

[START RECORDING]

MR. ALFONSO L. CARNEY JR.: Miquel [phonetic], this floor is yours.

MS. MIQUEL ADGATE: Thank you, Chair. And thank you to everyone who is joining us this afternoon to hear the presentation, as well as to those of you who will be providing testimony, whether verbal or written. This is a public hearing of the New York City Water Board on wholesale water rates to take effect July 1st, 2022. We are holding this meeting pursuant to state executive order permitting virtual public meetings—

AUTOMATED VOICE: [Interposing] This meeting is being recorded and/or transcribed.

MS. ADGATE: Place your phones on mute in order to limit the background noise.

MR. CARNEY: Thank you.

MS. ADGATE: I have placed several documents in the official record, including a notice appointing me as the hearing officer, verified copies of the public notices placed in the newspapers, a draft of the rate schedule listing the rates and billable policies for the coming

year, a public information booklet describing
the proposed rates, and copies of the written
testimony received by the board so far. The
draft rate schedule and the public information
booklet are also available on the board's
website, as is a copy of the presentation you
will be hearing today. As noted, this meeting
is being recorded and once prepared, an audio
recording and transcript of the meeting will be
made available on the board's website at
nyc.gov/nycwaterboard. Again, that's
nyc.gov/Nycwaterboard. For members of the
public who may have difficulty hearing, there is
a real-time text captioning feature available to
follow up with the meeting. You can link to the
captioning service from the public hearing
notice under the meetings tab of the board's
website. The program for today includes two
sections. First, the Department of
Environmental Protection will make a
presentation explaining proposed water rates for
the fiscal year beginning July $1^{\rm st}$, 2022 as well
as billing policy modifications. Once again,
we're going to ask that everyone place their

phone on mute. Second, members of the public
will have an opportunity to make a statement. I
have a list of preregistered speakers, and when
we get to that section of the hearing, I am
going to start by calling the preregistered
speakers by name. When you hear your name,
please unmute your phone, and you will have up
to five minutes to speak. After I have called
all of the preregistered speakers, I am going to
ask if anyone else would like to speak. And I
will try to mediate between people speaking at
the same time as fairly as I can. As mentioned,
we do have members of the Water Board with us
today, including Chairman Alfonso Carney,
Jonathan Goldin, and Dan Zarrilli. Thank you
all for being here. We are also joined by DEP's
Commissioner Rohit Aggarwala, DEP's Chief
Financial Officer Joseph Murin, and the Water
Board's Treasurer Omar Nazem, as well as staff
members from the Department Of Environmental
Protection. Before we get started, Chairman
Carney, would you like to make any opening
remarks?

MR. CARNEY: I was on mute; forgive me.

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Thank you very much, Miquel. Several comments,
the first is to thank the members who are
present for being here. It's wonderful to have
board representation for this particular hearing
and one we're going to have the end of the week.
Thank you very much for being here. The board
members, for the avoidance of doubt and for
clarity and for the record, the board has had an
opportunity as a board to see this presentation.
We have not spoken of it. There have been no
meetings in which the presentation has been
discussed. The reason for that is that it is
absolutely essential that this board and its
members maintain open minds about where we're
headed. And that can only happen with public
comment. And that's why this meeting is open to
the public, so that we can hear what the public
has to say. That's an essential part of the
decision-making process, and we're very, very
grateful to have people who are on this call.
The meeting may not be perfect, but the end
product will work. The testimony is testimony
we want to hear and we will hear gratefully, and
we're here in order to have our own discussions

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about the proposal. Are there other board
members on the call who want to offer comments?

Hearing none, Miguel, please, run with it.

MS. ADGATE: Thank you, Chair. Now you're going to hear a presentation from Commissioner Aggarwala and Chief Financial Officer Joe Murin. Commissioner?

