Public Hearing

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1	Charter Review Committee Hearing
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5	Moderated by Lorraine Grillo
6	Thursday, July 11, 2024
7	5:18 p.m.
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10	Fordham University
11	441 East Fordham Road
12	Bronx, NY, 10458
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16	Reported by: Thea Popko
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1	APPEARANCES
2	List of Attendees:
3	Lorraine Grillo, Commissioner
4	Edward Kiernan, General Counsel
5	Kyle Bragg, Commissioner
6	Stephanie McGraw, Commissioner
7	Jackie Rowe-Adams, Commissioner
8	Christopher Lynch, Commissioner (by videoconference)
9	Ken Ngai, Commissioner (by videoconference)
10	Ruben Diaz, Commissioner
11	Carlo Scissura, Chair (by videoconference)
12	Reverend Herbert Daughtry, Commissioner
13	Francisco Moya, Public Commenter
14	Jason Otano, Public Commenter
15	Joshua Goodman, Public Commenter
16	Patricia Murphy, Public Commenter
17	Richard Lee, Public Commenter
18	Charles Callaway, Public Commenter
19	Curtis Silwa, Public Commenter (by videoconference)
20	Vanessa Gibson, Borough President
21	Karen Wharton, Public Commenter
22	Francisco Navarro, Public Commenter
23	Sharlene Jackson Mendez, Public Commenter
24	Alejandro Madi-Cerrada, Public Commenter
25	Roxanne Delgado, Public Commenter

Public Hearing

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1	APPEARANCES (Cont'd.)
2	Ms. Hurley, Public Commenter
3	John Felci, Public Commenter (by videoconference)
4	Karl Beecher, Public Commenter
5	Bernadette Ferrara, Public Commenter
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PROCEEDINGS

MS. GRILLO: Well, thank you all for coming in. In the interest of time, I want to move this forward as quickly as we possibly could. I know it was a bit of a challenge for everybody to get here tonight for some reason or another. Okay. So welcome to the 11th public hearing of the New York City Charter Revision Commission. My name is Lorraine Grillo. I am a commissioner and I will be serving as chair tonight. Our chair, Carlo Scissura, is joining us -- I think, trying to join us tonight on Zoom if I'd like to recognize the commissioners in possible. attendance -- a few of them on Zoom. I think Ken Ngai is on Zoom. He's our secretary. Kyle Bragg is with Ruben Diaz, Jr. is in transit, still trying to get here. Christopher Lynch, also on Zoom. Jackie Rowe-Adams and Stephanie McGraw are both with us. And I'd like to ask each of the commissioners that are here and on Zoom if they would like to introduce themselves before we get started.

Kyle, why don't you start?

MR. BRAGG: Good evening. It's a pleasure to be here in the Bronx where I spent a lot of time during my former career. I'm happy that you turned out tonight to talk about this charter revision

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1	and the things that will make our city run better and
2	more equitable for all New Yorkers. So thank you so
3	much.
4	MS. GRILLO: Jackie, you want to take
5	a
6	MS. ROWE-ADAMS: Good evening everyone.
7	I've got to turn my mic on. Okay. He did say the
8	middle or something. All right.
9	MS. GRILLO: The right
10	MS. ROWE-ADAMS: Hi, could you
11	hear yes, you can hear me. Good evening, Bronx.
12	How are y'all doing? So I am honored to be here, and
13	I'm honored because it is so important for the
14	community up here in the Bronx, and all city all of
15	the city to hear what's going on and give us a chance
16	to hear your concerns, because oftentimes we don't
17	have that opportunity. So this is an opportunity to
18	let your voices be heard and give us a chance to hear
19	what's going on in our city and in our communities.
20	So I thank you so much for coming out.
21	MS. GRILLO: Thank you, Jackie.
22	Stephanie?
23	MS. MCGRAW: Yes. Hello, Bronx. The
24	movie Down Bronx hi, my name is Stephanie McGraw.
25	I'm so honored to be here, and I'd like to thank Mayor

	Page 6
1	Adams for putting this charter revision together. And
2	the Bronx is a special place for me. I lived in the
3	Bronx for many years. And to see you all here, to
4	hear your concerns, to talk about the issues you
5	know, this is the most diverse, amazing, beautiful
6	city in the world. From every country around the
7	world, you can at least find one of that nationality
8	here in New York City. So to be able to be the voice
9	for the voiceless, to hear you all and hear your
10	concerns, we're here. And I"m so hjappy to be here.
11	Thank you very much.
12	MS. GRILLO: Thank you, Stephanie.
13	On Zoom, Ken, would you like to say a
14	few words?
15	MR. NGAI: Thank you very much. Good
16	evening to the Bronx. I'm honored to join you via
17	Zoom tonight, and as always, eager to actively listen
18	to the testimony of each speaker. And I would love to
19	hear your concerns and issues and welcome any
20	questions and thoughts you may have. Thank you very
21	much.
22	MS. GRILLO: And Chris Lynch? Okay.
23	All right.
24	MR. LYNCH: veryone. I'm happy to
25	be here. Actually, I'm on my way. I'm stuck in

traffic on the JFK Bridge -- out there. So I'm looking forward to your testimony -- in the Bronx this evening. Thank you all for coming out to share your concerns and your issues that you're experiencing here in your borough. And thank you for your time. I appreciate you.

MS. GRILLO: Thank you, Chris.

And then of course for our Bronx man on on the commission, our friend Ruben Diaz, Jr.

MR. DIAZ: Thank you, Lorraine, and the other commissioners.

Like Christopher said, I don't know what's happening out here, but it's almost like Friday traffic, and so I'll be there momentarily. I'm so happy that tonight we are at the historic Fordham University with this hearing. This is the opportunity where we are able to get from the community, from the Bronx and from all throughout the city about how we can change, amend, or do something differently in our New York City charter which is, you know, the New York City constitution. This doesn't happen all the time, but when it does, I think that we need to take advantage of it to make sure that whatever we -- that we do moving forward is beneficial to as many New Yorkers as possible. I look to see you all in a

couple minutes. Be right there.

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MS. GRILLO: Thank you, Ruben.

So I would like to thank the president of Fordham University, Tania Tetlow, for hosting us today. And we're here to continue the the commission's citywide listening tour. We have traveled all five boroughs, most of them multiple times so far, to hear suggestions from members of the public and experts on how we can change our city charter to improve the lives of all New Yorkers. So far, we have had almost 650 New Yorkers attend our previous hearings, with over 180 presenting testimony on a variety of topics, either in person or via Zoom. Our charter, which serves as the constitution for the city, and is a blueprint for city agencies that touch our lives every day. That's why it's so important to hear from members of the public, elected officials, and representatives of city agencies as we consider what recommendations to present to the voters at the general election on November 5th.

I encourage everyone here who has not already done so to please look at the commissioner's preliminary report that includes a summary of what we have heard over the last month and staff recommendations. We look forward to hearing from

everyone here tonight, and we'll be considering new suggestions until our final public hearing on July 22nd. Future hearing dates will be on our website, www.nyc.gov/charter, and comments may be submitted in writing to charterinfo -- that's one word -- @citycharter.nyc.gov. And those recommendations should be sent between now and 5 p.m. tomorrow, July 12th.

So why don't we get started? We are going to get started with our elected officials present. So I'd like to start with our council member from Queens, council member Francisco Moya.

Council member?

MR. MOYA: Here we go. Good evening, commissioner. Good to see everyone. Although virtual to my brother Ruben Diaz. You wouldn't have that problem if we were having it in Queens. I just want to say thank you to everyone and good evening to all the members of the commission. I'm council member Francisco Moya, and I truly appreciate the opportunity to come before you tonight. This preliminary report contains a proposal, a proposal that the commission is evaluating whether to amend the charter to give the mayor greater flexibility on how to use the Department of Sanitation to clean city property and to enforce

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both cleanliness violations, like illegal dumping and venue rules of any kind on city property. I urge the commission to put the proposal on the ballot for voters as it will greatly benefit districts like mine, which has a history of street vending and chronic illegal dumping on sidewalks, street corners and parks.

BSNY is the city agency equipped for cleaning and cleanliness enforcement, and the City should be able to use its resources across any city property for cleaning and enforcement. This proposal would be a smart change, giving DSNY and future

MS. GRILLO: Thank you, council member.

There is -- okay, we'll come back. I know council member Marmorato is here but not available right this minute, so we'll come back to her.

administrations greater latitude in utilizing the

Department of Sanitation to address the cleaning

issues in our city. And with that, I thank you and

all the commissioners for the opportunity to speak

with all of you tonight. Thank you.

Okay, we're going to start with our public comments. Jason Otano, general counsel for New York City Council. Thank you.

MR. OTANO: Good evening. So good
evening, Acting Chair Grillow and members of the
commission. I am Jason Otana, and I serve as the
general counsel of the New York City Council, a
position I've held since 2016. Prior to my time at
the city council, I served as general counsel to the
office of the Brooklyn borough president from 2008 and
2012. It is an honor to testify on behalf of the
speaker in her role as the leader of the city council
today. Today my comments will be focused on the
fiscal responsibility section of your preliminary
report, with specific attention to the first two staff
recommendations in that section.

But before I begin my discussion on these recommendations, I would like to take a step back to make some broader observations concerning the council's place in city government, and how that role is contemplated by the charter and by state law.

First, it is impossible to consider the structure of city government without due consideration to the fact that the city is a creation of the state. The charter does not exist in a vacuum, but is in fact animated by a body of state law. Principal in that body of law is the state constitution, which preserves the principle of home rule for cities, and provides for a bill of

rights of local governments. The first enumerated
right provided in the constitution is that a local
government shall have a legislative body elected by
the people thereof, with the power to adopt local
laws. The principle that local governments should be
guaranteed a representative legislative body is key to
our discussion. To achieve effective local
self-government and intergovernmental cooperation, the
state constitution mandates that there be a local
legislature.

Of course, in our city that follows a strong mayor model -- a strong mayor model of local government, where the mayor has exclusive control over the city's day-to-day operations, the integrity of the local legislative body is all the more essential. Indeed, the highest court in our state has held that the charter unequivocally provides for distinct legislative and executive branches of New York City government, with the city council as the sole legislative branch of city government, fulfilling the state's constitutional mandate.

It is long-settled law that our form of government requires a steadfast adherence to the separation of powers doctrine, where co-equal branches of government are charged with performing particular

functions. The structure requires that the council make the critical policy decisions, while the mayor implements those policies. The importance of an independent legislative branch was emphasized in the 1989 charter revision.

In reality, the council as we currently know it didn't exist before that. It was that charter revision that realigned the city government's power structure to make the council a more powerful, more representative co-equal counterpart to the mayor, to meet a key American principle that a legislature serves as a check and balance to the executive branch. It's also true when it came to budgetary matters, during a hearing similar to this one back in 1989, the chair of that charter revision commission eloquently remarked that a budget is not lifeless. It's not a lifeless, boring accountant's document. A budget is the heart and soul of the values of the people who live in New York. To further cement the council's role as sole legislative body for the city in line with state constitutional requirements, and to bring city government in line with the historical understanding that fiscal matters are primarily a legislative prerogative, the council was given plenary power to adapt -- adopt the city budget, and as a

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result, set spending policy. At the 1989 revisions'
core was the recognition that the council must be able
to carry out its role of identifying services to be
delivered to the public, and decide their level of
funding without undue interference from the executive.
Along with the expansion of council power was a focus
on increased accountability to the public. This came
in the form of fair representation, which was brought
about by expanding the number of members from 35 to
51. This expansion was founded in the notion that
representatives of smaller districts would be more
reflective of and responsive to their respective
constituencies.

Today the council fulfills the 1989 commission's vision of a more diverse and representative council, one that boasts a woman majority. It is the most historically diverse, consisting of myriad, traditionally underrepresented groups, and counts amongst its ranks adherence to positions along the entire political spectrum.

It is this more representative body that the framers of the current charter empowered to be the policymaking body of our city. It is through this lens of a balanced and representative government that I ask you to evaluate the specific staff

recommendations made in the fiscal responsibility section of your preliminary report.

Of particular concern to the council are the first two. The first staff recommendation calls for changes to legislative fiscal impact statements, or FIS requirements, in the charter that will require them to be produuceed earlier in the legislative process, and with the inclusion of additional parties. The council regards this recommendation as imprudent and constitutionally untenable. Changes to the FIS requirements as advanced by certain interest groups that have come before this commission should be seen as unworkable and undermining the effectiveness and efficiency of the legislative branch. While they are presented as common sense reforms intended to bring about transparency to the legislative process, they actually serve the purpose of stymieing the work of the legislative body, thereby upsetting the balance of powers that are meant to ensure good governance and protect against executive overreach.

The flippant notion that an SFIS should be done earlier in the legislative process because it will be done anyway is entirely misleading. That legislation has been introduced, or that it's even

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subject of a hearing, in no way guarantees that it would be considered for action by a committee or the council, let alone come before the body for a vote. During the course of a given legislative term, of the legislation that is introduced, only about half get calendared for a hearing. And of those items that are heard, only half of those actually make it to the floor for a council vote.

Placing onerous requirements at the outset of the legislative process only serves to deter the work of the legislative body, and is likely to cause a chilling effect on the exchange of ideas that is central to the innovation that has made -- that has been a hallmark of our city's government.

Operationally, this recommendation is problematic. The council already relies on numbers and estimates provided to us directly by city agencies and the Office of Management and Budget when assessing the fiscal impacts of legislation. Generally, these assessments are not initiated until the council receives these estimates. And even then, a negotiation between the council and the administration usually ensues. Historically, some estimates provided by OMB and city agencies, which are often provided to the council in delay, have been unreliable and at

times inflated as part of a negotiation tactic.
Sometimes the council does take these numbers as
presented. Other times we disagree. In fact, in
practice, the the council often concedes that city
agencies have more information than we do, and
accordingly, heavily rely on their input in our
formation of an FIS. With this, many of the FIS that
we issue already have the imprint of OMB and the
relevant agency.

