



Programs & Services Committee Report

City of Newton In City Council

Wednesday, November 20, 2019

Present: Councilors Rice (chair), Brousal-Glaser, Kalis, Albright, Greenberg, Krintzman, Baker

Absent: Councilor Schwartz

Also Present: Councilor Leary

City Staff: David Olson, City Clerk; Amy Sullivan, Community Health Programs Coordinator; Devra Bailin; Economic Development Director, Waneta Trabert, Director of Environmental Affairs; Nathan Giacalone, Committee Clerk

#392-19 Appointment of Rebecca Kramer to the Biosafety Committee

HER HONOR THE MAYOR appointing REBECCA KRAMER, 84 Larchmont Avenue, Waban, as a member of the BIOSAFETY COMMITTEE for a term to expire December 1, 2022. (60 days: 01/01/20)

Action: Programs and Services Approved 7-0

Notes: Ms. Kramer approached the table and the Chair asked her why she wanted to be on the Biosafety Committee. She answered that she has been working in research labs for over 25 years and feels that she can use that experience to help the community. She also said that she was interested in helping Newton attract more biotech startups.

A committee member thanked her for wanting to serve on the Biosafety Committee, referring to her impressive qualifications.

A committee member asked her to explain what her plans would be for this initiative. Ms. Kramer cited her experience of working at Harvard and how plenty of graduate students there seek to launch start-ups, but have difficulty finding real estate. She said that Newton could assist with this. Devra Bailin, Economic Development Coordinator, added that the UMass Amherst Campus at Mount Ida has lab space that could be used as a resource.

Councilor Kalis motioned to approve the appointment and the Committee voted 7-0 in favor of the motion.

#365-19 Appointment of Samuel Nathans as a Library Trustee

HER HONOR THE MAYOR appointing SAMUEL NATHANS, 37 Kenmore Street, Newton Centre, as a LIBRARY TRUSTEE for a term to expire June 30, 2024. (60 days: 12/14/19)

Action: Programs and Services Approved 7-0

Notes: Mr. Nathans approached the table and was asked by the Chair to explain his interest in joining the Library Trustees. He answered that he cared about libraries and is a longtime user of

the Newton Free Library. Mr. Nathans added that libraries, along with public schools, were some of the most important community issues to him. He emphasized his willingness to always learn more about libraries as they adapt to the 21st century.

A committee member thanked him for his willingness to serve as a Library Trustee, saying that they always need dedicated people to work for them.

A committee member asked Mr. Nathans if use of the library's Tween Room could be opened to adult use during the day. Mr. Nathans answered that he would look into the matter.

A committee member asked if there could be any improvement to the communication between the Library and City Council. Mr. Nathans answered that it would also be something that he would investigate.

Councilor Krintzman motioned to approve the appointment of Mr. Nathans and the committee voted 7-0 to approve the motion.

#371-19 Reappointment of Harry Lohr to the Jackson Homestead

HER HONOR THE MAYOR reappointing HARRY LOHR, 157 Cherry Street, Newton, as a Trustee of the JACKSON HOMESTEAD for a term to expire May 31, 2022. (60 days: 12/14/19)

Action: Programs and Services Approved 6-0, Councilor Albright not voting

Notes: Councilor Brousal-Glaser motioned to confirm the reappointment of Mr. Lohr and the Committee voted 6-0 in favor of the motion with Councilor Albright not voting.

#370-19 Reappointment of Jay Walter to the Jackson Homestead

HER HONOR THE MAYOR reappointing JAY WALTER, 83 Pembroke Street, Newton, as a Trustee of the JACKSON HOMESTEAD for a term to expire May 31, 2022. (60 days: 12/14/19)

Action: Programs and Services Approved 6-0, Councilor Albright not voting

Notes: Councilor Brousal-Glaser motioned to approve the reappointment of Mr. Walter. The Committee voted 6-0 in favor of the motion with Councilor Albright not voting.

#369-19 Reappointment of Karen Haywood to the Jackson Homestead

HER HONOR THE MAYOR reappointing KAREN HAYWOOD, 69 Walker Street, Newtonville, as a Trustee of the JACKSON HOMESTEAD for a term to expire May 31, 2022. (60 days: 12/14/19)

Action: Programs and Services Approved 6-0, Councilor Albright not voting

Notes: Councilor Kalis motioned to approve the reappointment of Ms. Haywood. The Committee voted 6-0 in favor of the motion with Councilor Albright not voting.

#368-19 Reappointment of Treff LaFleche to the Jackson Homestead
HER HONOR THE MAYOR reappointing TREFF LaFLECHE, 1603 Commonwealth Avenue, West Newton, as a Trustee of the JACKSON HOMESTEAD for a term to expire May 1, 2022. (60 days: 12/14/19)

Action: Programs and Services Approved 6-0, Councilor Albright not voting

Notes: Councilor Greenberg motioned to approve the reappointment of Mr. LaFleche. The Committee voted 6-0 to approve the motion with Councilor Albright not voting.

#399-19 Reappointment of David A. Olson as City Clerk
PRESIDENT LAREDO AND VICE PRESIDENT KALIS, pursuant to Section 2-7 of the City Charter, recommending that the City Council re-appoint David A. Olson as the City Clerk; said term will begin on January 1, 2020 for a term of two years or until a successor is duly qualified

Action: Programs and Services Approved 7-0

Notes: Mr. Olson approached the table and said how much he has enjoyed his time in the position. He asked the committee what they wanted to see from the City Council office moving forward into the next term.

A committee member asked if a database could be created to log and show the docket items, what each was for, what committee it was assigned to, what dates it was addressed, and if possible, links to planning memos and backup material. This would make it easier to find specific information without having to remember which meeting it was discussed at. Mr. Olson said that he would be approaching the City Council in the next year to ask about bringing on a communications specialist whose duties would include building database such as this. This specialist would also assist in public outreach. A committee member added that this database could also be used to help the public more easily access City Council material.

A committee member asked about the status of the AV setup in the main City Council Chamber. Mr. Olson answered that the project is supposed to happen after December 16 and estimated to be finished in time for inauguration. No decision has been reached on the iPads for the Councilors.

The Committee all gave their appreciation to Mr. Olson. Councilor Kalis moved to approve and the Committee voted 7-0 in favor of the motion.

