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	3	STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
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	15	Thursday, July 9, 1998
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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 ASSEMBLYMAN RICHARD L. BRODSKY,

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION: 2 Good afternoon. This hearing of the Committee on 3 Environmental Conservation is convened. I'm 4 5 Assemblyman Richard Brodsky, Chair of this Committee. On my far left is Assemblyman Ron Canestrari, 6 7 representing the Capital Region. On my immediate left is Assemblyman Robert Sweeney of Suffolk County. 8 On my immediate right, surprisingly, is Assemblyman 9 Dan Fessenden, the Ranking Member of the Committee, 10 and on his right is Assemblyman Jack McEneny, also a 11 representative of the Capital Region of the state. 12

This is the first of a series of 13 14 hearings that will be convened to assess the 15 condition of the Hudson River on its entire length. It needs our responsibilities and policies, the 16 advocacy of resources available to deal with those 17 18 responsibilities and policies. We expect to inquire 19 of almost anybody who has a serious opinion. It will be an open, systematic process, as have our hearings 20 21 in other areas.

22 Our concern for the Hudson River is an 23 historic, traditional and moral decision. It 24 represents our understanding that, in viewing 25 government's activities with respect to the river, we

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 5 are examining ourselves, our consciences, our values and our vision for our state in ways that no other single resource can approach. The Hudson was the economic and historic backbone of our state. It is to this day a natural wonder that we are blessed to have.

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7 Failure to clean up the Hudson, failure 8 to protect it, failure to reassert its primacy in our 9 values will be a failure of public policy that the 10 people in the state will not support. Our hearings 11 will end up with a program and a set of 12 recommendations that we hope will become the 13 blueprint for the permanent recovery of the river.

We expect and we'll seek to work
cooperatively with the Administration in doing that,
and look forward to an end product that will benefit
New Yorkers for generations to come.

18 In the first of these hearings, we are 19 privileged to have with us the administrator of the 20 United States Environmental Protection Agency, Carol 21 Browner. Ms. Browner is a distinguished public 22 servant whose record before and during her tenure as 23 administrator has been a hallmark for those of us who value public service, integrity, decency, civility, 24 and strength of vision and character. 25

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Administration's positions have been important to 2 every American and to every New Yorker. З We are particularly pleased with the decision she rendered 4 5 recently with respect to clean air and her continuing work to protect New York from the consequences of 6 acid rain and other airborne pollutants. E.P.A.'s 7 work on the Hudson River involves a number of 8 important particular issues and we hope and expect 9 10 that the administrator will be able to keep us moving forward in the appropriate direction as a result of 11 today's testimony. 12 Before we swear in the administrator, 13

14 are there any other statements from any other Members 15 at the beginning?

In that case --. 16 CAROL BROWNER, Sworn 17 MR. BRODSKY: Thank you, Administrator; 18 welcome. We're glad to have you; and proceed. 19 MS. CAROL BROWNER, CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR, 20 U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY: 21 Thank you, Assemblyman Brodsky and the Members of this 22 Committee, for the opportunity to come here today. 23 I will tell you that, while I becan my 24 professional career working in a state legislature, 25

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 7 in my home state of Florida, this is the first time in my position as the head of the country's environmental agency that I have appeared before a legislative body. I do this because of the magnitude of the issue before us.

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I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for 6 your long-standing and steadfast leadership on the 7 environment and public-health protection. We 8 9 appreciate your support of the new, tough clean-air standards, the comments you made to the United States 10 Congress before the committees there in support of 11 those, and we look forward to continuing to work 12 together on that and other important issues. I also 13 14 want to salute you for your vigilance and hard work 15 on behalf of the Hudson River and, perhaps most 16 importantly, the people of the Hudson River.

17 I come here today to voice my very deep concern about P.C.B. contamination in the Hudson 18 19 River. I want to set the record straight about 20 P.C.B.s. This chemical is serious threat to public health and the environment. Since we passed the 21 Clean Water Act more than a quarter century ago, this 22 country has made tremendous progress in cleaning up 23 our waters, our rivers, our lakes, our steams. We no 24 longer have rivers that catch on fire. We have 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 8 literally prevented billions of pounds of toxic 1 pollution from entering our waterways. 2 Today, thousands of rivers and lakes 3 are once again pulsing with life, once again sources 4 of safe drinking water, healthy fish, vibrant 5 economies and, perhaps most importantly, community 6 7 pride, but the job is not done. We cannot rest. Pollution past and present continues to hold back too 8 9 many of our country's great waters. It continues to hold back our riverside, our lakeside communities. 10 It continues to hold back the people who live along 11 12 the Hudson River. From the late 1940s until 1977, 30 13 14 years, General Electric Corporation discharged more 15 than 1 million pounds of toxic waste known as P.C.B.s into the Hudson River. Over the years, these 16 17 chemicals have spread, contaminating the river from 18 the Hudson Falls to just shy of the Statue of Liberty, two hundred miles. Two hundred miles of 19 poisoned fish habitat, two hundred miles of 20 contamination that we still live with. 21 22 Yet, G.E. tells us that this

contamination is not a problem. G.E. would have the people of the Hudson River believe, and I quote from G.E., "Living in a P.C.B.-laden area is not

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 9 dangerous." Well, you know something? The science tells us the exact opposite. In 1996, at the direction of the United States Congress, E.P.A. conducted one of the most comprehensive reviews ever of the P.C.B. scientific studies to determine whether chemicals cause cancer.

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E.P.A. reviewed more than 20 published
peer-reviewed animal and human studies conducted by
the top scientists in the field. What did those
studies conclude? P.C.B.s are known animal
carcinogen and a probable human carcinogen; that the
type of P.C.B.s found in Hudson River fish are among
the most potent of all P.C.B.s.

14 Fifteen of the nation's top P.C.B. 15 experts reviewed the E.P.A. report. We didn't do 16 this on our own. Fifteen of the top scientists 17 reviewed our report, including a G.E. scientist, who 18 was part of that panel. They all agreed that the 19 E.P.A. scientific review fairly interpreted the body 20 of P.C.B. science.

But you know what? You don't have to just look at our study. There's a lot more out there. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has declared P.C.B.s to be a probable carcinogen. The National Toxicology Program Cttee. on Environméntal Conservation, 7/9/98 10 concluded that P.C.B.s are reasonably likely to cause cancer in humans and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has determined that these chemicals are a potential occupational carcinogen. Even General Electric's own studies have shown that every P.C.B. mixture they tested caused cancer.

The concern for P.C.B., unfortunately, 8 goes beyond cancer. Studies have shown that these chemicals may have profound effects on the immune 10 system, neurological development and reproduction. 11 P.C.B.s may pose a special health risk for infants, 12 for our children. Already, studies done in animals 13 14 have found altered motor skills, spontaneous 15 abortions, low-birth weights. In fact, the reproductive effects in these studies continue long 16 17 after the exposure ended and through multiple 18 generations, a reflection of the very long-lasting nature of these chemicals. 19

20 Quite frankly, just as troubling about 21 P.C.B.s is what we don't know. There is emerging new 22 research that suggests, pound for pound, nursing 23 infants may ingest 50 times more P.C.B.s than their 24 mothers ingest from fish and other foods that they 25 eat. Preliminary research indicates that P.C.B.s may

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 11 disrupt the human endocrine system, potentially causing abnormal growth and development in children. And yet more research is providing further evidence of a link between P.C.B.s, malignant melanomas, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and other cancers.

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We don't have every single answer. We don't have every single piece of data. We are the first to admit that. But, clearly, the sciences have spoken. P.C.B.s are a serious threat. They are a threat to our health, our environment and our future.

Now, what G.E. has attempted to do is suggest that we simply ignore the overwhelming evidence supplied by the animal studies, that we don't look at those studies when we consider the dangers of P.C.B.s. So, we now just ignore some of our own studies.

