CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

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HELD AT: REMOTE HEARING VIRTUAL ROOM 2

B E F O R E: CHAIR BEN KALLOS

COUNCIL MEMBERS: BEN KALLOS

MARK GJONAJ
BILL PERKINS
HELEN ROSENTHAL
JAMES GENNARO
INEZ BARRON

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

KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN
JENNIFER GEILING
MERSIDA IBRIC
JOSHUA KATCHER
CHRISTOPHER HALFNIGHT
JOEL CUPPERMAN
KATHY NIZARRI

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SGT. BRADLEY: Computer recording is up.

SGT. LUGO: Cloud is good.

SGT. PEREZ: Backup is rolling.

SGT. KOTOWSKI: Sergeant Lugo, can you

give us the opening, please?

SGT. LUGO: Good afternoon everyone.

9 Welcome to today's remote New York City Council

10 hearing of the Committee on Contracts. At this time,

11 | would all panelists please turn on your video. To

12 minimize disruption, please place electronic devices

13 | to vibrate or silent. If you wish to submit

14 | testimony, you may do so at

15 | testimony@council.nyc.gov, again, that's

16 <u>testimony@coucil.nyc.gov</u>. Thank you for your

17 cooperation. Chair Kallos, we are ready to begin.

18 CHAIR KALLOS: Good afternoon and welcome

19 to this virtual hearing of the New York City

20 | Council's Committee on Contracts. My name is Ben

21 Kallos and I'm the Chair of this committee. For

22 | those of you who are watching remotely, please feel

23 | free to participate in the hearing by Tweeting me

24 @BenKallos. Before I dive in, I'd like to recognize

25 | my colleagues on the Committee who are joining us

2 today. Today we are joined by Council Member Barron, Council Member Gjonaj, Council Member Rosenthal. 3 4 Today, we will be hearing two Bills that were 5 introduced yesterday on the Earth Day. The first Bill, Introduction 2271 relates to environmental 6 7 preferable purchasing by city agencies. The second, Introduction 2272 relates to agencies buying 8 textiles. Both Bills aim to utilize the city's 9 10 immense purchasing power to support the ambitious environmental goals being pursued by this Council 11 12 which are vital if we're going to have any chance of taking on this climate emergency. The first Bill, 13 14 Introduction 2271 updates the city's environmental 15 preferable purchasing laws. This collection of laws 16 was first passed in 2005 and actually authored by now, Mayor Bill de Blasio. They haven't been amended 17 18 since 2011 and many of the standards haven't been updated since 2012, and still today have guidelines 19 20 on purchasing cassette tapes, mini disks, VCRs, and answering machines. I'm not sure of the last time I 21 22 seen any of them other than in a meme for folks of my 23 generation. In addition to changes in how we consume our music, research on climate change, our impact on 24 25 waste (inaudible). Introduction 2271 therefore makes

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updates to city's purchase of lightbulbs, electronic products, drain cleaning supplies and furniture to ensure that the most efficient and least harmful products make it through the procurement process. Ιn addition to updating these procurement standards, the Bill also mandates additional reporting by the Director. The goal of these changes is to improve public oversight of the process so that updates can be tracked and maybe even improved. Importantly, the Bill also updates the language of the EPP that clearly reflect the newly established innovations (inaudible). For instance, instead of simply reducing waste or relying on recycling, the Bill makes clear that the city can now use its purchasing power to pursue the end goal of zero waste and then zero free house gas solutions. The second Bill we are hearing feedback on today, Introduction 2272 applies these aspirations to the city's procurement of textile products. Textiles are some of the most reusable items in the waste drain, and yet they continue to be sent to landfills. Fashion and garment companies across the world including H&M, Stella MCCartney, and Burberry are committed to moving industry (inaudible) circularity rather that

2 be by taking responsibility for their products after consumers have finished using them or by only using 3 materials that can be fully broken down and 4 remanufactured into new items. As a key player in 5 6 the international garment industry, New York City is 7 uniquely positioned to lead this important environment change and support the procurement of 8 more environmentally sustainable textiles by city 9 agencies. We know that (inaudible) makes purchases 10 for things like uniforms and blankets. We also have 11 a large number of police and fire departments that 12 utilize textiles. As a global fashion capital, New 13 14 York City has key industry players with expertise on 15 how the global textile supply chain operates and 16 environmental changes being implemented. I believe that these experts along with representative from the 17 18 city's agencies best positioned to guide a new set of procurement standards for city's purchase of textile 19 products. Introduction 2272 would therefore first 20 require the Director of Citywide Environmental 21 22 Purchasing to report on the city's purchase of 23 textile goods. The (inaudible) established by this Bill would then be asked to make recommendations on 24 25 environmental preferred purchasing, use and disposal

2 of textiles by city agencies. With the updates, the EPP has the potential to improve the city's purchase 3 of textile products. I hope that we can fully 4 5 capitalize on the city's purchasing power. multi-billion-dollar consumer, the city has a huge 6 7 impact on the market, the purchases we make and the standard we set as incentives help drive innovation. 8 I thank the Administration for coming today, and I 9 look forward to hearing their feedback on these 10 Bills. Before I invite them to testify, I'd like to 11 take a moment to thank Contracts Committee Staff's 12 Legislative Counsel, Josh Kingsley who has been 13 filling in, and I think this is our last hearing with 14 15 him and we want to thank him for his great service. 16 We certainly have not slowed down. We've been doing Policy analyst, Leah Scorpiac (SP?) who has 17 18 been really taking change on this and working with 19 the fashion community, Finance Analyst, Frank Sarno (SP?) and Finance Unit Head, John Russell (SP?) for 20 all their hard work putting this together. I'd also 21 22 like to thank the staff within the Bill Drafting 23 Unit, Nick Connell (SP?), Sara Ginsburg (SP?), Jessica Steinburg (SP?), Alvin (inaudible) who have 24 25 spent a number of months drafting the Bills we're

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hearing today. My Council Alfredo Lopez (SP?) for
his work with this Committee. I'll now turn it over
to our moderator, Committee Council Josh Kinsley to
go over some of the procedures.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL JOSH KINGSLEY: you, Chair Kallos. Good afternoon everyone. Josh Kingley, Counsel to the Contracts Committee of New York City Council. Before we begin testimony, I want to remind everyone that you will be mute until you're called on to testify, at which point, you'll by unmuted by the host. I will be calling on panelists to testify. Please listen for your name to be called. During the hearing, if Council Members would like to ask a question, please use the Zoom raise hand function. I will call on you in order. Please note that for the ease of virtual hearing, there will not be a second round of questioning outside of the questions from the Committee Chair. All hearing participants should submit their written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov. The first round of testimony will be given by the Administration as Chair Kallos mentioned. This will be on behalf of the Mayor's Office of Sustainability,

Kizzy Charles-Guzman whose the Director of Social

I do.

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ahead.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL JOSH KINGSLEY: Okay, thank you all, and you can begin testifying. Go

DEPUTY DIRECTOR KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN:

Okay, I guess I'm going first. Good afternoon everybody. Thank you, Chair Kallos and Members of the Committee on Contracts. My name is Kizzy Charles-Guzman. I am the Deputy Director for Social and Environmental Policy of the Mayor's Office of Climate and Sustainability. I will provide testimony on the roles that our office plays as it relates to environmental preferrable purchasing. The Mayor's Office of Climate and Sustainability works across, inside and outside of the city government to reach our NYC 2050 goals, namely reaching carbon neutrality by 2050 and ensuring 100% clean energy by 2040 and achieving zero waste. We recognize that we must lead by example in large and small ways and that includes making sure that the goods and services we purchase are sustainable as possible. This week, for example, we announced that we will transition to an allelectric school bus fleet by 2030. In recent years, we've also implemented executive orders that reduce our purchase of unnecessary single use plastics and

