

# REGULATORY RELATIONSHIPS AND POLICY

Strategy	Progress to Date	Status
<b>Goal: Enlist stakeholders to develop investment priorities and help secure funding for water and wastewater infrastructure.</b>		
<p>72 Form a clean water and clean air partnership with civic groups, customers, regulators, and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>In 2012, DEP held public Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) meetings, including the Citywide Public Kickoff Meeting and Open House and the Alley Creek LTCP Kickoff Public Meeting. Numerous stakeholders from the non-profit, community planning, environmental, economic development, and governmental sectors attended to provide feedback and participate in the development of waterbody-specific and citywide LTCPs. In addition, DEP held three Green Infrastructure Steering Committee meetings, at which three separate working groups organized around specific concentrations of DEP's green infrastructure implementation strategy: Green Jobs, Education and Engagement, and Technical Advice and Research. DEP sent more than 16,000 postcards to all mailing addresses within a three block radius of green infrastructure construction sites.</p> <p>DEP continued to advance clean water agendas with various stakeholder groups, including: The Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance, Downtown Boathouse, Going Coastal, NYC Water Trail Association, The River Project, the SWIM Coalition, The Plumbing Foundation, Community Board 11, Douglaston Manor Association, Auburndale Homeowners Association, NYC Environmental Justice Alliance, Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, Wildlife Conservation Society, and the Ashokan Release Working Group. As part of its Air Code revision process, DEP has engaged with environmental groups such as the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Environmental Defense Fund, as well as the filing community and organizations representing the oil and building industries.</p>	<p>Partially Achieved</p> 
<p>73 Advocate for federal funding for water and wastewater infrastructure.</p>	<p>In 2012, DEP coordinated with the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies to provide written comments on a draft Water Resources Development Act that includes a Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act pilot program that would allow the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and US Army Corps of Engineers to provide loans and loan guarantees for a variety of water infrastructure projects. DEP has continued to participate in the National Association of Clean Water Agencies' "Money Matters Task Force" for smarter investments in clean water programs and is currently working with the US Conference of Mayors and EPA to improve the criteria for analyzing affordability.</p>	<p>Partially Achieved</p> 
<b>Goal: Engage state and federal regulators in proactive regulatory review and reform to incorporate sustainability principles into clean water regulations and initiatives.</b>		
<p>74 Accelerate meaningful regulatory reform.</p>	<p>Throughout 2012, DEP continued to engage with its regulators directly and through partner stakeholder associations. DEP developed agendas and commented on the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recreational water quality criteria, stormwater performance, wet weather legislation, and affordability criteria. To this end, DEP furthered our participation within the Water Utility Climate Alliance, the National Association of Clean Water Agencies, the New York Water Environment Association, the Clean Water America Alliance, the American Water Works Association, the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, and the US Conference of Mayors. In 2012, DEP provided feedback on EPA's draft guidance on Activities to Promote Environmental Justice in the Permit Application Process, which was well received by EPA, and DEP will be consulted in developing their guidance moving forward.</p> <p>Effective July 4, 2012, DEP's stormwater performance standard came into effect as an amendment to Chapter 31, Title 15 of the Rules of the City of New York. The standard modifies the flow rate of stormwater to the city's combined sewer system for new and existing development, as part of sewer availability and connection approvals. In 2012, DEP successfully worked with our regulators to reduce the level of fluoride added to the drinking water supply and to permit the electronic delivery of consumer confidence reports. In 2013, DEP will continue to negotiate the requirements of the State Pollution Discharge Elimination System with our state and federal regulators and ensure that final regulations regarding hydrofracking protect the integrity of the water supply.</p>	<p>Partially Achieved</p> 
<p>75 Advocate for flexible new state and federal regulations that accommodate local conditions.</p>	<p>DEP provided written comments on the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) draft framework on integrated planning in February 2012 and Commissioner Carter Strickland testified to Congress in July 2012 on the final EPA Integrated Planning Framework released this summer. Additionally, DEP submitted comments to EPA on their "Retrospective Study on the Cost of EPA Regulations" in July 2012. Commissioner Strickland and Deputy Mayor Cas Holloway co-authored an article "The Solution, not the Problem" for the September/October issue of The Environmental Law Forum, arguing for a flexible, adaptive approach to regulations that empower local decision making and prioritization. In 2012, DEP joined the New York Water Environment Association's Utility Executive Council, which successfully advocated for a balanced State Sewage Right-to-Know bill.</p>	<p>Achieved and Ongoing</p> 