18 To ignore the animal studies is to ignore the vast amount of medical research in this 19 20 country that -- that relies on animal studies. 21 Everything from testing drugs, to setting pesticide tolerances, to testing food additives, all of that 22 23 relies on animal studies. And yet, G.E., in this instance, would suggest we ignore the animal studies. 24 To -- I think, to sort of follow their 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 12 logic to -- to suggest, as G.E. does, that no action should be taken because some of the P.C.B. studies may be inconclusive, really flies in the face of every major public-health and environmental decision that has been made in this country over the past quarter century.

7 Yet, if you took G.E.'s logic -- if you 8 apply G.E.'s logic on that -- before any action can 9 be taken, every single study, not just the 10 overwhelming majority of the studies, but every 11 single study must be conclusive, we would not have 12 made the decision in the United States to ban lead in 13 gasoline and an entire generation of American 14 children would have suffered needlessly.

Clearly, the time for action is now. 15 It is precisely these concerns about human and 16 17 environmental health that have driven our activity in and along the Hudson. In cooperation with your 18 19 state, the State of New York, we have required dredging and excavation of the worst contaminated 20 sights on the Hudson, so that the problem didn't 21 grow. We have stabilized and restored the river 22 banks. We've insured safe drinking water and we will 23 continue our vigilance. Should we at any time find 24 25 more immediate threats to public health, we will use

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 13 all of the authorities available to us to take action. We will not turn away from our responsibilities. Rest assured that, as we move forward, we will do whatever it takes to address imminent dangers to public health and that we will not hesitate to take strong and immediate action, if called for.

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Unfortunately, as we are working here 8 and at other sites across the United States to move 9 forward on P.C.B. contamination, there are some in 10 the United States Congress who would literally hold 11 us back. In keeping, in part with G.E.'s desires, 12 some members of the United States House of 13 Representatives are attempting to delay action by 14 15 requiring yet another study before any decisions can 15 be made.

Now, remember, just three years ago, 17 E.P.A. was directed by Congress to do a study and we 18 19 concluded that study. Quite frankly, I think this is 20 nothing more than politics at its most cynical --21 literally putting public health risk -- public health at risk to allow the polluters off the hook. 22 This is why the Administration -- this is why I have written 23 to the congressional leadership strongly opposing 24 these attempts to undermine our efforts to protect 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 public health.

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Unfortunately, we have had to do this 2 on more than one occasion. Time and time again, З we've seen polluters trying to shirk their 4 5 responsibility. Time and time again, the Administration has stood before Congress to oppose 6 7 the weakening of our toxic-waste-clean-up laws and 8 the requirement that those who cause the problem, the 9 polluters that cause the problem, pay. Not the American people, the polluters pay to clean up the 10 mess that they caused, including natural resource 11 12 damage.

We know that the stakes are high for 13 14 everyone concerned about P.C.B. clean-up in the Hudson and that is why we have taken extra steps to 15 insure responsible, thorough and effective action. 16 That is why, quite frankly, we have required an 17 additional 16 months before we propose a final 18 clean-up plan. I want to explain this additional 19 time. I think it's important that we all understand. 20 21 Ten of the additional sixteen months has already been spent. It was spent insuring that 22 data was correct. Unfortunately, there were some 23 errors in the data and it required a rather tedious 24 and time consuming recalibration effort. I think we 25

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 15 would all agree that errors must be corrected and that is what we would do. That is what we have done and we are now on track to move forward.

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The second reason for the additional 4 time is the issue of scientific peer review. Ι 5 directed our staff to expand - in keeping with work 6 done across the agency - our scientific peer review 7 process; to reach out to the scientific community; 8 and as we move forward, as we make decisions about 9 modeling, about risk assessments, to have that peer 10 review, and to make those documents available to the 11 12 public. Obviously, a decision of this magnitude warrants full scientific review, and that is what the 13 extra time will now allow us to do. 14

15 Finally, we wanted to ensure and accommcdate full and fair public involvement. 16 At the end of the day, the people who will live with any 17 decisions we make are the people of the Hudson River. 18 They need to be part and parcel of the 19 decision-making process. The additional time will 20 21 allow us to do just that. It is extra time, but it is time well spent. A decision that is not rooted in 22 sound, accurate, credible science; a decision that 23 sidesteps the citizens who must live with it, at the 24 end of the day will only prolong the process. 25 It

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 16 would lead to more costly litigation. It would put us back where we began: A polluted river, fish unsafe to eat, fisherman out of work and little hope for a lasting solution.

5 That said, I am here to pledge to the people of the Hudson River, that E.P.A. will reach a 6 proposed remedy cleanup decision by the end of the 7 year 2000. We are absolutely committed to the 8 schedule and we will not waiver from this commitment. 9 10 Now, the best way for us to move 11 forward would be for everybody to work together: State, G.E. and the citizens. For example, one of 12 the issues we could address in the short term, one of 13 the issues -- one of our greatest concerns, are the 14 15 many people who still subsist on the Hudson River 16 fish and the others who simply enjoy fishing in these "They hook it and they cook it," as many 17 waters. 18 fishermen have said. Vans, literally, I'm told, line 19 the roadways with signs that say, "fresh local fish for sale." Generous fisherman unwittingly share 20 their catch with neighbors; young women, children, 21 the two populations that are absolutely advised not 22 to eat any fish caught in the Hudson. 23

24 We are committed to working with our 25 partners in the New York Department of Environmental

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 17 Conservation to ensure an aggressive fish-advisory campaign; more outreach, better education, postings, whatever it takes to educate and inform the people of the Hudson River. I -- I'll say this to you, I think, in the short term, this is the single most important step we can take to protect public health and to insure that people don't eat contaminated fish.

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9 The Hudson River is, I think, really sort of priceless to the people of New York, and it 10 is priceless in many ways to every American, from the 11 art that it has inspired to the landscapes that are 12 etched in our imaginations. And I am here today to 13 pledge my commitment to clean up the toxic pollution 14 that holds this river back. I pledge my commitment 15 to return the Hudson River to the people, once again 16 healthy and whole. 17

It's time to put an end to the 18 legislative roadblocks in Congress. It's time to 19 20 stop the inaccurate, the incomplete information. Now is the time for all of us to work together. E.P.A.'s 21 latest analysis shows that more than 20 years after 22 P.C.B.s were last produced, the environment cannot 23 heal itself. High levels of P.C.B. contamination are 24 still being found. We need to work together. 25 I call

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 18 upon General Electric to work with us, to provide the 1 public with full and accurate information and to help 2 finish the job of cleaning up the Hudson River. 3 Given the magnitude of this issue, I have written to 4 5 Jack Welch (phonetic spelling), asking that he and I sit down together to discuss these issues. 6 7 The people who live along the Hudson River deserve no less; the Hudson River deserves no 8 less and the generations yet to come deserve no less. 9 Thank you for the opportunity to be 10 here today. 11 MR. BRODSKY: Thank you, Ms. Browner. 12 I think we have a considerable amount 13 of area we want to cover in our questions. I'm going 14 to start and, obviously, leave plenty of time for my 15 colleagues, as well. 16 Let's turn to this question of science. 17 I have a letter from Mr. Stephen Ramsey 18 to me of yesterday, which I believe you have a copy 19 of. If not --. 20 MS. BROWNER: I think it may be 21 22 identical to the letter I received yesterday. MR. BRODSKY: In that letter. Mr. 23 24 Ramsey restates General Electric's position on the health risks of P.C.B.s, and he says that P.C.B.s' 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 19 alleged carcinogenicity - that's easy for me to say -1 2 is based solely on animal, not human, studies. Are there other areas of public health 3 decision-making in which E.P.A. relies on animal 4 5 studies? 6 MS. BROWNER: There are numerous areas 7 across the federal government where the bulk of the science in forming the decision are animal studies. 8 Everything from pesticide issues to the Food and Drug 9 10 Administration. It is a commonly accepted practice 11 in the scientific community to look at animal studies in making determinations. 12 13 MR. BRODSKY: Would the alternative for P.C.B. studies be some sort of human testing? 14 MS. BROWNER: I don't think anyone in 15 the scientific community would suggest that we find 16 17 volunteers to ingest P.C.B.s. There are some studies 18 that have been done. Obviously, they are difficult to control, though, because you can't get people to 19 agree to be studied in the same way that you can 20 21 manage other testing. 22 MR. BRODSKY: I'm not going to try to 23 put words in G.E.'s mouth. G.E. has been invited to 24 appear. They have informed me they will appear. 25 We'll have to discuss it with them, but I'm a little

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 20 concerned that the subtext of "no animal studies" is human studies and, I think, if they are going to make that case, I'm going to ask them in some detail what precise kinds of human studies they think would work. It's a strange position for a large corporation to be in, urging that somebody be hired or found to take the place of a guinea pig.