MR. ROHIT AGGARWALA: Thank you, Miquel, and good afternoon everybody. Thanks to Chairman Carney and the other board members and everybody from the public who has joined us this afternoon. We have a presentation. It is available to you all, and so we will walk through it. The starting point of course, and the most important reason for this meeting, is that DEP is requesting that the Water Board undertake a 4.9% rate increase on the water rate. We'll walk through in this presentation the overall state of the agency and the rationale for why that rate we think is necessary, how we think it is neither too high nor too low, and what it includes in terms of funds to help cushion the impact of rate hikes on lower-income New Yorkers. First of all, I'll

say over the last year or two years of the
pandemic, DEP has done a tremendous job of
maintaining operations and keeping the state of
our infrastructure and our service at a high
quality. At no point did the pandemic
materially affect either the water supply system
or the sewer system. And of course we had no
service disruptions related to the pandemic.
There have been some ongoing effects on the
system operations of the pandemic, including a
reduced head count caused by the difficulty in
hiring during the pandemic. Our current head
count is measurably below the personnel levels.
You should know that along with other city
agencies, DEP returned to a traditional five-
day-per-week-in-the-office work format in
September of 2021, although a number of the
digital and productivity innovations that we
introduced during the pandemic are remaining as
part of DEP's workflow. Among our priority
areas for this year and next are recruiting,
hiring and training with a goal of getting us
back towards budgeted staffing levels. There
have been a number of projects that we've made

clean drinking water to all New York City
residents and our upstate customers. A number
of other projects worth noting, we've completed
work on \$148 million worth of new sewer
construction in Canarsie and East New York.
We've done a nearly \$16 million package of
improvements to the Jerome Park Reservoir.
We've commenced work on \$29 million worth of
upgrades at 19 NYCHA properties, focused on
green infrastructure with a view towards
mitigating storm water. We've completed an
\$18.4 million project in partnership with the
New York City Department of Transportation at
Montefiore Square in Harlem. We've commenced
work on a nearly \$7 million drainage upgrade in
Westerly on Staten Island, including both storm
sewers and catch basins and water main and
hydrant upgrades. And we've continued
significant work in southeast Queens, including
a number of projects completed in Hollis and
Queens Village. And now let me turn it over to
our chief financial officer to run through the
financial update.

MR. JOSEPH P. MURIN: Thank you,

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Commissioner. Good afternoon, everyone. This
is Joseph Murin. I'm the CFO of the Department
Of Environmental Protection as well as the
executive director for the Water Board. I will
start with slide six, which is DEP's capital
construction program, and it remains robust and
well-funded. What we have here is a chart
showing the comparison between the capital plan,
ten-year plan from April 2019 which was the
fiscal years '19 through '28, compared to the
most recent capital plan for fiscal years '22
through '31, showing it went from 20.7 billion
up to 25.1 billion, an increase of 21.4%, which
most significantly was changes in the water
distribution and sewers, which is going to show
our continued investment in sewer improvements
and water transmission improvements, with also
increases in the other areas such as water
pollution control increasing by 5% from there.
Going to the next slide, we are also then
looking at other factors that are going into how
we came up with the 4.9% rate. And we wanted to
go through, interest rates are rising which will
increase systems borrowing costs. Market

interest rates begin to trend upward during the
fourth quarter of calendar year 2021 and have
continued to rise through May 2022. The
increase in U.S. Treasury rates have been
accompanied by an increase in municipal bond
rates. Despite recent increases in interest
rates, the system can borrow at rates comparable
to long-term average borrowing rates. Together
with higher rates of price inflation, higher
borrowing costs are likely to increase the
system's cost. Credit ratings on water bonds
remain high based on the board's authority and
willingness to raise rates that meet the
system's funding requirements. And what we see
here, to those following along on the charts in
the presentation on the website, is showing that
the increase in the interest rates over from '17
up through April of '22 and comparable rates has
changed from March of '22 from a year
previously. And while these rates have been
going up, they're still manageable, but we are
keeping a very tight eye on this and our
partners with the Municipal Water Finance
Authority to ensure that we have the adequate