76	Seek affordability criteria that make sense for urban areas.	DEP examined the limitations of the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Financial Capability Guidance, and explored alternative metrics and indicators to better capture affordability concerns of utilities and ratepayers. These findings were presented at the National Association of Clean Water Agencies' summer conference in July 2012, and to the US Conference of Mayors and EPA in October 2012 at the Mayors Water Summit. In 2012, DEP opened dialog with other municipalities and regulators on this issue, participated in a review group of a US Conference of Mayors, Water Environment Federation, and American Water Works Association workbook on affordability, and played a supporting role in efforts to engage with EPA on affordability criteria. In January 2013, EPA issued a memo "EPA's Dialogue with Local Government – Financial Capability Framework" stating their commitment to continued dialogue on this issue and plans to develop an "approach to provide clarification" on the financial capability analysis. DEP's study has helped guide this discussion and DEP will continue to provide input as needed into this approach.	Achieved and Ongoing 
77	Press for state and federal adoption of a watershed management approach to environmental compliance.	On March 8, 2012, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and DEP signed a groundbreaking agreement to reduce combined sewer overflows (CSO) using a hybrid green and grey infrastructure approach. As part of this agreement, DEP will develop ten waterbody-specific Long-Term Control Plans (LTCP) and one citywide LTCP to reduce CSOs and improve water quality in New York City's waterbodies and waterways. The goal of each LTCP is to identify the most cost-effective CSO controls necessary to achieve waterbody-specific water quality standards in line with the federal CSO policy and the Clean Water Act.	Achieved and Ongoing 
78	Develop adaptable risk-based criteria to guide dissolved oxygen and pathogen compliance based on best use designations within the framework of the Long Term Control Plans and other water quality improvement programs.	Long-Term Control Plans (LTCP) under the 2012 Combined Sewer Overflow Consent Order will include Use Attainability Analyses (UAA) where existing water quality standards do not meet the Fishable/Swimmable goals of the Clean Water Act, or where the proposed controls in the LTCP will not attain existing water quality standards or the Fishable/Swimmable goals. UAAs will identify alternative water quality scenarios and provide the waterbody's "highest attainable use."	Initiated 

# HARBOR WATER QUALITY

Strategy	Progress to Date	Status
<p><b>Goal: Maximize the use of green infrastructure and other source controls to improve water quality.</b></p>		
<p><b>79</b> Reduce runoff from new and existing development by capturing one inch of rainfall on 10% of the impervious areas in CSO watersheds over the next 20 years.</p>	<p>In 2012, DEP continued to partner with the Green Infrastructure Task Force to initiate ten on-site green infrastructure projects at New York City Housing Authority, Health and Hospitals Corporation, Department of Consumer Affairs, and Department of Education properties. The Task Force also collaborated to build the first 45 Right of Way Bioswales using the nine standards established by DEP this summer. DEP substantially completed construction of, and initiated performance monitoring for, two neighborhood demonstration area projects in the Hutchinson River watershed and the Jamaica Bay watershed, and retained a contractor for the third Demonstration Area in the Newtown Creek watershed. DEP has identified fifteen Priority CSO Tributary Areas in the Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn, and initiated several Area-Wide Right of Way Bioswale contracts with DEP consultants as well as agency partners including the Departments of Design and Construction, Parks and Recreation (DPR), and the New York City Economic Development Corporation. DEP has funded five DPR Right of Way green infrastructure maintenance staff positions in Brooklyn and will hire a Queens crew in the coming months. DEP has also awarded \$4.2 million to twelve Green Infrastructure Grant Program grantees in 2012, and announced \$6 million for the 2013 grant cycle.</p> <p>During 2012, DEP worked with the Mayor's Office of Long Term Planning and Sustainability, the New York City Department of Buildings, the Department of Finance, and the Office of Management and Budget, as well as environmental advocates and green roof designers to modify and extend the NYC Green Roof Tax Abatement through 2018. DEP met with stakeholders and incorporated much of their feedback to improve the next version and increase the number of green roofs in the city. Proposed changes include an increase in the abatement value to account for 2012 construction costs, a doubling of the abatement cap to encourage rooftop farms, text allowing native species and agricultural plants, and allowing more time to meet plant coverage requirements. DEP will also fund an outreach position to educate applicants, assist them through the abatement process, facilitate application approval, and respond to issues that may arise. The draft bill is currently pending review from city officials and state legislators.</p> <p>Effective July 4, 2012, DEP's stormwater performance standard came into effect as an amendment to Chapter 31, Title 15 of the Rules of the City of New York. The standard modifies the flow rate of stormwater to the city's combined sewer system for new and existing development, as part of sewer availability and connection approvals.</p>	<p>Partially Achieved</p> 
<p><b>80</b> Expand the number of water-quality parameters and testing sites in the New York Harbor Survey.</p>	<p>In 2011, DEP expanded the number of harbor monitoring stations from 65 to 72 testing sites citywide. As part of the development of Long-Term Control Plans, DEP will determine additional harbor water quality monitoring sites to gather data on the effectiveness of various combined sewer overflow projects. As these projects are finalized, DEP will add monitoring stations at least six months prior to project construction and continue monitoring activities for ten years following construction completion.</p> <p>In addition to routine monitoring, DEP also monitors harbor water quality on an as-needed basis. In November 2012, DEP monitored harbor water quality in conjunction with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) because of Hurricane Sandy-related raw sewage discharges by local and neighboring wastewater treatment plants. In addition, DEP conducts Regional Bypass Modeling training for DOHMH and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation staff as well as local community organizations.</p>	<p>Achieved and Ongoing</p> 
<p><b>81</b> Measure CSO volumes.</p>	<p>In 2012, DEP installed telemetry equipment at five combined sewer overflow (CSO) outfall locations to more accurately measure the volume of combined sewer overflows. DEP is working with the contractor to continue to improve the accuracy and validity of measurements from CSO monitors.</p>	<p>Achieved and Ongoing</p> 