8 MS. BROWNER: That is certainly not 9 something we would in any way suggest. Or if -- you 10 know, one of the concerns about the letter that you 11 make reference to, in addition to ignoring the large 12 body of animal studies that have been conducted, it 13 also puts forward and characterizes some studies 14 that, I think, is somewhat misleading.

15 For example, Mr. Ramsey cites a study conducted by the National Institute for Occupational 16 Safety and Health; for NIOSH and he -- he appears to 17 suggest that NIOSH doesn't think P.C.B.s are a 18 NIOSH's public position continues to be 19 problem. that P.C.B.s are probable occupational carcinogens. 20 Nothing in that has changed. He goes on to cite 21 22 another study. It's not a peer-review study. It hasn't been subjected to the rigorous analysis of a 23 peer-review process. He has a third study in here 24 which, as I understand the study, it ignores the 25

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 21 animal studies that have been done. It solely looked at one class of studies, not the large body of studies, which is what E.P.A. looked at, and which -what E.P.A. based its findings on in terms of the effects of P.C.B.s on human health.

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6 MR. BRODSKY: With respect to noncancer 7 risks, my understanding is that the greatest health 8 danger of women in the child-bearing years and 9 children is not cancer, but neurological damage. The 10 position General Electric seems to be taking is that 11 there is no credible evidence with respect to the 12 noncancer health effects.

Is E.P.A. prepared to offer an opinion 13 as to the noncancer health dangers of the P.C.B.s? 14 15 MS. BROWNER: We are concerned and we have stated repeatedly we're -- we are concerned 16 17 about the noncancer health effects of P.C.B.s. In --18 in Mr. Ramsey's letter, he appears to look at a E.P.A. review of one type of noncancer effect, which 19 is disruption in the endocrine system. 20 This is a relatively new area of study. We are the first to 21 22 agree; it is something that has been emerging over the last couple of years. The fact that, in that 23 24 area, we are still engaged in the study in no way should be used to -- to suggest that all of the 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 22 noncancer effects haven't been studied. That is just simply not the case.

3 MR. BRODSKY: Turning, then, to G.E.'s 4 corporate campaign with respect to this question of 5 public health. It originally emerged in a public statement by Chairman Welch and has subsequently been 6 picked up on a variety of outlets. I was told, for 7 example, in my home county of Westchester that on 8 9 July 4th, in Peekskill, a public relations firm 10 representing General Electric, hired by General Electric, was passing out videotapes and pamphlets on 11 a Peekskill waterfront, the Governor's hometown, and 12 indicating to people that P.C.B.s weren't dangerous. 13

Let me ask you to step back from the science and the smaller issues and ask you to comment on this question of a corporate campaign to shape public opinion using the wealth and power of a large corporation.

MS. BROWNER: You know, I -- given what we know about P.C.B.s, given a large body of evidence, the large number of studies, to tell people that P.C.B.s are not dangerous is simply wrong. They are dangerous and people should know that, so they can make decisions about how best to protect their health. We don't think -- I don't think anyone who

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 23 studies this believes that a pregnant woman, a woman of child-bearing years or children should be eating P.C.B.-contaminated fish. They need to know that. Telling people P.C.B.s aren't dangerous may very well put their health at risk. It is wrong.

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MR. BRODSKY: I'm going to enter into the record of hearing the correspondence between myself and my Counsel, Mr. John Parker, and Mr. Stephen Ramsey, in which I have repeatedly asked G.E. to give us the contours of what their corporate campaign is. I had the opportunity, because I was invited by a local Hudson River fisherman, to attend a G.E. information meeting in Marlboro, New York, in which much of the stuff we're talking about today was laid forth. I stood up and offered a counterbalance.

16 I don't know that this falls within the purview of the Administrator of E.P.A., but I'll tell 17 you that I'm deeply concerned that American democracy 18 cannot withstand the onslaught of these fake 19 20 grassroots campaigns, where corporations can buy a 21 public consensus, because they go out and are unanswered. There is no direct-mail alternative to 22 G.E.'s campaign, as there might be in a political 23 24 campaign of the kind that I think we're all aware of.

Can E.P.A. help in some way to balance

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 24 1 the public awareness in this area? I know you 2 suggested sign posting --3 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. MR. BRODKSKY: -- and I think there's 4 some virtue to that, but, frankly, we've had some 5 disagreements within the state government about the 6 level of resources available for environmental public 7 health issues. Without asking you to intervene in 8 that, I'm prepared to introduce a bill to require 9 posting. In fact, we will draft and introduce such a 10 bill. 11 12 Could E.P.A. help us out financially, do you think? I'm sort of a little embarrassed to 13 come hat-in-the-hand here, because I think we have 14 the money, but since there is a dispute about that, 15 is E.P.A. prepared to make any resources available to 16 help us counteract the G.E. campaign about the safety 17 of P.C.B.s by simply getting to the people who might 18 fish on the river our own Department of Health's 19 20 warning about nonconsumption of those fish? 21 MS. BROWNER: Given our grave concern about misleading information, misinformation and 22 accurate information and our belief that the single 23 greatest thing we can do in the short term to protect 24 public health, which is part of our responsibility, 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 25 the single greatest thing we could do is better educate people about fish consumption, give them real usable information. We would be more than happy to be a financial partner in such an effort.

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I mean, we don't have an existing 5 program out of which we would do something like that, 6 but I'll tell you something: This is so important, 7 we will make -- we can commit to make up to a 8 \$100,000 available for such an effort, a public 9 10 education outreach program to make sure that the people most at risk, the people most at risk, have 11 12 the information they need to protect their health and the health of their children. 13

14 MR. BRODSKY: We appreciate that. Are 15 there elements other than sign posting that you would 16 recommend?

17 MS. BROWNER: I think -- I think you need to reach out in -- in a -- in a number of ways. 18 Obviously, one of the -- the -- the programs that has 19 20 worked well, are the programs that combine the notices with licenses. As I understand it, there are 21 portions of the Hudson where licenses are not 22 23 required, so you don't have that vehicle. P.S.A.s, public service announcements, I think, could be 24 extremely helpful, reaching out to, perhaps, 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 26 - -1 community leaders who can access people, health care 2 providers. 3 I think what we need to do is all sit down and sort of think broadly about, "How do we 4 reach the people most at risk?" Signs are an 5 important part of it. I don't think they're the only 6 tool available to us. 7 MR. BRODSKY: I'll reach out directly 8 to the Governor. I'm sure you will. And I believe 9 10 you have --11 MS. BROWNER: Yes. I -- I spoke to the Governor this morning. 12 MR. BRODSKY: -- to make him aware of 13 14 this and I will convey to him my own sense of urgency that this is something we can do quickly to 15 16 counteract this corporate campaign. 17 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. MR. BRODSKY: I also think we all need 18 to sit back and think about the larger questions of 19 20 American democracy that are raised in an era of electronic media, when a large corporation can, in 21 effect, buy a public consensus with or without merit 22 behind their position. 23 I know I got millions of letters from 24 AT&T and the Eaby Bells that looked like they were 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 27 real people, and I know that there were significant amounts of money placed on both sides by the corporations whose suffragists was involved, and I think we all need to be very careful with that.