But by forcing this requirement -- this requirement before legislation is in its final form, you are putting the cart before the horse. Legislation passed by the council is oftentimes very different than the legislation that was initially introduced, a byproduct of the negotiation between the administration, input from stakeholders and general public, as well as discussions amongst council members. Undoubtedly, an FIS produced before public hearings would need to be amended with each new version of the bill, wasting resources and potentially generating confusion. All of this would just require busy work on the part of both parties, the administration, and the council. The administration would have to provide the council with numbers and estimates on every version of a piece of legislation,

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all to end up where we already are, with the need of an FIS assessing the fiscal impact of the final version of legislation. Even more problematic is the proposal that additional parties be involved in the FIS assessment process.

In your preliminary report, references made to a proposal to mandate the involvement of the independent budget office, OMB, and council finance division in -- formation of an FIS. Requiring this tripartite FIS with input by external parties, particularly the city's executive branch, as a prerequisite to legislative action would violate the separation of powers doctrine, the power of policymaking. The council's constitutional prerogative includes the power of control over all levers along the legislative process, from the idea's inception until passage of the local law. For good reason, the executive's role is limited to the ability to veto legislation once it is passed out of the legislative body, either through a lack of resources or willful attempt to slow down the work of the council. The inclusion of outside parties in this process would be tantamount to creating a unlawful de facto veto on local legislation.

Under the current FIS process, nothing

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prevents OMB from providing their input as to the fiscal impacts of proposed legislation. Further, the charter already authorizes IBO to provide their own FIS. Yet a requirement that these three entities must agree upon an FIS for legislation that is yet to be placed on a committee's agenda is an invitation for impasse and obstruction.

The second recommendation of fiscal impact section of your preliminary report calls for the harmonization of the budget process with the council's power to pass legislation with budget impacts outside the annual appropriations process. This proposal fundamentally misunderstands the council's role in the budget process and how budget making inherently intersects with policy making. are two sides of the same coin of legislative power. The budget is not a one and done process for an entire fiscal year. While much is made of the passage of the budget for a particular fiscal year, the reality is that the city's budget process is a dance that continues to move to the rhythm of changing conditions over an entire fiscal year. During the fiscal year, the administration and the council continue to negotiate changes, and from time to time, legislation passed by the council becomes the focal point of these

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negotiations. Since the charter does not allow for
expenditures that have not been allocated in the
budget, and requires a balanced budget, the question
of whether and how much to fund specific programs,
even programs recently created by council legislation
are matters negotiated throughout a fiscal year. The
leverage that the power of the purse provides the
council is integral to maintaining the balance of
powers necessary to sound policy making. The
negotiation between a mayoral administration and the
city council for ongoing budget modifications, the
next fiscal year budget, and legislation do not occur
in their own respective silos. They're all part of a
larger set of negotiations that are the heartbeat of
the checks and balances that make our representative
government work.

Because of these ongoing overlapping processes, it's disingenuous, ahistorical -- imprudent to characterize the legislative process as outside the annual appropriations process. And calls to harmonize the budget and the legislative process are themselves out of tune, as budget making and legislation are the two notes that make up the music of policy making. If the so-called "harmonization" contemplated by this recommendation creates any requisite to legislative

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action, it would also on its face be unconstitutional.
Because the budget and budget modification processes
can only be initiated by the mayor, the requirement
that any budgetary process be completed before the
council can pass a local law would be in violation of
separation of powers and fly in the face of the
state's constitution. It is wordy that the types of
limitations to legislative authorities found in these
two staff recommendations I discussed do not exist in
our sister cities. Not Los Angeles. Not Chicago.
Not Philadelphia. Not San Francisco. Before this
commission suggested of voters that such limitations
are good policy. We urge your staff to do a deep dive
into this issue and ask why have no other similar
situated municipalities imposed comparable limitations
on the legislative process. The answer to
these the answer is that these limitations pose
serious and troubling separation of powers and
operational problems that undermine democracy, the
public interest, and are problematic for the public.
I thank you.
MS. GRILLO: Thank you, Jason. If you
wouldn't mind, a few questions?
Why don't we ask the members of the
commission first if they have questions or comments

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1	Jackie?
2	MS. ROWE-ADAMS: So I know you talked
3	about the budget, but I had a concern, a question I
4	don't know if you know could answer. But when the
5	city council did the How Many Stop acts, bill, we
6	were not allowed to testify. So I'm just asking that
7	question. I don't know if you have the answer to
8	that, but we came down and we were not allowed to
9	testify. So that's one of my concerns.
10	MR. OTANO: So to give you a bit more
11	background on how the council is presenting, I will
12	be I will be dealing with the fiscal impacts aspect
13	and our issues there. At your next meeting, the
14	director the deputy chief of staff for legislation
15	will be presenting for you, and he will be able to
16	address the entire process that occurred during the
17	passage of that.
18	MS. ROWE-ADAMS: Excellent,
19	excellent
20	MR. OTANO: Yes, absolutey.
21	MS. ROWE-ADAMS: Thank you so much.
22	MR. OTANO: Yeah. We wanted to make
23	sure that, for specific issues, we're able to present
24	you with the best possible members of the staff.
25	MS. ROWE-ADAMS: And you did a very

Page 23 1 good job. 2 I appreciate it. MR. OTANO: Thank 3 you. MS. GRILLO: -- so go ahead -- please. 4 5 MR. BRAGG: I just wanted to go over 6 the -- you had stated that the budget is negotiated, 7 particularly when there are additions to -- fiscal additions to the budget, like the legislation that has 8 9 passed that gets negotiated between the council and 10 and the administration. 11 MR. OTANO: That's correct. 12 MR. BRAGG: And I'm trying to 13 understand if that is after the fact or before the 14 fact. because you -- it seemed that -- it appeared to 15 me that -- That's a negotiation that takes place after 16 the legislation has passed and after the impact of 17 that legislation is already on the budget that might have already been passed or not. And so I'm trying to 18 19 understand if there was any negotiations around the 20 impact of any legislation that the council passes, and 21 the impact of the legislation fiscally on the city. 22 MR. OTANO: So during the course of all 23 legislation, the city -- the mayor's administration, 24 right, and the city council negotiate legislation. 25 There will be disagreements throughout that entire

process as to what that those programs or
requirements of those local laws would cost. Right?
And that's just not specific to any one piece of
legislation that we passed. I think it would
be arguable easy to say that probably a large
portion. But that goes to what I was discussing
before, which is the core of the legislative power.
And how the City spends money is a matter of public
policy. And that policy is empowered in the charter
to be set by the council. And so when the council
passes a law that may cost the city money let's
take a step back and say maybe it's Fair Fares; right?
Or an increase of legislation that requires some type
of increase of access to our elderly to transportation
services.

All of this, right, comes with a dollar -- a price tag to it. Right? And so the question of whether or not we'd wait for the next year's budget or even for a budget modification to pass, as part of passing what would be considered good policy would hurt the people of the city of New York. So the fact of the matter is is that that's why we revisit the budget quarterly and we review how much the City has received, how much the City has spent, and whether or not budget modifications can happen.

And so if the council then passed a law that will cost the city more money, it's at that point where we're going to be able to see through that budget modification whether the city can actually pay for it. Right? But to wait for -- it's an ongoing negotiation is the bottom line. And all legislation costs money.

MR. BRAGG: I'm trying to understand your response. So let me -- OMB is the one that looks at the legislation and -- and it comes back with, you know, estimates of whatthe course will be. And I'm trying to understand, is this a process that takes place before the legislation is passed? Because it does have an impact on the city's fiscal --

MR. OTANO: Yes -- yes it does --

MR. BRAGG: It can have an impact on the city's fiscal standing. And then if it does, then you have to figure out how to then pay for it. And it could also have a impact against the citizens of the city because money has to come from somewhere.

MR. OTANO: That's right. Right.

MR. BRAGG: So if it's taking -- if the legislation is costing the city X amount, then -- and the budget is X amount, then they have to figure out where that money comes from. And it might impact

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1	other programs or other services. So I'm just trying
2	to understand the process and how do we make sure that
3	legislation before it's actually passed, we
4	understand the impact and the cost, and impact against
5	not the administration, not the council, but the
6	citizens of New York because the money has to come
7	from somewhere. So I'm just trying to understand
8	MR. OTANO: The charter currently
9	requires that a fiscal impact statement be provided by
10	the council right before voting.
11	MR. BRAGG: And the timing of that
12	and I guess that's my real question. The timing of
13	that impact statement is how long before actual
14	vote of the legislation and then negotiations.
15	MR. OTANO: The law just requires that
16	it be done before the vote but
17	MR. BRAGG: Before the vote
18	MR. OTANO: But
19	negotiations negotiations between the
20	administration and the council are oftentimes ongoing
21	up until aging of a bill. And so estimating whether
22	or not we are going to put 100 people onto an issue or
23	50 people onto an issue will result in different
24	fiscal impacts. And if you haven't like basically
25	agreed to the final version of the bill, then you're

- talking about two separate numbers of fiscal impacts
 that you're asking these city agencies to keep going
 back for.
- MR. BRAGG: Okay. Well, thank you.

 Thank you. Appreciate it.

MS. GRILLO: If no one else has comments, I just have a -- you know, I've been in city government for 40 years, so I kind of have a sense of this. And it seems to me, and maybe you can tell me I'm wrong, that none of these cost estimates for these bills come out until the eve of the passage of the bill. True, not true?

MR. OTANO: They come out and that's -- the fiscal impact statement does. But the conception that the administration hasn't been involved in discussions for the bill and the cost of the bill -- the administration has the information on an introduced bill at the same time the rest of the world does. And the administration has a lot of resources at its fingertips. It has OMB that is able to read an introduced bill and start working on an impact statement. And during the course of the negotiation for a piece of legislation, there's nothing that stops the administration from saying, "You want a thousand widgets here, it's going to cost

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here	to	Y	And	that's	pa	art	of	the	negotia	tior	ı
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statement comes out before the vote is just a matter of -- these are the -- this is where we've landed on a piece of legislation and this is going to be the fiscal impact. But the idea that -- the idea that the numbers are just, you know, just appearing out of thin air right before we pass the vote is extremely disingenuous, because anybody who -- having worked in city government for this long, you know that the City -- that, whether it's OMB, whether it's the mayor's office, whether it's the law department, there is constant and continuous conversations about the version of the bills and the impacts that these --these bills will have.

And so while folks can look at the fiscal impact statement that's released prior to the passage of a bill and say, "Well, this is -- in the 11th hour, you haven't really considered this," that's just not true.

MS. GRILLO: So just to clarify, what you're saying is the fiscal impact statement that comes out, whether it's the eve of the passage of the

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1	bill or not, is from negotiations already held with
2	city agencies and the executive branch?
3	MR. OTANO: We would not be able to
4	apply any numbers to a fiscal impact statement without
5	receiving those numbers from the administration.
6	MS. GRILLO: It's interesting because
7	we've heard, I think and that's what I think the
8	concern is here. We've heard from good government
9	groups, Citizens Union, Citizens Budget Commission,
10	that the current process is flawed.
11	MR. OTANO: That's not true. On
12	Monday, Citizens Union urged you against
13	changing against these two proposals.
L 4	MS. GRILLO: Wow. That's not how I
15	remember, but I'm sure I'll be that'll be
16	clarified.
17	MR. OTANO: They did. There were two
18	interest groups that were in support, but Citizens
19	Union did come before you on Monday and urged against
20	the change to this policy.
21	MS. GRILLO: But Citizens Budget
22	Commission was opposed to this policy.
23	MR. OTANO: I understand that. But
24	they also misrepresent the process.
25	MC CRIIIO: OKar Alright But thank

Page 30 1 Thank you for your time. you. 2 MR. OTANO: Absolutely 3 MS. GRILLO: Appreciate it. 4 MR. DIAZ: I have quite a couple 5 questions -- how are you? 6 MR. OTANO: All right. 7 MR. DIAZ: Let me just say for the record, I'm coming from Queens, so I know, I 8 9 heard --Francisco Moya talk about it. This was in 10 Queens. No disrespect to Queens, but the traffic over 11 there was what stopped me from getting here on time --12 MR. OTANO: -- so I took the Metro 13 North --14 MR. DIAZ: -- we have four more 15 stations coming to the Bronx. I appreciate you being 16 here today. I was listening to your testimony the 17 best I could while I was on Zoom, and -- I lost some of it. So forgive me if you addressed this and I 18 19 didn't, you know, hear it. 20 So number one, so when you speak of 21 this issue, you had gave us a wonderful history of the 22 relationship between the city council, what happened 23 in 1989, before we had the board of estimates. And 24 then how you have what you said, co-equal -- you know, parts of government. So are you saying that if 25

Page 31 1 something like this was to move forward, it would 2 diminish or it would hinder the ability of the 3 council? Would it speak to the -- to the powers --4 MR. OTANO: Separation of powers? 5 MR. DIAZ: Yes, of the council. Again, currently the 6 MR. OTANO: 7 recommendations are amorphous and for me, all I can do is assume the worst. Right? 8 9 But in any instance, what I said during 10 my statement was, if you're changing who has a control 11 over a specific lever of the legislative process 12 before passage, then you're infringing upon the 13 legislative body's ability to conduct its work as a separate body in government. And that's one of the 14 15 reasons why, fundamentally in the end, the board 16 investment didn't work right, and why the Supreme 17 Court knocked it down and why -- and since the charter revision in '89, there's been a number of -- there's 18 19 been a set of court cases between us and the mayor. 20 We're always fighting. Right It's whether it's done 21 at a charter revision, whether it's done during 22 negotiation, or in the court. We've had our conflicts 23 about those powers. 24 The Court of the State of New York has

specifically said that, you know, the way the charter

is and the way we contemplate it gives to the council
full legislative power. And so the same way we can
infringe upon the mayor's actual management, right? I
mean, we can present laws, but it's up to the
administration to set those rules in the and for
managers and subordinates of the mayor to actually
effectuate those things. It's a similar thing
to on the day to day. And I consider, if you put
some type of prerequisite to legislative action that
requires some type of outside actor to come in and
press a button or approve or put some kind of check or
stamp of approval to it, by doing that, you have
diminished the power of the legislature. And you may
possibly be violating the separation of powers.
MR. DIAZ: So whether the mayor or the

city council -- I always believed in, you know, my history and the power of the people. And a lot of times folks have a distrust in government because they'll say politicians are liars. They don't live up to their promises. So what happens when a piece of legislation is passed and has a dollar amount to it, but then you don't have the money to finance it? What happens then with the trust of the people?

