CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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April 30, 2015 Start: 1:17 p.m. Recess: 4:00 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm,

14th Fl.

BEFORE:

BEN KALLOS Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

David G. Greenfield

Mark Levine

Ritchie J. Torres Steven Matteo

James Vacca Daniel Dromm

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Shulamit Warren
Policy Director
Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer

Basha Gerhards
Deputy Director of Land Use
Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer

Rachael Fauss Director of Public Policy Citizens Union

Lauren George Common Cause New York

Gene Russianoff NYPIRG

Paul Steely White Executive Director Transportation Alternatives

Michael Levine Consulting Planner Manhattan Community Board 1

Catherine McVay Hughes Chairperson Manhattan Community Board 1

Diana Switaj
Director of Planning and Land Use
Manhattan Community Board 1

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Martin Prince Chairman Bronx Community Board 10

Kenneth Kearns
District Manager
Bronx Community Board 10

Warren Schreiber 3rd Vice Chairperson Queens Community Board 7

Phil Konigsberg Member Queens Community Board 7

Chuck Apelian
1st Vice Chairperson
Queens Community Board 7

Theresa Scavo Chairperson Brooklyn Community Board 15

Craig Hammerman
District Manager
Brooklyn Community Board 6

Joanna Oltman Smith Resident of Park Slope

Bob Cassara Resident of Bay Ridge

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Harbachan Singh President Queens Civic Congress

Ed Jaworski President Madison-Marine-Homecrest Civic Association

[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Good afternoon and welcome to this hearing on the Committee on Governmental Operations; I am Ben Kallos, Chair of the Committee; you can tweet me @BenKallos.

Community boards are often referred to as the most local part of local government and I proudly served on Community Board 8 in Manhattan prior to my work as a council member and now I get to serve ex officio on Community Boards 6, 8 and 11. The community boards serve as a voice for community and make decisions that impact our neighborhoods, on issues spanning from land use matters to street safety. Today we'll be discussing two pieces of legislation that relate to community boards.

Before I get into that, I've been... I tend to wax philosophical -- is anyone in the audience familiar or watching online familiar with The Tao of Pooh? There's a story within it with regards to contentment and the proverb about the stonecutter and so in the different places we find ourselves in life and at some point we're a community board and if only we're a council member and if we were the council member, if only we were the speaker and if we're the

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speaker, if only we were the mayor and if we are the mayor, only if the governor, and the governor, only the president, and in so doing we always find ourselves in a place where we're still trying to deal with the other parts and the other pieces and for the present, if only I were all 250 million people. so we all have a role to play and we all have an ability to have a huge impact and in my short time in office what I have found is; when a community board is working well and the community is empowered, that a council member who is already empowered can be even more empowered and when those work together with a borough president and work together with the mayor, we can accomplish incredibly progressive measures, like making sure that ever single child in our city has access to universal pre-K. So that's what's at stake.

So with regard to the legislation, the first is Introduction 585; it's introduced by Council Member Danny Dromm. Council Member Dromm will be joining us shortly. This bill would institute term limits for new community board members, their service would be limited for to six consecutive terms of two years, which is a total of twelve years. This would

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it would also allow for members to reapply after coming off the board and being off for a term. The second bill, which I introduced, is

allow for mentorship between members and new voices;

Bill Introduction 732; it would require borough presidents to provide the services of urban planners to community boards; land use issues can be complex and technical and having urban planners to assist volunteer members of the board is invaluable; it will also allow for us to preserve institutional knowledge and will give communities a fighting chance as we see development really happening all over our city.

I want to acknowledge that we've been joined by Council Member Steven Matteo from Staten Island, who has perfect attendance at the City Council.

I look forward to the community boards and other interested parties today. We will not be swearing anybody in today and we are joined by representatives of the Borough President and as a courtesy to the Borough President there will not be a time limit, but thereafter it will be three minutes; there are a lot of people here who would like to testify on both sides of the issue. We ask that

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everyone engage in decorum and respect; if you disagree with things, feel free to include that in the testimony or to tweet me or to email me or what have you, and just to have respect for everyone's right to share their opinion, and this is the first step in the process, nothing's a done deal; we're here to listen and this committee more than any other spends a lot of time listening and if you look at our versions, our A versions are second versions of most legislation; it includes specific language that's been proposed by people in their testimony. So we're looking forward to hearing some great testimony today and to the Borough President's office.

SHULAMIT WARREN: Okay. Good morn... good afternoon, rather. My name is Shulamit Warren; I am the Policy Director for Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer; I'm joined by my colleague, Basha Gerhards, who's the Deputy Director of the Land Use Division and we'll both be available after I read Gale's testimony in to the record, if there are any questions.

"Good afternoon Chair Kallos and members of the Committee on Governmental Operations. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on the

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issues of term limits for community board members and 2

urban planners for community boards. 3

Int. No. 585 would set a twelve-year term limit or six two-year terms for members in New York City's community boards. I am not a fan of term limits and believe that robust elections and appointment prophecies are the best way to balance the competing interest of having experienced public officials with ensuring new blood in elective or appointed positions. This is especially true on community boards where members are unpaid and spend an enormous amount of time dealing with what are often extremely complicated issues.