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Let me turn, now, to the changes in federal law that you referenced. It's my understanding that there has been a rider or an amendment added to a conference committee report on the House side that would bar the dredging in the Housatonic and in the Hudson. Can you clarify what your understanding is?

MS. BROWNER: Let -- let me elaborate. There was an amendment offered on the highway funding bill several weeks ago that would have legally prohibited E.P.A. from directing dredging activities at a number of sites. The Administration actively opposed that amendment and we were successful in seeing it removed from the highway funding bill.

Since that time, the E.P.A. funding bill, the appropriations bill, has picked up some report language very similar to the highway funding language that essentially says that Congress' --Congress would prefer we not do these things, that we not engage in ordering dredging until another scientific study has been completed. It is not a

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 28 rider, it is not bill language, but it is report language and that has its own consequences and we think that the best thing for Congress to do would be to remove that language. We don't need any kind of shadow, if you will, sitting over this process. We need to be about making a set of decisions based on the facts, based on the science and that's what we can do. With this kind of language, it makes things a little murky.

10 MR. BRODSKY: In Mr. Ramsey's letter to 11 me, he sets forth, for the first time I've seen in 12 coherent form, exactly what G.E.'s lobbying position is, not just with respect to the dredging issue and 13 the riders, but for the weakening of their financial 14 responsibility under federal Superfund legislation, 15 16 CERCLA, and the laws that govern their liability 17 under a natural resource damage action.

18 Are you familiar with G.E.'s activities 19 to change federal law and would you comment on this? MS. BROWNER: Well, I have spent the 20 better part of my tenure at E.P.A. attempting to get 21 Congress to rewrite the Superfund law, the nation's 22 toxic waste clean-up law. In fact, several years 23 ago, we were able to draft legislation and present it 24 25 to Congress that, upon introduction, had the support

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 29 of everybody from the Sierra Club to the Chemical Manufacturer's Association. Never before has a piece of environmental legislation had that breadth of support.

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It didn't pass a new Congress. Since that time, we have not been able to see a bill move forth, largely because the Administration and Congress have some fundamental differences and those differences are largely around the issue of who pays to clean up the toxic waste. There are those in Congress, no doubt, driven by some of the largest responsible parties who don't think the responsible parties should pay their fair share. It's a fundamental disagreement. We don't think the American tax payers should pay. We think the

MR. BRODSKY: With respect to that issue, G.E.'s position is that they don't want to pay for cleanup that other parties, in their judgment, may be liable for through an increase in their Superfund taxes. Take a minute. Go ahead. MS. BROWNER: First of all, the

23Administration is absolutely clear about the24Superfund fee. For 15 years, there has been a25Superfund fee. Money is collected from certain

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 30 parties and it goes into a trust fund to cover cost 1 2 at sites where you cannot find a party. It's been very clear for 15 years. 3 That fee has not been collected for the 4 last two-and-a-half years because of the inaction of 5 Congress. I dare say that has been to the benefit of 6 some very large companies. At the same time, they 7 are dragging their feet in term -- dragging their 8 feet in terms of entering into agreements with us as 9 to how best to clean up porticular sites. 10 It is true that G.E. is a responsible 11 12 party at 76 sites, more than any other large company 13 in the United States. At the Hudson, G.E. has already signed a consent order, more than a decade 14 ago now, recognizing their responsibility. That is a 15 16 resolved issue on the Hudson River. We don't --we -- they don't get to renegotiate that. 17 MR. BRODSKY: I'm moving towards the 18 question of liability changes, because with respect 19 to the Natural Resource Damage Act; the consequences 20 in litigation, which you are a trustee, Interior is a 21 trustee and we're a trustee --22 MS. BROWNER: Right. 23 MR. BRODSKY: -- their liability 24 25 changes would affect --

		Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 31
	1	MS. BROWNER: Yes.
· .	2	MR. BRODSKY: their financial
	3	responsibility.
	4	MS. BROWNER: The position that they
	5	have taken in the Congress on natural resource
	6	damages would affect their liability, not only at
	7	this site, but, I believe, at other sites. I I
		just need to clarify one thing: E.P.A. is not a
	9	trustee. The Department of Interior, the people
• • • •	10	they the people who keep our natural resources are
	11	the trustees. E.P.A. is responsible for your clean
	12	air, your clean water, your health. It's a an odd
	13	distinction in the law, but we are not a trustee.
	14	MR. BRODSKY: Oh, it's the Oceanic
	15	MS. BROWNER: NOAA is a trustee
	16	MR. BRODSKY: NOAA is a trustee.
	17	MS. BROWNER: Forestry is a
	18	trustee; lots of people are trustees.
	19	MR. BRODSKY: Boy, if you're this
	20	precise with me
	21	MS. BROWNER: We're not.
	22	MR. BRODSKY: what are you like with
	23	everybody else? That's fair.
5	24	But my question to you is, it's my
	25	understanding G.E. is trying to substantially rewrite

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 32 1 federal law to reduce their liability to repair the damage they did to the river. 2 Is that your 3 understanding? MS. BROWNER: Essentially, yes. 4 That 5 is our understanding of the situation. MR. BRODSKY: 6 Okay. MS. BROWNER: Now, what -- what --7 essentially what you have going on is feet-dragging 8 9 while there is an effort to get Congress to change the liability scheme, whether it be for natural 10 resource damages, or otherwise, and you just keep 11 dragging your feet in the hopes that Congress will 12 rewrite the law. 13 In the meantime, a whole host of people 14 who have been responsible for paying a reasonable fee 15 aren't paying the fee into the trust fund to clean up 16 17 the sites. Sort of a -- a win-win, if you will, for a certain group of people. 18 MR. BRODSKY: I understand that. 19 My understanding is, those sites have to be either 20 cleaned up or not cleaned up. 21 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. 22 If they're not cleaned 23 MR. BRODSKY: 24 up, they remain, endangering people. If they are cleaned up, we have two choices: polluter pays in 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 33 the large sense -l MS. BROWNER: Correct. 2 MR. BRODSKY: 3 -- or taxpayer pays. MS. BROWNER: We believe the polluter 4 5 pays. MR. BRODSKY: And how would you 6 characterize the view of G.E.? The natural 7 consequence of G.E.'s lobbying position with respect ð 9 to that issue? Who would end up paying, if G.E. gets 10 its way? 11 MS. BROWNER: Well, in the case of natural resource damage, G.E. would -- my 1.2 13 understanding of their position is, they would simply 14 like to reduce it. No one else would pick it up. It would simply be reduced. The liability would be 15 16 changed legally. 17 MR. BRODSKY: And with respect to 18 Superfund, generally, not just the 76 P.R.B. sites? 19 MS. BROWNER: With respect to Superfund 20 cleanup generally? The position appears to be -although people never say this quite directly -- but 21 22 what -- the effect of what they're doing, and what a number of people are doing, is that the American 23 taxpayer would have to pay. I mean, the -- it has to 24 come from somewhere. 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 Congress made a very wise, a very

2 sensible decision 15 years ago when they said the
3 responsible parties should pay. We had administered
4 the program over.the last five years to insure that
5 they pay their fair share. We agree that they should
6 pay their fair share. In the case of the Hudson
7 River -- the upper Hudson River, there's only one
8 party; it's G.E. That's it.

MR. BRODSKY: What can we do with respect to the federal decision-making process? I assume you've made your views clear to the Senate and the House?

MS. BROWNER: Yes. Uh-huh.
MR. BRODSKY: Would it be helpful if we
ask members of the Senate and the House to do nothing
that would reduce the tax -- or increase the tax
Hiability of New Yorkers and other Americans and to
leave G.E. responsible for its current level of
liability?