MR. OTANO: I think the question becomes, if you're concerned about the trust of the

	Page 33
1	people, is that
2	MR. DIAZ: Absolutley
3	MR. OTANO: Sure. But if your concern
4	is that they're not seeing the service that they would
5	like to have and that their local legislators want
6	them to have and pass a law to give them, then what I
7	would say is that public like the interest toward
8	public policy would be toward moving dollar signs in
9	that direction.
10	MR. DIAZ: But sometimes
11	MR. OTANO: And sometimes there's not
12	enough money to
13	MR. DIAZ: Sometimes the people don't
14	want a specific area
15	MR. OTANO: Sometimes they may not
16	MR. DIAZ: to be financed. Right?
17	MR. OTANO: Sure.
18	MR. DIAZ: So then what would the issue
19	be if you put this on the ballot then, and let the
20	people decide?
21	MR. OTANO: Are you putting a specific
22	issue on the ballot, or are you putting legislative
23	power on the ballot?
24	MR. DIAZ: You're putting fiscal
25	responsibility on the ballot.

Page 34 1 MR. OTANO: Well, I would say that 2 you're putting a lot of power into one side of the --3 MR. DIAZ: Of the people. MR. OTANO: Well, no -- of the balance 4 Right? Because the -- I still would take 5 of powers. the position that the best representative of the 6 7 people will be the folks who represent smaller groups. And you yourself served on the legislature, and when 8 9 you served on that --10 MR. DIAZ: But I represented my 11 district. 12 MR. OTANO: Absolutely. 13 MR. DIAZ: I represented the people. 14 MR. OTANO: A hundred percent. And so 15 when council members act, they are doing so the same. 16 And you know, just this time last year, right? Unlike 17 with the mayor, the city had a citywide election for its council members. We had a two-year term instead 18 19 of a four-year term. And the people of their 20 communities had the opportunity to push folks out of 21 their seats if they wanted to. And we did see some 22 turnover. We saw some members of the council not be 23 reelected. Incumbents, some strong incumbents. But 24 the fact of the matter is is that we -- the council 25 was put up to a vote in the last 24 months -- or 12

	Page 35
1	months, I'm sorry. And so that's how democracy works;
2	right? If you do not do the will of your
3	constituency, they should vote you out.
4	MR. DIAZ: Okay. So speaking of
5	balance of power, then on the council's advice and
6	consent proposal.
7	MR. OTANO: Sure.
8	MR. DIAZ: The mayor was elected.
9	MR. OTANO: Sure.
10	MR. DIAZ: And so do you think that by
11	having the mayor's commissioners need confirmation
12	from the city every, whatever X amount of
13	commissioners, is that a you know, putting a, you
14	know, your thumb in?
15	MR. OTANO: I do fundamentally, yes.
16	MR. DIAZ: So you can say that a
17	balance of power
18	MR. OTANO: I do because
19	MR. DIAZ: Checks and balances?
20	MR. OTANO: Because at the end of the
21	day
22	MR. DIAZ: But the people elected the
23	mayor.
24	MR. OTANO: The conception American
25	conception of balance of powers is based on the United

	rage 30
1	States Constitution. Much of how the United States
2	Constitution got passed was argued during with a
3	bunch of papers by our founding fathers called the
4	Federalist Papers. You'll find in one of Alexander
5	Hamilton's our New York homeboy; right? He wrote a
6	particular article in the concerning the balance of
7	powers when you have advice and consent. And I don't
8	think anybody can say that there's no in our
9	federal system, there's no there's no balance of
10	powers. Obviously we have a legislature or judiciary
11	and an executive. And since the founding of our
12	nation, the executive power has always coincided with
13	this idea that the policymakers should at least take a
14	sniff at who, who it is that you're presenting. But
15	at the end of the day
16	MR. DIAZ: We could that's the
17	federal government, you know obviously there's
18	federal, state, and local government my apologies.
19	MR. OTANO: But your question was for
20	balance of powers.
21	MR. DIAZ: Yeah
22	MR. OTANO: And, and I believe that at
23	the end of the day, fundamentally
24	MR. DIAZ: But when we when we've
25	had as it was stated earlier, this is our 11th

Page 37 1 hearing on this. 2 MR. OTANO: Yeah. 3 MR. DIAZ: Many people have 4 testified -- submitted their testimony. I've heard. 5 MR. OTANO: MR. DIAZ: On many of these and so many 6 And they're worried about fiscal 7 other issues. responsibility. They are -- they want to make sure 8 9 that they hold their mayor accountable. And so some 10 even make the case that if you have advice and consent -- by the way, how many hearings -- I'm 11 12 curious to hear once I finish my question -- how many 13 hearings you guys have had around advice and consent. 14 But --many people can make the argument, have made the 15 argument to me officially, and as part of this 16 process, or out and about, now that they know that I'm 17 the commissioner -- that wouldn't the mayor then be held hostage on some other issue, you know, by the 18 19 city council not confirming one, two, three 20 commissioners? Wouldn't that stagnate government? 21 You know, as far as I know, and I've 22 been around -- I'm in government a long time. 23 Mayor-elects come in already knowing who their cabinet is going to be; right? Who their commissioners are 24 25 going to be. And they should already know that, you

know, by November-December, hopefully. So then when
they're sworn in in January. But under advice and
consent, now you start the session. And then do you
stagnate? Do you hinder the process of governance
moving forward, if for every single commissioner
and you know, the city council can differ on the
mayor on an issue that's not germane to, you know, the
confirmation or the qualifications of said
commissioner; right? On something else, but then hold
them hostage here. And you know that that's been done
at every level of government. So how does
that doesn't that tip the scale of the balance
scale towards the legislative branch and therefore
destroying the balance of power?

MR. OTANO: I don't think so. And the reason why I don't think so is I've served as the -- before being general counsel, I was counsel for the rules committee, which conducts all the advice and consent hearings for the council. And I don't have the number to answer, you know, the specific number of advice and consent hearings that you alluded to earlier. I was prepared to talk about your report. But the council takes very seriously -- currently we do advice and consent really on two departmental heads, but on like a large number of different

Page 39 1 commissions, bodies, boards throughout the city, whether it be city planning, whether it be the arts 2 3 commission, whether it be under the taxi and limousine commission. All of those commissioners, or many of 4 5 them, depending on how the statute sets forth that they'd be appointed, go before the council for advice 6 7 and consent. The council takes that work extremely seriously. 8 9 And there's a reason why that the 10 council hands that work over, not to its policymaking division, but to the Office of the General Counsel, 11 12 because we seek not to make that a political process. 13 We look at it as a process to vet people, as to 14 whether or not they have any ethical issues, whether 15 or not they show any issues that will be problematic 16 for the mayor or the council. And so --17 MR. DIAZ: But you don't trust that the mayor's council can do that for said mayor when 18 19 they're coming in? 20 MR. OTANO: Have you ever signed a 21 document and approved any action -- without reading it 22 and checking it out yourself, sir? 23 MR. DIAZ: I don't believe I have. 24 MR. OTANO: Exactly. Neither will the 25 council.

Public Hearing

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1	MR. DIAZ: But okay.
2	MS. GRILLO: Just one quick follow up
3	on the budgetary issues.
4	MR. OTANO: Sure.
5	MS. GRILLO: The FIS, when does the
6	public get to see this document?
7	MR. OTANO: Once it's produced, it's
8	made public.
9	MS. GRILLO: So that means like the
10	night before?
11	MR. OTANO: That's not necessarily,
12	but
13	MS. GRILLO: That has been practiced.
14	MR. OTANO: That's a possibility.
15	MS. GRILLO: Yeah. Okay.
16	MR. OTANO: But usually but again,
17	the idea of how much something will cost is a matter
18	of discussion during the course of hearings throughout
19	the entirety of the process.
20	MS. GRILLO: Understood understood.
21	Thank you.
22	Anyone else?
23	Oh, I would like to just introduce
24	Reverend Daughtry who joined us. Nice to see you
25	Okay, anyone? No? Okay.

1	MR. OTANO: Am I released all
2	right thank you. And happy to have this
3	discussion further
4	MS. GRILLO: Okay. Next up, Joshua
5	Goodman from the Department of Sanitation.
6	MR. GOODMAN: Good evening good
7	evening, members of the 2024 Charter Revision
8	Commission, both on Zoom and in person; staff; and of
9	course my fellow New Yorkers. I'm Joshua Goodman,
10	deputy commissioner, Public Affairs and Customer
11	Experience at the New York City Department of
12	Sanitation. On behalf of Commissioner Jessica Tish
13	and the 10,000 members of service of our department, I
14	thank you for the opportunity to testify today on the
15	important work that this charter revision commission
16	has undertaken and the proposals that would directly
17	impact DSNY and its work creating a clean, livable
18	city for all New Yorkers. I'd also like to thank
19	council member Francisco Moya for his words tonight
20	and his actions each day in support of our agency.
21	The charter currently gives DSNY
22	authority over aspects of city government related to
23	street cleanliness specifically, but is silent as to
24	other areas, including highways, pedestrian

overpasses, and parks. As a result, there are gaps

within the department's authority, areas where DSNY does not have the tools we need to do our job effectively in relation to this important quality of life issue on behalf of all neighborhoods.

This is where the work of this commission comes in. The proposal to expand DSNY's jurisdiction to allow us to enforce violations of any and all laws and ordinances as they relate to cleanliness, as well as providing DSNY with broad cleaning authority is the key to closing this gap and creating a more livable city. Such cleaning authority, of course, would always be contingent on delegation and designation by the mayor. This change would bring DSNY's powers and duties in line with the publicly stated mission of the agency and the public's longstanding expectations. It would allow DSNY to have the formal jurisdiction to provide cleanliness services across all 194,000 acres of the city, including in and around parks. Another proposal relates to the expansion of the Office of Street Vendor Enforcement, OSVE, which was transferred by the mayor to DSNY in April of 2023. Such amendment would allow the OSVE, which is now housed entirely within DSNY, to enforce against vendor operations on parks property, power that the department currently lacks.

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Thi	s would	l allow	for	more	uniform	nity	and	cor	sist	ency
in	vendor	enforce	ement	opei	rations	thro	ougho	ut	the	city

Last but not least, the final piece of the cleanliness puzzle relates to the containerization of refuse. While the charter currently gives the Commissioner of Sanitation broad jurisdiction relating to disposal of waste, it does not set forth any requirement or goal to containerize the waste. The first and most visible front in our ongoing trash revolution is the war on the black bags and their biggest supporters, the rats. Just over one year ago, we set out to do what other cities around the world have done over the last several decades, to get the trash bags off the curb and into secure rodent-resistant containers once and for all.

This administration has made sweeping changes relating to how refuse is set out at the curb for pickup by both DSNY and by private carters. Such charter amendment will ensure that future administrations are bound by the principle of containerization, and that the trash revolution will continue long after the current crop of revolutionaries have retired.

New Yorkers don't look at a park perimeter or a highway and think "That's not a city

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1	street, so it's okay that it's dirty." They just look
2	at it and think "That area should be clean," and they
3	are right. Bureaucratic fiefdoms have been one of the
4	stumbling blocks to a cleaner city for decades. It's
5	time to cut through the red tape and bring DSNY
6	cleaning and enforcement authority in line with what
7	most New Yorkers already believe it to be.
8	Thank you for the opportunity to
9	testify in support of these important proposed charter
10	revisions and I look forward to taking your questions.
11	MS. GRILLO: Thank you. Anyone?
12	Yes, Chris.
13	MR. LYNCH: I live in Brooklyn and
14	there's a place right side of my area same I've
15	been through that. You call to have it cleaned.
16	Department of Highway, Sanitation, Parks Department.
17	You have to call all these people to get this so I
18	understand where you're coming from. So what is
19	the is it a power struggle between the agencies or
20	is it a financial thing? Like what
21	MR. GOODMAN: I wouldn't say that it's
22	either exactly. It's that and I don't want to take
23	up too much of the commission's time, because I could
24	talk about this for a long time, but I'll give kind of

a high level version. Going back to the mid 1980s, a

former deputy mayor wrote a memo in I believe '84 that was intended to clarify what city agency cleaned what area. And to basically said a city agency that owns property has to clean that property, and DSNY does everything else.

This was clearly meant to set up some responsibility. Over time since then, it became clear that it created more of a bureaucratic mess than it was meant to. It was absolutely well-intentioned. But the issue was that there is only one city agency that has the tools and the personnel to clean. It's DSNY. Right? You know, just to use one example, I mean I've heard about agency teams and other agencies that are responsible for cleaning an area. And then you look at it and you go, "Well why isn't it cleaned?"

And they say, "Because cleaning is one of 17 responsibilities this team has." The DSNY team has one responsibility: Clean. We have the equipment, we have the personnel, we have the management structures in place. And so over the last couple of years, the Adams administration, Mayor Adams in particular, has looked for a way to clarify this bureaucratic issue. And it's been done a few times in the last couple years. For example, we now have the

firs	st	ever	DSNY	high	way	uni	it res	pon	sible	for	cleanin	ιg
the	hi	ghway	s was	s set	up	in	April	of	2023			

DSNY was given around the same time authority for supplementing cleaning at certain parts of perimeters. But as the charter revision process has gotten underway, we feel that this is a good opportunity to specifically clarify these authorities. Because the charter as written says that DSNY has authority on the streets. And that's an outdated -- I believe an outdated definition. It's a relic of a time when no one thought that -- well, you know, street, that's it. That's everything. Oh, well, no. It turns out a park's not a street. It turns out a highway's not a street. Really the issue is just we'd like to make sure everything gets clean. And the charter as written introduces questions about who is allowed to clean a given area.