rate, the adequate revenue to make sure that
we're going to meet our bonding requirements.
Next on slide eight, DEP and the board
maintained billing and collection activities in
fiscal year 2022 while facing challenges from
customers' delinquencies and lower water
consumption. Billing and collection activities
by DEP and the board faced the headwinds of
customer payments deferral and lower water rate
consumption during fiscal year 2022. Through
May 23 of 2022, revenues were \$3.35 billion,
which was an increase of 4.3% compared to the
same time in fiscal year 2021 above the 2.76%
rate increase that was implemented for fiscal
year 2022. So that was heartening that we're at
least a little bit ahead of schedule and ahead
of projections for the past fiscal year.
Financial headwinds faced by DEP and the board
include A, the balance of overdue customer
bills, which is higher than before the pandemic,
B, water consumption levels below the quantity
of water used prior to the pandemic, and C,
limitations on the availability of collection
tools, including reauthorization of the ability

to sell liens secured by overdue water bills.
We're continuing to monitor all three of these
elements to see how we can deal with them, and
they are factored into the rate that we're
considering now. During the pandemic,
residential and commercial customers faced with
loss of income deferred paying their water bills
and sewer bills. As recovery progresses, we are
seeing signs of customers who fell behind on the
water and sewer bills starting to make payments
to restore balances to good standing. So again,
this is a very concerning area in terms of our
delinquency rates and the impact on revenues.
But we have been seeing some uptick in the last
few months of people, those ratepayers paying
more timely. I'm going to move now to slide
nine. Water consumption by metered accounts
remains below the pre-pandemic level with recent
consumption data showing an upward trend. And
we have here a graph showing the meter billed
percent change in demand from July 2018 through
March of 2022 versus the baseline. And you have
a combination of both the residential and non-
residential here, with a much steeper fall in

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the non-residential, which reflects the decrease in commercial activity, particularly of those people that were going into office settings in Manhattan and a slight uptick of the residential consumption, which would reflect more people staying home with the work-at-home environment that we worked through most of the pandemic. And just to be, to make it clear, that the residential consumption is about 80% of our base of water consumption. So that's where it's offset for the most part the decline, but not totally that we've seen in the commercial water usage. Next we're going to go onto slide 11, talking about the proposed rate and billing policies for fiscal year 2023. So as the commissioner opened with, we are proposing a 4.9% rate increase for customers in New York City. We also have \$30 million to propose customer affordability programs funds, which preserves the 50% increase authorized in fiscal year 2022 into a second program year. No budget rental payment to the city for fiscal year 2023 is being requested at this time. Note so that the rate increase will ensure revenue sufficient

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to fund the system's robust capital construction program, support high rating from bond rating agencies, help mitigate the system from the risk of rising interest rates and inflation, and support hiring retention initiatives to return head count to budget levels, and support expanded analytical capabilities, including analysis of customer data enabled by the new billing system. I'm going to move to slide 12. Residential customers with normal levels of water use will see a small increase in their monthly bills. What we have here is the chart showing the comparison of the rate as it was in effect last year for the average single-family home, which was 9\$94 on an annual basis. the proposed rate increase, that will go to for fiscal year 2023, up to \$1,041, which roughly approximates a \$4, slightly less than a \$4 increase on a monthly basis. For the average multi-family meter charge, the increase, which is apartment dwellers, the increase is going from \$738 to \$773 on an annual basis, an increase of approximately less than \$3. Multifamily conservation program per residential unit

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will go from \$1,081 to a \$1,134, increase of slightly over \$4 a month. And the minimum charge we're pleased to say will remain the same, again at a rate of \$464 a year, so no increase for those people that qualify, mainly seniors, for the minimum charge on properties. Moving onto slide 13, as I stated earlier, we are, DEP continues to recommend to the board a continuation of \$30 million of affordability programs, which would extend it for a second This is comprised of what we increased year. from last year into this year, multi-family water assistance program at \$12 million a year, the homeowner water assistance program at \$14 million a year, the leak forgiveness program, which equates to approximately \$4 million a year, thus for a total affordability programs of \$30 million a year. On the next slide, slide 14, we detail historical trends on residential use charges, which will remain lower than in other large cities. So going back to 2016 up through 2023, well we don't have the 2023 rates numbers yet, but through 2022, New York City's water rates have remained below the 30 large