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commit to an all-electric city fleet by 2040. environmentally preferrable purchasing EPP program has been in place since 2005 as you heard, and as my colleague from the Mayor's Office of Contract Services will describe, it embeds criteria into our purchasing decisions that prioritize human and environment health. EPP standards seek to reduce waste, energy, and water use, greenhouse gas emissions, hazardous substances, and also to improve indoor air quality and increased recycled and reused content. Our office is currently working with MOCS to complete a review of the standards as required by local law 118 of 2005, and MOCS plans to promulgate updates later this year. Our role is to advise MOCS on the most innovative products and approaches available in the market and to provide well research for accommodations on any additions or changes of the standards. We research and compile the latest industry standards issued by the EPA and other governmental and non-governmental bodies, review federal and state guidance and evaluate other city and states EPP approaches so that we can recommend ways in which the city standards can be strengthened. We must also ensure that a minimum number of venders

2 is available to potentially provide a product that meets the updated standard. We plan to draft the 3 recommendations by the end of this spring and deliver 4 to MOCS which will then be reviewed and finalized before initiating the COPA process to promulgate the 6 7 updated standards. I will now turn to Introductions 2271 and 2272. We appreciate the Council Members 8 focus to Introduction 2271 on expanding EPP to 9 include new categories of goods including types of 10 computer equipment and furniture. We support 11 12 reprocurement and believe that the goals of this Bill are allottable. When we review the EPP standards for 13 14 updates, we consider adding new categories of goods 15 and we agree that the standards should reflect the 16 latest environmental research and state of the 17 industry across all categories of goods. Achieving a 18 secure waste future in the textile industry as well as across the industries from which we procure good 19 20 will require a mass investment and transformation throughout the supply chain. As Introduction 2272 21 22 acknowledges, the research in this area is in its 23 very early stages and not enough data exists today to understand the full economic, social, and 24 25 environmental implications of transitioning to fully

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2	circular textile system and fully circular economy.
3	We work forward to working with the Council,
4	environment experts, and certainly the industry to
5	identify ways to better understand our supply chain,
6	embed cutting edge technology as sustainability
7	practices across our purchasing, and identify
8	approaches to increase the utilization and impact of
9	EPP to achieve greater environmental and energy
10	efficient goals. All of our actions as a city play
11	part in our fight against the climate crisis.
12	Especially at the close of Earth Week, we appreciate
13	the opportunity to discuss our efforts to improve
14	sustainability through EPP, improving the health of
15	our employees, our facilities, and the entirety of
16	our supply chain. We look forward to continuing to
17	collaborate with the Council on these issues. Thank
18	you.

CHAIR KALLOS: In between the testimonies, I would like to acknowledge that we've been joined by Council Member Perkins and Gennaro. Please continue.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Good afternoon Chair Kallos and Members of the Contracts Committee. My name is Jennifer Geiling and I serve as

2 a Deputy Director at the Mayor's Office of Contract Services (MOCS). Thank you for inviting us to speak 3 4 with you today - during Earth Week - on the City's efforts to further build sustainability and 5 environmental awareness into City functions such as 6 7 procurement. The Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) laws are a set of local laws 8 intended to limit negative health and environmental 9 10 impacts through strategic procurement sourcing and baseline purchasing standards. EPP laws address a 11 range of issues, including waste production, energy 12 and water use, greenhouse gas emissions, indoor air 13 14 quality, recycled and reused content and the presence 15 of hazardous substances. As we have testified 16 previously, MOCS plays an oversight role in Citywide 17 procurement. In this role, we have focused attention 18 on establishing a centralized, standard and digital Procurement and Sourcing Solutions Portal (PASSPort) 19 20 that incorporates and facilitates procurement rules, activities and compliance. PASSPort has enabled our 21 22 agency and Citywide procurement to move away from 23 manual, paper-based practices to automated, digital 24 procedures. In the case of EPP Local Law 118, 25 managing EPP compliance is now integrated into

2 PASSPort, whereby the system prompts agencies to affirm compliance with the law, as applicable. 3 Failure to address EPP compliance questions will 4 5 block the agency from moving forward with the procurement. This automation of practice allows our 6 city agency partners to focus more on strategic sourcing that can further the goals of EPP laws. Here 8 again, PASSPort - the Procurement Sourcing and 9 Solutions Portal - is poised to be a critical tool. 10 With more than 27,000 vendors in PASSPort, City 11 agencies have access to a breadth of suppliers to 12 13 further the intent of the EPP legislation. 14 Additionally, PASSPort can facilitate prequalified 15 lists that agencies may develop to further narrow in 16 on vendors that have the ability and expertise to reach EPP goals. MOCS' role to promulgate rules 17 18 under Local Law 118 is chiefly a coordinating 19 position. We partner with the Mayor's Office of 20 Climate and Sustainability (MOS), who leads the research effort to propose updates to the rules. Our 21 22 colleagues are well-versed on prevailing and emerging 23 environmental efforts and perfectly positioned to engage industry and policy leaders. An update to the 24 25 existing standards is currently underway. MOS is

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supporting the analysis of current standards, which we will then collectively bring to agency stakeholders for input. Once that review has been completed, MOCS will move the rules changes through the CAPA process for public comment and finalization. Assigning MOCS the role of creating guidelines for textile purchasing under Intro. 2272 would create the same relationship - coordinating work that is really led outside our agency where the expertise exists. Finally, Intro. 2271 and 2272 include reporting responsibilities for MOCS - another coordinating activity. MOCS has long served in central reporting roles, collecting information from the business owners - in this case contracting agencies - and consolidating into reports. In the case of Local Law 118, MOCS collects data on EPP-covered goods and construction contracts and compiles this information in the annual indicators report, using surveys that are distributed to agencies each year. As part of the publication process, MOCS works with the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) to gather data regarding goods contracts and compiles it along with the data on construction contracts to publish the report. This report reflects the total

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value of goods and construction contracts entered into by any agency that are covered by the EPP standards. With regard to the legislation introduced today, MOCS defers to its colleagues on the nature of the data points and the request for past contracting information. However, we do want to suggest an alternative view of reporting in the age of PASSPort. The surveys and manual document submission that currently comprise the EPP reporting structure will be a thing of the past in the near future. Today, procurement is more transparent and accessible than ever before. The Public Portal hosts Citywide solicitations that may be sorted by commodity, industry and agency for review by anyone to understand how procurements are taking sustainability and environmental impact into consideration and rolling up EPP requirements and rules. PASSPort ushers in an opportunity to reconsider, streamline and enhance the data and information that traditionally was necessary to collect in an opaque and decentralized environment. Today, we can fully maximize tools such as the PASSPort Public Portal to further highlight sustainability requirements. you for calling this hearing today - we appreciate

- 2 | bringing attention to environmental and
- 3 sustainability concerns. We are proud that PASSPort
- 4 | furthers those goals by eliminating paper and
- 5 delivery of hard copies of documents. I am joined by
- 6 my colleagues from MOS and DCAS. We would be happy
- 7 to take any questions you have at this time.

8 CHAIR KALLOS: Thank you very much for

- 9 your testimony. Give me one moment, please. So,
- 10 | let's start with a pretty big picture question which
- 11 | is just in government if everyone's responsible for
- 12 | something, no one's responsible for things and they
- 13 can fall through the cracks. So, this law written by
- 14 | Mayor de Blasio requires there to be a Director of
- 15 Citywide Environmental Purchasing. Can you identify
- 16 | who that is by name, please?
- 17 DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Sorry
- 18 | for the background noise, but that's the MOCS
- 19 Director, Dan Simon.
- 20 CHAIR KALLOS: Okay, and I quess, so if
- 21 | we're doing a hearing on this local law and MOCS
- 22 Director, Dan Simon is the Citywide Environmental
- 23 Purchasing Director, I guess Jennifer, what is your
- 24 role within MOCS and why not have the Director here?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: So,

I'm a Deputy Director, part of the Executive team at

MOCS and often have the pleasure of testifying your

5 | Committee, Chair Kallos.

CHAIR KALLOS: So, I guess, in terms of making sure that we comply with local law 118 and environmental preferrable purchasing, where does the buck stop, who is responsible for making sure that the agencies follow those rules?

with the advent of PASSPort, we've been able to automate as I mentioned in the testimony and digitize the ability for agencies to attest to their compliance. So, they now do that in the system. There's no way to bypass those screens. If you don't answer the questions, you can't move forward with the procurement. We also manage a procurement training institute which is training for the city's procurement professionals so that they learn the rules, regulations, and activities involved in citywide procurement that include EPP laws, so we ensure that that is part of the curriculum for our procurement professionals as well, and then we also collect the information that agencies provide us with

2 and consolidate that into a report that we then publish.