In Manhattan, some of our longest-serving community board members are the best and most knowledgeable; let's take the critical area of land use as an example, where community boards play a charter-mandated role in the ULURP process. It takes time for a non land use professional to develop the expertise needed to function at a high level as a community board leader on zoning and land use issues; in fact, it could be that for an initial term a newer community board member may not serve in the land use or planning committee. When a member gets on a

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committee such as this, it could take several years to develop significant expertise; at this point, under the conditions proposed under Int. No. 585, the member would be term-limited out. I have real concerns that this will lead to an overreliance by community boards on their members who work professionally in the land use and development world.

Now there are some individual cases of less active appointees who seem to be continually reappointed by a virtue of inertia or habit. A robust appointment process can and should deal with that issue and it is up to the borough presidents to ensure such a process.

Since becoming Manhattan Borough

President, I have established an extremely rigorous

process in which both current and new applicants are

vetted for approximately two months; there is an

extensive application process and applications are

reviewed and scored by a team in my office, as well

as panels of outside experts; then every applicant is

brought into the office to participate in a series of

exercises which demonstrate knowledge, ability to

grasp important issues and most importantly, the

ability to work with others. Finally, we speak with

board chairs and council members to get their input on applicants. We received 729 applications for the 300 community board available appointments; over the last few months we completed a round of appointments with 91 new community board members, five of whom are 16- and 17-year-olds. Just as I have championed 16and 17-year-old service on community boards, I try my best to search for and appoint community board members who will bring demographic and geographic diversity to the board. I believe my office's efforts are a better of way of dealing with what may sometimes be the inertia of an appointment process rather than a strict term limits requirement.

Int. No. 732 would amend the Chapter of the City Charter relating to urban planning professionals. Currently the borough presidents are required to maintain a planning office and the planning office is required to provide technical assistance to community boards. Int. No. 732 would require the borough president to provide in our office 'within appropriations therefore,' the services of at least one professional planner for each community board in the borough. I fully agree with the sponsor's intention that community boards

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should be provided with additional resources; however, I have serious concerns that providing these resources through planners of the borough president's offices will not prove an effective way of assisting community boards. In my office, urban planners are assigned to cover all community boards in the borough; these planners attend all the land use or planning committee meetings of the community boards to which they are assigned, on regular touch with the boards they cover and area always available to assist the board with land use issues. However, they work for the borough president and are responsible for furthering the borough president's land use and development goals. To the extent that this is what the law requires, it is already being done. assume that the law is designed to supplement the community board's resources by providing additional planners to assist them with their work. While I agree that additional resources should be provided, these resources should be provided directly to the community boards and should be available to the boards for their most pressing needs. In some Manhattan districts years can go by before the board sees a ULURP, much less the same type of action on a

regular basis in which board members can develop expertise. Some boards would be better served by hiring a housing expert or an additional person to assist with constituent services.

Another consideration is that a requirement to house, pay and manage urban planners from the borough president offices could lead to a hose of unattended consequences. Budgetary concerns aside, in the land use context, the borough president functions as a bridge between community concerns and the borough's development needs. It may be hard to function in this manner if a borough president employee is supporting a community board position that may be contrary to the borough's priority.

I urge the Council to support the goals of this legislation, but to do so by providing increased direct and unencumbered financial support to the community boards. Thank you for your time."

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you to both of you for your hard work; it's been a pleasure to partner with you in Manhattan on so many very many issues, from ULURPs to zoning text amendments.

You spoke a little bit about the application process, so you had 729 new applicants --

2 sorry, 729 applicants; do you have any data on how

3 many were re-applicants; how many were new applicants

4 and it's actually amazing to see that 91 new board

5 members were appointed, so that looks like you

6 actually had turnover of almost one-third; is that

7 normal for a community board; has that previously

8 been the case, with your own experience in CB7 or is

9 this perhaps unique amongst boards and borough

10 presidents?

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SHULAMIT WARREN: Well personally I can't speak to what maybe the experience in other boards and other boroughs and I'm so sorry to say I don't have information from last year, but I'd definitely be happy to follow up with your staff and also DEVA to get you all of that data, and the trend also; we definitely studied all the trends and we'll follow up so that all the members of the committee can have that.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Great. During the

-- your office, the Borough President was kind enough
to allow us to discuss Introduction 732 at the

Borough Board; with regards to the appropriation
through the Borough President's office, I believe we
are open to trying to get this into the budget;

however, with regard to the language before us, would the Borough President consider supporting it if there was perhaps more empowerment for oversight by the boards or is it just that the placing them within the borough president's office is a non-starter?

BASHA GERHARDS: Hi. I think there is an

inherent conflict that may arise, especially as we deal with any of the kind of larger scale ULURPs that Manhattan does tend to get and again, we can only speak to our experiences in Manhattan and those community boards, but at the end of the day we do have to think about the broader impact to the borough and that may have conflict again with what the community board may want. I think if you have a community board planner who is housed in the borough president's office but really needs to speak to the particular needs and concerns of that community board but the paycheck is getting cut from the borough president's office, it makes it a little hard; you don't wanna bite the hand that feeds you so to speak.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. I'd like to now recognize that we've been joined by Council Member Jimmy Vacca; we are lucky to have him on the Council; he served as a district manager in the Bronx

2 for many years and has mentored other members of the

3 | Council and so I now, as one of our resident experts

4 on community boards, I now ask, recognize him for his

5 questions.