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city average, at a rate of less than, 21% below other cities, so we continue to keep the rate of, while it's increasing, it's still less than most other large cities and at an affordable Moving onto slide 15, here we have the financial output for the Water Board budget. And this slide is a summarization of the cash flow statement that is also on the board's website, which is much more detailed, but it collapses it down into the major area of expenditures. So starting from the top, we have the DEP operations and maintenance which is those costs that are necessary to support the personnel and the operations of the system such as parts, equipment, chemicals, fuel, leases, all the other operation costs of delivering water and treating sewage, and the conveyance and distribution every day. So this is going from a 1,657,000,000 to a 1,824,000,000. I'll go on the next slide into a little more details of what was driving those factors up. Then we have debt service costs in water and sewer debt, which is 1.487 billion forecasted for fiscal year '22 and is at 1.643 billion for fiscal year

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'23. I will point out that this is consistent
with these past years in that we had lower costs
than originally targeted on the debt service
portion due to continued lower interest rates
than were budgeted. We still are conservatively
modeling what interest rates may be for fiscal
year '23, but that may be coming closer than we
have in years past, so we have to be careful,
very watching that closely, since it may not
afford us the opportunity to have as much
savings as we previously had in interest rates.
And that that is supporting the \$25 billion in
the capital program that was on the previous
slide at the beginning of the financial
presentation. The other portion of debt service
is funds for cash-financed capital program as
well as what's called defeasance, which is where
we go, the Municipal Water Finance Authority
will go into the market, buy older higher
interest rate debt, and issue it at a lower
interest rate. Again, that's something that
we're watching carefully because we still have
opportunities such as that. But as interest
rates go up, they do become less available, and

that's where we would move more to using cash
financed debt service. And this is going from
\$469 million 'cause there is the expectation
that we will be doing defeasance for this count,
fiscal year 2022 and that to, down to \$263
million in fiscal year 2023. Next we have Water
Board and Water Authority combined expenses,
which is relatively flat at \$100 million for
both. And then there's just a credit that we
had gotten for underspending in fiscal year
2022, which helps us keep the rates moderate,
helps moderate the rate increase. And as noted
already, the rental payment is expected to be
zero for this upcoming fiscal year. All those
inputs come to the total of 3.67 billion for
fiscal year '22 and 3.836 billion for fiscal
year 2023, which the rate increase is bringing
us to. That is slightly less than 4.4%, because
we also do factor in other adjustments and the
fact that we do expect that there are continued
conservation measures that go on as people
replace older fixtures with new fixtures. So
water consumption has been continuing to go down
even separate from the decreases we saw due to

the pandemic-induced consumption. Going to the
next slide, 16, we have DEP's O&M budget, invest
in core utility activities and customer services
while reserving against price inflation. This
was a concern that the board expressed in the
meeting when we presented the rate as to what we
were doing to address the risk that we have out
there to the system for inflation, and is the
4.9% going to be adequate to be able to help
with that. And fiscal year 2023's OMB budget
includes additional funds for inflation and cost
contingencies. Specifically we have \$42 million
in anticipated needs related to higher costs
related to energy and chemical purchases. We
also have expected, not yet identified
contingency of \$49 million for inflation. One
thing that we are anticipating or we expect at
some point that there may be labor rate
increases. There could be increases to fringe
benefits. There could be changes to other costs
that we haven't anticipated. So we think this
is prudent to have this \$49 million to guard
against any such inflationary increases out
there. This comes to, when you look at this

across the totality of the O&M cost, it's just
about a 6% factor related to inflation. And as
people know, we've been seeing inflation over
the past few months that has been maybe a little
higher than our rate. So we think this is
perhaps a conservative and prudent number, but
we are going to monitor closely and we think
that it should be adequate. Next, we also have,
there were additional funds covered for needs
that the agency has put forth, which is climate
resiliency programs, including green
infrastructure for \$20 million, equipment
upgrades, replacements, and maintenance at \$17
million, and funds for additional regulatory and
compliance initiatives, such as the filtration
avoidance determination that allows us to
continue to not have to build a filtration plant
for the West of Hudson operations of \$9 million.
We're initiating design build programs and
regulatory compliance work, including
environmental health and safety initiatives,
that's \$8 million, and compliance initiatives
under the revised federal water quality

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rules, which we anticipate is going to cost an additional \$7 million in the upcoming year and then the balance of the increase from the 1.487 billion to 1.643 billion on the O&M side with various other adjustments, pluses and minuses.