Referred to Programs & Services and Finance Committees

#387-19 **Transfer of \$207,500 for tree damage cleanup**
HER HONOR THE MAYOR requesting authorization to transfer the sum of two hundred seven thousand and five hundred dollars (\$207,500) from the Budget Reserve – Snow and Ice Removal Account to the following account:
Forestry Tree Services
(0160253-524300)..... \$207,500

Finance Approved 5-0 on 11/13/19

Action: **Programs and Services Approved 7-0**

Notes: A committee member asked why the money was being transferred out of the Snow and Ice account. The Chair answered that the decision was made in the Parks and Rec department and that the question had not been asked. Councilor Kalis motioned to approve the funding transfer and the Committee voted 7-0 in favor of the motion.

Referred to Programs & Services and Finance Committees

#415-19 **Transfer \$69,000 for the cost of six months of the City Council’s new salary**
HER HONOR THE MAYOR requesting authorization to transfer the sum of \$69,000 from Acct# 0110498-579000 Current Year Budget Reserve to Acct# 0110111-511103 City Council Officials with Benefits to cover the costs of six months of the City Council’s new salary.

Action: **Programs and Services Approved 7-0**

Notes: Councilor Krintzman motioned to approve the funding transfer and the Committee voted 7-0 in favor of the motion.

#167-19 **Amendment to the noise ordinance related to rock saws and similar devices**
COUNCILORS BAKER, GROSSMAN, & LAREDO recommending amendment to Chapter 20, Article II. Noise to clarify the appropriate sound and other limit for rock saws and similar devices used in construction work in residential areas.

Action: **Programs and Services Held 6-0. Councilor Albright not voting**

Notes: Councilor Baker spoke about the research he has been conducting for this item. He said that he is currently researching whether the ordinance would need to cover an appropriate durational issue to cover sustained use in the case of an emergency. He requested that the committee hold the item so that he could continue his research on it. Councilor Krintzman moved to hold and the committee voted 6-0 to hold the item with Councilor Albright not voting.

#503-18 **Discussion of handling of trash and recyclables by private haulers**
COUNCILORS LEARY, CROSSLEY, GREENBERG AND DOWNS requesting discussion and adoption of best practices, including a mandate to separate recyclables from trash and include recycling pick up to meet Massachusetts Waste Ban regulations, 310CMR 19.017, for private haulers doing business in the City of Newton.

Action: **Programs and Services Held 7-0**

Notes: Councilor Leary and Waneda Trabert, Director of Environmental Affairs, joined the Committee for discussion on this item.

The councilor began their presentation by saying that to the surprise of residents, recycling is not required in Newton. She said that this goes against waste-ban laws in place and many small businesses have difficulties recycling. The councilor visited the different villages of Newton to investigate the state of recycling at businesses herself. Many businesses told her that they were concerned about loss of parking due to large containers. She said to the Committee that considering this, there are all different sizes of recycling containers that can be obtained and that they can work to see how to accommodate businesses' needs. The councilor emphasized that if Newton wanted to be consistent with its values to be a greener community, this is an area that would need to be improved as the responsibility of all Newton residents and business owners. Since there are state best practice standards Newton is not meeting because of this, there are DEP funds the City is missing out on.

A committee member expressed their own shock when they learned about Newton's lack of recycling mandate. They asked that based on what Ms. Trabert has said about the financial state of recycling whether it was even worthwhile to get involved with it or not. The councilor responded that all businesses had their ups and downs and that she felt that the recycling industry was no different and will hopefully turn back up again.

Ms. Trabert spoke to the Committee about this. Ms. Trabert said that businesses are hesitant to approach recycling as it is not as profitable as it used to be. They then discussed switching the permitting process for haulers from Health and Human Services to the Department of Public Works and Ms. Trabert. The councilor suggested that before this docket item comes before a committee again the DPW could do a professional survey with local businesses to gather more data on the matter.

A committee member asked if mandatory composting could be included in the survey, if it happens. They also asked Ms. Bailin about how Needham handles its recycling. Ms. Bailin answered that the feasibility depended on the financial impact recycling would have on the businesses. She explained that while a smaller container could preserve more parking, it would require more frequent pickups and still produce a strain on the business. Based on the letter received from Greg Reibman on behalf of the Newton Needham Regional Chamber, the matter required more study to gauge the financial impact on small businesses. This study would also cover how the additional waste removal trucks would impact traffic and greenhouse gas emissions within the City.

The committee then discussed the availability of facilities to take the recyclables and compostable waste and the costs involved. Ms. Trabert brought up a state law requiring businesses that generate more than one ton of organic waste a week to compost as a potential area of enforcement going forward. A committee member asked if this would include apartment buildings in addition to commercial entities, to which Ms. Trabert confirmed that it would as all private haulers removing trash would need to take compost as well.

A committee member asked if businesses would be able to use the existing program with Black Earth Composting through the city like residents do. Ms. Trabert said that this partnership is not within the City contract. The committee member then said that while they have seen the use of compostable utensils increase, they are simply being thrown away. They suggested that this could be an area of education for the future.

Councilor Rice motioned to hold the item and the Committee voted 7-0 in favor of the motion.

#273-19 Resolution to support to Green New Deal

COUNCILORS BROUSAL-GLASER, DOWNS, KELLEY, KRINTZMAN, GREENBERG, LEARY, NOEL AND NORTON requesting a RESOLUTION from the City Council to officially support the Green New Deal.

Action: Programs and Services Approved 6-0-1, Councilor Kalis abstaining

Notes: A committee member introduced Maggie Needham, the Newton North High School senior who brought this issue to the City Council and introduced the Green New Deal as well. The committee member explained that the Green New Deal (GND) is a proposed federal resolution put forward by New York Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and Massachusetts Senator Ed Markey. A non-binding resolution, the GND is meant to promote efforts to fight climate change and address other climate justice issues.

Ms. Needham, the leader of the Climate Advocacy Club at Newton North High School then addressed the Committee on the item. Ms. Needham said that the CAC views the GND as the encapsulation of all the values that the CAC stands for. She said that Newton should adopt a non-binding resolution to support the GND for two main reasons. The first was that while Ms. Needham and the CAC see the Newton Climate Action Plan as a good start, the impact a single city would make is limited and it would help contribute to the success of the GND on the national level. Secondly she said it would be of symbolic importance for Newton to support the GND, because the GND supports climate justice and lofty dreams, values which the CAC sees as central to the American character.