CHAIR KALLOS: With regard to the standards and the reporting that is in the EPP law, when is the last time those standards were updated?

think you mentioned in your opening remarks that they were updated in 2012 and we've been working with MOS to update them and hope to have an update coming very soon, by the end of this year, and that engagement with MOS has been going for quite some time, so we're looking forward to sharing updates and appreciate your attention to the matter and agree that it is time for them to be updated.

CHAIR KALLOS: My understanding was that the law was supposed to be updated every two years. Is the update that is happening from MOCS and MOS a result of Council action in this area?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: So, we've been working together on updating for, before this hearing was called, but again, appreciate, you know, the partnership and collaboration and raising it through a hearing and the conversation and the work has been happening for quite some time and I'm

CHAIR KALLOS: We've been working on this update to the law since 2020, since last year, since

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review in 2016?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: But we can certainly circle back on details. The timeline,

I don't have that information in front of me, but ...

(crosstalk).

CHAIR KALLOS: This part was a softball, like, I believe that we've been working on this for a while, we let you know we were working on it, and you're doing what you're supposed to which is making sure that you, as we call attention to something that had been ignored for pretty much a decade that we're going to do right by it, but it kind of sucks to be told that we were working on it on and on, when it just, and you don't have the answers to show that you were actually already working on it when, uh, did the review occur in 2020?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN:
The review has been occurring on our office since
2018. Listen, I think what we're saying is we ...
(crosstalk).

CHAIR KALLOS: Okay, but in 2018, you looked at that document from 2012 and said it is still important for us to regulate cassettes, VCRs, mini-Disks?

3	have to tell you, Chair Kallos, that I have also seer
	in some of our agencies, typewriters, so we procure a
5	variety of equipment across city government, and we
6	are really excited to updating standards to ensure
7	that everything that we're procuring is meeting the
8	latest EPA and energy efficiency standards.
9	CHAIR KALLOS: So, I guess in 2018, why
. 0	wasn't it wort updating the standards?
.1	DEPUTY DIRECTOR KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN: We
.2	submitted recommendations to MOCS in 2018.
.3	CHAIR KALLOS: MOCS, so the standards
. 4	were supposed to be update in 2018. Why didn't they
.5	get updated in 2018 if recommendations were
. 6	submitted?
.7	DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: So,
. 8	we'll have to come back, Chair Kallos with an answer
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. 9	for that, and look back at what was submitted in 2018
	for that, and look back at what was submitted in 2018 and you know, we worked closely with MOS and our
. 6 . 7	submitted?  DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: So

you to find out the precise timeline, what was

submitted, what the activity was and why it's still

out ongoing.

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1	COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 25
2	CHAIR KALLOS: Is this the first time
3	MOCS is being asked about the standards, where the
4	standards are, and why they haven't been updated?
5	DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: For
6	EPP?
7	CHAIR KALLOS: Yes.
8	DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: This
9	is the first time that I've been in front of you for
10	the Contracts Committee. I know that we've been
11	reviewing the recommendations and have been working
12	with MOS to update the standards and you know,
13	appreciate, you know, the urgency in part because it
14	has been some time, and so, as I mentioned before,
15	moving release those standards in the coming months.
16	CHAIR KALLOS: To both of you, would you
17	agree that we have a climate emergency?
18	DEPUTY DIRECTOR KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN:
19	Absolutely.
20	CHAIR KALLOS: MOCS?
21	DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Yes.

We support, you know, that's one of the big drivers behind PASSPort, right.

CHAIR KALLOS: We can't, we can't, if recommendations were provided in 2018, it can't take

2022?

protection.

three years to adopt standards. After you adopted
the standards in 2021, will you be doing a review in

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Yes.

We will continue to review as is, you know, required

by the law or we deem necessary or, you know, in

partnership with leaders in the sector and certainly

with the leadership of MOS, whose on the frontlines

of understanding what is, you know, really best

practices around sustainability and environmental

CHAIR KALLOS: Is the Director of MOCS
the right person has the title of Director of
Citywide Environmental Purchasing? MOCS has a lot of
responsibilities. The Director of MOCS was highly
involved in procuring PPE. It seems, I know that
this Administration likes to pile multiple titles
onto individuals, but is the Mayor's Office of
Contract Services Director the right person to be the
Director of Citywide Environmental Purchasing?
Should it be a separate position so that they wake up
every day and the only thing they're focused is the
environment. Who, what is the right role, who is the
right person or right agency?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: I

think that's probably for both of us. I can respond

on behalf of MOCS to say that we're happy to discuss

changes and roles, and happy to have that

conversation with you and the Committee and I don't

7 know if MOS has a perspective on that.

mean, I defer to my colleagues at MOCS. Our role at MOS is advisory. We do, you now, do this research and support, you know, environmental policy making by any agency that wants us, right. With that said, we're not named anywhere in the Legislation, and we do make it our business to continue to engage whatever agency to make sure that their practices are as sustainable as they can be, but we don't have a real understanding of Contracts and Purchasing. We obviously don't do that on behalf of the city, and so there is a lot of nuance and information that we are not as purvey to in order to be able to make the right call.

CHAIR KALLOS: How much of the city's procurement, of it's \$22 billion dollars in contracts goes through the Environmental Preferable Purchasing Program?

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: So, the annual reports, Council Member are on our website, so you can find the data on our website. I don't have that right now, but it's on the website, and note that the EPP rules and regulations apply to a subset of the total procurement for the city according to the Legislation, so, that information is all public, it's all available on the MOCS website and our reports.

So, just to be CHAIR KALLOS: Sure. clear to folks watching at home. You have to go to www.one.nyc.gov/site/mocs/index.h click on reporting, sorry, not reporting, you have to click, you have to click reporting, then you have to click data publications and then on the page there is something that say indicators appendices, on that page and then if you click on that page, appendix E as environmental preferrable purchasing which includes an Excel file. I actually want to thank MOCS because in preparation for this hearing because we do preparation, and we do meet with agencies ahead of time to make sure we all get on the same page, we were able to find it. To be honest, it is not easy to find, and part of the reason I just shared it with

2	folks is so that anyone at home who will be going to
3	the website could actually find it too. So, I did go
4	there before this hearing and I believe that of our
5	\$22 billion dollar contracts budget, only \$411
6	millions dollars was included in environmental
7	preferrable purchasing according to your fiscal year
8	2020 report, appendix E. Is that correct?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Hi.

Thank you. Sorry for the delays unmuting. So, the reports as published on the website are accurate and correct and I can defer to my colleagues for more information and insight into the reports. As mentioned earlier, they cover goods and construction, so it's a subset of procurement purchasing across the city, and I just wanted to add one thing. I appreciate you referencing the MOCS website and that particular place because there's an abundance of reports that are available on that page, and a lot more information about PASSPort as well, so thank you, Chair Kallos for mentioning that.

CHAIR KALLOS: So, how much of the \$22 billion dollars budget from Contract do you think should be going through environmental preferrable

yeah ... (crosstalk).

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CHAIR KALLOS: This is a DCAS or a MOCS question or an MOS question. Also, part of this hearing is trying to find out who the product owner is.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MERSIDA IBRIC: totally take this one and then if my colleagues want to add, they can feel free. Yeah, so when you look at our total spend for everything that we buy, not everything is applicable to the current EPP standards. So, in FY20, for example, a lot of our procurement where emergency procurement and response to COVID, emergency procurement as a method are exempt from EPP, so you've got to take those figures and that's because we need product in hand immediately, and so we can't guarantee that a standard is going to be applied in those specifications at the time of purchase. It may be possible that we are also buying things that are environmentally preferrable, but the entire universe is not subject to EPP, and then there are other categories of spend which are large dollars expenses for us that are also not included in EPP, so for example fuel, office furniture, our entire fleet; those are currently not in our EPP standards, but

what I want to, you know, really take the time to
stress here and I'm not sure that it came across in
some of the testimony earlier, but you know, we
really view EPP standards as before. That is bare
minimum, right, and so, we do try our best to apply
other, more current standards where they're
applicable. So, for example, EPA has standards, OSH
has standards for products, FDA has standards on
antimicrobial products. We're pulling all of those
other standards in as well and EPP is really just
like the floor, and we're happy to actually see that
these standards are going to be updated. We think
it's time. We agree with our colleagues on the
phone, and I'm happy to again, report out that a lot
of the products that we buy actually go above and
beyond our current EPP standards.