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COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Thank you

7 Mr. Chair and I very much wanted to be here today;

8 | thank the Manhattan Borough President. I'm sorry I

9 was a little late, but I got the thrust of your

10 | testimony and it's basically where I stand as well; I

11 don't believe in term limits for community boards; I

12 don't believe in term limits. I believe that if the

13 people put you in a position, from an elected point

14 of view, the people should have a right to re-elect

15 | you to that position. I also feel that if we're

16 | talking about term limiting volunteers, it doesn't

17 | make sense to me. Now should some members be on a

18 community board and should others not be on a

19 community board? Well that's a decision that's made

20 by the appointment process and by those who in the

21 | City Charter are charged with that responsibility of

22 making appointments. So I'd like to think that most

23 community board members are there doing a good job; I

24 certainly know in my district I have two community

25 | boards that I work very well with, one of which I

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served as district manager of for 26 years, so I'm proud of that. So that's on the first one.

Now on the second bill I also associate myself with your remarks. The City Charter, when it was revised in the 1970s did specify that community boards should have a planner, but the money was never put in the budget, so the word "should" became really not an asset, it became a general word that never was enforced, because the money wasn't there. spoken to the Chair and he has advised me that when the legislation that was introduced attempted to do that, there were difficulties from a logistical, legal point of view. What I would try to do is to legislate that community boards be given a certain amount of money, setting a minimum amount of money that every board would receive to hire a planner, and perhaps even give some type of qualifications, because planners of course are people that should have a set skill and something to offer in so much as long-term planning, short-term planning, land use analysis; I can think of what planners would do. think the borough presidents are doing a great job, but if we put this money in for the borough presidents; they don't become staff of the community

involved don't have that historical perspective and

we lose the historical perspective should we engage

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other built-in advantages that incumbency in public

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office has.

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With regard to community boards, do you see such similar inertia granted to incumbents or is it more an even playing field for reappointments?

SHULAMIT WARREN: I mean I would say, based on the processes that we have instituted since Gale became the Manhattan Borough President is that one of the changes that's happened is that instead of perhaps in the past, and I'm not -- can't really speak to what happens in other boroughs; all people applying for appointment, both current members and also new appointees, all come into our office and participate in a series of exercise and activities; all the applications are gone through not only by staff in our office, but also by an independent panel as well, and there's also a series of metrics that we set up for consideration of current members who are applying for reappointment, in terms of their participation and their activity within the board that we measure altogether to really -- you know, we wanna have a robust appointment process that, you know, weighs out all those things about -- 'cause we think it's very important to have... you have to, you know was [sic] about how important it is for a community board person's incredible role that they

3 that seriously and we think that through this

4 | thorough appointment process we're able to make those

serve as volunteers even in our city and so we take

5 decisions in consultation with the chairs and also

6 the council members to decide you know who should be

7 reappointed, whether that be an incumbent or a new

8 member.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: And to what extent do politics intrude on this; someone's been on the board for a long time, they're very... become very close to the local assembly member or state senator and they're up for reappointment and that elected official calls the local council member and says I really need to reappointment them; is that a dynamic or do you feel the process is objective enough that it's insulated from those kind of political pressures?

[background comment]

BASHA GERHARDS: Hi; I'm Basha Gerhards,
Deputy Director of Land Use; I also helped with a lot
of the interviews for this round and last round.

As an observer, our team of observers include our interns, who are fabulous and includes -- all of our staff members are invited to participate

already -- Council Member Kallos, I'm so sorry if I

comment] panel. The next panel will be Rachael Fauss

community board reform and I just thought it was

important to reiterate them in the context of the two

bills that we're talking about today. The first is

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2 that community boards should receive independent

3 budgeting; I think this is incredibly important

4 because they are understaffed and under-resourced and

5 independent budgeting would help take some of the

6 | politics out of the process. We have a formula

7 | linking it to the borough president's office; there's

8 more detail in my testimony, but again, we think it's

9 really important that community boards have a larger

10 budget so they can better achieve their charter-

11 mandated responsibilities.

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Regarding the urban planning issue, we support having a pool of urban planners available to the community boards; we do think it should be independent of the borough president's office; we do fully support the intent of Int. 732 of course to provide that planning expertise to the community boards, though we prefer it in a little bit of a different fashion.

Regarding the process for selecting members to community boards, we support a formalized and standardized process for filling community board positions, as was done by former Manhattan Borough President Scott Stringer; we support language in the City Charter to require written applications and

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interviews of all appointees or reappointees, establishing a deadline of 30 days for filling vacant positions and requiring borough presidents to issue annual reports regarding their outreach efforts, who they notified of the process, methods used and the

demographics of those serving on community boards in

comparison to the communities served by those boards.