**Goal: Restore natural systems that can reduce pollution while providing recreational opportunities, habitat, and climate adaptation benefits.**

<p><b>82</b></p>	<p>Restore wetlands habitat in and around Jamaica Bay.</p>	<p>DEP continues to restore wetlands habitat in and around Jamaica Bay through a variety of pilots, including programs to increase oyster and ribbed mussel populations. Oyster size has continued to increase and laboratory testing of oyster tissue samples indicates that the oysters are growing and healthy. The ribbed mussel biofiltration pilot has shown a successful natural colonization after a full year of monitoring, and DEP expects the mussels to grow to a similar size as natural growing mussels in the surrounding area.</p> <p>Preliminary data from DEP's eelgrass meadows in Jamaica Bay indicates that the eelgrass did not survive the significant environmental and physical stressors present at that location, including blue mussel colonization and strong sediment movement (sand waves), which buried many of the tender shoots. The potential causes of low survival rate for eelgrass at all pilot sites will undergo further assessment, and DEP will continue to collect and analyze the data to determine the long term efficacy of this particular restoration method.</p> <p>DEP continues to work as a local cost sharing partner with the US Army Corps of Engineers to restore eroded salt marsh islands in Jamaica Bay. In 2012, contractors began construction on the 42 acre Yellow Bar project with the placement of sand and planting of low marsh vegetation, and placed sand on Black Wall (22 acres) and Ruler's Bar (12 acres) marshes. To date, 76 acres of eroded salt marsh have been restored.</p>	<p>Achieved and Ongoing  </p>
<p><b>83</b></p>	<p>Expand the Staten Island Bluebelt.</p>	<p>In 2012, DEP continued to expand the Bluebelt into Queens with the groundbreaking at Springfield Lake. In September 2012, DEP completed construction of the first Bluebelt in the Bronx at the New York Botanical Garden. This project alleviates recurring flooding in the area and creates a wetland that will manage stormwater in a sustainable manner. DEP is in the planning stages for a Bluebelt project at Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx.</p> <p>In 2012, DEP continued to construct the Bluebelt in South Richmond, Staten Island in conjunction with the storm sewer network according to the Bluebelt drainage plans. DEP is acquiring property in the three Mid-Island Bluebelt watersheds—New Creek, South Beach, and Oakwood Beach. The first capital project in the Mid-Island Bluebelt, scheduled for construction in December 2013, will be the restoration of New Creek's west branch.</p>	<p>Partially Achieved  </p>