CHAIR KALLOS: Great answer. Our

Legislation would like to go from our electronic

standards from Energy Star to the Federally

recognized EP. Is that a standard we've already been

seeking or is it just a standard where it's something

you would support?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MERSIDA IBRIC: It's absolutely something that we would support, and I

would want to dig into it a little bit more to see
rather or not there are specific procurements where
we are already doing that or have considered that
particular standard.

CHAIR KALLOS: Great. We have two specific example of goods that we didn't see in the EPP, and we were curious, so we saw a plumbing fixtures procurement award in the amount of \$513,715.00. They are EPP eligible goods, and I don't believe they were documented. So, I guess the question is, is it that the items did not meet the standards and we didn't get the waiver, or we didn't need the waiver because they met the standards, but they just didn't make it into the appendix and report?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MERSIDA IBRIC: You know, off the top of my head, I really don't know, but I will double check. I will take that back to the staff and have them look into that one. You said it was plumbing fixtures. Do you have the actually, like, reference ... (crosstalk).

CHAIR KALLOS: We'll get it to you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MERSIDA IBRIC: Yes.

CHAIR KALLOS: But I guess the broader
question is, it seems that the numbers artificially,
that there's something wrong with the number \$411
million, given a \$22 billion dollar budget, also if
we look at the construction procurement, it was \$28
billion dollars, and again, so, I guess, could you
speak to why more of the construction procurement,
which is \$2.8 billion wasn't included in the EPP
cause of the \$411, it's kind of split evenly between
goods and construction?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MERSIDA IBRIC: So, I think that's really question for MOCS to answer.

CHAIR KALLOS: Okay.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: So, we just report what the agencies are sending to us, but if the question is, the suggestion is that there are updates made based off of the numbers, then that's what we can back.

as possible, I would like somebody's job to wake up in the morning and be focused on it and to be looking at the contracts and making sure that every agency is sending as much money as they can to save a planet because it is a climate emergency and that if we are

buying plumbing fixtures for \$513,000.00 we are
either having it listed on the EPP system through
PASSPort as you mentioned or that they're getting a
waiver or I guess, the third option is it is not
covered by this for whatever reason, rather it's an
emergency or something else, but that also, I think
the Legislation would hopefully also report on that,
but just having somebody paying attention to this,
cause it's \$22 billion dollars we could use to save
the planet. So, I guess, how can we do that and
force more of the \$22 billion dollars into the EPP?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Yes, so I will defer to MOS, but that's part of the work that's being done in updating the standards and so I'll defer to my colleagues at MOS who can talk a little bit more about that work.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN:

Again, I think that for us, we're really focused on

what is the most, what are the innovations that are

currently up-played, right. We're reviewing a lot of

the organizations that set standards for products and

good. Enforcement is a different category of issues.

I think we have a lot of ideas about how we might

ensure that more of our city dollars and purchasing

power is on that right kind of product that can
assist us with the climate crisis. I think we need
everyone, right, in order to be able to really track
it appropriately and be able to know that it is being
enforced, and so I think that there's also a way that
we can have more incentives for our agencies the same
way that we respond to NWBE procurement, right, so
maybe there are ways that we can incentivize higher
uptake by our sister agencies, but again, our role is
purely advisory on this research side of the
equation, like what's the state of play?

CHAIR KALLOS: If any of my colleagues have any questions, please raise your hand, we'll make sure to call in you, so, it sounds like MOCS is saying we're administrating this. MOS is advisory.

So, I guess, who can be the person? Does it need to be the mayor or is it a deputy mayor for the environment who is the one, who can tell agencies you're going to have to use delineators, and I know way too much about delineators, they are used by the Department of Transportation for bike lanes and other things that we do a lot around Safe Streets in my District, so I know probably more than I should about delineators, so, there's environmental standards for

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how much of that should be from recycled materials, who can be the person who, once we get the updated standards from you later this year, can make sure that those standards keep getting updated when the recommendations come out and put their fist down or their bike tires down with DOT and say you're going to buy delineators that meet the standards?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: just would like to say that I think that the right people are here. You've got MOS that will be able to say, they're poised to be able to say, this is what should be covered in the standards, this is what is best practices, this is what is out there in the field right now, right, and then you have MOCS here who will push through with the CAPA process, get a, you know, move the standards through, ensure that the appropriate compliance questions are integrated into the procurement process and continue to make it visible to the public. So, I think it's a combination of both which is what we're trying to say. You have both of the parties, and then of course, you have DCAS here too who, you know, have a huge spend in the goods categories who will be weighing in, and I should mention that when MOS comes

to us with their set of proposals, what should be included in the standards, we then go out to agencies as well for their review for their additional comments, ensure they understand what the proposals are. So, I think it's an integrated collaborative process that will yield updates.

CHAIR KALLOS: So, we've got this \$1.8 billion dollar in spending in goods, we have \$2.3 billion dollars in spending in construction, but we're only seeing \$400 million dollars going through environmental preferrable purchasing, and so, some things must be getting a waiver. Have any of you seen anyone ever request a waiver from having to follow the environmental preferrable purchasing?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: I

think in a recent conversation we all had, there's

only been one request for a waiver that we all can

account for in the history of this. So, the

implication is that agencies understand what is

required of them and they're following the rules and

requirements of the EPP laws. Now, what you're

flagging here today, and we, you know, we concur is

that there needs to be an update, right, to the

standards, and with that update, you know, one would

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2 expect that you would see greater spend for goods and construction-related procurement in the EPP 3 4 regulations.

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CHAIR KALLOS: Director Geiling, you mentioned that the PASSPort, so when somebody is trying to submit a bit for delineators or paint or concrete, is it a check box where they say that I meet EPP standards or does PASSPort actually have fields? I'm just looking at your guide. For the folks who want to follow along, if you go to the MOCS website, let me just go there again, give me one second. So, it's www.one.nyc.gov/site/MOCS/index.page and if you click

on partners and then EPP, it takes you to the environmentally preferable purchasing page and then there are two links in terms of minimum standards for goods and construction products, so there's some things that actually appear on both, like flexible delineators. So, if you click goods, it will bring you to a document that is only 247 pages where you can find a list of things. So, on page 167, uh, sorry, on, yeah, on page 167 for the fixed delineators, not the flexible delineators, it has a

requirement that the plastic be 25 to 90% post-

consumer content, and that any rubber must be 100%

post-consumer content. Are people making bids

required to enter in what levels of post-recycled

5 content they have or how do you guarantee compliance

6 | with the EPP?

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: so the way, it's a great question, and so, I appreciate you asking that too here with a lot of folks tuning in, so the way that the procurement process works is that the agency drafts the solicitation; so, the invitation to propose or the invitation to bid, and they draft that with the requirements that are necessary to be responsive, and then they evaluate the responses that come in to ensure that they are compliant with the requirements of the solicitation, and that's part of their determination as to who the award will be ultimately given to. So, that's the bac-and-forth and the EPP requirements come in as part of the design of the solicitation so, what I was referencing before is if the agency is going out to solicit goods or services that have EPP implications, they will have to acknowledge that their solicitation complies with the

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2 EPP laws before they can even release that solicitation.

CHAIR KALLOS: Where is that tracked? Like how do we get, cause your answer wasn't exactly where my mind was going, like, I wrote the city record online, I used to (inaudible) DCAS is my favorite agency, also it's like the biggest agency no one's ever heard of, and I don't mean that as an insult, it's just like the city records, the most important newspaper no one's ever read, and like I said, all kidding aside, but so I guess, is that, so where is the list of our fees that have gone out that are in EPP or not, is it something where we want to have DCAS add to the city record online some sort of indictor so we can do a search and just do search for EPP pieces like, how do we tell the outside which procurement are within EPP and which ones aren't because it sounds like we're trying to do it on the backend instead of the front end?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: That's a great question. Let us come back to you with how we can use the information that we have in the system to answer that question.