Several of the committee members thanked Ms. Needham for coming to speak to them and commended her on the research and effort she put into it.

A committee member asked Ms. Needham about the origin of the proposed resolution and Ms. Needham said that it was adapted from the Cambridge resolution. They then asked to change the decade of the mobilization plan to net-zero by 2050. They also wanted to add an acknowledgement that Newton has adopted its own Climate Action Plan. Ms. Needham agreed to this change.

A committee member asked if the line “children and grandchildren of this community” could be changed to “future generations.” Ms. Needham agreed, and added the word “ourselves” into the line.

Councilor Brousal-Glaser motioned to approve as amended and the Committee voted 6-0-1 with Councilor Kalis abstaining.

The meeting adjourned at 8:15pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

John B. Rice, Chair

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES.

Recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal.

Whereas the October 2018 report entitled “Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C” by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the November 2018 Fourth National Climate Assessment report found that—

- (1) human activity is the dominant cause of observed climate change over the past century;
- (2) a changing climate is causing sea levels to rise and an increase in wildfires, severe storms, droughts, and other extreme weather events that threaten human life, healthy communities, and critical infrastructure;

(3) global warming at or above 2 degrees Celsius beyond preindustrialized levels will cause—

(A) mass migration from the regions most affected by climate change;

(B) more than \$500,000,000,000 in lost annual economic output in the United States by the year 2100;

(C) wildfires that, by 2050, will annually burn at least twice as much forest area in the western United States than was typically burned by wildfires in the years preceding 2019;

(D) a loss of more than 99 percent of all coral reefs on Earth;

(E) more than 350,000,000 more people to be exposed globally to deadly heat stress by 2050; and

(F) a risk of damage to \$1,000,000,000,000 of public infrastructure and coastal real estate in the United States; and

(4) global temperatures must be kept below 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrialized levels to avoid the most severe impacts of a changing climate, which will require—

(A) global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from human sources of 40 to 60 percent from 2010 levels by 2030; and

(B) net-zero emissions by 2050;

Whereas, because the United States has historically been responsible for a disproportionate amount of greenhouse gas emissions, having emitted 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions through 2014, and has a high technological capacity, the United States must take a leading role in reducing emissions through economic transformation;

Whereas the United States is currently experiencing several related crises, with—

(1) life expectancy declining while basic needs, such as clean air, clean water, healthy food, and adequate health care, housing, transportation, and education, are inaccessible to a significant portion of the United States population;

(2) a 4-decade trend of economic stagnation, deindustrialization, and antilabor policies that has led to—

(A) hourly wages overall stagnating since the 1970s despite increased worker productivity;

(B) the third-worst level of socioeconomic mobility in the developed world before the Great Recession;

(C) the erosion of the earning and bargaining power of workers in the United States; and

(D) inadequate resources for public sector workers to confront the challenges of climate change at local, State, and Federal levels; and

(3) the greatest income inequality since the 1920s, with—

(A) the top 1 percent of earners accruing 91 percent of gains in the first few years of economic recovery after the Great Recession;

(B) a large racial wealth divide amounting to a difference of 20 times more wealth between the average White family and the average Black family; and

(C) a gender earnings gap that results in women earning approximately 80 percent as much as men, at the median;

Whereas climate change, pollution, and environmental destruction have exacerbated systemic racial, regional, so-

cial, environmental, and economic injustices (referred to in this preamble as “systemic injustices”) by disproportionately affecting indigenous communities, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, and youth (referred to in this preamble as “frontline and vulnerable communities”);

Whereas, climate change constitutes a direct threat to the national security of the United States—

(1) by impacting the economic, environmental, and social stability of countries and communities around the world; and

(2) by acting as a threat multiplier;

Whereas the Federal Government-led mobilizations during World War II and the New Deal created the greatest middle class that the United States has ever seen, but many members of frontline and vulnerable communities were excluded from many of the economic and societal benefits of those mobilizations; and

Whereas the House of Representatives recognizes that a new national, social, industrial, and economic mobilization on a scale not seen since World War II and the New Deal is a historic opportunity—

(1) to create millions of good, high-wage jobs in the United States;

(2) to provide unprecedented levels of prosperity and economic security for all people of the United States; and

(3) to counteract systemic injustices: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Rep-
2 representatives that—

3 (1) it is the duty of the Federal Government to
4 create a Green New Deal—

5 (A) to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas
6 emissions through a fair and just transition for
7 all communities and workers;

8 (B) to create millions of good, high-wage
9 jobs and ensure prosperity and economic secu-
10 rity for all people of the United States;

11 (C) to invest in the infrastructure and in-
12 dustry of the United States to sustainably meet
13 the challenges of the 21st century;

14 (D) to secure for all people of the United
15 States for generations to come—

16 (i) clean air and water;

17 (ii) climate and community resiliency;

18 (iii) healthy food;

19 (iv) access to nature; and

20 (v) a sustainable environment; and

21 (E) to promote justice and equity by stop-
22 ping current, preventing future, and repairing
23 historic oppression of indigenous communities,
24 communities of color, migrant communities,
25 deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural

1 communities, the poor, low-income workers,
2 women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with
3 disabilities, and youth (referred to in this reso-
4 lution as “frontline and vulnerable commu-
5 nities”);

6 (2) the goals described in subparagraphs (A)
7 through (E) of paragraph (1) (referred to in this
8 resolution as the “Green New Deal goals”) should
9 be accomplished through a 10-year national mobili-
10 zation (referred to in this resolution as the “Green
11 New Deal mobilization”) that will require the fol-
12 lowing goals and projects—

13 (A) building resiliency against climate
14 change-related disasters, such as extreme
15 weather, including by leveraging funding and
16 providing investments for community-defined
17 projects and strategies;

18 (B) repairing and upgrading the infra-
19 structure in the United States, including—

20 (i) by eliminating pollution and green-
21 house gas emissions as much as techno-
22 logically feasible;

23 (ii) by guaranteeing universal access
24 to clean water;