MR. LYNCH: So we're talking about fiscal responsibility. The fiscal areas would be held by the Department of Sanitation.

MS. GRILLO: Well, all of this is written to be as designated by the mayor. Right? It does not say, all of a sudden DSNY cleans everything. All of a sudden all the money moves over to DSNY, all the staff. It just says the mayor would have the

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authority in the future to designate DSNY to provide supplemental cleaning services anywhere within the city and enforcement of cleanliness-related laws and rules.

MR. LYNCH: Alright. Thank you.

MS. GRILLO: Jackie?

MS. ROWE-ADAMS: Hi. Thank you for your testimony. I've been asking this question and asking this question. I think you're the right one. Let's talk about the timing of the cleaning. Is that set or written in stone? Nothing is really written in stone, but how does that work? Because when people try to go to work in the mornings, the trucks is out there blocking. So I always had a big concern about that.

MR. GOODMAN: There's a few things that we've done. I appreciate the question, commissioner on -- again, I don't want to take up too much time, but there's a few different pieces to this. The trash collection, which is most often what causes sort of traffic issues, you know, the collection truck going down a one lane or one way street to pick up the trash off that block. Since April of '23, we've started moving more and more of it to times that we think it's less likely to interrupt sort of New Yorker's use of

the streetscape. The idea behind that is to lessen the kind of situations you're describing and also to get the trash faster.

So a couple ways we've done that. Prior to the pandemic, basically no trash was picked up on the midnight -- we have a midnight shift, but basically no collection took place at midnight. It all started at 6 a.m. We've now got about a quarter of collection at the midnight shift, and more actually in the high density areas, 'cause it gets the trash off the streets before people want to use the sidewalks.

And then another thing we did was our biggest shift, that 6 a.m. shift, moved it an hour earlier, 5 a.m. Seems like one hour might not make a huge difference, but at five versus six there is so much less traffic, which means it's actually an additive effect. The trash gets off way -- not just one hour faster but 90 minutes faster, 'cause they're not sitting in traffic as much. So it gets the trucks through the neighborhoods a lot faster.

And then as far as street cleaning, the ASP hours for the mechanical broom and the alternate side parking, those can be set by working with a community board. So if a neighborhood, you know, says, "Oh, you know, they do the street sweeping at 9

Page 49 1 I'd rather it was at eleven," community boards 2 can work with us. We're always open to those changes. 3 The one that can't change is that highway cleaning, which is new in the last year. It's an incredibly 4 5 exciting new initiative. Safety reasons. And I believe under state safety requirements, although I'm 6 7 not positive, it has to be done between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. So at least it's not rush hour, but it is the 8 9 daytime. 10 MS. ROWE-ADAMS: Thank you. 11 MR. GOODMAN: Of course. 12 MS. GRILLO: Anyone else? Questions? 13 Questions? Okay. Thank you so much. 14 MR. GOODMAN: Thank you so much. 15 a wonderful evening. 16 MS. GRILLO: Next up, Patrick 17 Murphy -- Patricia Murphy -- I apologize. MS. MURPHY: That's alright. 18 I came 19 because I -- okay. The reason I came is because I'm 20 very much into historic preservation, and too often 21 I've seen buildings get torn down around various 22 boroughs of the city. Churches and places like that, 23 and theaters. And what the City needs to do is find 24 how these buildings can be repurposed. Not tear them down, but repurpose them. Because I've seen a lot of 25

options where they could take a theater and turn it into a community center. They could do the same with the church, make a community center out of it. And I've seen this done with some churches. I've seen department stores or other old buildings that were incorporated into new apartments. There was a Hilton hotel downtown in Manhattan that was an old part of an old building. The bottom part is old. And they built it taller. The Hearst Tower is another example in midtown Manhattan where they took an old department store. They didn't tear the department store down, but they built a tower on top of it. And the old building is still there.

And they need to do this more often because too often developers come around and they just tear things down. They don't think about what else can be done besides clearing the land. That they feel that it's easier to clear the land and just start from scratch. And a lot of people don't want to see that. There's a bank building on 125th Street near Lexington Avenue where there were buildings alongside that were knocked down and people were trying to save the bank building. And I think it was the Apple Bank, I think that's what it was called. It was right off of Lexington Avenue and 125th Street in Harlem. And this

is	one	of	the	firs	st B	lack	owned	bar	nks	in	the	city,	or
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I know a lot of these buildings are not historic landmarks, but they should be declared historic because they have the potential to be historic landmarks. And a lot of these buildings have stories behind them. And with the City of Yes, you know, a lot of people are thinking with the City of Yes, they're going to come down and knock all these buildings down and just build tall, just build tall and taller. And this is what a lot of people think about the City of Yes. You know.

And I think they need to look at this, how we can utilize these older buildings. And if a building is vacant or it's not completely used, or -- you know, that they should look and find a buyer for it. Or a developer who can keep the building intact and incorporate it as part of the new construction. Some developers are doing this. We need to see more of them do it. And this is one of the things we have to discuss, is when a developer comes around and buys these properties, to let them know that they got to bring it to the community, what they're going to do with these buildings. Because a

1	lot of times the community doesn't want to see them
2	torn down. They want to see them there as part of the
3	history. Because I've been to midtown Manhattan and
4	around Times Square, and it's completely changed. At
5	one time, like 20 years ago, there were a lot of
6	one-story low rise buildings there. A lot of
7	souvenir shops, restaurants, and things like that.
8	Those buildings are all gone. You know, they're all
9	tall buildings now, and it looks completely different
10	And I'm not even sure why they
11	continually build these buildings in New York. The
12	population's been decreasing. And it's not just in
13	New York, it's all over the country. The population
14	is decreasing. So why do they keep building these
15	buildings? And they talk about affordable housing.
16	Well, a lot of these buildings that are going up now,
17	that are supposed to be affordable housing really
18	aren't affordable. And the reason why we have a
19	housing shortage is because people can't afford the
20	buildings that are available, because a lot of these
21	apartment buildings are vacant. You know, you look at
22	these buildings even where I live in Parkchester. I

live in Parkchester, and we have a lot of vacancies

over there. You know, and the reason why we have so

many vacancies is because they're expensive.

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These

	Page 53
1	apartments are expensive, and the people that need the
2	housing can't afford it.
3	And this is where the problem is. You
4	got a lot of vacant buildings, but they're too high in
5	rent, too high in cost. The people who who need these
6	buildings can't afford it. You know, because a lot of
7	people are lucky if they make \$30,000 a year. A lot
8	of people are lucky if they make that much.
9	MS. GRILLO: I'm going to stop you
10	right there, because we have a timer that we put on
11	for the general public because this you know, as
12	you can imagine. I just want to say we appreciate what
13	you're talking about. I think this conversation,
14	though, is best to be had with your local community
15	board as well as your local council member, and see
16	what you can get from them to agree to speaking with
17	developers and so on and so forth.
18	MS. MURPHY: Yeah
19	MS. GRILLO: Thank you
20	Next up from the New York City Council,
21	Richard Lee.
22	MR. LEE: Hello. My name is Richard
23	Lee. I'm the finance director of the city council.
24	And I just wanted to provide some clarifying points or

add any additional answers to the questions that the

panel might have. One of the points that was brought up was on the fiscal impact statements. The question from Chair Grillo was essentially, "Oh, they come out before the item is voted on." And so I just wanted to walk everyone through the fiscal impact statement process, how it works in the city council finance division, because we are the ones that produce those documents.

So we begin the process and engage the administration once a bill is essentially finalized. So once the legislative division and the administration alerts us that the bill is going to be moving forward and we are at end of negotiation is when we reach out to the administration and ask them, "Al right, please provide us the fiscal impact of this statement."

We usually cannot do those documents because we don't have access to a lot of the information. So for example, if a bill requires staff to be hired or staff existing time, we are unable to assess that because we don't have access to Charms [ph]. Charms [ph] is the city's payroll data; right? So we are unable to access that. And so for every one of the bills that come through that needs a fiscal impact statement, we reach out to the administration

and say, "Please provide us with the impact of this and the reasonings behind it." At that point, the administration will provide that to us, sometimes very late, sometimes immediate. But other times, and a lot of times, in a week or two after we ask for it. But they'll provide it to us. And we look through this and try to figure out the reasoning behind why they are coming -- with a fiscal impact.

So I'll give you an example. Let's say like a piece of legislation is requiring reporting; right? The administration will usually come back to us and say, "Oh, it's going to require \$18,000 because this person has to spend 20 hours on this per week and per month. And this other person has to spend 30 hours on this per month." And say -- they'll say the fiscal impact is 18,000, 20,000, whatever.

At that point, we'll look at this and say, "Oh, you know what, that's not actually true. I don't understand this fiscal impact, because the work scope of the employee that you are citing is already within the scope of the work that the legislation requires. So you don't have to hire any additional people. This person is not going to earn any additional overtime." So it doesn't have an actual budgetary impact, because the budgeted amount of

dollars and amount spent is actually different; right?
So usually an agency, their personnel
service budget exceeds what they're going to actually
spend for the year. So there's no budgetary impact to
it because the person's already hired and the work
that they already do covers what this legislation is
asking for as part of the reporting. And so sometimes
in those cases we'll say, "Okay, you know, we don't
actually think there's a budgetary cost because we
have a person that you already hired that you
identified that's going to already do the work." And
so that's when we say we have a zero impact to the
cost.

Other times they'll give legitimate reasons on why a piece of legislation does have a fiscal impact. And a lot of those times we will actually take it as is because, you know, that's the way we kind of work. We don't take anything else other than the dollar amounts that are coming in for the information we're getting. But we don't have a lot of this information. We actually rely on the administration, both the agency and OMB to provide that information to us in order to process all of that.

On the second point about the budgetary

impact of legislation being harmonized with the budget
process, it's already sort of built into the process;
right? Because every single plan that we have, the
November plan, January plan, the executive budget and
adoption, we have expense modifications and revenue
modifications that come through. And each at each
one of those points, the administration will identify
new needs. And as part of those new needs, sometimes
they'll have to increase the budget. A lot of times
they don't, because existing budgeted existing
budgets for those agencies are already in place that
already are able to cover any of those associated
costs. But if there are any additional dollars that
need to be met, those are identified as new needs by
the administration who then puts it forth as an
expense mod or a revenue mod if it has to find
additional revenue.

I would say that revenue modifications do come in. Right now, it's been coming in fairly regularly at every plan we've been seeing a revenue mod to address the additional cost that the city has, not just on our bills, but on the vast merger of other programs that the city might have. But we do see the revenue and expense mods at that point. We do have discussions with the administration on what those

items are, and then we move forward as the charter mandates us. But to think that, you know, we have huge amounts of costs that are coming from these bills is actually not true. The vast majority of the legislation that comes down, I'd say even close to like 99 percent of the bills, actually have very little costs. I would say in the ballpark of zero to maybe like five million dollars tops.

I only get alerted directly from my staff for providing these fiscal impact reports when it has a cost of more than one million dollars. At other points -- and our deputy directors are the ones who are managing all the processes. And I get very little pings on it because most of the legislation has less than one million dollar. There are very few times when we have legislation that actually exceeds that.

So I just want to prepare that kind of clarification and note that even if there are costs that vastly exceed the amount of dollars that, you know, are like a huge amount of dollars that are needed for our policy, just note that every single year we go through the adoption process. We go through the revenue expense amount at the end of the year. We do know that the administration does a

Page 59 1 surplus role. Last year the surplus role was one 2 billion dollars, and this year the surplus role is 450 3 million dollars. We don't see what the surplus role is until actually the morning of adoption; right? 4 Adoption budget. That's when we know how much the 5 role is, how much revenue surplus we have. So that's 6 7 a different point. But I only say this to say that there are, you know, exceeding dollars already 8 9 budgeted in the agencies that are handling -- able to 10 take care of a lot of the bills that we did put forth. 11 So I just wanted to provide that clarification and 12 take any other questions on like process or anything 13 like that you guys might have. 14 MS. GRILLO: Thank you. 15 Anyone? 16 I appreciate your time. Thank you. 17 MR. DIAZ: I have a question. 18 MS. GRILLO: All right. Sorry. 19 MR. DIAZ: If -- and thank you for 20 I think we all needed to hear that. The -- but 21 if you say that very few pieces of legislation exceed 22 a certain amount, then can it be that there's a 23 trigger in terms of, you know, whatever is deemed to be part of what's put on the ballot? In other words, 24 25 if there's a piece of legislation that exceeds a 20

million dollar price tag -- you just said 99 percent,
90 percent are five million dollars or less, right,
from the city council. So could it be that you have a
trigger and then that may trigger, you know, what type
of fiscal responsibility or measures or, you know,
extra oversight is taking place into the following
fiscal budget year?

I mean, I don't know MR. LEE: about -- trigger. I mean, I woulnd't be able to kind of say that. All I would say is that as we go through the legislative process, you know, we work it out with the -- or with the administration on what those costs are. Sometimes as we do the discussions on the fiscal impact statements, we make amendments to the existing legislation because, let's say a change of one word would vastly change the cost of it. Let's say, for example, the original legislation had that you had to create an entire new system. But we are able to make a slight tweak and say, "Well, if you just provide this information on the website, it actually is not going to cost anything." Right? So we -- those kind of things already do happen. And so we do see a downgrade on cost because we're able to negotiate language on legislation to change that. So it already happens at all those -- during all those points.

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1	when we get to the final fiscal impact statement, it
2	is largely in conjunction with the administration's
3	discussions on how we got to that.
4	MR. DIAZ: But like Fair Fares, was
5	that legislation from the city council?
6	MR. LEE: I actually don't know if Fair
7	Fares was legislation from the city council
8	MR. DIAZ: I know that you already
9	testified was I'm sorry to bring you back into
10	this. Was that legislation?
11	MR. LEE: Yeah, I don't think it was
12	legislation because I just negotiated that.
13	MR. DIAZ: But to increase the amount
14	now with legislation; right?
15	MR. LEE: No, that was I firmly know
16	that we just went through budget negotiation to
17	increase the federal poverty level for that. And that
18	was a budget negotiation. And so a lot of the large
19	dollar amounts are directly negotiated in the budget.
20	But I don't believe that was I don't believe that
21	was. Yeah, that was not a piece of legislation. No.
22	MR. DIAZ: Okay. Thank you.
23	MS. GRILLO: Okay. Thank you so much.
24	MR. LEE: Thank you.
25	MS. GRILLO: Okay. Charles Callaway.