I'm grabbing my copy of the city record. I keep copies of it in my office. I love the city records. Does anyone have their copy of today's city, this one is a little bit older? It's one of the ones I keep around for profit. Did anyone read the city record this morning?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Of course.

CHAIR KALLOS: For those watching at home, so the city record is how the city tells you when we're buying things, when you can bid on things. It also tells you like when we're going to rezone your block or take a piece of land on your block and do something with it. So, like, it's the most important paper, but a few people read it. I feel like most people should. So, yeah. So, it would be helpful to get an answer from the three of you at some point very soon, next week, just how we can tag things better starting out as solicitations for rather or not we think they should be covered and then making sure that what's covered in there that the items cite the requirements from the standards or refer to the standards and if not, that, we're

getting a waiver piece there. So, the Legislation
has a number of goals and I'm sure if you spoke to
them, so I just wanted to see. So, I already asked
DCAS, but does the Administration support following
the Federal government in 2007, Amazon in 2010 in 43
other countries, and adopting electronic product,
environmental assessment tool to EPP standards? I
have like a list of five or six, so that the sooner
we can get yeses or nos, or I don't know, the better.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: I think there were some questions from Council before the hearing around electronic products, that we made some connections to DSNY around, so I'm happy to follow back up on these questions as it may pertain to the other set of questions around electronic products.

ambitious standards, so the old standard in the EPP use to be decrease greenhouse gas emissions. Should we seeking to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions relating to city's purchasing?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN: We are currently evaluating the standards that exists and again, looking for opportunities where the

products are the state-of-the-art in helping to get
us to a net-zero, again, there are many other factors
that also come into consideration including ensuring
that we have competitors in the market offering those
products, and so yes, we're continuing to do those
evaluations and checkouts. We appreciate your
leadership on this. If you want to go ahead and
share the standards, the specific standards you have
in mind. It is more helpful to get them now from
you.

CHAIR KALLOS: They are in the draft Legislation; they are what we provided to the Administration.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN: Right.

CHAIR KALLOS: Last week, the week

before, and I can go over the ones that we were

drafting, so, that is a yes to that zero greenhouse

has emission replacing, just decreasing them. I

think the mayor already came out and said he wanted

to have net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from our

city. You don't have to take my word for it though.

So, yes, no, maybe so.

CHAIR KALLOS: Amazing, and part of this is if I get you record saying yes, it makes it a lot easier when we pass these in negotiations. Prohibit the purchase of halogen lamps.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN: I ... (crosstalk).

CHAIR KALLOS: (Crosstalk) from incandescents. Yes, no, maybe so, or all of the above?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN:

All and maybe so. Again, we're still evaluating, and again, this is a collaborative process. We submit recommendations to agencies and then there's a lot more, including the CAPA process, there is a lot more feedback and sausage making that happens before those standards come out, so, it's not about rather we, our office personally is on board with these ideas, it's also about what is the CAPA process going to land us in.

CHAIR KALLOS: One thing that wasn't in our Bill in terms of lamps is I hate fluorescent bulbs. I've also been advised that there may be a lot of mercury in them, and so I guess one thing to just throw on there that we'll be looking for in an

think in the last years, our average off of our

your agency so like if DCAS has, so I am certain all

of you have had a technology device, rather it is a phone, a laptop, or a computer get replaced, do you any of you know what happened to the old one, what your agency did with it?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MERSIDA IBRIC: Yeah, so we coordinate with the Department of Sanitation who has the contract for electronics removal. What happens after that, I have no idea, but that is the route that we take. We connect to the Sanitation Department.

GHAIR KALLOS: I think you gave it; you gave a very straight forward answer for a person who didn't get the question ahead of time. So, like if you are a resident, any resident, pretty much anyone in Manhattan who lives in a building with, I think, six or more units or ten or more units, you can go to DSEY website, you can get an electronic recycling cage that you can put in your basement or where ever you trash room is and that way you don't have to find any place to bring your electronics. You can just leave it there. When it's full, you can call Sanitation, they come, they empty it out, they are working with the venders to either work with the existing recycling programs or the city does it

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ourselves. So, is it basically, you just tapping into that program, do you have a DSEY recycling cage somewhere at DCAS?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MERSIDA IBRIC: don't know, I have to check. Off the top of my head, I don't know, but I'll check.

CHAIR KALLOS: Fair enough, and then back to the EP, so when we did ask about EP, so that's the Federal standard for electronic, again, Amazon is doing it, I hate to say anything nice about George Bush, but like literally a Republican President, George Bush, who was the worst before the most recent one, what do you call it? But he actually adopted Is there any reason why the city couldn't adopt the same EP standards that the Federal government adopted 14 years under an Administration that was particularly hostile to the environment?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KIZZY CHARLES-GUZMAN: You know, I am not familiar with EP details here unfortunately, but again, what we are trying to do is align with what the Feds and the State are requiring and all of the updates that they do, it's also why we, as an approach, try to also look at standard making bodies like Green Seal and Energy Star because

if we reference those, the official standard making
bodies, when updates happen, which happen more often
at the national level, then we automatically can be
referencing that higher level standard, right, so
that would be part of the approach that we are
undertaking. We're happy to look into it and again,
we're still in the middle of a very experience
review. There are hundreds of products as you can
imagine as part of this of this EPP, so we definitely
have a lot of work and very limited capacity to do
it, but we're chugging through it.

CHAIR KALLOS: Ahead of the hearing, we asked for a copy of the Green Cleaning Products list. Were you able to provide that or can you direct me to where it would be on the web, on the city government's website?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: So, we provided the Committee with a link. They're codified into New York City rules, so it's the RCNY section 11-10.

CHAIR KALLOS: Okay. Thank you. The law requires the Director to establish packing reduction guidelines with relation to city purchasing of goods.

Do you know how often this gets reviewed and if we

can have a copy of the guidelines that have been
separately can have a copy of the guidelines that have been
separately can have a copy of the guidelines that have been

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: You can definitely have a copy of the guideline that have been established. How frequently they're reviewed?

I don't know if that is, and I can circle back with you on that if that is wrapped into our regular review of the standards.

CHAIR KALLOS: So, according to the environmental preferrable purchasing law, the city is supposed to conduct a survey once every four years of construction vendor's purchasing. Do you know when the last survey completed was and where the results are?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: I can circle back with you on that and let you know where they are.

everything to you ahead of time, so you could have it for us. Some things we were able to get from you because you were able to direct us how to find it on the website which can be very difficult to find. The Legislation does require more of these reports, in fact, I think, almost all of these reports to be sent

take a look.

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2	CHAIR KALLOS: I'm looking at the file
3	name in the URL which ends with a 1-14-14, and as a
4	person who uses a similar file name in convention, I
5	believe, that this was last updated January 14, 2014
6	DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Please
7	bear with me.
8	CHAIR KALLOS: Of course. I'm looking at
9	the Adobe document properties which have it as
10	created January 16, 2014, at 1:48 p.m.
11	DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Yeah.
12	CHAIR KALLOS: So, uhm (crosstalk).
13	DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: So,
14	yes, it is, the date is right. My understanding is
15	there's, so we should update it, but my understanding
16	is that there is not an update requirement for them,
17	but perhaps as part of this larger effort to update,
18	we can look at that and talk about that with you as
19	well.
20	CHAIR KALLOS: So, I guess, DCAS, is the
21	packing reduction guidelines something that you use I
22	purchasing?
23	DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: I believe

we make certain references to it, and I know that in

the last two years, we've participated in the survey

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so, to me it would have been a much better hearing,

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: I can answer that. I mean on our requirements contracts we have, you know, everything from like mattresses, uniforms, we even have upholstery, furniture is big

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CHAIR KALLOS: And so, they're providing clothing for people who are in our jails, they are providing sheets and other things for people who are in our shelters ... (crosstalk).

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: That's 6 7 right.

CHAIR KALLOS: Do we provide it quarterly ... (crosstalk)?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: (Crosstalk) agencies as well, I don't want to forget them as well. Every uniform you see out on the street.

CHAIR KALLOS: So, we buy them, they don't have to buy, the workers, the police officers and fire officers don't have to buy their own clothing?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: I do not work for the city agencies, so I can't answer that question, but uniforms are on our citywide contracts.