Regarding the issue of term limits, we do believe that community board members should be termlimited and our position is for five consecutive twoyear terms. We believe that this limit on terms should be phased in prospectively to ensure there's not a mass exodus of institutional knowledge from boards, while ensuring that representation on boards can keep pace with changing demographics communities and that representation does not become inaccessible to communities that they serve.

Int. 585 has six two-year terms; we prefer five again, but we do oppose the provision in the bill that exempts from term limits those appointed before April 1, 2016. We believe exempting members appointed before the state will unnecessarily delay the intimate goals of introducing term limits, such as ensuring that boards are better able to

2 before us today. As my good government colleague,

3 Citizens Union, we agree that the term limits should

4 be phased in to allow for fairness among new members

5 and phasing out of the current board members.

6 Community Board members should obviously be

7 representative of the diverse communities and the

8 changing dynamics of our city and better reflect the

9 gender, racial and age diversity of our community.

10 So in addition to the twelve-year limit that's been

11 proposed here, Common Cause recommends that board and

12 chairpersons be limited to only three two-year terms,

13 \parallel so a limit of six years to serve in those leadership

14 roles, because the community will benefit from the

15 | multiplicity of ideas and approaches that comes with

16 rotating leadership.

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We also support the intention of increasing the resources and technical planning expertise for the community boards; we agree and see that there is a conflict of interest to have them housed within the borough president's office, so we feel that the board should be allocated planners directly to each board. Clearly the land use role that community boards play is one of their most important roles and with a professional planner on

the team we think that it could be -- other staff
jobs could be reallocated to better do outreach and
more effectively communicate what's happening on the
board with the wider community.

But I think in general the discussion of reform for community boards that's taking place here is a really important first step that we hope will continue with the borough presidents on the City Council level, because it's really important that we empower community boards and strengthen their role as our land use decision-making in the city becomes more and more challenging and the real estate market is so incredibly active as it is, community-based planning is one of the most important things that we have the community boards for and we wanna support and provide increased funding for them in general. So thank you; my testimony has more detail.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. And for all those watching online or in audience, because of how brief it is, all the testimony that you submit gets scanned and placed online; additionally, for those of you who testify, if you want people to actually be able to find your testimony, if you send us the Word document or the PDF version or whatever

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you may have used, hopefully an open document format, we will post it on BenKallos.com where Google will snatch it up and it will become search engine accessible.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: Good afternoon... I'm Gene Russianoff with the New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) and NYPIRG supports Int. 585.

A little bit of history. We were around and active when Ron Lauder put his proposal for term limits on the ballot in 1993; we were firmly and resolutely uncommitted to either side -- yes or no -and our student board of directors was very divided over the classic issues of experience versus opportunity for new blood, and in 1997 there was a ballot proposal by the Council to extend the terms from two terms to three terms, it lost resoundingly; we took no position on it. Over the years I've come to be more open to the idea of term limits and you know, I think their effects are still not totally known on the Council, but in many ways, you know, comeling [sic] to what I think are good developments, including the diversity of the Council, it's a lot easier with the community boards; we're not talking about whether the voters' will is gonna be allowed or

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Any comments on board planners?

on city government and we support 585.

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GENE RUSSIANOFF: Well you know, I'm a child of the Charter revision in 1989 and this was a hot topic; many of the boards didn't want planners, they wanted other things, and all they wanted was the

providing less of a need for members to spend a

2 lifetime to acquire expertise in land use and urban 3 planning.

with regards to Int. 585, we are strongly concerned about the grandfather clause in this bill - no community board member should be allowed to serve for life; it excludes new voices and all levels of government must reflect the area's demographic diversity and ever-changing nature of local communities. As has been pointed out, many of our neighborhoods have changed dramatically in recent years and in our experience, many of the boards just simply do not reflect the current makeup of our communities and you see decisions being made by community boards completely out of step with these communities. On transportation issues, that has often meant prioritizing a single parking space over life-saving traffic safety improvements.

With regard to the limit -- again, we support the intent behind 585, but we don't think it goes strong enough or far enough in terms of term limits. We believe the proposed six-term does not go far enough; we suggest a term limit of no more than three terms, which would allow members to serve six consecutive years. It does not take twelve years to

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accumulate the experience necessary to critically evaluate local policy. Today corruption and personal enrichment at the public's expense exists among elected officials who are under far more scrutiny than any community members who often operate with very little transparency; these elected officials are typically limited to two terms of four years. By contract, community board members are unelected, publicly unaccountable and face far less public scrutiny, so therefore should not be allowed to serve for up to twelve years.

Finally, at Transportation Alternatives we recognize the hard work of community board members who are dedicated to serving their communities; we urge this committee and the Council to give more New Yorkers this opportunity and allow our city to access the untapped potential of new voices and new skills to ensure that our community boards reflect our shared diversity and become responsive to the changes necessary to ensure the safety and livelihood of everyone in the community. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. regard to Citizen Union, your concern regarding the planners on boards, I think one of the questions are 2 just where to house them, so currently and

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3 | theoretically Department of City Planning is there to

4 | support [background comment] the community boards;

5 | however, I think many of us have had experiences

6 where the community board has asked for something and

7 DCP has given us a resounding no, even if the council

8 member, the borough president and the community board

9 all ask because DCP serves the mayor. So if we were

10 to have these planners as a pool, where would CU

11 contemplate placing them and who would have

12 | oversight?