# ENERGY

Strategy	Progress to Date	Status
<b>Goal: Reduce DEP's carbon footprint.</b>		
<b>84</b> Implement strategy to reduce DEP greenhouse gas emissions by 30% from 2006 levels to meet PlaNYC goals.	<p>Since their peak in 2008, greenhouse gas emissions from DEP facilities have decreased by 14%. The steady decrease can be attributed to increased capture of fugitive emissions at wastewater treatment plants, as well as decreased natural gas consumption and reduced carbon intensity of the city's electricity supply.</p> <p>Our current Capital Improvement Plan includes projects DEP will complete by 2017 that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 225,000, MT CO<sub>2</sub>e (approximately 75% of the emissions needed to meet the 2017 goal). At Oakwood Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant, DEP has already realized greenhouse gas emission reductions by repairing digester gas pipes and eliminating leaks. Other projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the capital plan involve improving capture and use of digester gas at wastewater treatment plants to meet on-site power and heating needs.</p>	Partially Achieved 
<b>Goal: Reduce electricity demand.</b>		
<b>85</b> Ensure the reliability of our power supply.	<p>DEP continues to work in partnership with utilities and state and federal regulators to update protocols for maintaining power reliability during peak demand periods. In 2012, DEP, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), and Con Edison renegotiated and implemented a memorandum of understanding for operation of emergency generators during emergency conditions. DEP also developed streamlined communication protocols with Con Edison for advanced power quality and reliability notifications for wastewater treatment plants and expanded the protocols to include wastewater pumping stations. During multiple summer heat waves in 2012, Con Edison relied on DEP cogeneration systems at the Owls Head and Coney Island Wastewater Treatment Plants to help prevent power disruptions on the local power grid and at the plants. In 2012, DEP advanced plans for a similar cogeneration system at the North River Wastewater Treatment Plant, which will enable the plant to play a major role in reducing demand on the grid on peak or otherwise constrained days.</p>	Partially Achieved 
<b>86</b> Implement aggressive demand-side management practices to mitigate projected 53% increase in electricity demand over the next five years.	<p>DEP's latest analysis of projected electricity use, taking into account implemented energy efficiency projects, shows an expected increase of 44% from 2012-2017. In 2012, DEP's electricity use decreased approximately 2%. While less rainfall and a milder winter were major factors for this decrease, energy efficiency projects also played a role. For example, lighting upgrades and modification of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning operating protocols at the Kingston office resulted in a 24% reduction in energy use at that facility. In addition, through the Operational Excellence program (OpX) DEP determined that dissolved oxygen levels at the wastewater treatment plants could be trimmed back without affecting process quality. To date four plants have been able to reduce energy consumption as a result of this initiative. In 2012, DEP completed facility-level energy audits at all 14 wastewater treatment plants, and energy and greenhouse gas reduction recommendations are being compiled into a Greenhouse Gas Strategy document to guide the types of process changes and projects to implement.</p>	Partially Achieved 
<b>87</b> Facilitate new gas transmission projects into New York City to lower gas and power prices, increase the reliability of power and gas supply, and decrease fuel oil consumption.	<p>In May 2012, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approved the Spectra Energy bid to move forward with construction of a natural gas pipeline that will connect on the West Side of Manhattan. New York City also gave the Williams project in Brooklyn a declaration of no negative environmental consequences. The Williams pipeline received congressional approval and President Obama signed HR 2606 – the New York City Natural Gas Supply Enhancement Act on November 27, 2012.</p>	Achieved and Ongoing 

**Goal: Explore and invest in cost-effective clean energy projects.**

<p><b>88</b></p>	<p>Develop 30-50 megawatts of clean energy supply at DEP facilities to ensure the reliability of our core operations and to reduce the net consumption, energy costs, and emissions across the agency.</p>	<p>In March 2012, DEP and the New York City Economic Development Corporation (EDC) issued a Request for Proposals for the long-term lease of approximately 75 acres of land on and adjacent to the former Fresh Kills Landfill to develop solar and wind energy facilities. DEP and EDC are currently evaluating these responses. Other clean energy projects include solar panel installation at the Port Richmond Wastewater Treatment Plant (1.1 MW), cogeneration at the North River Wastewater Treatment Plant (15 MW), and hydroelectric development on three upstate reservoirs (16 MW).</p> <p>In 2012, the City completed a power purchase agreement to begin installation of solar panels in 2013 at the Port Richmond Wastewater Treatment Plant. Once completed, this project will rank as one of the largest rooftop solar installations in New York City, providing 1.1 MW of renewable power to the plant.</p> <p>In February 2012, DEP submitted a final license to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the development of a hydroelectric facility at the Cannonsville Reservoir (14 MW). DEP will also submit final license applications to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for two additional hydroelectric facilities at Neversink and Pepacton Reservoirs (2 MW combined). In 2013, DEP will submit a request for proposals for the design and development of hydroelectric facilities at these two reservoirs.</p>	<p>Initiated</p> 
<p><b>89</b></p>	<p>Work with regulators to promote competitive energy markets and efficient and fair energy incentives for New York City.</p>	<p>In 2012, DEP continued to support energy initiatives, including the extension of a New York City property tax abatement and a New York State sales tax exemption for solar photovoltaic systems. DEP also cooperated in stakeholder reviews in the support of an expansion of the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority incentives for solar photovoltaic systems.</p>	<p>Partially Achieved</p> 

# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Strategy		Progress to Date	Status
<b>Goal: Prevent public and ecosystem exposure to contaminated sediments and soils, return water to providing ecological services, and reuse clean soils and sediments.</b>			
90	Continue to work with EPA to clean up Superfund-designated sites.	<p>Over the past year, DEP continued to work with the Newtown Creek Group to investigate the degree of contamination in the Creek, in addition to potential health and environmental risks. The Newtown Creek Respondents, which includes the City and five other named parties – Exxon, BP, National Grid, Phelps Dodge Refining Company, and Texaco – have completed the first phase of environmental sampling in the Creek to satisfy Superfund requirements. This included sampling sediment, surface water, and air in the Creek.</p> <p>DEP continued to analyze samples to compare conditions before and after upgrades to the Gowanus pump station and flushing tunnel have been completed. In 2012, the City began a combined sewer overflow (CSO) sampling program to determine whether and to what extent current CSO discharges may be contributing to ongoing contamination of the Canal. In addition, the has been working with the other parties to identify additional entities that may have contributed to the contamination. DEP will continue to work with the US Environmental Protection Agency and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to define our next steps as we work together to improve the water quality of both Superfund-designated sites.</p>	Partially Achieved 
91	Secure the repeal of GASB Standard 49.	In 2011, New York State adopted legislation permanently enabling the city to continue using capital funds for remediation costs incurred as a component of larger capital projects. However, even under this waiver, much of the remediation work at the two Superfund sites will not be capitably eligible.	Achieved 
92	Promote beneficial use determinations (BUDs)	In 2011, DEP submitted a draft interagency agreement to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) streamlining regulatory approval for reuse of non-hazardous soil and fill material. In December 2012, DEP provided DEC with responses to DEC's additional comments. DEP and DEC will meet in early 2013 to continue discussions.	Initiated 
<b>Goal: Ensure proper management of hazardous materials.</b>			
93	Continue to meet all of the requirements of the Construction, Demolition, and Abatement (CDA) laws and improve asbestos compliance.	<p>In 2012, DEP continued to enhance asbestos control citywide in compliance with the Construction, Demolition, and Abatement laws. DEP's asbestos enforcement staff conducted 6,456 asbestos-related inspections in 2012. DEP is developing the final phase of the Asbestos Reporting and Tracking System, which will be released in 2013. This phase will be incorporated into the iPad interface used by the asbestos enforcement staff and will streamline field inspection processes by prioritizing inspection activities electronically.</p> <p>In addition to asbestos inspections, the Asbestos Technical Review Unit has received more than 6,000 asbestos project notifications, including 140 emergency notifications directly associated with Hurricane Sandy asbestos cleanups and abatement. In response to Hurricane Sandy, DEP and its consultants have been collecting air samples from these locations since November 8, 2012 for the possible release of asbestos fibers, and to date all samples have been found to be below re-occupancy levels for indoor spaces as established by the US Environmental Protection Agency. DEP's enhanced certified asbestos investigator audit program (CAI), initiated in 2010, and has yielded 152 Notices of Violation against 66 CAIs with two suspensions and one revocation in 2012.</p>	Achieved and Ongoing 
94	Improve and refine hazardous material management systems.	In 2012, DEP conducted 9,170 Right-to-Know inspections in accordance with Local Law 26 and issued 560 violations. DEP also improved the online filing platform to accept online payments. In 2012, DEP collaborated with local law enforcement agents to monitor the air for toxic pollutants during major public events in 2012. Following Hurricane Sandy, DEP conducted targeted inspections of facilities within flooded areas that house hazardous materials on-site. DEP inspected 356 facilities in or near the storm surge areas to ensure that all chemicals remained safely stored. Upon inspection, DEP did not find any chemical spills or remediation needs.	Achieved and Ongoing 
95	Improve responses to emergencies.	In 2012, DEP's Emergency Response and Technical Assessment unit responded to nearly 3,000 emergencies. To improve performance, DEP implemented a new after-hours hazardous materials protocol. Under this procedure, materials reported after business hours are transported to a secure temporary storage facility at the Jamaica Wastewater Treatment Plant. During business hours, the materials are bid out and disposed of according to federal and state regulations. In 2013, DEP will work with 311 to refine scripts regarding chemical odor complaints in an effort to properly route complaints to the appropriate agency and ensure a timely response.	Achieved and Ongoing 

