate the deliverista community about
the disposal of thousands of uncertified batteries
while building a safe micromobility infrastructure
including public charging stations across our city
and working together to ensure New York City delivers
a minimum pay for deliveristas without any further
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The reality is that the growing dependency on e-bikes is fueled by the demand of food delivery apps that have recklessly widened delivery radius without notice, forcing delivery workers to travel longer distances to fulfill the orders as soon as possible. The problem is not deliveristas nor the e-bikes that they use do this work. There is a clear need to shift the public narrative. By creating policies that transform this industry into a profession that not only deserves respect but also deserves an infrastructure that meets their needs. Deliveristas need more accessible collection areas, need more charging stations, need a program that allows them to transition to the use of uncertified to certified batteries at low cost, and, most importantly, they desperately need a minimum pay so

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 104 they no longer have to rely on tips as Antonio had said. The same way deliveristas had our backs during the pandemic, New York City Council and the Administration has the responsibility to protect them and build the infrastructure that meets the needs of 65,000 deliveristas. We're ready to work with the Department of Sanitation to deliver education, to make sure every deliverista knows how and where to dispose these batteries, and deliveristas have already demonstrated how vital they are to our city's economy and how vital they are to the disaster response and recovery of our city. In order to protect deliveristas, we must implement policy and a plan that takes into account their voices, their needs, and the reality of deliveristas in our community. We look forward to working with you all, the Council Members and the Department of Sanitation, on moving us to a new future of safe micromobility.

CHAIRPERSON NURSE: Thank you so much for your testimony and your time today. Looking forward to working with you on this and being in conversation with the wider coalition around the e-bike economy that is growing here in New York City and the

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COMMITTEE ON SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 105 infrastructure we need around it so thank you so much today for joining. We are done hearing testimony. Thank you, everyone, for joining today. We are going to close out. [GAVEL]

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



Date April 28, 2023