MR. CALLAWAY: Well, first of all,
thank you, commissioners, for letting me speak about
the MWBE charter and any charter that you guys are
thinking about. So I'll just give you a brief history
of what I think about this MWBE thing that we have
going on here. So I've been a small business owner in
New York City since, I don't know, since I've been
birthed. That's what my dad did; right? And I was
one of the first vendors at Riverbank State Park in
1992. We sold hamburgers, hot dogs, and shish kabobs.
I'm also a vendor at the holiday market for over 20
years.

Environmental Justice as the workforce development director. The MWBE change sounds like a good plan to me. Let me just tell you why. So I trained over a hundred solar installers in 19 -- 2018. Could not find them -- could not find them a job; right? No one was hiring them. So we ended up creating a solar cooperative, which we had ten people on our team.

We've actually installed to date over 20 megawatts of solar in New York City. The reason why we're not MWBE, because it is a hard task when you have more than one person. Being a business owner in New York City, I understand the importance of it, but we cannot

get those type of contracts, 'cause we're not -- and we don't have the financial piece to get that, right, 'cause we're a really small business. Everyone has to get paid.

We don't even have a bookkeeper, right? We use QuickBooks. I do my best, And I'm getting audited right now, and I'm praying, and praying hard that I'm not going to go get fined; right? We do our taxes; right? So we're really at the low end. mean, we're not that type of company who has those legal resources to get that done. And matter of fact, the reason why we went into this business, because there weren't any unions involved in early in 19 -- 2019, 2020. Now that they have the unions involved in the solar installation game, we have to partner with an MWBE business. We're trying to find No one's really taken us on. We've been doing our work and doing our best. I also want to talk about the loopholes in the MWBE because we found out -- I did a project in 2018 where we -- it was called Solar Uptown Now.

And it was where we actually got ECFC [ph] to put solar on top of their properties. And by doing that we needed an MWBE-certified installer. And we found one. It was called Grid City, and then they

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1	had 760 Electric. So Grid City was the main piece;
2	right? There were union shops, so forth, so on. But
3	the MWBE was his wife, was 760 Electric. So what they
4	did is they bid it at 760 Electric for the jobs that
5	we and that they really, truly wasn't a minority
6	owned business. So that's how the loophole is
7	working. I just think that there needs to be an
8	agency that actually monitors MWBE and WNB [ph]
9	businesses, 'cause it's very important that if we're
10	going to do this, that we get the people who is meant
11	to actually do the work. Right? And that's where I'm
12	at. So I have my have my little pieces of paper
13	here that I can hand out to you guys. It's probably
14	better explained that way. Do you have any questions
15	or anything?
16	MS. GRILLO: Thank you.
17	Anyone? Questions? No?
18	MS. MCGRAW: Yes.
19	MS. GRILLO: Yes, please.
20	MS. MCGRAW: Yes. Hi. Good
21	evening good to see you.
22	MR. CALLAWAY: It's really good to see
23	you.
24	MS. MCGRAW: We grew up together.
25	MR. CALLAWAY: Yeah. And I'm sorry for

your loss -- I'm sorry for your loss -- sister passed away.

MS. MCGRAW: Yeah. Thank you. So what would you like to see the charter do to support your testimony?

MR. CALLAWAY: Well, help us not make the application process so difficult. Right? already know I'm minority. I mean, it's like I have to jump through hoops and the hoops beyond hoops. Right? You can look at my ID and see I'm a Black I mean, it's not like, you know -- and then, I don't know, it may not affect everybody else, but that's where I'm at with that piece. Don't make it so cumbersome. Right? Because I'm a -- I feel I'm a smart guy, but when I start looking at that application, I think I needed to be a lawyer to do that. Right? It really is -- it's really tough. Right? And if we're a startup, you know, we are trying to bring in money and try to do all that kind of stuff and you know, we just don't want to go in Right? So we are trying not to owe anybody any money, 'cause with all the insurances and all the other stuff that goes on with it, I really didn't have another \$2,500 to put out to have a lawyer to get me the MWB certification, then that's -- guarantee I

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don't get any work. Right? Right	don't	aet	any	work.	Right?	Right
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Right. So it's a lot. It's like, how do I play that; right? More assistance in that part. The other piece is that having a someone to monitor all those MWBE businesses; right? Because it is hard to understand where -- a lot of times contractors goes, "Yeah, I look for one." Where did you look? How do you find one? How do you get one? Right? no location or place where you bid. We have to bid to you. But there should be a location where contractors can go and get those MWBE businesses and build those relationships with; right? Because if there's no relationship there, how you going to get there? Right? So those are the two main things. And get rid of the loopholes.

MS. GRILLO: I can speak a little bit from experience in this issue, because we were at School Construction Authority where I think had the best MWBE program. There should be, and you should have available to you. And I'm sure the chief diversity officer will take care of this. He's -- a database that you can pull up immediately and you can go into the different trades and different areas and be able to pull up companies that are MWBE.

MR. CALLAWAY: Yeah. Well, I mean,

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1	being also being a workforce development director,
2	I'm always looking for people to hire our people. And
3	we can't the databases that we have are they're
4	just they're not not nice. I mean, I call, I sit
5	there and call a hundred people at times and not get
6	any answers. So it's really about the connections
7	that you may have.
8	MS. MCGRAW: Maybe do you know
9	Michael Garner?
10	MR. CALLAWAY: I do know Michael
11	Garner. Actually I worked on the Mother Clara Hale Bus
12	Depot. We actually built that with MTA as a community
13	task force. So I knew Michael Garner fairly well. We
14	actually that was one of his projects that we
15	made sure that was a community project.
16	MS. MCGRAW: Right. He would be the
17	one to help you
18	MR. BRAGG: I know Michael know
19	about but we were talking about
20	MS. MCGRAW: Yes, yes.
21	MR. BRAGG: Matter of fact, I should
22	MR. CALLAWAY: Any more questions?
23	MS. GRILLO: Anyone?
24	MR. BRAGG: Just let me get a copy of
25	that.

Page 68 1 MR. CALLAWAY: Absolutely. Absolutely. 2 I'll just hand up to you guys and we'll take it. 3 Thank you. All right. Thank you --4 MS. MCGRAW: Thank you for your 5 testimony. MS. GRILLO: All right. Why don't we 6 7 go to -- before we see our -- thank you so much. Before we'll go to our Zoom callers who asked to 8 9 speak. I'm going to start with Curtis Silwa. 10 you Mr. Silwa. 11 MR. SILWA: Yes. Hello? 12 MS. GRILLO: Yes. 13 MR. SILWA: Can you hear me? 14 MS. GRILLO: Yes we can. 15 MR. SILWA: Okay. Appreciate the 16 opportunity to speak to -- the status of sanctuary 17 It seems Mayor Eric Adams has given the signal that he wants the city to sever the relationship with 18 19 the sanctuary city status. I'm in full agreement. I 20 think all of you who've been assigned to charter 21 revision and put it on ballot as initiative referendum 22 and let the people decide. It was the people who 23 originally decided on ranked choice voting. It was 24 the people who decided twice, even when the language 25 was changed -- to be in favor of term limits. Some of

you who served the city council may not have had that opportunity, if not for the people who voted the term limits. So I'm a believer in initiative and referendum and now the Mayor has with specificity that he believes we should be able to work with ICE, should be able to receive retainers.

And when I heard others who have testified by Councilman Robert Bowman [ph] who said, "How can we ever forget 9/11, what happened there?" When terrorists were able to slip through the cracks with visas, visas to study flying and stay overtime in the country, there was no remedy in the federal government to go out and find them. And so we set up Homeland Security, and we set up ICE. unfathomable that Michael Bloomberg would actually sign the bill that said we had to separate our relationship with ICE through the correctional department, through the court system, and most importantly, with the NYP. It boggles my imagination that with all the federal dollars we spend, the taxpayers, to compile a list of two million on the general watch list that ICE has access to. The NYPC brass at One Police Plaza has said they're not even able to plug into the computer.

So we know now that there are

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individuals who have entered into our country who have not been vetted. We don't know anything about their backgrounds. We have enemies all over the world, whether they're remnantants of Al Qaeda, ISIS, ISIS-K, or newfound terrorist groups who want to hit the epicenter of capitalism and democracy as they see in New York City. And now more than ever, let's let the people decide.

Now I'm a believer in initiative and referendum. If the people come out in this presidential year and decide to vote on the back of the ballot, if you men and women will actually put it on the ballot, and you have to power to do that. Let the people decide. If they determine in the five boroughs of New York City that they want remain in sanctuary city, then so be it. I'm not going to like you, but at least we will have had the time to engage in debate and discussion.

Both sides could be heard. Part of the political discussion that leads up to what will be very heavy turnout in a presidential year. And just like -- as I said, I can't say it enough, we have ranked choice voting because the people voted on it. We have term limits because the people voted on it twice. People are upset that we continue to remain a

Page 71 1 sanctuary city. It gives an opportunity for people 2 who are not seeking liberty and freedom and a better 3 way of life, and to escape threats in their own country or to escape the prejudice that comes. But 4 5 not sharing the same politics as the machine or even of being of a gender identification or who lives a 6 7 lifestyle that is not accepted in that country -- that in fact might be under the determination for a beating 8 9 or an execution. Of course we want to be able to 10 accept those people. But the way it is now, everybody 11 and everybody can come in. And we saw recently when 12 Castro was off on his motorbike and he shot at our 13 great police officers -- and was in our country and 14 had affiliations with a Venezuelan gang. And we were 15 housing him in a micro shelter, paying for his stay 16 here, and we have no relationship with ICE, who has 17 access to data -- who knows who has actually --18 MS. GRILLO: Mr. Silwa. 19 MR. SILWA: -- criminal 20 background -- some of these countries --21 MS. GRILLO: Okay, could you --22 MR. SILWA: -- now you have countries 23 like --24 MS. GRILLO: Sir? Can you wrap this up 25 a little bit --

MR. SILWA: -- do your duty -- let the people decide. I'm tired of the politicians who are destroying our city --

MS. GRILLO: Okay -- thank you -- all right.

We are joined by borough president of the Bronx, Vanessa Gibson. Great to see you.

MS. GIBSON: Thank you. Thank you. All right. Welcome everyone. Good evening. Good evening. The honor to testify after Mr. Silwa. grateful to be here. Welcome to Fordham University, to all the members of the Charter Revision Commission, our executive director. I am proud to be here as the Bronx borough president Vanessa L. Gibson, joined by my general counsel and my policy director to answer any questions that the commission members may have. But it's good to see all of you in the borough of the Thank you for convening tonight's hearing, as we continue to talk about ways that we can really look at our city charter as a quiding principle for our I'm glad that you're here in the Bronx so that all of my Bronx residents and stakeholders really have an opportunity. This is the second hearing that you are hosting here in the Bronx. The first one was a few weeks ago down at Lincoln Hospital.

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So I'm glad that there is an
opportunity, more than one, for residents to chime in
and weigh in both in person as well as virtually. So
I have a much longer testimony to present to all of
you tonight that will be given and provided to you.
But for the sake of time, I just want to focus on four
recommendations that our team came up with as it
relates to the charter itself, and what we believe are
some of the best practices that we really should
consider moving forward.

So thank you all for being here to all the members of the Charter Revision Commission for holding this hearing tonight in the Bronx. I also of course want to extend my appreciation for Fordham University, this beautiful building here named after Father McShane. So grateful that they hosted us. I'm grateful for many of our residents who have already participated in this process, and I do trust that the commission will give thoughtful consideration to all of the comments and input that you have received thus far.

This evening, I speak about ways that the charter can be amended to improve the functioning of our city's 59 community boards and our borough boards. Very popular topic. These boards are a

crucial and critical part of our city's governance, in holding the city government accountable, and making sure that we connect directly to residents and stakeholders locally, which is why my team and I believe that it's important to implement many of these changes.

The first recommendation is the current handling of equal employment opportunity cases at community boards could function a lot more effectively and efficiently. Section 815 of the city charter places the responsibility for all compliance with the city's EEO policy on each agency's hand. Currently, DCAS has a policy that borough president's offices are responsible for investigating and resolving all complaints against community board members as well as all of the staff. However, despite the role of the borough presidents in appointing community board members, we are not the supervisors nor the agency heads of these boards, and we should not fulfill this role.

While I do agree that the boards themselves are not equipped to handle this due to their limited number of staff in their offices, I also think it should not be in the remit of the borough presidents as well. The charter should be amended to

clarify who is responsible for ensuring community
board EEO compliance. And I believe DCAS itself
should have this responsibility. DCAS is a much
larger agency with the tools and the resources to
handle these investigations in an efficient way that
borough president's offices simply cannot. We make it
work because we have no choice. Our offices are too
small and limited in staff to handle the volume of
potential cases from hundreds of board members and
staff in each borough. Right? In our borough, we
have 12 community boards and we make 600 appointments
every year for one and two year appointments. and then
each community board has anywhere from one to three
staff. We have district managers and we have board
chairpersons.

So it's a lot of people and the interaction with the public is daily. In addition to general board meetings, committee meetings, it is an ongoing process and relationship. So we really do believe that DCAS has the capacity to handle these EEO cases.

My second proposal is within the same vein. Community board members are volunteers -- unpaid -- serving their communities, and they're not city employees. However, they are

required to take the same training classes as city employees, including those that are related to sexual harassment prevention and equal employment opportunity. Because they are not city employees, they do not have city emails or regular access to the city's server that's needed to use the DCAS web-based training system. While DCAS's system works for many of us as city employees, it has not worked as well for board members.