# AIR AND NOISE POLLUTION

Strategy		Progress to Date	Status
<b>Goal: Improve air quality and public health in New York City by controlling local sources of air pollution.</b>			
96	Reduce air emissions from idling.	Throughout 2012, DEP conducted no-idling outreach at schools and distributed posters to 1,367 parent teacher coordinators in public and parochial schools. DEP also conducted targeted surveillance at 88 schools in school districts showing the highest asthma rates. DEP issued four Notices of Violation before the end of the school year, and once classes resumed in September inspectors found that the idling campaign was working, and has not issued any subsequent violations. In 2013, DEP will continue to expand efforts to decrease idling citywide.	Achieved and Ongoing ◆◆◆+
97	Reduce local air emissions from the use of residual heating oil.	Effective July 1, 2012, all boilers using No. 6 fuel oil upon their expiration date were required to switch to low sulfur No. 4 heating oil, or to an equivalent cleaner fuel. This rule will result in a reduction of approximately 740 tons of total PM 2.5 emissions from No. 4 and No. 6 heating oil by 2030 when these units have moved to at least No. 2 fuel oil emission standards. DEP reviewed and granted three compliance agreements, providing applicants with additional time to comply with current regulations. By entering into a compliance agreement, applicants are required to submit a compliance proposal including a schedule for the conversion and/or replacement of boilers and/or burners, as well as the scale and timing of commitments to convert to the cleanest fuels. In this sense, compliance agreements are tools which have enabled DEP to track local air emissions and oversee the long-term reduction goals. In 2012, DEP also launched the Clean Air Tracking System to expedite boiler and equipment registrations and renewals, enable online payment of fees, and consolidate registration filings for building owners and property managers.	Achieved and Ongoing ◆◆◆+
98	Update the New York City Air Code for the first time since 1970.	DEP has met with the City Council and shared the draft revisions to the Air Code. DEP also met with stakeholders from January to December 2012, including environmental organizations and representatives from the real estate industry as well as with partners in city government, including the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the Department of Citywide Administrative Services. DEP and the Council will conduct outreach with stakeholders in anticipation of introducing a bill in 2013.	Initiated ◆◇◇
99	Expand and refine local air emission inventories with DOHMH and relevant stakeholders.	As part of its efforts to further understand and refine local air emission inventories, DEP held a City Administrative Procedure Act-related public hearing in November 2012 on a rule regarding perchloroethylene chemicals with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. DEP also met with the Korean Dry Cleaning Association to explain the procedures and expected results associated to the new rule. DEP republished the rule in January 2013.  Following Hurricane Sandy, DEP supervised an air monitoring system to measure air quality indicators and minimize potential health risks. In its effort to assess the city's air quality, DEP coordinated with the US Environmental Protection Agency, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to perform PM 2.5 monitoring and opacity readings at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, where the City is conducting part of its tree debris management plan, and in Lower Manhattan, where several backup electricity generators have been operating since the hurricane-related power outages.	Achieved and Ongoing ◆◆◆+
<b>Goal: Reduce noise by targeted enforcement and code changes.</b>			
100	Enhance the 2005 Noise Code.	DEP is currently working on stricter jackhammering guidelines and scheduling site visits in coordination with the Department of Transportation for testing proposed mitigation efforts as part of the revisions to the rules. In 2012, DEP drafted proposed area-specific changes to the Noise Code, and conducted nine Noise Code workshops with the night life industry. In addition to the workshops, DEP held a meeting with external stakeholders and organizations on September 2012. As a result of Noise Code listening tours, DEP is analyzing octave band measurements and better enforcement methods from noise from houses of worship. DEP expects to submit a draft of the proposed changes to the Law Department in 2013.	Initiated ◆◇◇