MS. BROWNER: It would not be appropriate for me in any way, shape or form to encourage you to quote "lobby Congress." You, obviously, have your rights, your first amendment rights. There's actually a federal law that prohibits someone from me -- from -- someone like me

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 35 from urging anyone to lobby Congress. So, I am not 1 doing that. You have your rights. You're entitled 2 to make your views known. 3 MR. BRODSKY: Well, I wouldn't view 4 what I was doing as lobbying any more than G.E. views 5 what it's doing as lobbying. I would be engaged in a 6 7 public information campaign. But to that extent, your precision 8 9 again arises as a --. MS. BROWNER: You have your first 10 amendment rights and I would hope people would 11 12 continue to exercise those. MR. BRODSKY: Exercise those. Okay. 13 14 With respect to schedule, as you know, 15 that's been a very controversial and important issue 16 and there's been a disappointment at the delays. MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. 17 18 MR. BRODSKY: I'm sure you've been made 19 aware --20 MS. BROWNER: Yes. 21 MR. BRODSKY: -- of in a number of forums. I take your comments to be that this is it. 22 MS. BROWNER: 23 Yes. MR. BRODSKY: And there is no 24 25 conceivable reason to take another moment. There is

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 36 1 a danger, however, that since the final rod will not 2 be -- the decision will not be made till 2001, that. you know, who knows where you, I, or anyone else will 3 be in 2001? Is there anything that can be done 4 during your tenure to assure that there is the 5 optimum chance --6 7 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. MR. BRODSKY: -- that the correct 8 decision, whatever that is, will actually be executed G by whoever is in power in the year 2003? 10 MS. BROWNER: Yes. And I think a 11 12 number of things are being done. Perhaps most importantly is our decision that there will be no new 13 14 data accepted, that we have all of the data we need to make the decision. I think one of the ways in 15 which delay can occur is that people are constantly 16 17 coming up with new information. We have enough information. Now, it's a question of running the 18 models, of doing the analytical work. But we have 19 20 made a very clear decision that, based on what we have, we can make a decision; we can propose that, we 21 can take public comment. 22 Secondly, we are making our work 23 available as we go. So, for example, when the risk 24 assessments are completed, we make the summaries, 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 37 the -- the documentation, if you will, available, so that the public can see that we're on time. The public can actually understand exactly where we are in -- in -- in the process. And I -- I think it really -- it's sort of an insurance policy, if you will. It's also a valuable tool to allow the public to be more engaged and we think that's important to the final outcome.

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But, you know, I think it's important 9 for people to understand that the magnitude of this 10 decision is such that you can't simply make it in a 11 day. You can't simply ignore very detailed 12 scientific analyses and modeling and so that, 13 whomever may sit in my chair in the future will have 14 15 to do it based on the record and the analysis we are 16 doing today.

Let me refocus my 17 MR. BRODSKY: 18 question. You have things, though, that can be done 19 in your tenure to assure that after your tenure, whatever it is that the science dictates, will 20 actually be the policy executed. Can you make it 21 tough on your successor to ignore what's going on? 22 MS. BROWNER: Yes. And I think --23 24 it -- that it -- I mean, it's the two things I just explained. One is by making information publicly 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 38 1 available. It's out there. The public sees what our 2 thinking is right now as we come through the thought process, the analytical process. 3 Two, the clear statement that there's a 4 5 date certain after which we're not accepting new 6 data, that we've got all the data. Now, it's time to be about analyzing it. 7 MR. BRODSKY: Is there a legal 8 requirement to issue a rod at a certain point in time 9 after the plan is released; yes? 10 MS. BROWNER: Oh, after we propose the 11 cleanup plan? 12 MR. BRODSKY: You were proposing 13 14 December of 2000. 15 MS. BROWNER: Right. 16 There's no time frame in the statute? No, there's no time frame in the 17 18 statute. MR. BRODSKY: So, they could, your 19 successor, and I'm sure this won't happen - could sit 20 on it until Tishah b'Av. How's your Italian? 21 Not 22 that good. 23 MS. BROWNER: Being of Irish decent, 24 not that good. 25 MR. BRODSKY: Okay. Welcome to New

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 39 York.

There is no reason why your successor 2 could not sit on it for two years, theoretically, and 3 that's the nub of the concern. 4 MS. BROWNER: Well, I -- you know, 5 6 you're right that the Superfund law doesn't require a final decision within so many days, however, by 7 engaging the public, by providing public access, I 8 9 suspect whoever may find themselves in my job will feel that pressure and that need to make a decision. 10 MR. BRODSKY: Without beating a dead 11 horse, it may be that real creative thinking can even 12 further restrict the ability of the successor to act 13 irresponsibly and I don't know that I can come up --14 15 MS. BROWNER: No. 16 MR. BRODSKY: -- with any mechanism for 17 that yet, but I urge you to consider it. MS. BROWNER: But, what I would tell 18 19 you, is we have worked very hard to do everything we 20 can within the schedule to insure the schedule stays on track, beyond simply making the commitment that 21 22 we've made. If there are other things that people 23 think we should do within that to help insure the 24 timeliness, let us know, and we're happy to consider 25 them.

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 40 MR. BRODSKY: We'll examine that. 1 2 I'm going to defer some small additional questions to my distinguished friend and 3 colleague, Mr. Fessenden. 4 5 Do you want to grab the mic? That's 6 you, yeah. ASSEMBLYMAN DANIEL J. FESSENDEN, 7 COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION: Do I have 8 9 to be tall? MR. BRODSKY: Yes. With a stool, 10 you'll manage that by yourself. 11 12 MR. FESSENDEN: Mr. Chairman, thank 13 you. 14 Administrator, as well, thank you for 15 your generous time with our Committee today. 16 I just want to go back to some of the questions and query that pertain to the public 17 outreach that your agency can, perhaps, assist with 18 and help with whether it be science -- I go back to 19 some of the comments that you made in your prepared 20 statement about your interest involving the public --21 22 MS. BROWNER: That's right. MR. FESSENDEN: -- hand-in-hand in this 23 process as we move forward. 24 What is your time frame and schedule 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 41 ----1 for doing that? And, I guess, I'd balance that off to what G.E. --2 3 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. 4 MR. FESSENDEN: -- if we want to say 5 that their campaign is in action today, where is the 6 E.P.A.'s campaign to involve the public to, basically, I think, fill a void of knowledge and 7 information that obviously people have, if they're 8 9 attending meetings, to get out there. 10 MS. BROWNER: As we come through each phase of the schedule - which we're happy to provide 11 12 to you; it's a very detailed schedule - we make the information available. We solicit public comment; we 13 14 incorporate that. And there are any number of ways 15 in which we do that, including our web sites, 16 meetings if that's appropriate, but to really reach out and let the public see where our thinking is and 17 18 to hear what they have to say about that. As I said earlier, I think the single 19 most important thing we can do in the short term is 20 really look at this question of fish consumption 21 22 advisories and ensure that we have the best possible 23 program to reach out to the people who are most at 24 risk. And -- and I think that is signs, but I think it's other things, too. And that's -- you know, 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 42 1 we're more than happy to try and provide some 2 financial support to do that. MR. FESSENDEN: Let me provide you with 3 4 a frame of reference that I think some people in this 5 state, even in this room, have relative to your agency's involvement with the public. And it goes to 6 some work that your agency has done in terms of 7 citing a potential landfill for dredgings from the 8 9 river. 10 That was not a very public process by your agency and I guess I just tell you that as a 11 frame of reference to let you be aware that the 12 public in this state, in some regards, might be 13 14 subsequent to the E.P.A.'s public outreach effort, and I think you just have some mileage to make up. 15 MS. BROWNER: We appreciate that. 16 17 MR. FESSENDEN: I'm not saying that it can't be done. 18 MS. BROWNER: 19 And any recommendations 20 you have and, as I said, I spoke to the Governor this 21 morning, that the Governor has, about how to facilitate that, we are absolutely open to. You 22 know, we don't run P.R. campaigns. I mean, you know, 23 24 that's -- that's not what we do. 25 We work on the facts; we work on