1 (iii) by reducing the risks posed by
2 flooding and other climate impacts; and

3 (iv) by ensuring that any infrastruc-
4 ture bill considered by Congress addresses
5 climate change;

6 (C) meeting 100 percent of the power de-
7 mand in the United States through clean, re-
8 newable, and zero-emission energy sources, in-
9 cluding—

10 (i) by dramatically expanding and up-
11 grading existing renewable power sources;
12 and

13 (ii) by deploying new capacity;

14 (D) building or upgrading to energy-effi-
15 cient, distributed, and “smart” power grids,
16 and working to ensure affordable access to elec-
17 tricity;

18 (E) upgrading all existing buildings in the
19 United States and building new buildings to
20 achieve maximal energy efficiency, water effi-
21 ciency, safety, affordability, comfort, and dura-
22 bility, including through electrification;

23 (F) spurring massive growth in clean man-
24 ufacturing in the United States and removing
25 pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from

1 manufacturing and industry as much as is tech-
2 nologically feasible, including by expanding re-
3 newable energy manufacturing and investing in
4 existing manufacturing and industry;

5 (G) working collaboratively with farmers
6 and ranchers in the United States to eliminate
7 pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from
8 the agricultural sector as much as is techno-
9 logically feasible, including—

10 (i) by supporting family farming;

11 (ii) by investing in sustainable farm-
12 ing and land use practices that increase
13 soil health; and

14 (iii) by building a more sustainable
15 food system that ensures universal access
16 to healthy food;

17 (H) overhauling transportation systems in
18 the United States to eliminate pollution and
19 greenhouse gas emissions from the transpor-
20 tation sector as much as is technologically fea-
21 sible, including through investment in—

22 (i) zero-emission vehicle infrastructure
23 and manufacturing;

24 (ii) clean, affordable, and accessible
25 public transportation; and

1 (iii) high-speed rail;

2 (I) mitigating and managing the long-term
3 adverse health, economic, and other effects of
4 pollution and climate change, including by pro-
5 viding funding for community-defined projects
6 and strategies;

7 (J) removing greenhouse gases from the
8 atmosphere and reducing pollution, including by
9 restoring natural ecosystems through proven
10 low-tech solutions that increase soil carbon stor-
11 age, such as preservation and afforestation;

12 (K) restoring and protecting threatened,
13 endangered, and fragile ecosystems through lo-
14 cally appropriate and science-based projects
15 that enhance biodiversity and support climate
16 resiliency;

17 (L) cleaning up existing hazardous waste
18 and abandoned sites to promote economic devel-
19 opment and sustainability;

20 (M) identifying other emission and pollu-
21 tion sources and creating solutions to eliminate
22 them; and

23 (N) promoting the international exchange
24 of technology, expertise, products, funding, and
25 services, with the aim of making the United

1 States the international leader on climate ac-
2 tion, and to help other countries achieve a
3 Green New Deal;

4 (3) a Green New Deal must be developed
5 through transparent and inclusive consultation, col-
6 laboration, and partnership with frontline and vul-
7 nerable communities, labor unions, worker coopera-
8 tives, civil society groups, academia, and businesses;
9 and

10 (4) to achieve the Green New Deal goals and
11 mobilization, a Green New Deal will require the fol-
12 lowing goals and projects—

13 (A) providing and leveraging, in a way that
14 ensures that the public receives appropriate
15 ownership stakes and returns on investment,
16 adequate capital (including through community
17 grants, public banks, and other public financ-
18 ing), technical expertise, supporting policies,
19 and other forms of assistance to communities,
20 organizations, Federal, State, and local govern-
21 ment agencies, and businesses working on the
22 Green New Deal mobilization;

23 (B) ensuring that the Federal Government
24 takes into account the complete environmental

1 and social costs and impacts of emissions
2 through—

3 (i) existing laws;

4 (ii) new policies and programs; and

5 (iii) ensuring that frontline and vul-
6 nerable communities shall not be adversely
7 affected;

8 (C) providing resources, training, and
9 high-quality education, including higher edu-
10 cation, to all people of the United States, with
11 a focus on frontline and vulnerable commu-
12 nities, so those communities may be full and
13 equal participants in the Green New Deal mobi-
14 lization;

15 (D) making public investments in the re-
16 search and development of new clean and re-
17 newable energy technologies and industries;

18 (E) directing investments to spur economic
19 development, deepen and diversify industry in
20 local and regional economies, and build wealth
21 and community ownership, while prioritizing
22 high-quality job creation and economic, social,
23 and environmental benefits in frontline and vul-
24 nerable communities that may otherwise strug-

1 gle with the transition away from greenhouse
2 gas intensive industries;

3 (F) ensuring the use of democratic and
4 participatory processes that are inclusive of and
5 led by frontline and vulnerable communities and
6 workers to plan, implement, and administer the
7 Green New Deal mobilization at the local level;

8 (G) ensuring that the Green New Deal mo-
9 bilization creates high-quality union jobs that
10 pay prevailing wages, hires local workers, offers
11 training and advancement opportunities, and
12 guarantees wage and benefit parity for workers
13 affected by the transition;

14 (H) guaranteeing a job with a family-sus-
15 taining wage, adequate family and medical
16 leave, paid vacations, and retirement security to
17 all people of the United States;

18 (I) strengthening and protecting the right
19 of all workers to organize, unionize, and collec-
20 tively bargain free of coercion, intimidation, and
21 harassment;

22 (J) strengthening and enforcing labor,
23 workplace health and safety, antidiscrimination,
24 and wage and hour standards across all employ-
25 ers, industries, and sectors;

1 (K) enacting and enforcing trade rules,
2 procurement standards, and border adjustments
3 with strong labor and environmental protec-
4 tions—

5 (i) to stop the transfer of jobs and
6 pollution overseas; and

7 (ii) to grow domestic manufacturing
8 in the United States;

9 (L) ensuring that public lands, waters, and
10 oceans are protected and that eminent domain
11 is not abused;

12 (M) obtaining the free, prior, and informed
13 consent of indigenous people for all decisions
14 that affect indigenous people and their tradi-
15 tional territories, honoring all treaties and
16 agreements with indigenous people, and pro-
17 tecting and enforcing the sovereignty and land
18 rights of indigenous people;

19 (N) ensuring a commercial environment
20 where every businessperson is free from unfair
21 competition and domination by domestic or
22 international monopolies; and

23 (O) providing all people of the United
24 States with—

25 (i) high-quality health care;

- 1 (ii) affordable, safe, and adequate
- 2 housing;
- 3 (iii) economic security; and
- 4 (iv) access to clean water, clean air,
- 5 healthy and affordable food, and nature.