So we believe the charter should be amended to clarify DCAS's responsibilities for ensuring that community board members are actually able to access the required trainings so that they can be productive members of our boards.

Our third recommendation, I want to emphasize the importance of borough board. Borough board is made up of the borough president, the community board chairs, the borough's council members. We have nine. And they provide an important function in overseeing the delivery of all public goods and services in our borough, reporting the borough's needs during the budget process. We make recommendations on the budget and reviewing all development proposals that affect the entire borough. One of the issues that affects each borough as a whole is the city's

waterfront. Section 205 of the city charter requires the city to maintain a comprehensive waterfront plan. While the City is required to file this plan with the city's elected officials and community boards, the borough board is excluded in this section. So we believe it should be amended to include borough boards in the appropriate and proper notification process.

Our fourth recommendation, we want to flag an issue with voting at borough board that really derives from language in section 85-D as in David of the city charter. Currently, when we take votes at borough board, a measure can only pass when a majority of the members present vote in the affirmative. has the effect of treating an abstention the same as a negative vote. So it eliminates our ability as community boards and council members to decline to weigh in on a proposal. The board chairs vote as their boards direct them to do so. So if the board does not vote in either way, they must abstain. Additionally, the council members, and we have this in the Bronx, often wish to withhold their judgment by abstaining, preferring to wait until the proposal comes before them to the city council before they weigh in.

So right now at our borough boards, we

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have members that historically always abstain because
they chair committees that will ultimately receive all
of the proposals and applications that are going
through the public review process. So I understand, I
get it, but it does result in sometimes having votes
with large numbers of abstentions. And if we are
trying to make sure that a project gains as much
support as possible, it's not a good look to have an
item not passed because of a significant number of
abstentions. And we've had that happen in the past.

So it makes it difficult to pass measures at our borough board because even when there are more affirmative votes than negative votes, measures have still failed or almost failed due to the abstentions coming from our council members and their representatives. Section 85-D of the city charter should be amended to say that borough board votes carry, if there is simply more affirmative votes than negative votes. Abstention should truly be abstentions and not a negative vote in another form.

So with that four recommendations, you have a lot more information as well as the relevant resource that we have cited for all of the data that we've included in our full testimony. But I thank you for the opportunity to testify tonight before the

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1	members of the Charter Revision Commission and for all
2	the suggestions that our borough's residents have
3	truly thoughtfully expressed. As I said, we've
4	submitted our full written testimony for your
5	consideration, and we look forward to examining the
6	final proposals that the commission will ask voters,
7	New Yorkers, to weigh in on this fall.
8	And with that I conclude my testimony.
9	I thank you so much for your time this evening and
10	look forward to any questions or comments that you may
11	have before us. Thank you.
12	MS. GRILLO: Thank you. Thank you so
13	much, Borough President.
14	Does anyone let's start with Jackie.
15	Yes.
16	MS. ROWE-ADAMS: First let me say to
17	our Bronx, borough president. Hey, we love you.
18	Keep doing a great job, 'cause you are.
19	MS. GIBSON: Thank you.
20	MS. ROWE-ADAMS: And I thank you for
21	your testimony, but I want to go back to the community
22	boards. I know you said you would like to see the
23	commission look at, was that DOE? I mean, not DOE
24	MS. GIBSON: DCAS.
25	MS. ROWE-ADAMS: DCAS. In terms of any

complaints for the board members. But what about the board chair and the staff? Are you saying the same thing?

MS. GIBSON: Yes, we are including the staff as well. And it's simply because based on my tenure as borough president, some of the cases that we have received as initial complaints have been extensive. It requires a significant amount of time to gather evidence and hear from both sides, both the complainant as well as relevant evidence. We pull the records of meetings. I mean, it's very extensive. And out of the 12 community boards, I mean we have some very good community boards that work together as They operate efficiently. But we have a few outliers where there's been consistent problems with either leadership and/or the executive board. And then sometimes we've also had complaints that extend beyond the community board members, the 50, but members of the public, where members of the public have been accused of harassment and discrimination. We had one community board where members were followed home by someone from the public and we had to involve the NYPD.

So it gets very extensive, and we believe that it's in the best interest to make this

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Page 81 1 process work so that our community boards feel 2 supported. Because sometimes there's a short window 3 in which we respond based on the case. But then 4 there's also sometimes when it gets extended and it's 5 longer when it takes us to respond, just because of the nature of the allegation. 6 7 And then we also have some that come in with more than one allegation. So I've seen a lot in 8 9 this timeframe. So when we had the opportunity to 10 speak to the charter revision commission, it was an 11 idea that, you know, we came up with internally just 12 based on what we're seeing. Our community boards 13 unit, our director, our general counsel. So we've 14 been talking about this a lot. And we do believe that 15 DCAS has the best capacity and also the experience in 16 making sure that we can investigate a lot of these EEO 17 cases because they are delicate. They are time sensitive, but they do require a significant amount of 18 19 attention. 20 MS. ROWE-ADAMS: Thank you so much. 21 MS. GIBSON: Thank you. 22 MS. GRILLO: Anyone? 23 MR. DIAZ: Yes. Hi. 24 MS. GIBSON: Hi, 13.

MR. DIAZ:

Madam BP, 14.

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MS. GIBSON: How's that going so far?

MR. DIAZ: But I feel your pain. This is well done. We had a -- we were having a robust conversation earlier on two different topics. One is the balance of power in city government, and also fiscal impacts or fiscal responsibility. So I don't have a a question. I just think that as it relates to this specifically, I believe -- like many, that maybe the borough board should have more of a weighted responsibility around the land use review process. And this is one of those pieces of legislation -- was this legislation? That should have had, at the very least, some finances attached to it, but it didn't.

MS. GIBSON: Thank you. And I think, you know, we go into our recommendations a little bit more extensively with the testimony you all have before you. But even on a matter of just staffing itself, we don't get any additional funds as borough presidents to hire additional staff. So by law we have to have an EEO compliance officer really to handle our borough present staff and just the EEO compliance and trainings that we are mandated to do. But we often find ourselves, you know, with a lot more

And so this makes a lot of sense.

responsibility just because of the volume of complaints that we are getting. So that would be great if that could be considered as well. Again, having a conversation. We have a new commissioner now at DCAS and we would love to talk further about this as we move along in the process, because we believe something has to give. And this is something I'm sure that you may have consistently heard across five boroughs.

This is actually a topic where you have common agreement among five borough presidents where we all feel the same burden. Obviously differences because you know, Staten Island has three, Manhattan has 12, Brooklyn has I believe 16, and Queens. it's different. It's different because there were more people versus us in the Bronx with 12. But nonetheless, I think what you'll find in the recommendations is we've tried to be as fair as possible and really get the charter revision commission to help us weigh in on something that's really been going on for quite a while. This is not anything that's new. This has been going on for as long as we've had borough presidents and I think it's never been addressed. And this could be a very unique opportunity to really try to get substantial change

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where you can see a difference at the borough board level as well as community board level.

MR. BRAGG: Thank you. I just have one point of clarification. Thank you borough president for your very thoughtful testimony. I just wanted to ask about the board -- the borough board voting, I just want -- abstention is actually counted as a negative vote? Is that accurate? If someone abstains, that count as a negative vote, and is that what you're trying to correct?

MS. GIBSON: So I think it's also the perception too. We really work with all nine of our members and we work with the 12 boards, and when there is a vote for everyone, we try to get as much support But then there are many issues; right? as we can. Some of the citywide proposals, there's not broad support across all 12. And so we try to get the boards and the council members to really weigh in. But I think a lot want to take the, you know, the less controversial route -- and do an abstention because it's not necessarily a yes, it's not necessarily a no, it's just a no vote. So what we're asking for is that as we move forward, we want the affirmatives to be counted and weighed against the abstentions so that it doesn't appear as if the abstentions are counted with

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	Page 85
1	the negative opposing votes, and the affirmatives
2	would actually have more of a weight when it comes to
3	the vote itself. Does that make sense?
4	MR. BRAGG: I think that's clear
5	because that's what I was saying that although
6	they make an abstention, it's still counted as a
7	negative vote.
8	MS. GIBSON: Yes.
9	MR. BRAGG: Got it. Thank you. Thank
10	you very much.
11	MS. MCGRAW: So I just want to say
12	thank you very much, Madam President. I just love you.
13	I love the Bronx. I do a lot of work in the Bronx.
14	So this testimony and what you presented, I mean, to
15	me again, it is like going to school. I have learned
16	so much and got educated in so much around the city,
17	the different voices, the concerns. Some stuff I
18	heard in Brooklyn, I'm still trying to process; right?
19	So I'm grateful to be here.
20	So you mentioned something about the
21	training for the
22	MS. GIBSON: The board members?
23	MS. MCGRAW: The board members; right.
24	And so that training will allow them so is it
25	mandatory that they get this training?

1	MS. GIBSON:	Yes.
_	MS. GIDSON.	163.

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MS. MCGRAW: Okay. But they don't have an email, a city email, or how to communicate with other board members?

MS. GIBSON: Right. So all of the trainings that are administered for community board members are mandated by the charter, and they're administered by DCAS. But the challenge is, because community board members are volunteers, they're not city workers. They don't have a city ID, and they don't have access to the DCAS web-based program. So what we have done in the past is we make provisions and we work with all of our 12 boards and we find ways for the board members to access the city server. Whether it's through our physical office -- they come in during office hours and they take the training, which you can imagine 600 people is a lot. But we find ways to make it work because it is mandatory. So the challenge and what you will have to encounter is how do we find a way -- it's still a mandate. We have to find a way for community board members to access the city server, obviously without having a city ID or a city email. That's the challenge.

I don't think right now that DCAS is prepared to do that, to issue that to all board

members, like a city email. But there has to be some way where we can get around that by allowing them access. So it would be great if we could use -- the DCAS has a centrasystem. They have a borough office in the Bronx, in Little Italy and and Belmont. And they have their DCAS trainings that they do for DCAS members and city workers, and some of the testing that they administer for city workers and for civil service exams.

What could be a possibility is that we could give our board members access to that site where it's a central location for us -- and seeing if the board members could go to that location. But either way, we brought it up as an issue because it's been an issue for us, and we figure it out because it is a mandate. But if we could find a way to make it easier to streamline the process, that would be helpful for us so that everyone could comply with the mandated training.

MS. MCGRAW: Oh, thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Has it been proposed to

DCAS?

MS. GIBSON: That's a good question. I don't know. I'm sure we've had conversations with them. We have had a very close relationship with the

former commissioner, with Dawn Pinnock, because we are in a DCAS building. So we have a lot of work, whether it's capital, other initiatives that DCAS has going on with regard to the operations of the building. I'm certain that my staff has raised it before, but we've just not been able to come to a resolution because it wouldn't affect just us. It's going to affect all 59. But it's something that all the BPs are aware of and we struggle with. So we thought it was the right time to add this to our recommendations for city charter revision.

MS. GRILLO: Perfect. Thank you --

MS. GIBSON: -- am I free to go?

Thank you so much, everyone. I

appreciate it. Thank you to the commission.

MS. GRILLO: Thank you, Madam Borough president. Okay, I think we're going to go to two of our folks who are on Zoom. I'm going to start with Karen Wharton.

Karen?

MS. WHARTON: Good evening, everyone

Members of the commission. Thank you very much for

having me here today. My name is Karen Wharton

and --grassroots membership organization, dedicated to

social, racial, economic and environment. We strongly

support the continued implementation of ranked choice
voting, otherwise known as RCV, and municipal
elections in New York City. With ranked choice voting,
RCV, voters are no longer limited to choosing the
lesser of two evils. Neither can voters need to worry
about folks within the situations where they're among
a candidate from the same community, or spoiler
candidates, resulting in someone who lacks majority
support being able to win with a low percentage. When
candidates of color are eliminated in a instant are
also part of RCV, their ballots are likely to transfer
to another in the same unit. So candidates from
similar demographics and backgrounds can participate
in our democracy without needing to wait their turn.
And when voters are unencumbered by fear of votes
splitting and spoilers, the result is generally
historic particularly with candidates of color and
women.

This was the case in 2021 in RCV.

Using RCV, Salt Lake City, with its population of 69.8 percent white, made history by electing a majority of people of color to its city council. In 2021, the same year, Minneapolis users used RCV to elect their first majority of color, the majority in the city council. Again -- in 2021 was a banner year for RCV

1	being used for the first time in municipal elections
2	in New York City. We made history here as well, left
3	in Eric Adams as our city's second black mayor, and by
4	electing the most diverse and majority women council.
5	When black voters and other voters of color exert the
6	influence of rules, historically there have been
7	efforts to diminish their influence, with voter ID
8	laws, changeing the rules and other types of voter
9	suppression tactics. The most successful coup d'etat
10	in the United States occurred in 1898 in Wilmington,
11	when the democratically elected Black were forcibly
12	removed from the local government. They were
13	elected days earlier. In an ouster orchestrated and
14	executed by the white supremacy at the time
15	by sorry about that. I scream at my February 2024
16	Rolling Stone article that MAGA and all of our
17	right groups including right wing,
18	billionaires afford millions of coordinated
19	campaign to undermine and ultimately defeat ranked
20	choice voting
21	MS. GRILLO: All right Ms. Wharton,
22	I'm going to ask you to wrap it up, please.
23	MS. WHARTON: It's understandable. RCV
24	threatens their agenda because it gives voters
25	choices, particularly choices. And when voters

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1	have options, they attempt not to choose
2	each Republican
3	MS. GRILLO: Ms. Wharton Ms.
4	Wharton, please, if you could wrap it up.
5	MS. WHARTON: Wrap it up. I'm almost
6	done.
7	MS. GRILLO: Okay.
8	MS. WHARTON: Is that okay? Yeah.
9	Republican governors in Alabama, Mississippi, and
10	Louisiana already signed bills that either banned or
11	weakenedtheir states' implementation of RVC. New York
12	City ought not, should not, and must not so in I
13	ask you to please ensure that RCB continues in New
14	York City in the municipal election. And I thank you
15	so much for your time and I apologize for going
16	over
17	MS. GRILLO: No problem. Thank
18	you thank you any questions?
19	Okay. Our next virtual guest is
20	Francisco Navarro.
21	MR. NAVARRO: Can you hear me?
22	MS. GRILLO: Yes.
23	MR. NAVARRO: testimony
24	MS. GRILLO: Can you speak up just a
25	hit please, sir?