CHAIR KALLOS: To the extent you can get us an answer on which uniformed employees are responsible buying their own uniform versus us buying them for them would be helpful. I know that if the fire department, we actually buy their boot cause I

worked with the fire officers to buy a second pair of
boots for folks so that they wouldn't have to go out
on a call wearing wet boots after they already just
did a call, so they can have time for their boots to
dry. Do we know how much money we are spending every
vear on just like the textile piece of procurement?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: No, but only because textile could really be like an element of something, right, so our procurement could be furniture, but then like textile might be like an element of that, and so, we don't really have it broken up by material in that way, but you know, we could probably go through our list of contracts and see which ones might be applicable.

CHAIR KALLOS: I'm looking forward to hearing from advocates. They have the expertise, so does my staff on this one, I had quite a crash course before this hearing. I imagine uniforms, sheets, think that folks, a certain percentage or more textiles would be what we're most interested in, but if you could share that, it would be incredibly helpful.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: Yes

2 CHAIR KALLOS: Do you know if there are
3 currently any standards on sheets, towels, beds,
4 mattresses, uniforms; do we have any standards to
5 guidance in purchasing textiles?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: Yeah, I mean, there are some like standards, right, so, you know, flame resistance, you know, sheets are a thing, and you want to make sure things are not catching fire and so there are certain standards there. They are like the other EP standards as well. I mean, we can pull which ones we're currently tapping into and which standards guidelines we're currently using. We can pull some of our contracts and reference that language if that would help.

CHAIR KALLOS: Do you know if the city currently, so flame retardant, I understand and I don't know why, I know how the measurements go for, I believe all flame standards relate to how long before something catches fire cause everything catches fire, just how long before it melts or catches fire. I don't know why I know that.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: It's ... (crosstalk).

because our office works with them to get buildings

2 to voluntarily do it. Do you know if any agencies 3 have textile recycling or even upcycling?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: No, Sanitation is the only one that I know of.

CHAIR KALLOS: Okay, is the city aware of any local innovator in the field of sustainable textiles that are capable of producing products that meet the current safety standard for items such as work boots?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: I don't know if that's for me or for MOS. I do not know the answer.

aware of specific standards, but again, textiles are part of our current review and so, we're, I think one of the additional considerations that we are thinking through is also the availability of the volume that the agencies would have to procure it and just trying to understand more about the categories of purchasing what the city actually utilizes, so it's one thing to have access to a sustainable material, but we are not really in a position to be able to comment on rather we can buy that at the volume that might be needed, so again, this is part of why our recommendations on

sustainability go to the agencies that have to implement this program for their feedback, and we're just not there yet in the process.

CHAIR KALLOS: And so I think that's what our Bill kind of recognizes and I kind of hate task force Bills, but task force Bills that then do something or kind of something I can stomach, so do you think it would be helpful to have a task force set that is going to research and consider the social process associated with production of textiles, labor conditions, supply chain, and rather or not they're recycled, organic, or virgin materials, the source and supply chain, getting sense of the value of the contracts, how long they're used, and how they're disposed?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: Uh,
listen. I will tell you from MOS's perspective. I
think that any organization helps to identify the
state of innovation nationally and internationally
will be welcomed by us. Again, it is a tremendous
undertaking and for us, achieve a zero-waste future
in the textile industry is a very central to our
goals, but at the same time is absolutely an area of
research, so we'll take all the help that we can get.

CHAIR KALLOS: To the extent that you've
share that there may not be a market or people who
can produce the materials we need in an
environmental, sustainable way and the fact that we
have so much vacant office space, so much vacant
factory space and we are on the road to recovery, is
there a way that we could use EPP as a market driver,
and I guess along those same lines, does DCAS have
any experience where the city is setting new
standards for something then the market reacted and
responded and we created a market for an
environmentally, sustainable product?

can take the second part of that, and the answer is yes. I mean, DCAS, years ago, is one of the first sort of groups to decide to use biofuels in their buildings and we really drove the market there.

We're now up to about 20% biofuel, and we're also putting out a bid for renewable diesel as well, and so I think that, you know, 20 years ago, you didn't see that anywhere in the market, 10 years ago, that was hard to find, and now, you're finding more and more venders in the market who are providing biofuels because the city, as a user, has a tremendous volume

and a tremendous footprint, and so it's worth the
effort to now bring in bio-diesel to the city. So,
you really are correct. I think once the city
decides to move in a certain direction, the market

6 | will follow.

CHAIR KALLOS: Amazing.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: Yeah.

CHAIR KALLOS: One last call to see if anyone else has any questions. I want to thank DCAS for joining, also MOS, nice to meet you and thank you MOCS and just we have a lot of outstanding questions, so please make sure to provide them. Please provide them as soon as possible. I believe the record remains open 48 or 72 hours, so we really like to be able to have whatever you provide in the record so that anyone who is interested in this issue is able to learn about it and get the answers as well, so please if we could get it by Monday, that would be amazing. I would like to, now at this point excuse the current panel and turn it over to my Committee Counsel.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR MERSIDA IBRIC: Thank

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR JENNIFER GEILING: Thank

you, thank you Chair Kallos.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL JOSH KINGSLEY: you, Chair Kallos. We will now move on to public testimony. Bear with me for a second. Okay, thank you, Chair. We'll now turn onto public testimony. I'd like to remind everyone that unlike a typical Council hearing, we will be calling on individuals one-by-one to testify. Each panelist will be given three minutes to speak. Please once the Sergeant has begun the time, please begin. Council Members who have questions for a particular panelist, use the Zoom raise hand function and we'll call on you after the panelist has completed their testimony. For panelist, once your name is called, a member of our staff will unmute you and the Sergeant at Arms will set a timer and you can begin. We will begin first with Joshua Katcher, who I believe is going to speak first. Go ahead sir.

CHAIR KALLOS: And uh, just one correction. We'll be giving five minutes for folks. Thank you for waiting so long into this hearing.

SGT. MARTINEZ: Your time begins now.

## COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

JOSHUA KATCHER: Thank you so much. Good
afternoon, Chair Kallos and Members of the Council
and Committee. My name is Joshua Katcher. I am a
fashion designer and entrepreneur and author and
educator, and I sit on the Board of Directors for the
international organization, Collective Fashion
Justice. As a fashion professional who lives in New
York City as well as a sustainable and ethical
fashion educator and writer, I have seen law makers
overlook fashion supply chains as deserving of
meaningful legislation. I have seen fashion not yet
taken serious despite its massive global impact on
workers, animals, and the environment, and I've seen
innovators, entrepreneurs, and small businesses
focused on sustained and ethical supply chains
struggle desperately to access and navigate the
complex city contracting opportunities. For example,
I make sustainable, fairly made tactical boots, but
have had no ability to speak to anyone who makes
those purchasing decisions. We have scientific data
on what the most impactful textile materials are for
the environment and we can make environmentally
preferrable purchasing of textiles based on this
data. The Higg Material Sustainability Index, the

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pulse of the fashion industry report from the Boston Consulting Group and the fashion industry's own internal environmental profit and loss reports concurs that the most environmentally impactfully materials to produce from cradle to gate are silk, alpaca wool, cowskin leather, and conventional cotton and wool. These should be a starting point for textile purchasing decisions. These materials that rely on turning native lands and forests into grazeland and pasture are some of the most harmful. We must rewild pasture and grazeland for the sake of biodiversity and for the most effective carbon sinks as the relate to the climate crisis. Further consumer research shows that importantly, this is what citizens want. A 2020 McKenzie Survey found to two-thirds of respondent believing that it's "important to limit impacts on climate change", while 88% believe that more attention should be paid to reducing pollution. Three consecutive years in a row, the study from LIST, which is an online retailer, the largest consumer study ever conducted, first in 2018, 80 million shoppers showed a 66% increase in searches for sustainable fashion with terms vegan fashion, responsible for 9.3 million

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social impressions. LIST 2019 study which was over 104 million shoppers showed searches including sustainability-related key words increasing 75% year on year, and the 2020 study, the most recent one, saw sustainable sneakers, for example, jumping another 89% year on year. At the same time, we are in the midst of an industrial revolution where waste diverted recycled biosynthetic, organic, and other visionary innovations are increasing available. call these materials circumfunnel materials that aim replace climate, land, and water intensive animal fibers that are a significant portion of these innovations. New York City should be purchasing from these new supply chains, helping them flourish. creation of a task force comprised of experts is a necessity for examining more ethical and sustainable supply chains for the city of New York's purchasing. As a globally celebrated fashion capital, New York City should be leading by example. The truth is that we have thorough data, we have access to more and more innovative and sustainable materials, and we have the urgency of the climate crisis to make these changes and there is a budget to do so. Thank you and I'm happy to take any questions.