Resolution for a Green New Deal

A Resolution by the Newton (Massachusetts) City Council calling for the federal government to pass a Green New Deal.

WHEREAS, The Newton City Council wants the future generations of this community protected from the risks of climate destruction;

WHEREAS, an October 2018 United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report says we have only until 2030, to limit devastating global warming and avoid a climate change catastrophe;

WHEREAS, the October 2018 IPCC report also makes clear that every bit of warming matters, so every fraction of a degree less of warming will save lives and pay dividends across the world's economies; including local communities such as Newton;

WHEREAS, the world is already experiencing serious, costly, and increasing impacts from climate change, including more intense storms, unprecedented flooding and persistent wildfires;

WHEREAS, the City of Newton has already acknowledged and assessed its climate related risks in its Climate Vulnerability Assessment;

WHEREAS, the City of Newton is committed to fighting climate change as seen in its Climate Action Plan;

WHEREAS, an inadequate response to climate change will increase economic and environmental disruptions that threaten human life, healthy communities, and critical infrastructure. These include, but are not limited to: severe storms, longer and hotter heat waves, worsening flood and drought cycles, growing invasive species and insect problems, accelerated species extinction rates, rising sea levels, increased wildfires, and a dramatic increase in refugees from climate impacted lands;

WHEREAS, the most negative impacts of climate change are generally falling on frontline communities. Frontline communities that are underrepresented, such as lower-income communities or communities of color, are bearing the initial burden of climate change, but are least equipped to adapt to these impacts. Therefore, Newton, not being a frontline community, has a duty to advocate for more vulnerable communities;

WHEREAS, doing what is now necessary to adequately address the climate crisis requires a national mobilization of a scope and scale that is a historic opportunity to address inequities caused and exacerbated by the fossil fuel economy as well as providing unprecedented levels of prosperity and economic security for all people in the United States;

WHEREAS, Senator Ed Markey and Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez released, on February 7, 2019, [a Resolution](#) Recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal;

WHEREAS, federal Green New Deal legislation would create a detailed mobilization plan to:

- achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions through a fair and just transition for all communities and workers;
- create millions of good, high-wage jobs and ensure prosperity and economic security for all people of the United States;
- invest in the infrastructure and industry of the United States to sustainably meet the challenges of the 21st century;
- secure for all people of the United States for generations to come:
 - clean air and water;
 - climate and community resiliency;
 - healthy food;
 - access to nature;
 - and a sustainable environment;
- and promote justice and equity by stopping current, preventing future, and repairing historic oppression of indigenous communities, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, and youth;

WHEREAS, local governments calling for the federal government to pass a Green New Deal will demonstrate widespread popular support for necessary and just climate action;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that The Newton City Council calls on the U.S. Government to, as soon as possible, pass a Green New Deal based on the Resolution released on February 7, 2019 by Senator Ed Markey and Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by _____ in _____ on _____ with a quorum present.

Signed by: _____

Attest: _____

Sec. 11-5. Trash, Garbage—Permit required to transport; recycling services required.

All persons transporting trash or garbage through the public ways of the city from places within or to destinations within the city shall first obtain from the health department a permit therefor. All persons offering these services are required to offer full recycling services to all places where such collection of trash or garbage occurs within the city. All persons shall show evidence of such recycling plan of services, which plan must be approved by the commissioner of public works or his/her designee and recommended to the commissioner of health and human services at the time of the annual permit request. All such permits shall expire at the end of the calendar year in which they are issued. No permit may be transferred without approval of the health and human services department. (Rev. Ords. 1973, § 8-38(a); Ord. No. 59, 2-20-75; Ord. No. S-1, 7-11-83; Ord. No. X-175, 05-26-05; Ord. No. Z-68, 06-21-10; Ord. No. A-14, 03-18-13)

Cross reference—Licensing and permits generally, Ch. 17; G.L. c. 111 sec. 31A.

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

FINAL – March 2017

Municipal Waste Ban Compliance Regulation

NOTE TO USER

The following document was developed in response to requests from municipal officials in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who want to increase recycling by ensuring that all Private Haulers operating in the municipality are in compliance with the Massachusetts Waste Bans (310 CMR 19.017).

This document contains sample language that can be adopted as is, edited, or used in conjunction with Town specific language to best address the circumstances in each municipality. *Optional Language*, included as ATTACHMENT 2 with this document, provides additional language that may be important to some municipalities depending on their involvement in Solid Waste management, including: provision of recycling containers, unit-based pricing, food waste collection and other recycling incentives.

This guidance document can be used to adopt a bylaw/ordinance or regulation around three general areas:

1) Mandatory Recycling – If your municipality does not already require generators to separate Recyclables from Solid Waste, it is recommended that Section V in the attached template be adopted in conjunction with Sections 2 or 3 (below) to assure that the Permitted Hauler requirements under Sections 2 and 3 are fairly enforced by the municipality. Mandatory Recycling can help ensure compliance with the Massachusetts Waste Bans and support the efforts of Permitted Haulers to collect Solid Waste and Recyclables separately.

Information on Mandatory Recycling and Private Hauler regulations can be found on the MassDEP website: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/recycle/reduce/mandatory-recycling.html>

2) Residential Only Private Hauler Regulations - A municipality may choose to only regulate collection of Solid Waste from Residential Customers/Generators. If so, the sections referring to Commercial Customers should be eliminated from this document. Residential Customers/Generators, for purposes of this document, shall mean property owners and occupants of single and multi-family dwellings, condominiums, public housing, and mobile homes.

3) Residential and Commercial Private Hauler Regulations - A municipality may choose to regulate both residential and commercial waste hauling activity, and therefore adopt all the language contained in this document, as modified to meet the specific circumstances of each municipality.

In all cases, the final bylaw/ordinance and/or regulation developed should be reviewed by your Municipal Attorney before adoption.