MR. NAVARRO: I've been working for the	Ì
City for 40 years administration, but I'm	
testifying as a private citizen in this case. So here	ì
are my recommendations first. And this one was	
already mentioned the New York Post, and that's to	
eliminate the Office of the Public Advocate. That	
position is used mostly as circle for politicians	
who have ambitions to move up the ladder. The	
services that they provide are redundant, and if it	
were eliminated, it have would almost no impact on	
daily lives of New Yorkers. So that would be a big	
change in the actual structure of city government.	
And I think charter revision commission, those are	
the types of changes that you should be striving for.	
The second recommendation is to make	
the comptroller's office not an elected	
official elected position appointed position. I	
understand that they're part of the financial control	
board, but they should be appointed by the financial	
control board. And if they are elected, they	
should they should be required to have credentials	
and experience in either pension management,	
accounting, or auditing. It should be a requirement	
for that position. It should not be anybody who's	
just interested in the game. Again, this is also	

another positionthat can be used as an -- the politicians would have higher aspirations. So the City should consider either making them appointed or -- elected or even appointed that, they should have those qualifications to be able to run or to be appointed as comptroller.

I understand that those two changes would have succession implications, ins because the advocate, comptroller, the charter has -- as the successors if something happens to the mayor. So that would have to be discussed and figured out if they're going to be appointed -- have to be figured out some way. Those are my recommendations, and again, these are the types of higher level revision recommendations that the commission should be considering.

The next is that elected officials should be banned from being appointed agency heads for at least two years after they leave their elected positions. City employees have similar constraints on their employment opportunities -- have to leave New York City agencies and they are not allowed to work on business with their agency for at least one year. That's I belive enforced by the conflict of interest board. This is a way to allow the longtime members of any agencies that work there -- are experts in the

field to advance to the head of that agency. It
should not be a potential, you know, political reward
for elected officials. They should be banned from
holding position for at least two years.

And the last one is to create a simplified petition process so that the public can bring petitions so that there would be a referendum in the general election every year. I think it's a mystery to most people in the city that this kind of custom exists, that there's charter commission. don't think anyone knows what brings them to life --that was brought by petition -- that was brought to the people by -- by Ron Modder [ph] who had a lot of money. This should not be the case for regular people who want make a petition to change the city charter. There should be a simplified petition --system so that members of the public with obviously some due diligence and some vetting so that it's not a frivolous types of things that are offered, can put something every election year as a referendum to change the chart. And those are my recommendations.

MS. GRILLO: Well, thank you very much, sir. Anyone on the commission have questions? No?

Okay. Thank you.

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1	Okay.	Coming up next.	Sharlene.
2	Jackson Mendez.		

MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: Yes. And I apologize, I kind of want to follow up on what the gentleman was saying. I'm a well-educated involved person, and I just found out about this meeting just by happenstance. So I hope in the future there will be a better effort to reach out to ordinary citizens.

So actually I live in the Bronx. I'm a homeowner, a wife, a mother of four children, and I'm very active in my community. I serve as the vice president of the Van Nest Neighborhood Alliance. And I also am a member of CEBCA, which is the Coalition of East Bronx Community Associations. But I am here this evening speaking as an individual. And what I want to just say, first of all is ever since Mayor de Blasio was elected, I knew because of the policies that he advocated, I felt strongly that the city would suffer. And every day I live that, and my neighbors live that.

And as a person, a non-native New Yorker, I've been here 35 years, but I've had a love affair with New York City my entire life. And it's heartbreaking to me to see what has happened. And furthermore, it's heartbreaking to see that many of my neighbors who are people of color have fled the city

because it has become increasingly unlivable. I am a Black American, a descendant of slaves, six World War II veterans. My father served as a drill instructor in the United States Marine Corps during the Korean War era. So I come to my love of country very seriously and very honestly, and it disappoints me when I come to these meetings and I see that people that are not members of the progressive elite are laughed at. So I just hope that I can be listened to respectfully, and I'll try to make it as brief as I can.

So I feel that a lot of times the city council in general has an agenda and they don't represent ordinary working New Yorkers, sort of like they have ideas such as the sanctuary city policies and the defunding the police policies, and they have an agenda and they don't study, they don't think critically about how it will impact everyday New Yorkers. And that troubles me greatly. So I do support the inclusion of a proposal to end sanctuary city status.

I work extremely hard every day. I try not to take anything, no public monies ever. That's the way I was brought up. And it hurts me when I see that we have -- are spending billions of dollars

taking care of people that have really entered our country illegally. I'm sure you all are aware that although it's politely -- they're, you know, politely identified as asylum seekers. By the time their cases go to court seven, eight, nine, ten years later, about 90 percent of them, those cases are not supported. So it's really unfair to just ordinary citizens. And I know the city council also voted to give non-citizens the right to vote. And that that's worrisome because it feels like citizens are being undermined. And I want to say I'm a huge fan of legal immigration and I recognize the contributions of immigrants to this city.

Secondly, I believe that the suggestion in the report that I read that more time be given before legislation regarding public safety is passed. I think that is oh so appropriate. I mean, I don't know how some people sleep at night knowing that the policies regarding defunding police have really, really hurt us. Our quality of life. Not to mention the number of people that are just -- have been victimized. Very serious crimes. But also, I shouldn't have to be in a position where I can't sleep at night because there's just so much noise and you know, other chaos. And there are no police available

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1	to really handle those situations, or maybe even
2	willing to handle those situations because of
3	the not only were the police defunded, they were
4	also degraded and humiliated. So something needs to
5	be done about that. So I see that. I think that's my
6	time.
7	MS. GRILLO: It is.
8	MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: Okay.
9	MS. GRILLO: We appreciate your words.
10	MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: Thank you
11	MR. DIAZ: Yes hi.
12	MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: Hi, Ruben Diaz,
13	Jr. How are you? And actually, I'm sorry, I have to
14	just say I was really loving the Bronx. I love
15	Vanessa too, but I loved your approach.
16	I do adore you.
17	I love the approach of really when
18	we were called the Bronx, one of America's finest
19	cities and everything and we brought so much new
20	business here and everything. I love that.
21	MR. DIAZ: I appreciate it.
22	MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: So go ahead, let
23	me
24	MR. DIAZ: No, I appreciate your
25	testimony. But your initial statement about outreach,

	Page 99
1	how do do you have any suggestions on how we can
2	get more people involved and informed
3	MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: About these
4	meetings?
5	MR. DIAZ: Yeah, because, you know,
6	obviously people, you know, they there's a lot
7	going on on their phones and they pay attention to
8	what they pay attention to.
9	MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: I know.
10	MR. DIAZ: And something like this may
11	not be, for lack of a better word, sexy to them. You
12	know?
13	MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: Right. I
14	understand it's not
15	MR. DIAZ: So how do we do that?
16	MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: But well, I think,
17	number one, I think demanding more of our community
18	boards, because I feel like the people we have to
19	appoint people very carefully, and they should have a
20	proven track record of actually doing the hard work in
21	their communities. That's one. And number two, more
22	connection between, I think, elected officials and the
23	people that actually do the work in the communities so
24	that these things are advertised more heavily.
25	Because I actually found out about it just by picking

Page 100 1 up a new weekly paper. And I read it there and I was 2 like, wow, I didn't even know about this. And those 3 are things short term that I think can be done. 4 But long term, I think we need to 5 ensure civics education. We are not -- you know that so many of our children cannot read. And I don't know 6 7 why our public officials are not more alarmed by that. So we need to make sure we have a literate population, 8 9 and we need to make sure that civics are part of 10 education from K through 12th. And I think there you 11 would see better. 12 MR. DIAZ: Thank you for your 13 testimony. 14 MS. JACKSON MENDEZ: Thank you. 15 MS. GRILLO: Thank you so much. 16 Alejandro Madi-Cerrada. Did I say that 17 right? 18 MR. MADI-CERRADA: Yes. 19 MS. GRILLO: Great. 20 MR. MADI-CERRADA: Good evening 21 Commissioners. Just like the former speaker, I'm just 22 a citizen. I don't come from an organization, but I'm 23 a product of New York City. I immigrated to this country when I was 10. My mom brought us here from 24 25 Venezuela. I've been here 22 years. I'm a product of

the New York City public education. I went to school in Astoria, went to LaGuardia and graduated from John Jay College of Criminal Justice. And so I'm, you know, thick and through, I'm a New York City -- I've gone through the pipeline of the greatest city that I consider in the whole country.

And just wanted to just remind the commissioners that immigrants, whether they're undocumented or they come with documents, what makes the city so great for me and for so many others that are here, is the fact that we have a safety -- it's the fact that anyone can come here, whether with two dollars or a thousand dollars or a million dollars, and the city has the resources to be able to help those people come up and be, you know, citizens.

I'm a US citizen now. And so just keep that in mind that immigrants is what build the city and what continues to power the city. And so the reason why I wanted to speak to the commission today is, you know, as I was riding the train today to Fordham College, I witnessed the daily beauty and diversity that makes New York City such a unique place in our country and in the world. The beautiful faces. (Speaking in Spanish.) The working people that empowers the engines of this great city we all call

home. Entrusted in you is a somber and important task to ensure that our city charter becomes more inclusive and more responsive to the needs of our people. The people that every morning wake up, take the train, take the bus, and work their ass off to ensure that our city functions, delivers, and empowers the next generation of leaders and workers.

People always -- so please keep that in Special interests, corporation, politicians, think tanks will always try and sell you their needs first. But it is the voices and needs of our people, of the working people, of the Bronx, of Queens, of Brooklyn, of Manhattan, and of Staten Island that should always be heard loud and clear. So let's ensure that these revisions calculate racial equity and diversity and inclusion when it comes to resources. We need more resources for city agencies, programs, and organizations that are actively supporting our kids and the most needed. But above all, ensuring that we keep our democratic foundations intact and stronger from any mayor or city council that may try and change it in the future, because our democracy is only as strong as the people who empower it and who are always actively working for it.

And to answer Ruben Diaz, Jr.'s

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question about outreach. Let me tell you something. My mom is 71 years old, and she gets her news from TikTok. I don't even -- I don't have TikTok. I don't believe in TikTok. But if you're actively trying to think of how you can grow the outreach to the community, think of TikTok. Think of Instagram. Think of Snapchat. That is how almost 90 percent of the population today receive their news. And so I got -- I knew about this because I'm signed up to the newsletter from the mayor's office, and so I get the bulletin boards, but the community out there, they don't get the newsletter. But they do see TikTok.

And so actively try through social media and other means that people are actively looking at to let them know about this, because it's important to involve the citizens, the people who live in the city, the people of the Bronx and of every borough in this active democratic process that you guys are doing.

Thank you.

MR. DIAZ: (Speaking in Spanish) So like your mom, my mom is 74, and she's like the emoji queen now; right? There's like not a single emoji Mommy doesn't use when we have like the family thread. So I, I posted tonight's meeting on my social media,

Page 104 1 and it bruised my ego. You know how we always 2 have -- like, we always post something and you want 3 all the likes? 4 MR. MADI-CERRADA: Right. 5 MR. DIAZ: So you know, a good deal of my posts get a lot of likes. This one didn't you, you 6 7 So just on that point. So I try to -- and if tomorrow I do something where I'm acting silly, or 8 9 something that has nothing to do with government on 10 my -- I have Instagram, I have X, I have Facebook. 11 You know, whatever it is. If I do something else, I'm 12 going to get a lot of likes. You could look at my 13 sites. This one, oh. So I tried --14 MR. MADI-CERRADA: You know what's 15 something that you can do when you're doing something 16 silly, just be like, "Ohh, don't forget, there's a 17 charter revision," because that's what grabs people's 18 attention. 19 MR. DIAZ: Thank you for your 20 testimony. Gracias. 21 MR. MADI-CERRADA: All right. Thank 22 you. Have a good night. 23 MS. GRILLO: OKay. Roxanne Delgado 24 MS. DELGADO: Evening, commission. I 25 just -- a few notes. My name's Roxanne Delgado.

speaking as a private citizen. I'm here because I also agree the lack of public notifications, quite disappointing. In your public notice, you didn't even put the -- identify the building that the meeting's being held, nor the floor. And there was no signage outside. And I'm surprised you even though to notify the Fordham University student body. There's many youngsters out there who are involved in political and governmental studies. Were they notified of this meeting? Was that done? Was it done to Lehman College? And do you notify any of the colleges or universities of this meeting? Because many students are interested in politics and governmental. And I think they would have been -- tried to get involved in how they shape the city charter. MS. GRILLO: I think the information

MS. GRILLO: I think the information was just publicly --

MS. DELGADO: Yeah, but you didn't gear your audience. You know, if you TikTok it's not -- it's a youngster that they're eating tide pods, not going listen to the city charter meeting.

MS. GRILLO: Got you. Again, we'll discuss that after you -- your testimony.

MS. DELGADO: Yeah. But I'm letting you know that this is a disservice to the community.

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Okay. So regarding I agree with the
prior speaker regarding referendum. We shouldn't have
money to be able to put things on the ballot, such as
overturning term limits. Was a hundred percent the
support of. I was very adamant against them
overturning term limits, and thankfully was reinstated.
One thing is the How Many Stop bills that was done
despite public opposition. Because whether many of
you probably don't even live the areas that I do. And
it's a public safety is the number one propriety.
You guys profess to say all about equity. Black and
brown. Most victims are Black and brown. Poor
people, immigrants. They don't have private security,
they don't have SUVs. They don't live in luxury
buildings. They can't Uber to the doctor's
appointment or a Fresh Direct to their home.
So they're out there, and every day is
a safety issue. Public housing residents, they have
to be in fear. Many of them don't go to meetings
because anything after 6 p.m. they're not leaving
their homes after six, 'cause many of them are
retirees. So this is a human rights issue where
you're actually putting the most marginalized,
vulnerable people, their safety. And safety is a
human rights issue.