2 CHAIR KALLOS: During the hearing there
3 was at least an implication that the private market
4 might not be able to meet needs. What is your
5 capacity for these boots, and would they be

6 sufficient for fire department and police department

7 or other department needs?

JOSHUA KATCHER: The boots that I make, in addition to typical fashion boots and accessories, I also make tactical boots that meet international stringent sets of standards. I have a full data sheet on these boots that I'm happy to send rather than reading through all those standards, and the capacity, for example, my small business, the factory that I work with, that I contract, located in Brazil, we can create up to 30,000 pairs of boots per order. So, there is the ability to scale. It's not as big as some others out there, but there is an opportunity to help smaller businesses like this provide. I think 30,000 pairs is a decent number for a city purchase.

CHAIR KALLOS: And the materials you described, do you feel that anything shoe-related should be included in the textiles, definition of textile?

## COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

JOSHUA KATCHER: Absolutely. Footwear, as a footwear designer and as a fashion professional, footwear has to be included in any sort of critical understanding of materials and textiles at large and fashion at large.

CHAIR KALLOS: Thank you very much.

JOSHUA KATCHER: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL JOSH KINGSLEY: Thank you, Chair. We will now move on to Christopher Halfnight followed by Joel Cupperman afterward. Go ahead.

CHRISTOPHER HALFNIGHT: Thank you very much. Good afternoon, Chair Kallos and Committee

Members. My name is Chris Halfnight. I'm Associate

Director of Policy at Urban Green Council. We're an environmental non-profit focused on sustainability in the building sector. I'm testify today in support of Intro number 2271 and first I want to say thank you the Chair, to the Committee and of course to the dedicated staff at City Council for bring some muchneeded attention to this important and impactful policy. Urban Green has a long history with the EPP. Russell Unger, our former Executive Director was actually the lead drafter on the Council staff back

2 in 2005 when he worked at City Council, and then he worked at MOCS afterwards to help implement the law. 3 More recently, in 2016 and 2017 we collaborated with 4 the MOS and others on recommendations for a long-5 overdue update to the rules that implement the EPP 6 7 laws. We advised in particular on provisions related to buildings, including energy efficiency, water 8 efficiency, and building materials. As we've heard, 9 nearly five years later, none of the many 10 recommendations that were put forward at that time 11 have been implemented. I know it's not easy to 12 shepherd these threw revision and I'm hopeful, more 13 14 hopeful than I was yesterday based on the testimony 15 today that we'll see some of those integrated later 16 this year. So, that was really nice to hear. The 17 City's green purchasing power is important in a 18 number of ways. Chair Kallos, you highlighted them at 19 the outset. The sheer quantity of public procurement translates to a significant environmental footprint. 20 Every dollar that preferences a good with lower 21 22 environmental impact benefits all New Yorkers. 23 Second, the City's purchases create more demand for 24 greener products, helping to stimulate the market, 25 and then third, the city's green purchasing inspires

action in other cities and states that look to New
York and the private sector. As we've heard, it's
been almost a decade since the regulations that
implement the law have been updated, and I think it's
clear that that's a gap that falls far short of the
law's intent. So, we really applaud the Committee's
effort today to update the EPP laws. In particular,
we support the proposed amendments to modernize the
purpose statement to include achieving net-zero GHG,
eliminating waste, and increasing recyclable
materials, and then we'd offer four specific comments
for the Committee's consideration. First, Given the
history of updates or lack thereof, we very much
support the proposal to increase reporting
requirements so that's there's some explanation and
transparency around the mandatory bi-annual review of
the purchasing standards. Two, we're really glad to see
the EPEAT standards proposed for integration. We'd
encourage the Committee to consider a higher
specification within EPEAT such as Gold or Silver, or
to require the director to implement the highest
standard deemed feasible after review that's proposed
in the amendment. On note that some leading
jurisdictions have opted for EPEAT Gold or Silver;

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Washington D.C. for example has that in their procurement standards. Third, we very much support the addition of environmentally preferable furniture standards that was in our recommendations as well a few years back, and we also agree with the intent to align those standards with existing industry standards and ecolabels that really helps ensure that they can be implemented in the easiest and most effective manner, and then fourth, we suggest some focus on developing standards for a small number of additional products that aren't covered right now either in the law itself or through the regulatory process in the regulations, and the top priorities for us there are consideration of cement standards, such as maximum cement content or minimum cement substitute content, particular in the non-structural side of things so pre-cast concrete units and bagged concrete mixes, that can significantly lower the GHG impact of concrete. Second, we'd encourage looking at the US EPA's WaterSense label. That's a label for water efficiency, and it's a convenient and accessible way to up the dial on that, and then third, some recycled content requirements for carpet, ceiling tile and wallboard. Those are all really

important construction materials and they're readily accessible with very highly recycled content. Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment today, and I'd be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIR KALLOS: I love everything you said, and you answered questions that I was going to ask. Can you tell me about your organization? Are you a combination, do you have representatives from industry in your organization?

CHRISTOPHER HALFNIGHT: You're we're a non-partisan, non-profit organization. I'm a lawyer by background. We have architects and engineers on staff, but we cover policy research, policy advocacy, a lot of education and work force training, and then a lot of communications and sort of programmatic outreach. In our member group, we are a member organization. We have lots of design professionals, architects, engineers, energy management professionals, building owners, building managers, and then also on our Board of Directors, we have a wide representation across those groups as well.

CHAIR KALLOS: Is there anything that you saw in our legislation as drafted or as would be

eliminate virgin materials and construction is a

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different question and would require quite a bit more
consideration.

CHAIR KALLOS: Okay, and an opinion on halogen lamps versus incandescent versus fluorescent versus LED?

CHRISTOPHER HALFNIGHT: Yeah, so we actually looked at some of that back in 2016/2017. think generally, it's very clear that significant amounts of lighting can transition to LED. There are some exceptions. It gets quite technical. understanding of halogen, and I'm not a lighting expert, but is they are very good LED alternative, so that one is likely safe ground. The full phase out of fluorescents, I think, gets; one of the issues we encountered when we were looking at it was there are existing lighting infrastructure that would need to be replaced if all fluorescents were phased out, so there are some older, larger balusts and such that maybe aren't as easy to transition to LED and so, the question there is less the technical feasibility and more the cost and sort of the implementation burden it might mean as existing bulbs die, and you know, the schools for example, are looking for bulb to replace in existing fixtures. So, we didn't get to

a lot of questions that are raised and especially in

2 terms with standards, which standards are being used. It's too vague. You really have to make sure that 3 4 these agencies consult with a lot more people to come 5 up with the right standards. It's going to be almost impossible to enforce those standards. I just want 6 7 to say, I'm the Executive Director the Environmental Justice Initiative and Legal Counsel to the Empire 8 State Consumer Project which deals with consumer 9 concerns nationwide and New York Citywide. One of 10 the suggestions I make to answer this legislation is 11 that you should require the contractors that the city 12 hires to follow the same standards. The city keeps 13 14 on going to public/private partnerships, hiring 15 people and allowing the contractors to call the 16 shots. I think one of the things that the city 17 should do is to look into that. The second question 18 I have is we just talked about electric lights and 19 replacing the light. The city, including schools, 20 has a history of bad contracting in terms of doing 21 this work. So, when it came to replacing the PCBs 22 fluorescent fixtures, there wasn't enough control 23 over how they were removed, endangering a lot of the 24 kids that are there, so I think it's really important 25 that the city look into that, that it's important

2 that it's not just the product itself, but how these products get replaced. Number three is that you 3 should also look into a consortium of dealing with 4 5 trying to bring some of this research on with New York state and other cities that are out there. 6 7 Four, is that it's single use packaging is bad, and it's good to go into recycled uses, but there's no 8 mention really, there's a COVID-19 problem. 9 right, that a lot of it is medically, there are 10 medical necessities for certain products, so the 11 health department and other agencies should be 12 consulted. There's got to be a lot more research and 13 14 substantiation of what standards should be use and 15 what products should we use, and the city passes 16 these many, many laws, but has a problem with enforcement. The city is still owed a billion and a 17 18 half in uncollected fines and so, you know, I think 19 there should be something here in terms of vendors to 20 the city, if they get caught, you know, misrepresenting what they're selling or buying or not 21 22 following it, that they should be basically named a 23 bad actor and there should be some type of control 24 and you know, who they're being contracted, and I 25 think the standards, just going back to that, there's

2 got to be much more substantiation that's out there.