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RACHAEL FAUSS: Sure. I think our initial thinking on this, and I should say this is part of our 2010 Charter recommendations, when the Charter Commission was looking at this issue, was partly a cost consideration, know that, you know, a staffer for each board might be a larger cost, but I think there's different ways to achieve the same goals; independent budgeting could also provide more funding for the boards to have a staff line for a planner; you know I think we're very open to how this might be structured. But yeah, I think our main concern is the same one that the Manhattan Borough President's office articulated, that having it within

the borough president's office might be a conflict

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3 because the borough president has their own role in

4 ULURP and they have their own -- they might have

5 | their own and diverging goals on land use versus the

6 community board. So our main concern is that it not

7 | be within the borough president, but I think we're

8 open to different ideas on where it would be and

9 could certainly think it through a little bit more

10 and give you something more concrete in the future.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: For Gene at NYPIRG.

At our preliminary budget hearing we had representative with the community boards simply requesting additional funding for the sole purpose of, again, whatever priorities they might have at the moment, and I think you alluded to; some people might prioritize infrastructures, others computers; however, with the amount of development that we're seeing in the zoning text amendments and other items happening where community boards are, and I think one of the number one items being cited for institutional memory, is the necessity to be able to be involved in very complex land use negotiations; is it more important to just give money and let it be spent however or to provide specific money there with --

2 tied to this money can be used for urban planners if

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GENE RUSSIANOFF: I would support your view; I do think that urban planners would greatly aid the boards in what is really their most important function and I guess I was maybe inordinately expressing some cynicism about what happens if you have a city agency that asks for money but doesn't really want it for -- you know, you really need a client or a constituency or an agency that wants it and is committed to doing this and I don't know; maybe the boards are in that place now, but you know, OMB would turn to you and say, well they're gonna try and use it for something totally different, so we don't trust them and for that reason we're not gonna fund them. You usually have the boards pressing hard for the money for planning, they pressed us for what they thought were there biggest needs; there was no champion visible from the community boards on this. But you know planning is a top priority and I think it's a good goal to get them planners; I'm just expressing cynicism that it'll be an easy thing to do.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. And just for Transportation Alternatives, if you can share a little bit about what your organization has done with advocacy around safer streets and different challenges from that you've had and successes with community boards and just how you feel this legislation would help or hurt those efforts.

PAUL STEELY WHITE: Well I think we've experienced a lot of success working with borough presidents and council members to grow awareness about the community board process and about the application process. Over recent years we've worked to help dozens of New Yorkers find out about community boards, understand how they can serve as public members or as appointed members and so that's been tremendous to see. But I think when it comes to Vision Zero and traffic safety, we often see a large divide between members how have been serving for their entire lives and came of age in a period when the car was king in New York City and members of all ages who are I think more in tune with the modern state of urban planning and street design. I alluded in my testimony to instances where people are prioritizing a single parking space over day-lighting

our brothers and sisters...

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: The airplane

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quickly.

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must've been very good from Ireland to get here so

[laughter]

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Press conference on the steps of City Hall, but would love to go to Ireland to vote, I'll tell you that.

Anyway, I thank you all for being here and thank you for your support of my introduction. do have a couple of questions that I kinda wanna pose to the panel and see how you feel about it. One of the main issues of concern I think from the opponents of the legislation is that these community board members, and by the way, we have very good community board members, people who want to give of their time and volunteer their time and have done so for many years and I don't wanna appear as having attacked them and that was part of the purpose of me grandfathering them into the law; I know there has been some discussion about that prior to me getting here as well. But isn't it true that community board members, even if they wanted to be community board members, could still serve on committees and be

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 41 active within the community board; have you any ideas on that?

RACHAEL FAUSS: That was something I referenced in my testimony, is we do think...

[crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Sorry.

RACHAEL FAUSS: you know, there could be a formal mentoring process that's created for community board members who are former members and I think your legislation is drafted to -- it was mentioned at the beginning -- would -- it would allow a gap period for -- for example, someone who could come off the board but then perhaps be reappointed in the future, so that's something to consider as well. You know one thing that I didn't get to mention in my remarks earlier is regarding the phase-in; something to be considered is that, you know, rather than have an exemption as of April 1st, 2015 you could have members how have served for ten years have only two more terms; members who have served for eight years have only one more term; you can phase it in so that it's not a mass exodus of institutional knowledge, and once people do come off you could provide other

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RACHAEL FAUSS: Well I think, you know I

was articulating it in the sense that you know it is

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something that comes up; I'm not sure that Citizens
Union necessarily agrees with that for the points you
raised, but I was, just to address that concern, I
think there are other avenues to tap the knowledge of
former members.

LAUREN GEORGE: And one of the challenges concomitant with that is that there is no central staff on community boards, like there is not the infrastructure to help educate new members like there might be at the council, so it's different. I mean they're a very bare bones operation.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: But borough presidents, at least in my borough in Queens, do have training sessions for community board members, you know, either right before being sworn in or shortly thereafter, so that exists there as well; I mean we got very little training here; I think we had an eight-hour session in The Speaker's office and boom, you're in the job and so you know, that's how we dealt with it here at this level.