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 43 1 legitimate, honest dialogue based on the facts. And any way in which you think we can facilitate that, we 2 are more than happy to consider it. 3 I -- we want to do this in a way that the needs and the thoughts of 4 the public are absolutely part and parcel of our 5 decision-making. 6 7 MR. FESSENDEN: Okay. If I could ask 8 you to consider for a moment the work that your 9 agency is doing on a river in Massachusetts, the Housatonic. 10 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. 11 12 MR. FESSENDEN: Similarities are there 13 between the two rivers. 14 MS. BROWNER; Uh-huh. 15 MR. FESSENDEN: Two different regional offices of your agency administer those. What effort 16 is there to draw off of the benefits of one much --17 the Hudson a huge magnitude compared to the 18 Housatonic --19 20 MS. BROWNER: Right. 21 MR. FESSENDEN: -- but what efforts are 22 being made to learn from one, to apply it to the Hudson, et cetera, in that area? 23 MS. BROWNER: First of all, let -- let 24 me be clear about something. There are similarities: 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 P.C.B.s, G.E. Beyond that, there are a lot of differences and -- and they're not insignificant. First of all, we're in different phases of the process, if you will.

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But we are using a coordinating group 5 in Washington to look, not just at these two sites, 6 but at other P.C.B.-contaminated sites, so that we 7 don't have to redo the work each time, that we can 8 benefit from the knowledge that we gain at one site. 9 And the kind of solutions that may emerge at one 10 site, we can evaluate them at other sites. So, we do 11 now -- have put in place a coordinating group in 12 13 Washington, headed up by our acting assistant administrator for Superfund. 14 15 MR. FESSENDEN: Mr. Chairman, I'd retain an option to come back? 16 MR. BRODSKY: Sure. 17

18 MR. FESSENDEN: I certainly defer to my
19 colleagues.

20MR. BRODSKY:Mr. McEneny?21ASSEMBLYMAN JOHN J. MCENENY, COMMITTEE22ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION:Thank you, Mr.23Chairman.

As an administrator, I was pleased to see that you brought up the issue of people who are

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 45 dependent upon the resources of the Hudson for food. I think, very often when this matter comes up, people think of swimming and drinking water and they think of recreational fishing.

5 It's been our observation that, since 6 there's been a general crackdown on welfare and 7 curtailment of food stamps that more people who, 8 perhaps, didn't have to go to the Hudson, are now 9 turning to the Hudson for nourishment. I was very 10 pleased to see that you --

11MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh.12MR. MCENENY: -- had mentioned that and

would like to hear more about it. And I wonder if there is any legal redress options for inner-city communicies who are disproportionately affected by the pollution of the Hudson River and, in fact, this curtailment of their food. Maybe under Title Six of the Civil Rights Act, or something like that --

20 - MR. MCENENY: -- where they would have 21 some kind of recourse, because an awful lot of 22 people, more so than --

MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh.

23MS. BROWNER: Right.24MR. MCENENY: -- was true a few years25ago, are now turning to the Hudson for food. And the

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 46 food shouldn't be there because it's not healthy for 1 2 them, particularly children and women of child-bearing age, et cetera --3 MS. BROWNER: 4 Uh-huh. MR. MCENENY: -- to partake of it. 5 MS. BROWNER: I think you -- you raise 6 a -- a question that's worthy of -- of some -- some 7 real thought. I don't, off the top of my head, know 8 what sort of legal authorities might exist. . would 9 agree with you that doing everything we can conceive 10 of to warn people of the dangers is extremely 11 important and, you know, I don't think there's going 12 13 to be, sort of, this silver bullet. I don't think it's going to be simply, 14 you know, putting signs up. It's going to have to be 15 16 reaching out into the communities, really targeting 17 areas --MR. MCENENY: 18 Yes. 19 MS. BROWNER: -- where we know there 20 are high levels of subsistence fishing going on. And I -- I think that's a fairly -- I -- I don't think 21 there's ever been a program of this nature, but I'm 22 certainly committed to working with you all to 23 develop it. 24 MR. MCENENY: And there are certainly 25

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 47 1 some communities where it's a far more vital issue than it is in others. 2 MS. BROWNER: Exactly. And we need to 3 find out how to really reach those people in an 4 5 effective manner. 6 MR. MCENENY: Thank you. 7 MR. BRODSKY: Thank you. 8 Couple of quick questions. You 9 focused, in terms of the public information campaign, on the Hudson River. The fish don't, however, stop 10 11 at the Statue of Liberty. And in New York, for 12 example, we have a thriving recreational and, to some extent, commercial fishery that deals with striped 13 14 bass. Would it be fair to assume that the public service announcements, posting, whatever we're 15 talking about ---16 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. 17 18 MR. BRODSKY: -- should apply to where the fish are --19 20 MS. BROWNER: Yes. 21 MR. BRODSKY: -- not to where the river 22 is? It should follow the 23 MS. BROWNER: 24 fish. Yes. I -- I would imagine -- I mean, I don't 25 know the answer to this, but I would imagine between

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 48 us, the state, and NOAA and other people, we can 1 figure that out; sort of, where -- where are the 2 3 boundaries of where you want the target program? 4 MR. BRODSKY: Let me refer to my colleague, Mr. Sweeney, from Suffolk on one 5 additional point. 6 ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT K. SWEENEY, 7 COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION: Just 8 following up on that, would you also be willing to 9 involve recreational fishing organizations -- . 10 11 MS. BROWNER: Yes. MR. SWEENEY: -- for example, in 12 13 whatever --14 MS. BROWNER: Certainly. 15 MR. SWEENEY: -- educational outreach 16 and other types of activities or campaigns you 17 undertake from --18 MS. BROWNER: Yes. 19 MR. SWEENEY: -- Long Island and surrounding areas, as well as the Hudson? 20 21 MS. BROWNER: I think it would be tremendously helpful. Again, I mean, what we want to 22 23 do -- you know, we want this to be effective. We want it to -- to really reach the people most at risk 24 and whomever can, sort of, come to this effort. 25 And

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 49 I -- I do think the state is -- is -- my sense is 1 2 that, you know, they will be willing to be a -- a --3 a partner with us and it will require their 4 partnership to make this successful. And it may well 5 require, in addition to some of the groups you talk about, local governments. I mean, the more that come 6 7 to this and share in making it a success, the more likely the success. 8 MR. BRODSKY: Thank you. You mentioned 9 10 cooperation from G.E. and you mentioned that you wrote to Mr. Welch. What did he say? 11 12 MS. BROWNER: He hasn't responded. 13 MR. BRODSKY: How long ago did you 14 write? 15 MS. BROWNER: Oh, it's been a while, 16 two months; two months. I wrote to him and asked him 17 if, perhaps, we could meet on a series of issues that 18 are contentious between us and --19 MR. BRODSKY: No response. 20 MS. BROWNER: -- I think we've heard back from one of the --21 MR. BRODSKY: Mr. Ramsey? 22 MS. BROWNER: -- vice presidents, not 23 24 directly responding to the request for a meeting with Mr. Welch, but speaking to other issues. 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 MR. BRODSKY: Okay.

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2 MS. BROWNER: It is not -- I -- I should say this, I mean, in -- in my experience of 3 the last five-and-a-half years, it is not uncommon, 4 when something -- something of this magnitude and 5 with this degree of contention, that we would sit 6 7 down -- I would sit down with, you know, the CEO, the top people in the company to see if, perhaps, we 8 9 couldn't come to some agreement.

Look, the way -- this can play out in one of two ways. I think it's really important for people to understand this. We can try and get people in a room, the state, some of you, the company, the citizens, the environmentalists, and look at how to solve the problem, or we can fight, fight, fight and then we will issue an order telling them what to do.