3 You just can't take industry lists without speaking

4 to other agencies. You know, I see that it's there,

5 but I don't think it's a really big requirement, and

6 I also urge to include NYCHA to be considered in

7 | these procurement requirements.

CHAIR KALLOS: Joel, if you could help us at this state, which has long since abandoned NYCHA and stopped funding it, and some of the worst landlords in the world to try to ... (crosstalk).

JOEL CUPPERMAN: This is a criticism of the city. Let me just tell you something. There's a water problem. I represent the Tenant's Association at Smith. An 85-million-dollar contract, the contractor got hit with an 80 million fine for labor violations, all right. They, they worked the exposed lead laying soil that's there, we asked them to cover up the soil with textiles. They weren't forced to do it, all right. Okay, so part of the problem is, the city rewarded them with another 250 million dollars' worth of contracts, and so, it scares me that right now, with this exposure to lead, we just found out there's lead exposure there, we've asked the Health Department to come in. The Health Department is not

coming in, and Chairman, I just want to say that,
when NYCHA residents call 3-1-1, they're told that
they have to call NYCHA, that the Health Department
or other agencies aren't there. So, all these
agencies are not coming in (crosstalk) let me just,
let me just, let me just get to it, all right. The
important point is right now we are just told that
all these other agencies, you know, your three
agencies, ( <u>inaudible</u> ) DEC in terms of these
standards, I'm saying that we have a major problem
here

CHAIR KALLOS: I agree, and we need Albany to repeal the (<u>inaudible</u>) legislators messing with the rent laws and we need them to repeal the laws that keep NYCHA outside the perimeters of the City Council.

JOEL CUPPERMAN: But the city, okay, but the city's agencies are not responding to outright, you know, environmental insults there. So, now ... (crosstalk).

CHAIR KALLOS: Joel, I love the work you do, we just banned pesticides yesterday and about all the litigation you've done leading the way with the work with you and everybody else, and in terms of the

2	the reporting requirements that the agencies you
3	discussed this morning are not coming through, it's
4	just really takes away the veracity of what you're
5	trying to do and also, it's opening yourself up to
6	legal actions that the law is not substantiated. So
7	it's really bad that there was just noncompliance by
8	the three or four agencies that you're charging them

you know, to set these standards.

noncompliance. I believe I shared it. I also agree that there was a lack of accountability and taking responsibility and I would love to have better regulation and oversight over CUNY, as a CUNY graduate myself, and love your help getting Albany to take their corrupt hands off of NYCHA, off of CUNY, off the H&H so that the city can probably regulate these agencies that truly service New York City residents. Thank you.

JOEL CUPPERMAN: Okay.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL JOSH KINGSLEY: Thank you. We'll now move on to Kathy Nizarri. You may begin.

SGT. MARTINEZ: Clock is running.

2	KATHY NIZARRI: Good afternoon, Chairman
3	Kallos and Members of the Committee. I'm Kathy
4	Nizzari, member of several Boards including
5	Legislative Care of the Manhattan Solid Waste
6	Advisory Board. Thank you, Councilman Kallos, for
7	your EPP bills. I fully support Intros 2271 and 2272,
8	will do my best to advocate for them, and urge the
9	Council to pass them. The city must use its
10	procurement power to shift to environmentally
11	preferable purchasing of goods and textiles. Intro
12	2272 lays bare the environmental impacts of
13	everything from uniforms to furniture to electronic
14	equipment. It clearly illustrates the
15	intersectionality of the environmental crisis with
16	social justice issues like labor exploitation, public
17	health, and animal cruelty. As a society we must
18	look at the consequences of our disposable culture
19	and make mindful decisions. I vote with my wallet. To
20	me, that means boycotting companies that do not treat
21	their workers fairly, contribute to pollution and the
22	degradation of our planet, and do not employ cruelty-
23	free practices. I do so, even if it is personally
24	inconvenient. Our government has an obligation to do
25	the same. Rather than purchase the cheapest products

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possible, our city must factor in the external costs of goods and textiles since it's how the manufacturing process harms the environment, endangers certain animal species, exploits workers, and causes human health problems. While a McDonald's hamburger might only cost \$1, its production wreaks havoc on the planet and animals. Eat a steady diet of them and face a host of health issues, burdening our healthcare system, leading to rising insurance rates, loss of earnings and productivity due to sick leave, and so on. We don't honestly know the true cost of that \$1 burger, but it is safe to say it's a lot more than a \$15 organic salad. We need to apply that same logic to the city's purchasing. \$12 scrubs might be cheap, but they won't last long, which means they'll end up in a landfill or incinerator, at that price the manufacturer is probably not paying a fair wage to its workers, the materials are subpar, and they will have to be replaced sooner rather than later. So those \$12 scrubs actually cost a lot more than a better-quality product made from innovative, sustainable, toxic-free, recycled or recyclable materials. Again, I fully support these Bills and would ask that the language include incineration

alongside landfill, since we know that Manhattan's
trash is burned at the Covanta facility in Newark, NJ
which brings with it a host of social costs like high
asthma rates that cannot be ignored. We need to act
now. The city must use its \$22 billion purchasing
budget in a responsible way that protects the
taxpayers who fund it. If the city does not have the
power to demand that social costs be evaluated in
determining who gets our purchasing contracts, then
we need to lobby the state for this power or we just
continue to fund harm to ourselves, to the planet,
and to all its inhabitants. I also commend you for
holding city agencies accountable to the existing EPP
laws. Please pass 2271 and 2272. I thank you for your
time, and I just wanted to respond to a question you
had earlier about e-waste. The DSNY has contract
with a third party who receive those materials. They
will remove anything that is recyclable, can be sold
to a company that does purchase products that can be
recycled and the rest of it goes to landfill.

CHAIR KALLOS: Kathy, that makes me very

sad. I thought there was something where like if

Apple made an iPhone or an iPad that, if you took it

back to Best Buy or somebody who sells it, that they

2	then send it back to Apple and Apple has the
3	responsibility to like take it apart and make sure
4	that it is disposed of properly or reused. Is that
5	not the case?

KATHY NIZARRI: Well, if you bring to a private company, I don't know what they do with it, but if you're taking about the e-waste program through the Department of Sanitation, that's what I was referring to.

CHAIR KALLOS: So, yeah, that's horrifying, so if you throw away an Apple product and literally, they're up to iPhones 12 now, then so, like whatever they can't recycle, which is most of it, just ends up in a landfill and those things are highly toxic. Do you know what they do with the toxic parts which is most of it?

Mean, at least if you, I know that with T-Mobile, that if I were to bring an old phone of mine to T-Mobile, they refurbish them and then they will ... (crosstalk).

CHAIR KALLOS: Got it.

at contracts@benkallos.com. Earth Day, this Earth

1	COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS 90
2	Day, we banned pesticides just yesterday in our city
3	parks and it would be amazing to pass this
4	legislation as soon as possible. We'll be taking
5	feedback and ideas for improvements. We're hoping to
6	get a lot more answers out of the Administration.
7	You'll be able to find the testimony as well as any
8	of the answer that we may or may not get at
9	council.nyc.gov, and I want to thank everyone for all
10	their hard work. We've been working on this for
11	years, and the entire team at the City Council. With
12	all that being said, I hereby adjourn this hearing.
13	Thank you.
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## ${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

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 June 23, 2021