Does anybody in the panel know how often community board members or council members remove community board members; do we have any numbers on that?

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: That's right. So, you know, the council member does not have exclusive discretion over really... I mean really real -- I mean it's hard to describe, 'cause it's a little bit

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GENE RUSSIANOFF: And... [crosstalk]

know how those community board members are divided up? Does anybody have any idea about -- 'cause I represent two Community Boards -- 3 and 4 -- and there was question one time whether I should have a community board member appointee on another board, but it couldn't be figured out, because districts change and district lines change and how much of a piece of a district is actually in those community boards; is there any rules on that that you're aware of?

GENE RUSSIANOFF: I would call the Community Assistance Unit and find out if they have any data on it, but I don't believe we do.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: It's... [background comment] I think it's an area -- well the point that I'm trying to make is that it really has not been fully documented [background comment] and that's part of the problem, and that's why I think it's so important that we begin to do this and it's a very

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confusing process to me, even as a council member, as to who's been on, for how long they've been on, who appointed them, which council member it was that appointed them; nobody seems to really remember, especially people who are on the board for 40 or 50 years; who appointed them? A lot of people can't remember the names of the council members who were existing 40 or 50 years ago, you know to put them [background comment] on the board and so I don't think that that system actually exists and that's why I was going in that line of questioning.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: And I think this is responsive -- underlying all of this is that the boards really differ, the level of professionalism, the ability to communicate and do outreach, the knowledge of computers and so my district service manager is here, Gregg Hammerman, and you know, I'm convinced whatever is thrown at him in terms of new members he's gonna handle really well and my latest experience was with Community Boards 5 and 6, which admittedly, in Manhattan, are high octane and you know they were fighting a skyscraper in their district or trying to win concessions that would benefit the neighborhood and they may not even need

turnover every twelve years.

RACHAEL FAUSS: Yeah and I think on the point about data collection, this gets to one issue that I raised in my testimony, which is; if you had a formalized and standardized process, appointments had to be made by a certain date, they had to be written applications and interviews and then the borough presidents did an annual report; you could start collecting exactly that type of data and you'd have a record, and I think a good suggestion of yours is to add to that the history of appointments and individual numbers; I think if that data were collected it could be very I think helpful in the future and something we'd certainly support.

board's role is advisory in nature, if I'm not mistaken, and as such, I've always felt, maybe wrongfully or people will disagree with me on this, but the community district manager actually is the source of the institutional knowledge or should be and then acts on the discretion of what the board tells or directs that person to do, so I'm not sure, in my opinion, that you necessarily need to have --

nice if you can get it -- but that you have to have board members who are on 30 or 40 years to provide an institutional knowledge to a district manager who has been hired specifically because that's what they're trained or the job description requires of them and wondering if anybody has anything to say on that -- the role of the district manager.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: Yeah... [crosstalk]

RACHAEL FAUSS: I mean I think...

difference and your point is well-taken. I would acknowledge that in some boards, many boards they'll be lost by having some of the veteran members leave the board with their knowledge; I think the district service manager knows a lot; there are some things that are so arcane; street potholes or whatever, that you need someone who for some reason has some expertise, but I repeat what I said before; my district service manager could easily handle an every twelve-year turnover and I don't know; we'll find out what his opinion is about your legislation, and so I think that makes a big difference and they have a lot of the institutional memory.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

2 COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Alright. Well
3 thank you; I wanna thank the Chair also for hearing
4 the legislation and thank you for the time you've
5 extended to me for questioning. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Our pleasure. Thank you to Council Member Dromm for your courage and putting forth this introduction, acting as the prime sponsor. I'd now like to call on Council Member Vacca; then Levine. I'd also like to acknowledge we've been joined by Council Member Ritchie Torres of the Bronx.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Thank you, Mr.

Chair. I did wanna just respond quickly to the last point that my colleague Danny Dromm made, and that is that district manager may have institutional knowledge, but sometimes district managers move on; they go on to other jobs [laughter, background comments] and then what happens; then the board, because of term limits will not have institutional knowledge, will not have those people who remember the issues once that district manager is gone, so I point out that pitfall.

I did wanna ask; have any of you ever served on a community board? No. [background

members, people do reside, people do move on, people
move; whatever, people decide to something else with
their lives, people decide that the community board

5 is not for them, so we do have opportunities to move

6 in new members who bring in their perspectives. A

7 question was talked about regarding filling vacancies

8 and I'd like to know what is really a vacancy,

9 because the City Charter specifies that community

10 | boards shall have 25 to 50 members, so on some boards

11 | when you have 49 members there's a vacancy, but on

12 other boards, when you have 26 there's a vacancy, so

13 | filling vacancies is always an opportunity to bring

14 on new blood, but defining what is a vacancy, because

15 of the vague nature of what is a community board

16 membership to consist of becomes an issue.