17 Now, I suggest that it is in their interest to see if we can't come to an agreement. 18 Do 19 you know that over 70 percent of the sites --20 Superfund sites in the country where we work, that's what happens? We reach an agreement with the 21 responsible party. We agree on a cleanup plan and 22 they move forward, we supervise, and the job gets 23 24 done with some very large companies. This has happened. 25

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This is not beyond the pale. We can do 1 this, but you can't do it if people aren't committed 2 to finding a solution. And if they're not, then we 3 4 will proceed through the process as the law has lain 5 it out. We will use all of the authorities available to us and we will issue the order. If they don't, 6 then, proceed to follow the order, we will undertake 7 the cleanup. And under the law, we have the 8 authority to then sue for the dollars that we spend. 9 10 We also have the authority --11 authority to pursue trouble damages. But that has not happened since I've been at E.P.A., because 12 13 companies sit down with us and they work it out. The governors, the state, all of us get together. 14 15 MR. BRODSKY: What's the point in which you would have to make the determination whether to 16 17 litigate? MS. BROWNER: Well, I would imagine 18 19 the -- at any point in the process, I'm sure a creative lawyer can figure out how to file something 20 21 against us. 22 MR. BRODSKY: No, no. 23 MS. BROWNER: I think we would maintain that the real point of litigation arises when we 24

25 issue the final wrought.

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 52 MR. BRODSKY: Okay. 1 2 MS. BROWNER: But you need to understand something. Even while we litigate that, 3 we can move forward. We could litigate that decision 4 and move forward. 5 MR. BRODSKY: Have you been able to 6 reach any one of these negotiated agreements with 7 G.E. at any of their 76 sites? 8 9 MS. BROWNER: G.E. is -- at many of the sites that they are involved in, they are not the 10 only party. They are one of several parties and --11 12 some number -- I -- I -- we can get you the number. Some number of those sites do have agreements on, 13 14 though. 15 MR. BRODSKY: Let me limit it to the sites where G.E. is the decision-making or solely 16 17 responsible party. 18 MS. BROWNER: Some of the biggest 19 sites, for example, the Hudson, the Housatonic, we do 20 not have agreements on. We even have a -- a -- a 21 site that you may be familiar with, Hoboken. I think it was a -- I -- I'm going to use the wrong word --22 it was a apartment building, co-op, where 23 contamination was found inside. The residents had to 24 be relocated. The cleanup there is done now; is that 25

Cttee. on Environméntal Conservation, 7/9/98 53 correct, or it's under way? It's under way and we 1 2 still don't have an agreement. MR. BRODSKY: My question is about 3 4 G.E.'s willingness to come and negotiate agreements where they can. Are you aware of any such situation? 5 Am I looking at a corporate policy, or am I looking 6 7 at a series of independent and strangely 8 unresolvable --? MS. BROWNER Of the large sites that I 9 am familiar with, we have not been able to reach a 10 resolution. I -- I -- I -- I want to be careful 11 here, because I don't doubt that at some of the sites 12 where they are one of the smaller Sources there have 13 probably been agreements. There are 76 sites where 14 15 they are actively involved. 16 MR. BRODSKY: Would you care to offer 17 an opinion as to whether this is a corporate policy 18 or --? MS. BROWNER: Well, I -- you know, I --19 I think it's probably fair to say that, with respect 20 to the large sites, with respect to the sites where 21 they may -- may incur a large liability, that they 22 have -- have tended to move, sort of, on two tracks, 23 slow-walk resolution of a cleanup plan, while you go 24 to Congress and try and get the law changed. 2.5

-	1	Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 54 MR. BRODSKY: Okay.
	2	MS. BROWNER: I think that's a fair
	3	statement.
	4	MR. BRODSKY: I'm sure you'll hear from
	5	Mr. Welch shortly. I have great faith; it's one of
	6	my best characteristics. Apparently, G.E. is doing
	7	quite a bit about filling the record in the
	8	reassessment with comments and questions.
	9	MS. BROWNER: Yes.
	10	MR. BRODSKY: "Quite flooded" is the
	11	term that's used. Can you limit that? Should you
	12	limit it? Is there a problem there?
	13	MS. BROWNER: No. We we'll respond.
	14	We'll deal with it. I mean, we get everything,
	15	G.E.'s we get FOIA, we get you name it. We get
	16	the requests and, you know, we have a system for
	17	managing with them.
	18	My much-better-informed colleagues have
	19	told me it's not 76 sites; it's 75. So, if you could
	20	correct the record. Well, I didn't want to have a
	21	fight over that one site.
	22	MR. BRODSKY: Mr. Fessenden said,
	23	"She's good," and I'm telling you, you don't get that
	24	a lot from Mr. Fessenden. At least I've never heard
	25	it before. So, here we are.

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 55 MR. FESSENDEN: And you won't. 1 MR. BRODSKY: And I. won't. 2 3 Let me conclude my round of questions here with a follow-up. You mentioned the analytical 4 5 work. You got even some more precision there? 6 MS. BROWNER: Yeah. Because -- I mean, I think we all know this history, but it's probably 7 worth just noting it. There was a consent decree on 8 9 the Hudson River, remember? If you go back into the '80s, there's a bit of history here and they actually 10 11 did enter into a consent decree for a small part of 12 some of the clean up. So, I mean, you know, let's give everyone their due here. That did happen. You 13 14 then have the rereview and since that time, I think, a slightly different approach. 15 15 MR. BRODSKY: Are you a lawyer? MS. BROWNER: Yes. Sort of; I pay my 17 18 bar dues. I don't represent people in court. MR. BRODSKY: Okay. And finally, I 19 wanted to focus on this question of the "analytical 20 work" is a phrase you use --21 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. 22 MR. BRODSKY: -- that needs to be done, 23 24 that you're doing --25 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh.

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 56 MR. BRODSKY: -- in the next 18 months 1 with respect to this. I am concerned and, based on 2 this, I rummaged through my files to find our З analysis of some of the analytical work the D.E.C. is 4 doing. I'm not going to ask you to get in the middle 5 of this. So --6 7 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. MR. BRODSKY: -- unless you want to З and, you know, who knows? 9 But our study of time and attendance 10 data shows that D.E.C.s analysis of Hudson River 11 P.C.B. sediments fell from 5,900 hours to 3,700 hours 1.2 over three years. About a 37 percent decline. 13 Activity by D.E.C. at G.E. sites across the state 14 fell, at one point, by about 35 percent and then, 15 overall, by 20 percent. 16 Is there need for additional resources 17 or additional analytical work by any of the parties 18 with which you are partnered, be it NOAA, or 19 20 interior, or D.E.C., or yourself, in order to expedite the process? 21 MS. BROWNER: In terms of -- can we set 22 aside the natural resource damages for a second 23 and -- and --24 MR. ERODSKY: 25 Yes.