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

GENERAL LANGUAGE TEMPLATE

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR REMOVAL, TRANSPORT, AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE OR RECYCLABLES IN THE TOWN/CITY OF _____

I. Purpose

The goal of these regulations is to protect public health and the environment and ensure that all Private Haulers collecting Solid Waste and Recyclables adhere to the Massachusetts Waste Ban regulations and uniformly comply with permit requirements established by the Town/City of _____. This should ensure that:

- The environmental benefits of recycling are maximized;
- There is joint enforcement of the Waste Ban requirements by the municipality and all Private Haulers operating within the municipality;
- There are fair and equitable rules for all Private Haulers operating in the municipality;
- All residents and businesses have convenient (parallel) access to recycling collection services;
- All Private Haulers licensed to operate in a municipality are in compliance with state regulations (310 CMR 19.017);
- There is greater consistency across municipalities to promote clear operating guidelines for Private Haulers; and,
- Municipalities and Private Haulers work together to support the goals of the Solid Waste Master Plan and the Global Warming Solutions Act.

II. Authority

These regulations establish minimum requirements for the systematic collection of Solid Waste and Recyclables in order to promote waste reduction, comply with State-mandated Waste Bans (310 CMR 19.017), and further the goals of the Town/City of _____. The Board of Health of the Town/City of _____ adopts these regulations under the provisions of Chapter 111 Sections 31, 31A, 31B, 122 and 150A of the Massachusetts General Laws.

Private Haulers shall only collect for disposal those items acceptable for disposal. Materials banned from disposal under 310 CMR 19.017 shall not be included with Solid Waste.

III. Effective Date

These regulations shall take effect on _____.

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

IV. Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following words and phrases shall have the following meaning unless the content clearly indicates otherwise:

Commercial Customers/Generators shall mean property owners and occupants of any commercial, industrial, institutional, municipal, school, or mixed use building within the Town/City of _____.

Customer shall mean either Residential Customer/Generator or Commercial Customer/Generator.

Mercury Disposal Prohibition shall mean Disposal Prohibition Provision of the Mercury Management Act (Chapter 190 of the Acts of 2006). Effective May 1, 2008, mercury-added products cannot be disposed of in Solid Waste. The law also prohibits any Solid Waste collector from collecting as Solid Waste the contents of a Solid Waste container that the collector knows (or reasonably should know) includes one or more mercury-added products. Details may be found at this link:

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/toxics/laws/hgbanfaq.pdf>

Permitted Hauler shall mean any Private Hauler who has obtained a valid Private Hauler permit from the Town/City of _____.

Private Hauler shall mean any person or entity providing collection of Solid Waste and/or Recyclables for hire within the Town/City of _____.

Recyclables shall mean a material that is banned from disposal in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts pursuant to 310 CMR 19.017: Waste Bans. Mixed paper, cardboard, glass, metal, and plastic containers are priority materials of this regulation.

Residential Customers/Generators shall mean property owners and occupants of single and multi-family dwellings, condominiums, public housing, and mobile homes within the Town/City of _____.

Solid Waste shall mean useless, unwanted or discarded non-recyclable solid and liquid wastes, excluding items restricted from disposal in Massachusetts, as defined by Table 310 CMR 19.017(3) of the Massachusetts' Solid Waste regulations (310 CMR 19.017).

Town/City shall mean the _____ *Town/City of* _____

Waste Ban Materials shall mean all materials designated as banned from disposal in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts pursuant to 310 CMR 19.017: Waste Bans, including: asphalt pavement, brick & concrete, cathode ray tubes, clean gypsum wallboard, commercial food waste, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, glass & metal containers, lead acid batteries, leaves and yard waste, recyclable paper, cardboard and paperboard, single resin narrow-necked plastics, treated and untreated wood and wood waste (banned from landfills only), white goods (large appliances), and whole tires (banned from landfills only).

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

V. Mandatory Recycling

(NOTE TO USER: If the municipality has already codified Mandatory Recycling for waste generators, insert reference to municipal regulation/bylaw/ordinance here). These regulations are intended to support and align with the Town/City of _____ Mandatory Recycling bylaw/ordinance and/or regulation as follows.

OR

(NOTE TO USER: If the municipality has not yet codified Mandatory Recycling for waste generators, the following language may be utilized): In order to protect the environment, promote recycling and be in compliance with Massachusetts Waste Ban regulations (310CMR 19.017); the Town/City of _____ hereby establishes a requirement for mandatory separation of Recyclables from the Solid Waste stream. This requirement applies to all Residential Customers/Generators and Commercial Customer/Generators in the Town/City of _____.

(NOTE TO USER: Below are options to enact Mandatory Recycling for waste generators:

- **Massachusetts General Law Chapter 40 Section 8H enables the legislative body (Town Meeting, city council) to establish a program for recycling. Any recycling program established pursuant to this section may require that all residents, schools and businesses in a city or town separate from their Solid Waste those Recyclables designated by the municipality.**
- **Local Boards of Health may choose to adopt Mandatory Recycling regulations under the provisions of MGL Chapter 111 Section 31.**
- **Municipalities may choose to enforce the Massachusetts Waste Bans 310 CMR 19.017.)**

The Town/City of _____ will inform all generators (residential and commercial) at least once per year that recycling is mandatory.

VI. Permit Required

All Private Haulers wishing to collect, transfer, or transport Solid Waste or Recyclables generated within _____ shall be required to first obtain or annually renew a permit from the Town/City of _____. No Private Hauler may collect Solid Waste or Recyclables unless they have obtained a valid Private Hauler Permit from the Town/City. Private Haulers that collect only Recyclables must also be permitted.

A. Permit Application

The permit application shall include the formal name of the person or company, a statement that the person or company is registered to do business in Massachusetts and that the person or company is fully insured, and a contact name, address, and telephone number. Copies of certificates of insurance for public liability and property insurance also shall be included.

The permit application must include a statement that the Private Hauler understands, and is in compliance with the Massachusetts Waste Bans and Mercury Disposal Prohibition. The Private Hauler shall list the Solid Waste disposal facilities and the Recycling processing facilities where Solid Waste and

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

Recyclables are expected to be delivered from Private Hauler's Customers during the permit year. The application shall be signed by a designated representative of the company, permitted to do business within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The application shall include information on the types of services intended to be offered, and the approximate number of collection trucks expected to be used in the municipality during the course of the permit year. The application shall include information on how the Private Hauler intends to ensure that Customers prevent Waste Ban materials from being disposed with Solid Waste, and how the Private Hauler intends to notify Customers of improper Recycling or Solid Waste disposal.