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I also wanted to address a reality and that is that when you become a council member in this body, you are left with community boards full of people appointed by your predecessor, that's the reality, [background comment] sometimes we're happy with those people; sometimes the council member is not happy with those people, but I think that the council members who are not happy with those people have to have the guts to not reappoint those people

2	if they think those people are not serving the public
3	good. I think to impose term limits upon those
4	people because they may have been appointed by a
5	previous council member and now you are king of the
6	hill is something that I think endangers the process
7	known as community board governance which originally
8	was conceived to be a little city hall. I was around
9	in the days when these boards were conceived in the
10	70s, when they had no staff, when the only thing we
11	had was a secretary provided one day a month in the
12	borough president's office. So I know what the
13	concept of a community board was supposed to be and I
14	don't want to have that concept go down the drain
15	today; that's not progressive to me and it's not
16	progressive to the people that I represent. So I
17	appreciate all of your input; I think regarding the
18	planner especially that we can make that work. I
19	think we can make that work if that planner is a
20	dedicated person to the community board and that the
21	resources are provided for the planner. I have a
22	habit, when I was district manager, that I brought
23	with me to the Council, and that is that I was my own
24	planner; I went on the New York City Buildings
25	Department website every day; I checked for new
	I

2	permits, I checked for demolition permits, I checked
3	for public assembly permits, I checked, and then I'd
4	have to fight the Buildings Department because I
5	found out that half of what they approved should
6	never have been approved. I'm still doing that and
7	I'm sure the community board does that too or
8	something similar to it, but we need somebody in our
9	office, people in our office; the Mayor is talking
10	about a very, very substantial affordable housing
11	program in this city, so I think the time has come to
12	not just say that we want citizen input, no, but to
13	give us the technical expertise; I want the expertise
14	in my borough that boards in Manhattan have as a
15	matter of fact. There are boards in Manhattan, and
16	god bless them, but they have the lawyers, the
17	architects, the planners, they have them on the board
18	as members; many boards in the Bronx, the people that
19	I represent, don't have that level of expertise at
20	all, yet other boards do and I say more power to
21	them, but the reality is, if we want equality; we
22	want to resolve inequalities, then we have to put our
23	money where our mouth is and we have to understand
24	that before they were community boards these were
25	community planning boards; that was the name under

[laughter]

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many different policies, whether it's horse carriages or whatever the issue of the day is, what the best paths forward for all of us are for a progressive and amazing city for all of us to live in. So if the panel would like [background comments] to respond to the questions and then I'd like to move on to Council Member Levine and Torres.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: I share Council Member Vacca's vision of community boards; they have an important role to play and when they play it right, it's extremely impressive and they really, you know, are fighting City Hall; some of them have the most incredible tools and support, so to me this is a time to look at how to improve things in the process that irk a lot of us, whether outreach for recruiting candidates or a uniform application process that makes it easy to access a chance to be on a community board. We live in a city where like 10-12 percent of the electorate turned out to vote in the mayoral race; that's a disgrace and we need to find ways to involve new people in the political process or the City's democracy is going to be and is being badly hurt. So I think that the community boards, many of them do good; a lot of them could do better and

2 making the process one that's more open and

3 | accessible would be a good thing.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. regard to one question that was posed with regard to vacancies; so the Charter at Chapter 70, Section 2800, Section B says, "Vacancies among appointed members shall be filled promptly upon the occurrence of the vacancy by the borough president for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as regular appointments," so that was just something that was posed. And just as tends to be the policy of this committee, we try not to put members on clocks either, versus other committees where many of my colleagues here who are chairs of committees tend to do so, so you won't be on a clock, but please do try to pose your question, make your statement and know that we have dozens of people from community boards all over the city waiting patiently to testify at four more panels. On to Council Member Levine.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Thank you Mr.

Chair. Our discussion today, because this is what's in the bill, has been focused on rank and file community board members and term limits for them, but officers on boards have considerable influence and

Council and community boards, but the difference, as

you noted earlier, was that here in the Council we

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have the benefit of central staff; you know as community boards, especially those in the Bronx, are heavily dependant on institutional memory and as Jimmy rightly noted, we might have only one member who is a lawyer, who's our architect and if we lose that member it could have devastating consequences on that board. And I've benefited from term limits as a council 'cause it creates a new generation of civic leadership, but that assumes that there's just an ever-expanding pool of people waiting to serve on community boards and that's true in some parts of our city, for which community boards will be a dynamic improvement in their operations, but in other parts where we're struggling to find people to serve on the community board, I worry that this is gonna have unintended consequences, because I'm not clear that, frankly, the district that I represent has a strong enough civic infrastructure to withstand the

I'm curious to know -- First, I guess, before we move forward with the legislation; has there been any thought given to maybe an impact

unintended consequences of term limit, so I do worry

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about it.

2 analysis, what kind of effect this could have in

3 | outer boroughs like the Bronx or?