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 57 MS. BROWNER: -- you -- you brought in 1 2 NOAA, so let's set that aside for a second. In terms of what we need to propose 3 a -- a cleanup plan, the experts back here are 4 5 telling me that, we think we have the data. We were also doing collections. G.E. was required, I think, 6 under the consent decree to do certain --7 MR. BRODSKY: And still is. 8 MS. BROWNER: -- data collections. So, you have a universe of -- of data that, at this point 10 11 in time, we are comfortable with. I -- I don't want to answer for the trustees, since I don't represent 12 them in terms of whether or not on the 13 natural-resource damage side they continue to think 14 15 some additional information data collection may be --MR. BRODSKY: Okay. 16 MS. BROWNER: -- but we'll -- we'll get 17 that answer for you. 18 MR. BRODSKY: I want to highlight my 19 concern that the decision that E.P.A. makes on the 20 rod has traditionally been viewed -- focused right on 21 the dredging, nondredging issue. 22 23 MS. BROWNER: Right. MR. BRODSKY: And it's true; it's 24 25 related there. But it is also a predicate --

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 58 MS. BROWNER: 1 Yes. MR. BRODSKY: -- to the bringing in of 2 the Natural Resource Damage Act. And in the context 3 of what matters to the people of the state --4 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. 5 MR. BRODSKY: -- although both are 6 tremendously significant, the ability to compel 7 8 J.E. 9 MS. BROWNER: Yes. MR. BRODSKY: -- to make whole the 10 people that were damaged by P.C.B.s in the Hudson, 11 including, for example, the recreational --12 13 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. 14 MR. BRODSKY: -- fishing community on Long Island. I'm not just talking about the people 15 that go out twice a week. I'm talking about the bait 16 17 shops; I'm talking about the party boats, parts of. Our economy that have been damaged by this. 18 19 MS. BROWNER: Right. . 20 MR. BRODSKY: G.E. has, theoretically, 21 at least, and, in my judgment, actually, a fiscal responsibility here. Assuming they don't get the 22 Congress to overturn the loss, assuming they need to 23 24 go forward, we need to be doing analytical work about damage assessment and those kinds of things. 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 59 1 . 4 My question is, do any of the parties I 2 mentioned with respect to that, to your knowledge, 3 need to increase their work? And, if you'd like to get back to us, that's fine. 4 5 MS. BROWNER: Yeah. I think, on the trustees, we -- we should check with them. 6 I -- I 7 mean, I'm more than happy to tell you and -- and -and speak on the behalf of -- of the trustees in 8 9 terms of the Administration's policy on N.R.D. MR. BRODSKY: Okay. 10 MS. BROWNER: You know, one of the 11 reasons we never move forward with Congress on a bill 12 is, we have some pretty fundamental differences with 13 the congressional leade: ship over natural resource 14 damage. We think that is an important part of the 15 16 law and the intent of that, the gist of that, needs 17 to be preserved. The -- the only issue that I don't want 18 to respond to is the question of --19 20 MR. BRODSKY: I have to say this. 21 Okay. MS. BROWNER: -- "Does no one need more 22 And we'll just ask them and get you the 23 data?" 24 answer. 25 MR. BRODSKY: May I ask you to hold for

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 one second?

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I would -- am also going to put in the 2 record out data, D.E.C. data, showing that the total 3 number of hours through '94 through '97 worked on 4 N.R.D. assessment by D.E.C. is about 400 hours. 5 That's over three years. And the Assembly added a 6 million dollars for increased N.R.D. activity in the 7 budget; the Governor refused to accept it and the 8 Senate refused to accept it. So, I remain deeply 9 concerned that the state needs to pick up its share 10 of this continued activity. 11 MS. BROWNER: Well, the state is a 12 trustee and I -- and --13 MR. BRODSKY: It is. 14 15 MS. BROWNER: -- and they obviously 16 recognize that and they have been a -- a part of the trustee N.R.D. operation. 17 MR. BRODSKY: With that, let me make a 18 19 couple housekeeping announcements and then move to close. 20 21 One, I've been handed a package of 22 information from G.E. on their view of the science and we will, as a courtesy to General Electric, make 23 24 that a part of the record. 25 MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh.

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 61 MR. BRODSKY: A copy has been provided 1 5to you for your perusal. 2 For the members of the Fourth Estate 3 who are here, the Administrator has agreed to press 4 availability starting in about 15 minutes in Room 623 5 of the Legislative Office Building. Some of them 6 don't like to walk. In response to David's groan, 7 apparently, we are -- is somebody else groaning? 8 MS. BROWNER: There's a lot of them 9 10 groaning. FROM THE PANEL: There were several 11 12 groans, yes. MR. BRODSKY: In response to the 13 groaning from the press --14 MS. BROWNER: I'll take your pause. 15 16 MR. BRODSKY: -- I will tell you, this 17 is a new height for articulate communication between the two estates. 18 MS. BROWNER: They're not happy. 19 MR. BRODSKY: Apparently, the 20 Administrator has agreed to stay here as long as the 21 stories are favorable. No one said no; we're okay. 22 I am now going to move to recess 23 24 today's hearing, but in doing so, I want to take a moment to outline my appreciation to the 25

Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 62 Administrator for what, is to some extent, an 1 2 historic moment, her first appearance before a state · · 3 legislative body. I've been a great believer that much of 4 the Washington rhetoric about states as laboratories 5 and how we're developing power unto the states 6 doesn't necessarily ever show up when decisions are 7 8 made. I can say, after having had continued contact 9 with the Administrator's office, that I don't have that complaint with respect to E.P.A. 10 MS. BROWNER: Thank you. 11 MR. BRODSKY: I'm also personally 12 pleased by the fire you brought to this. It ain't 13 just another bureaucratic fight. 14 15 MS. BROWNER: Huh-uh. 16 MR. BRODSKY: It's about something that 17 impinges on the values --MS. BROWNER: Uh-huh. 18 MR. BRODSKY: -- and what public 19 20 service means, at least to me. I didn't get into 21 this business without a strong sense of what mattered 22 to me about what I wanted to see the world look like. 23 The clear sincerity and depth of feeling you brought to this should be a message, not 24 25 just to many in the environmental community but -- I

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 63 think we're here to listen and learn -- but to any American who wants to understand what this Administration's commitment is and your personal commitment is.

5 I'm not surprised. I didn't know you, but I am genuinely appreciative of your willingness 6 to put yourself on the line like this. It won't be 7 easy. It's a big, muscular corporation. They've won 8 most things they get involved in; chairman of that 9 10 corporation sat down with the Governor of this state and threatened to move jobs out of the state if we 11 cleaned up the Hudson River. 12

We are in a fight, but we are in a fight that, I think, can be won, hopefully, with the cooperation and acquiescence of the General Electric Corporation. But, in any event, won.

I would ask that we continue to work as partners in this and if there's information that you believe is important to the legislature and the state that it be brought to our attention. And if I believe there's matters that need to be brought to your attention, as you can tell, I'm not shy and will bring it to your attention.

This hearing has been exactly the start I wanted for the mission that this Committee has

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Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 64 taken upon itself: To deal with the Hudson River, its crisis, and the opportunity for change and progress. We are on the first day of the rest of our lives in this struggle. We look forward to a good result.

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9 MR. BRODSKY: -- very much for your 10 attendance.

MS. BROWNER: If I might just in -- in closing, first of all, thank you for the opportunity to be here and to really set -- hopefully set the record straight about the very real health effects of P.C.B.s and about how we will proceed to make the right decision for the people of the Hudson River.

You know, I am the head of the country's environmental agency and, as such, I am responsible to all of the American people. I am responsible to protect the air they breathe, the water they drink, the land on which they live, the communities in which they raise their children.

That is what this Administration has sought to do for the last five and a half years and it is what we will continue to do. This will not be

1 w.	•	Cttee. on Environmental Conservation, 7/9/98 65
-	1	an easy decision, but at the end of the day, we will
	2	make the decision that protects our communities and
	3	our children. Thank you.
	4	MR. BRODSKY: Thank you. This hearing
	5	is recessed to the call of the Chair for purposes of
	6	hearing additional testimony.
	7	(The hearing adjourned at 2:32 p.m.)
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3	I, PATRICIA WAGNER, Notary Public in the state of Ne
4	York, do hereby certify that the foregoing was taken
5	before me, in the cause, at the time and place, and in th
6	presence of counsel, as stated in the caption hereto, at
7	Page 1 hereof; that before giving testimony witnesses wer
8	duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and
9	nothing but the truth; that the foregoing typewritten
10	transcription, consisting of pages number 1 to 65,
11	inclusive, is a true record of the testimony of said
12	witnesses and of all proceedings had at the session at
13	which said testimony was taken.
14	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my
15	name, this the 11 day of July, 1998.
16	Talread lagner
17	Patricia Wagner, Notary Public,
18	State of New York
19	
20	rpw/tmjw/ppak
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