Moving onto slide 17, I'm going to turn over to the board treasurer Omar Nazem, so he'll address these next few slides.

MR. OMAR NAZEM: Thank you, Joe. have, there are three revisions that are proposed to the board's rate schedule. The rate schedule is available on the board's website. There you can find this year's version, the FY22 You can find archived historical version. versions, and you can see a draft version of the schedules proposed for FY23 with the changes tracked to draw your attention to the sections that will change. Most of the market is just taking the various unit prices or volumetric prices and increasing them by the 4.9%. are three other changes we wanted to draw your attention to, and you can see the precise wording in the booklet, but I'll go through in summary form what the three are. The first is

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we have a billing program called the cap on metered charges. This is available to residential properties that experience high water consumption and that agreed to undertake a leak or waste inspection to verify whatever it was that caused the leak has been removed or The wording change to the rule makes mitigated. clear that the leak or waste inspection needs to occur contemporaneously with the billing period in which the meter bill cap is being sought or at least very promptly adjacent to it. The issue it's trying to solve is where there's high usage, the usage is addressed, but then an inspection doesn't occur until a year later or two years later. The inspection's got to be during the billing period in question or right next to it for prompt and responsive action in response to the leak. The ideal situation would be where a customer is monitoring their water use, they're enrolled in in the leak notification, the email program we have, they see the use, so they get the email alert. They contact the DEP. Corrective steps are taken; the leak is addressed. Then they write in for

the bill cap. They reached out, and they took
action. They've got the contemporaneous
inspection, and they get the bill cap, protect
themselves from the loss of income they would
experience if they had to pay full freight on
the bill. So that's what it clarifies. You've
got to do the inspection near or in the billing
period where the request is being sought.
That's number one. Number two, this will be an
arcane policy except to a small number of
customers, but we have a billing program called
the Multi-Family Conservation Program. And the
program is available to multi-families that
install water efficiency fixtures in a certain
number of their units. They have to install a
meter as well, but if they make the efficiency
improvements and if they install the meter, then
they have if they choose, a billing program
available to them that is not built on a metered
basis. It's about \$1,100 per unit per year.
And in the multi-family world, especially in the
affordability world, a lot of customers like
that. They like that budget predictability, and
they like the fact it's a form of insurance

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against if there is excess consumption some year
because of something that happens in the
building or a change in tenant composition.
They know what their water number is going to be
no matter what happens up or down. We have a
small collection of customers who were enrolled
in that program several years ago as we were
trying to phase out the old legacy frontage
rates. And they went into the program on the
understanding that the paperwork, the
administrative compliance would be accomplished.
If that didn't happen, there's a surcharge
they're exposed to. We are going to be waiving
the surcharge for fiscal year '23 under the
proposed rate schedule for re-visitation next
year. We didn't think it's the right time to -
- what is ultimately an affordable collection of
properties when we're still coming out of the,
because of the circumstances around the
pandemic. So it extends for another year under
the proposal, the waiver of the 10% surcharge on
the automatically enrolled MCP properties. The
last one is a wording clarification that I think
most customers understand, is that the old

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legacy frontage rates are not available on
properties that are newly constructed/undergo a
substantial renovation. The exact wording of
substantial renovation is addressed in the rate
schedule. But if you weren't on frontage prior
to 2012, you certainly can't get into it now.
And those are old rate plans that aside from the
MCP rate, we're trying to phase out and roll
out. And the wording change just makes clear
that's the case. We've had a few instances
where people tried to enroll new properties that
were substantially rebuilt or newly constructed,
and we just want to have very clear on the rate
schedule you can't do that. This is an old rate
plan we're trying to phase out. That's slide
17. On slide 18, this is actually not quite a
rate-setting or rate proposal topic, but it may
be the number one topic of interest to the
people who come to Water Board meetings
routinely. It does touch on rate-setting
topics, so we have an update on it. DEP has
been working on for more than a year now, a
comprehensive rate study. It's looking a lot of
topics. It's looking at fixed fees, it's