Upon receipt of a complete permit application, the Board of Health shall have _____ days to rule on the granting of a permit to operate within the Town/City of _____. In addition, the applicant shall pay an annual permit fee of _____ (insert fee) as determined by the Town/City of _____.

B. Annual Permit Renewal

Each Permitted Hauler shall annually submit a renewal application of his/her permit no later than the 1st of _____ (insert month) (*recommend one month in advance of permit expiration*), by paying the annual permit fee.

The annual renewal application must indicate any changes from the original permit, including any change in Solid Waste or Recyclables facilities used, and must be signed by a business owner. The renewal must be accompanied by the following information or a completed Annual Solid Waste and Recyclables Reporting Form (ATTACHMENT 4):

- Total tons of Solid Waste collected for disposal and total tons of Recyclables collected for processing from Residential Customers/Generators within the Town/City of _____ during the previous calendar year or 12-month period. (In the case where the Permitted Hauler delivers loads for disposal or recycling that are combined with more than one municipality, then the Permitted Hauler must provide their best estimate of tonnage delivered from the Town/City.)
- The average number of Residential and Commercial Customers using each service (Solid Waste, Recycling) during the previous calendar year within the Town/City.
- The names of any Commercial Customers where the Permitted Hauler is providing Solid Waste only service.
- The names of any Commercial Customers where the Permitted Hauler is providing Recycling only service.
- Copies of any Waste Ban violation letters or notices received by the Permitted Hauler during the prior year that refer to loads collected within the Town/City of _____.

Failure to provide a complete and accurate Annual Solid Waste and Recyclables Reporting Form may be grounds for denial of a permit to operate within the Town/City of _____.

Annual permits will be issued by the 1st of _____ each year.

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

C. General Permit Requirements

All Permitted Haulers must be in compliance with the following general permit requirements:

- All Permitted Haulers must clearly display the name of the company on each vehicle operating in the municipality.
- All Permitted Haulers must be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws. Each vehicle must meet all Department of Transportation safety requirements at all times.
- All materials must be securely contained in the vehicle. Littering or leaking shall be considered a violation of the permit.
- Recyclables shall not be commingled with Solid Waste when collected by the Permitted Hauler. Recyclables must be delivered to a processing facility designed to accept Recyclables. The Permitted Hauler shall inform Customers how to prepare acceptable Recyclables consistent with the requirements of the Recyclables processing facility.
- Permitted Haulers shall only collect for disposal Solid Waste which is not banned from disposal. It is the responsibility of the Permitted Hauler to educate the Customer about the Waste Bans and inform them that they will refuse to collect Solid Waste mixed with Waste Ban items that are visible to the driver/collector from any of their Customers (there is no requirement to open bags). Please refer to the list of Waste Ban items (ATTACHMENT 1) which may not be accepted at Massachusetts' disposal facilities.
- In the event that the Permitted Hauler refuses to collect any materials, the Permitted Hauler will notify such Customers in writing of the reason(s) for refusal to collect the Solid Waste or Recyclables. In addition, the Permitted Hauler will advise the Board of Health about Customers who have received rejection notices. The Board of Health will, where possible, assist the Permitted Hauler with enforcement of the Mandatory Recycling provision and/or Waste Ban requirement.

VII. Bundled Service Requirement

(NOTE TO USER: The goal of this requirement is to ensure that Permitted Haulers provide a bundled service for the collection of both Solid Waste and Recyclables for each Customer. This ensures that all Customers have access to recycling services in order to be in compliance with the Waste Bans.)

A. Service to Residential Customers/Generators

For **Residential Customers/Generators**, the bundled service must provide Customers with Solid Waste and Recyclables collection at a rate that reflects the cost of providing both services. Solid Waste and Recycling services must be provided by the same Permitted Hauler unless otherwise pre-approved by the Board of Health. The Permitted Hauler may itemize the invoice to clearly show the cost of Recycling collection contained in the bundled service.

All Permitted Haulers serving Residential Customers/Generators must provide appropriately-sized, paired Solid Waste and Recyclables containers that are clearly marked and adjacent or in close proximity to each other.

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

B. Service to Commercial Customers/Generators

For **Commercial Customers/Generators**, the Permitted Hauler must provide both Solid Waste and Recyclables collection; unless the Customer can provide proof to the Permitted Hauler that separate Recycling services are provided by another Permitted Hauler or via one of the methods listed on the Recycling Service Exemption Form (ATTACHMENT 5). Permitted Haulers may charge separately for the collection of Recyclables. Commercial Customers/Generators may choose to contract for collection of Recyclables by a second Permitted Hauler that only performs Recyclables collection. Permitted Haulers that collect only Recyclables are not required to collect Solid Waste.

Permitted Haulers must provide the names and addresses of their Solid Waste only Commercial Customers to the Town/City so the Town/City can follow up to ensure that those Customers are complying with the Waste Bans.

C. Exceptions

(NOTE TO USER: If the Town/City has a protocol for requesting an exception to any requirement of this regulation, insert here.)

VIII. Inspection

The Board of Health or its designee is authorized to inspect a Permitted Hauler’s truck and load at any time. The Board of Health also has the right to require weight slips or confirmation of disposal of Solid Waste or management of Recyclables.

IX. Enforcement

Enforcement of this regulation shall be by criminal complaint in the district court and/or non-criminal disposition ticket per MGL Chapter 40, Section 21D. Agents of the Board of Health or its designee shall have the power to enforce the provisions of this regulation.

A. Penalties

In the event that a Permitted Hauler fails to follow these regulations, the Board of Health reserves the right to impose reasonable fines and/or revoke the permit to operate within the Town/City, subject to the Appeal Provisions described below.

- (a) First offense warning
- (b) Second offense \$ _____ fine
- (c) Third offense \$ _____ fine
- (d) Subsequent offenses not less than \$ _____ nor more than \$ _____

Each day of failure to comply with the regulations shall constitute a separate violation.