So please, I would like to -- if we would have that opportunity to undo what the city council did and the public advocate's office did, that should be something the public could do, 'cause the people I can tell you are not -- I think it's -- it's just collecting data for its sake. It's not -- it's not for addressing anything. It's like taking the census. But at least the censushas purpose. This doesn't have any purpose. Okay.

I just wrote -- how they make committee boards -- do oversight, both the prior borough president and the current one are big disappointment -- community board. There was no oversight. Minutes not being done on time or even done at all. Agenda's not posted, so you have no idea what the meeting's about. And many times there was meeting on work, land use issues, capital project issues, issues that affects the community. But we're unaware of this. There's no minutes available or agendas. And when you make a complaint to BP's office, it goes nowhere. So we have to have some kind of avenue of oversight because not everyone can do Article 78. But I have documentation since through these to -- several community boards violating -- not doing the district service meetings as mandated by the

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Page 108 1 city charter -- fall ignore. And when you contact the 2 BP, it goes nowhere. They say, "Oh, the board is its own 3 They have to speak to the chair." But if 4 entity. 5 it's a collaborate -- disregard for the loss, you know, it's the wolf monitoring the roosters, you know 6 7 It's like, it goes nowhere. So we have what I mean? to address community board. I know you're not 8 9 interested. I know that --10 MS. GRILLO: That's not the truth. 11 MS. DELGADO: Okay. And one last 12 thing --13 MS. GRILLO: We have a time limit. 14 I have to admit the MS. DELGADO: comptrollers have to -- he said John Liu has financial 15 16 background. He's an accountant. Under his direction, 17 we don't lose money. Brad Lander has no financial or accounting background. Look how much money he lost in 18 19 pension that the taxpayers have to cover per the 20 contract. So we have to have some kind of financial 21 accounting background for comptroller. Again, just 22 have political -- political person running for 23 comptroller and monitoring the biggest pension, I 24 think the second biggest next to California. 25 Okay, let me say one last thing. Well,

I'll make it short 'cause you -- well, on unaffordable housing with the HPD program, there has to be mandate with the AMI. The percent is tied with the actual existing community impacted with the actual income, 'cause too many times with the mix and match, mix and match program, 90 percent, 80 percent would -- it requires minimum of 80,000 income where the Bronx average income is less than 45,000. And in other areas of Bronx, it's less.

afford. It's like Yankee -- to put Yankee Stadium when most people from the Bronx can't afford to attend. It's just offensive. We bear the burden and not the benefits of development. And this is something that not being addressed because we know that the biggest donors are real estate. And that's it. Thank you. Have a goodnight.

MS. GRILLO: Thank you.

Okay. Ms. Hurley?

MS. HURLEY: Hi, my name is Ms. Hurley, and I work at an independent school. So I come as a teacher. I'm running a program actually on campus out of my own pocket as a teacher, supporting students in the community who are struggling to read. And I want to know if independent schools can be given public

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1	money, all right, to support their teachers. That's
2	my question.
3	MR. BRAGG: I'm just I'm sorry. I'm
4	a little hard of hearing
5	MS. HURLEY: Public money
6	MR. BRAGG: I'm struggling to hear
7	you can you just talk a little closer to the mic?
8	MS. HURLEY: Yes can independent
9	schools, independent schools be given money, more
10	money to support their teachers? That's my question.
11	MS. GRILLO: Any comments?
12	MS. HURLEY: That's pretty much all I
13	have.
L 4	MR. BRAGG: I guess only as the charter
15	revision commission, that's not within
16	MS. HURLEY: That's not you know
17	what, can you tell me where I bring the question like
18	this to
19	MR. BRAGG: Yes someone I think
20	someone should be able to
21	MR. DIAZ: They're right there.
22	MR. BRAGG: Guide you and direct you to
23	that.
24	MR. DIAZ: But Ms. Hurley Ms.
25	Hurley as a recovering politician, I was not

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1	allowed to assign to like a Catholic school, for
2	instance. I used to I support charter schools and
3	was probably one of the few elected officials who
4	actually assigned money to charter schools. But
5	they but that also became complicated when you're
6	dealing with OMB, when you're dealing with, you know,
7	with other folks. A private school you know, let's
8	say Fordham Prep this year. I think that you that,
9	you know, it's very difficult for public dollars to go
10	there. That may be the case. I don't know, maybe
11	structurally. I don't know. But I've always found it
12	very difficult for especially operating dollars to go
13	to a private entity. I don't think it could that.
14	MS. HURLEY: Is it impossible though?
15	It's difficult, but is it
16	MR. DIAZ: It's just not allowed.
17	MS. HURLEY: It is not allowed at all?
18	MR. DIAZ: Not allowed. Not allowed.
19	MS. HURLEY: There has to be a way.
20	MR. DIAZ: You got Mr. Budget
21	MS. GRILLO: get your answers right
22	there
23	MS. HURLEY: Thank you
24	MS. GRILLO: Okay, we have a few more.
25	Our Zoom friends. John Felci.

MR. DIAZ: But it's crazy -- hold on. Now you're making the borough president -- the elected official who come out of me is -- based on the former testimony, isn't it ironic how we -- how funding could be allocated to a private developer, but not a private educational institution? Just saying -- just saying. MS. GRILLO: Mr. Felci. We can't hear you, sir. You're muted.

MR. FELCI: Okay -- good

evening, -- commission and all. My name is John Felci. I am here as a tribal citizen. However, I am involved in -- orientation. I want to speak to you guys -- my time to speak to you about sanctuary city -- and I also want to say thank you for having This is my second testimony. I testified on Staten Island. However, the lack of describing the venue -- is concern. I just want to echo that. All right -- I am what -- I want to review sanctuary City. I just want to say I am presently a geriatric case worker and I work for seniors on Staten Island.

I'm also -- advocate for our senior population, because we all know is increasing and the needs are becoming -- all right. Keeping that in mind is, in my opinion, the sanctuary city policy. The way it is written, the amount -- an economic strain on

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resources for all of us, which is including on seniors, as also, well, proof of that. Proof of how impacting on seniors can be seen by the situation on Staten Island -- independent living facility. In this case -- removed to accommodate asylum features.

A -- sanctuary city policy -- it does not provide safety, but provides more safety for a city, but a less safer city. Sanctuary city policy provides little or no safeguards for asylum seekers who commit low-level crimes. Not to mention the high level crimes that we've seen -- assaults on police officers and assaults on children.

I encourage you to read Councilman

Holden's New York Post article from July 9th. I'm

sure you guys have seen it -- pertaining to

this -- and this opinion, my opinion, which is just my

personal opinion -- it's not -- my organization policy

at all, but -- an accountability -- to the law. So

with that, I will -- I started this statement tonight

by saying that maybe there needs to be some

augmentation or amendment to be be made. However,

listening to what I listened to tonight, listening to

what I listened to on Tuesday night, I would really

encourage you -- I'm not a politician in any way,

shape, or form. This is my first time doing this. I

Page 114 1 would actually, what I've -- asked to put the 2 sanctuary, the end of sanctuary city, I guess as a 3 referendum -- on the ballot. So I think my time is 4 almost up --5 MS. GRILLO: Yes -- it is. It is, sir. Thank you to the committees 6 MR. FELCI: 7 for doing these hearings and I just hope -- directly to the location -- and thank you again. 8 9 MS. GRILLO: Thank you. Questions. 10 Anyone? 11 Karl Beecher? 12 MR. BEECHER: Yes. Can everyone hear 13 me? 14 MS. GRILLO: Yes. 15 MR. BEECHER: Okay. Good evening to 16 all the commissioners and everyone here. I actually 17 only have two quick suggestions. First, in agreement with what I think two other people mentioned, they 18 19 said we really don't know when these particular 20 charter revisions are going to be held. I mean, I 21 just happen to be part of the email situation and I 22 was able to see that there's going to be a Zoom, but I 23 think 90 percent of the citizens don't know anything 24 about this. I guess that's why there's so many -- you know, there's so few people here. I mean, it's great 25

'cause now I can talk to you guys. So for me, turned out to be good. But I think this should go out, like to everyone. I mean before -- and also before any laws or anything is going to be passed, anything whatsoever, they should be some type of -- well, whether mail or commercial or somewhere or, I don't know how we could get it out, but everyone needs to know about it.

It should be like an Amber alert. I mean, you know, the equivalt of it, you know what I mean? Like, it should be on everybody's phone that we know that this is going to be occurring. I think that would be a great, you know, system -- people to understand what's going on. That's number one.

Number two, I told you this years ago,
I remember seeing, was it an ambulance trying to find
an address; right? Because they were somewhat lost in
the sense of trying to figure out what the building
is. And then it dawned on the, mthey need to change
the whole system of the signage, of the numbers, the
buildings and an apartment -- I mean buildings and,
and private homes. Every single building, there
should be -- I don't know if it's the law because I'm
not that, you know, familiar with all the laws, but
there should be a law that every building, the numbers

- should be at least six inches big. Like something big, very conspicuous, easy to read. Every building, right dead smack in the front; right?
- Not only that, because if you look at 4 5 most buildings here -- I'm in the Bronx; right? Bronx New York, in the Allerton area. And let me tell you, 6 7 every time you looked at certain houses and buildings, it's like they -- sometimes they don't have the 8 9 numbers. You got to be searching, trying to figure 10 out where's that number. And you know, when our 11 ambulance or police are trying to find these things, 12 it's very bad. I mean, one minute, 30 seconds could 13 be the difference between life and death. It should 14 be a law that every building, every -- it should have 15 the number very big. And at nighttime it should be a 16 law that it'silluminated. So there's no doubt, 17 it's -- if you can see it without any effort whatsoever, boom, you know, 6, 7, 5, 28, 7, 8. 18 19 Whatever it is, that you can see it -- because it is 20 messing up. I mean, I think people becoming unalive 21 because of that. You know, I'm using TikTok 22 terminology. I don't know if you guys TikTok, but I 23 do -- on TokTok you can't say, you know, people dying. 24 You got to say "unalive."

Okay -- sir --

MS. GRILLO:

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Page 117 1 KARL BEECHER: But anyway, yeah. 2 basically that's what I wanted to say. So I don't 3 know if that's a law already. If it's not, law. 4 There should be a there should be a way 5 to -- mandatory. Every -- should be big and at night 6 time. 7 MS. GRILLO: All right, sir. Your time 8 is is up. Okay. Thank you. 9 MR. BRAGG: I just wanted to -- because 10 I've heard it quite a few times. The issue of notification for these meetings, and I've heard it 11 12 overa number of these hearings that we conducted. I'm 13 from Queens and before our Queens meetings were held 14 before the adjournment of the community boards. And 15 notice was sent out to every single community board to 16 turn out to these meetings. So notification not 17 always an indicator of participation or turnout. I would use as an analogy of voting -- election day. 18 19 People know about election day. It is highly -- it is 20 highly notified throughout our city, but yet someone 21 can be elected with 5 percent of a vote. So 22 notifications, not necessarily indicator of 23 participation or turnout. 24 So I just wanted to make that clear. People have to want to participate. People have to 25

want to come out and be -- concerned. When you have elections and we have 10 percent, 5 percent people come out and vote and they know about it. That means you're just not participating, period. It's not that you don't know about it. So I just wanted to be clear about that. Thank you.

MS. GRILLO: Thank you. Thank you.

Bernadette Ferrara.

MS. FERRARA: Hi -- good evening, coommissioners. My name is Bernadette Ferrara. the president of Van Nest Neighborhood Alliance. also a member of CEBCA, and I'm a lifelong born and raised resident of the East Bronx, living in Van Nest Yes, I do love my borough and I for over six decades. love my neighborhood. I do want to support and echo many of the items that my colleague, Sharlene Jackson Mendez, so wonderfully stated because these are issues that are discussed often and our heads are scratched to say, "Well, how do we work on this? What do we do?" So I'm glad that I'm here today to at least give my support and also, especially for something that is very dear to my heart. I am second generation Italian that have come to the Bronx, and my grandparents came over on Ellis Island in 1917. And we have been in

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Okay.

East Bronx since. And voting is a honor and it's something that I really do feel, whether it could be put in the charter or put as a ballot proposal to have voter IDs. I do feel that that is extremely important, and I hope that is something that could be seen very soon.

Also I do support putting the proposal on ballot to have a decision if New York should be a sanctuary city. I think the people should speak and people should vote. And the other thing I want to point out is that I do want to support Vanessa Gibson when she says about the training mandate and the help that board members should have to take the mandated training. I've been a board member for 17 years of Bronx Community Board 11 and a former chair of Bronx Community Board 11. So I have been the recipient of trying to jump through hoops to find out how do I get this training, where do I go, what time, where do I get to it from work? And since it's mandated, it's very important, and everybody should have these trainings.

And the last thing I just want to point out was with the gentleman Joshua Goodman with regards to the metal containers dealing with sanitation and the issue with rat infestation and with the parks

Page 120 1 areas that have -- they should have steel -- metal 2 containers around the parks. I know Parks deals with 3 that, but -- they should be proactive. So I do support that really to help with any kind of rat 4 5 infestation that is on our public streets, by our homes, by our apartment buildings, and by our 6 7 parks -- so thank you so much and thank you for giving 8 me this opportunity. 9 MS. GRILLO: Thank you. Thank you. 10 Any questions from the commissioners? No. Okay. 11 Well, I want to thank everybody for 12 coming out tonight. It's been very interesting. 13 learned a lot of things. And again, the charter commission will look into all of these things and some 14 15 of them will appear on the ballot for all of you to 16 vote on for or against. Okay. Thank you. 17 MR. BRAGG: Motion to adjourn? MS. GRILLO: Motion to adjourn. 18 19 MR. LYNCH: Second. 20 MS. GRILLO: All in favor? 21 Aye. 22 (Whereupon, at 7:53 p.m., the 23 proceeding was concluded.) 24 // // 25

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M Mm

RICHARD GOODNESS

[10 - abstain] Page 1

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