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looking at storm water, it's looking at tiered
rates, it's looking a lot of different things.
So we have an update on where the project is and
the timeline we think will be in place through
the completion of the project. So the working
group has completed a comparative rate structure
analysis and held several public stakeholder
meetings. DEP continues to work with a
consultant to complete the remaining portions of
the study. It's probably about halfway done
now. The upcoming phases include the revenue
requirements and the rate options assessment
phases of the project. Once those phases are
complete, the team is going to then turn to look
at the options for implementing different rate
ideas as well as looking at how those rate
scenarios would impact different categories of
customers in light of a change in rate
structure, the level of rates overall. The
project will finish with the team issuing a
final report and a set of recommendations to
DEP. And DEP will share those recommendations
along with the consultants to the board for
potential consideration and inclusion in a

future year's rate schedule. The team estimates
that the rest of the work will be wrapped up by
the first quarter of calendar 2023 and that the
final report and recommendations will be made
available to the board and the public before the
end of calendar year 2023. Then slide 19 is
just a, it lays out the remaining events in this
season's rate-setting. With these digital
meetings, we're not doing the full cycle of in-
borough hearings, because everyone in every
borough can everything if they want to. So
we have one more public hearing, which is
tomorrow evening at 6:00 p.m. That's another
conference call/digital format meeting. And
then the board will be meeting on June $1^{\rm st}$,
Wednesday next week, to consider the testimony,
consider DEP's proposal, and take a vote on the
budget and rates for the fiscal year starting
July 1^{st} . That is everything from me, Miquel.

MS. ADGATE: Thank you, Omar. At this time I'm going to begin the public testimony portion of the hearing. I'm going to go through my list of preregistered speakers, each of whom will have up to five minutes to speak. After we've

gone through the preregistered list, I will see
if anyone else would like to speak, and I will
try to be as fair as I can while mediating
between folks who speak up at the same time. So
first we have Katherine Damiani-Brezler from the
Office of Queens Borough President Donovan
Richards. Kat? Okay, so it seems like Kat may
have only submitted written testimony on behalf
of the borough president. So at this time I
would like to open it up to see if there is
anyone else on the call who would like to speak.
You can unmute yourself and say your name. So
at this point, I'm going to conclude today's
hearing. As a reminder, the board will return
for another hearing tomorrow evening at 6:00
p.m. And after that we'll reconvene on
Wednesday, June $1^{\rm st}$ at $1:00$ p.m. to consider and
vote on proposed rates and the budget for next
year. We thank you all for participating today,
and we will either see you tomorrow night or at
the board meeting next week.

MR. CARNEY: Miquel, it's Alfonso. Let me ask whether any of the board members who have joined the call have questions for either the

commissioner or for the Chief Financial Officer
and Executive Director Joe Murin or for Omar
Nazem.

MR. DAN ZARRILLI: Alfonso, this is Dan
Zarrilli. One quick thing, I'm just curious if
we should have a conversation at some point
about either the advertising for these meetings
or the format of these meetings. This is two in
a row without any public comments, so that's
just something on my mind that we should
probably bring up at the next board meeting.

MR. CARNEY: Happy to do that, Dan. And you and I should talk about it before that board meeting if you agree.

MR. ZARRILLI: Yeah, wonderful, let's do that.

MR. CARNEY: Okay, terrific. Let me thank the leadership for an excellent presentation today. As I said earlier, public comment and public commentary is essential to this decision-making process. We need to know what folk out there who are the rate-payers are thinking about this proposal. We will hope that the participation tomorrow night will be better and

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2	keep our fingers crossed. Miquel, I'm finished;
3	you want to close the meeting>?
4	MS. ADGATE: Thank you, Chair. With that,
5	we will close today's public hearing. Have a
6	good rest of the day.
7	MR. CARNEY: Thank you all very much.
8	MR. ZARRILLI: Thank you.
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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Anne Edelmann certify that the foregoing transcript of 05.25.2022-NYC-Water-Board-Meeting.mp3 was prepared using standard electronic transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability. I further certify that I am not connected by blood, marriage or employment with any of the parties herein nor interested directly or indirectly in the matter transcribed.

anne Edelmann

Signature

Date May 31, 2022