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

B. Appeal Provisions

Any Permitted Hauler cited for a violation of these regulations may appeal such citation by filing a written notice of appeal with the Board of Health within seven (7) days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of said citation. A hearing will be held within 60 days from the date of the filing of the appeal. Written notice of the hearing date will be delivered to the applicant at least two (2) weeks prior to the scheduled date. The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the established procedures of the Board of Health.

C. Legal Provisions – Town specific

(NOTE TO USER: If the Town/City has standard language for legal provisions, insert here.)

Best Practices for Municipalities Developing Private Hauler Regulations

ATTACHMENTS

1. **List of Waste Ban Materials**
2. **Optional Language**
3. **Permit Application**
4. **Annual Solid Waste and Recyclables Reporting Form**
5. **Recycling Service Exemption Form for Commercial Generators**
6. **Waste Ban Educational Handout:**
<http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/recycle/laws/wbfact.pdf>

City of Newton Licensed Haulers 2014

Contact Information/Recycling Services Provided

Business Name	Phone	Website Address	Paper and Cardboard		Commingled (bottles and cans)		Single Stream/Zero-sort recycling			Construction and Demolition Materials (recycling)		Electronics	Food Waste		Waste Vegetable Oil
			Total	Dumpster	Total	Dumpster	Total	Dumpster	Total	Dumpster	Total		Dumpster		
Casella Waste Systems	978-817-3305	www.casella.com	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Yes	x	x	Yes
Clean Way Waste Services, Inc.	617-361-5200	www.cleanwaywaste.com	x	x	x	x	x	x	Yes			Yes	x	x	
CRT Recycling	508-427-7740	www.recyclingelectronics.com										Yes			
EOMS Recycling, Inc.	508-587-9696	www.eomsrecycling.net	x	x	x	x	x	x	Yes			Yes	x	x	
Graham Waste Services	781-383-7000	www.grahamwaste.com													
H.A. Sanoomb Trucking Co., Inc.	508-620-0155		x	x	x	x	x	x							
JRM Hauling & Recycling	978-536-2500		x	x	x	x	x	x	Yes			Yes	x	x	
Republic Waste Services	781-560-1378	www.republicservices.com	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Refuse Disposal Services, Inc.	508-877-1710	www.refusedisposalservices.com	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Waste Management Waste Solutions, Inc.	617-438-6980	www.wrm.com	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	
Wellesley Trucking Service, Inc.	781-834-7007	www.wastesolutions.ws													
	508-820-1662	www.wellesleytrucking.com	x	x	x	x	x	x	Yes			Yes		x	x

PRIVATE HAULERS FOR RECYCLING AND TRASH

All haulers licensed in the City of Newton are required to provide recycling services to their customer (Section 11-5 of the Newton Municipal Code).

Businesses and Large Apartment buildings can arrange for curbside service for recycling and trash with one of the licensed haulers in Newton. (Residents may contact a hauler as well, for items not accepted at curbside.) Make sure you understand how your trash collection contract is structured. Separating recyclables from the trash can control costs by reducing dumpster size, weight and / or collection frequency. Depending on what materials you generate, haulers can provide collection of paper, cardboard, bottles/cans, single stream recycling, electronics, food waste, construction & demolition debris and trash.

In 1990, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) introduced its first bans on landfilling and combustion of easy-to-recycle and toxic materials. The waste bans (310 CMR 19.017) are prohibitions on the disposal or transfer for disposal of certain recyclable and/or toxic materials. People who generate solid waste and people who transport it to disposal facilities are subject to waste ban requirements. MassDEP conducts ongoing inspections at solid waste facilities to identify waste haulers and generators who improperly dispose of banned materials. <http://www.mass.gov/dep/recycle/solid/wastebans.htm>

OTHER SERVICES

Restaurant Grease Traps

Business Name	Phone	Website Address
John's Sewer and Drain Cleaning	781-569-6695	www.johnsewer.com
Patriot Services, Inc	508-697-9665	

Portable Toilet Services

Business Name	Phone	Website Address
Sanmass Inc	401-431-0411	sani-kan.com

Waste Vegetable Oil

Business Name	Phone	Website Address
American By Products, Inc.	781-593-3580	
Baker Commodities	978-454-8811	www.bakercommodities.com
Cape Cod Biofuels	508-833-8666	
Fuel Good	803.802.6252	www.usfoods.com/fuelgood
Independence Biodiesel	718-860-6600	tristatebiodiesel.com
Maine Biofuels, Inc	207-423-1333	www.mainestandardbiofuels.com
Restaurant Technologies	978-729-9166	
Smart Fuel America	603-474-5055	smarfuelamerica.com

processes all waste vegetable oil into a biofuel called B100



John Rice
Chair, Programs & Services Committee
Newton City Council
1000 Commonwealth Ave.
Newton, Ma 02459

Nov. 20, 2019

Dear Chair Rice:

I regret that I am unable to attend this evening's Programs & Services meeting but wanted to pass along the chamber's concerns regarding item 503-18 related to a proposed mandate to require private haulers used by businesses and nonprofits to separate recyclables from trash and include recycling pick up.

While the chamber certainly agrees with the good intentions of this proposal, I'd urge the council to explore potential unintended consequences before proceeding.

Most significantly, we need to understand the financial impact this regulation would have on our small business owners and nonprofits which would inevitably be asked by their private haulers to absorb this added expense, especially at a time when the resale market for most recyclables has dropped.

We also must understand the logistics of this mandate. This regulation would inevitably require businesses and nonprofits to have a second dumpster. Creating space for a second dumpster could be a challenge for some, potentially resulting in the loss of a parking space, landscaping or other accommodations. Finally, at time when traffic congestion, carbon emissions and road conditions are on everyone's mind, we should at least weigh the environmental benefits of added recycling against the negative impact of adding a second fleet of private disposal trucks to our streets.

These are just three examples of issues that must be explored before moving forward. Given that we are rapidly approaching the end of the year, I strongly urge that the committee not take action on this proposal in 2019. The chamber would be happy to participate in a thoughtful review of this proposal were it to be refiled in 2020.

Sincerely,


Greg Reibman
President

CC: Programs & Services committee members, Mayor Fuller, Devra Bailin