RACHAEL FAUSS: Well I think that's part of the purpose of the hearing today, right, to gather some information on these issues, [background comment] but I think that, you know, in considering this issue, our position, Citizens Union's position of staggering out members rather than having a strict cutoff date took into consideration the issue of institutional knowledge, and in one thing I noted that I'll repeat, is that there could be advisory roles for former members, mentoring roles for former members, even if they're not a formal voting member.

know how that would work in practice though, because I think once you remove someone from the general board, once you deny them voting power, does that alienate them from the experience of the community board, so I'm wondering if that would work, but.

maybe an experience in the City Council could be used; I think some of the -- and the members here could correct me if I'm wrong, but I'm sure you've gotten advice from former council members and the

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mentoring role, I think it may be informal; it

perhaps could be formalized as part of this bill to

ensure that, but I think how it's structured could

certainly make a difference for how robust it would

be, but perhaps a formal process for mentoring could

be explored as part of this.

GENE RUSSIANOFF: And my experience with then Borough President Scott Stringer's community board reform initiative is that he did a really good job of outreach and of training and of diversifying the picks to bring young people and new people to the process and he was not successful at convincing some of the other borough presidents to open up the process and you know, I'm not gonna say this person does a good job, but that one ... but it's well-known that some boards, some borough presidents have a limited pool of people they appoint and a better job -- it may be hard to recruit people, but I think a better job could be done in that effort and I think one might be pleasantly surprised that there are new people interested in the political process, 'cause you know... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: That sounds like speculation. I mean I worry that... [crosstalk]

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GENE RUSSIANOFF: Well it's totally anecdotal, you know and I think that borough presidents would probably take offense that people thought that their process wasn't, you know, an open one, but in all honesty, that's the way it's was to be; it was a pretty closed process.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And I wanna be careful not to appear to be evincing any biases, but I just feel like we're crafting a law that's based on -- although it's Danny's bill, so maybe it's not fair, but that's based on largely how boards operate in Manhattan, without actually considering what impact it would have in boroughs like the Bronx where the demand for community board membership appears to be much lower than it is say in the Upper East Side of Manhattan, so that's my concern. I'm curious to know why TA feels strongly about term limits and why you're at the table.

PAUL STEELY WHITE: Well we're at the table because we attend board meetings [background comment] virtually every night throughout the city, we have a very active Bronx committee and ... [crosstalk]

if they're engaged in such a way.

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COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: We're engaging in participatory budgeting and it's been just... it's been a rude awakening for me, you know and we've put immense resources into it, but organizing is hard, it's hard everywhere, but it's especially difficult in the Bronx and so if we're gonna embark on this -- you know, if we're insisting on going forward with term limits, I hope that we invest more resources in building civic infrastructure where essentially none exists; that it's part of a broader strategy, so sorry for bloviating that.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I just wanted to see if Danny wanted to comment on whether or not the term limits are just as important to members in Queens as in Manhattan and the other five boroughs.

every other borough, we have some very functional boards, some very dysfunctional boards; it depends, you know, on what board you're talking about, so I don't think you can just say, you know outright that some are -- you know, 'cause it's due to what borough you're in and I think that's the best point to make about it; we have a combination of all of the above and I deeply believe that changing the process and

allowing people to become members of the board, opening that door I think actually improved them, so I had an open statement and in that opening statement I said I think that my legislation would actually improve community boards; I believe in community boards, I think community boards are good; I think we need them at that very grassroots level, but I too have seen a lot of obstructionism going on and a lot of -- you know a lot of times I hear, and I've been to many community boards, you know, many and so I'm not talking about mine specifically, but I've heard it there too -- I remember when, you know and when --

Of the questions in the context where I know Citizens
Union has done a lot of research; I understand
concerns that if we have term limits there will not
be enough applicants to fill the vacancies; with
regard to another area, specifically term limits and
elected officials, for incumbents has Citizens Union
seen a pattern where incumbents fact a number of
elections or that incumbents often have nobody apply
for their position as it were versus people where

it was 50 years ago, you know and that's why I put my

legislation in; that's the way I feel about it.

2 | there are vacancies; do there tend to be more people

3 | who run for a vacant seat than a full seat?

4 RACHAEL FAUSS: Yeah. We have studied

5 | this in the context of trying to understand how New

6 York City elections are different from New York State

7 elections and there is absolutely a trend that

8 members, or that interested people who want to run

9 for office will wait till the seat is vacant; I think

10 the last election there were so many open seats where

11 there were nine, ten... seven, eight, nine, ten people

12 | running for office in a primary election; you know,

13 | whether that translates to community boards I think

14 | is a different question, but I would absolutely, to

15 | Council Member Torres' point, state that civic

16 engagement is critical for democracy; there are a lot

17 of studies that show that local engagement such as on

18 community boards is a real pathway to participation.

19 You know one thing that struck me and I think -- you

20 know I'm sure that it's part of a building effort, so

21 I don't mean to sound critical; only five 16- and 17-

22 | year-olds, it's a very small number of people, so I

23 | think the current system isn't entirely working if we

24 only have five or six, you know, only five 16- and

25 | 17-year-olds who are newly appointed members; I think

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we could perhaps to do better if there were term limits in place to ensure there were more youth serving on the community boards.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So I just wanna thank our panel of Good Government advocates for joining us for the quite emotion and spirited debate that happened both across members as well as between the members and our advocates. I just wanna share that I think this is one of the most emotional hearings I have had on government operations, which I think lends credibility to the importance of community boards and how personal they are to everybody and I think just to reiterate what Council Member Dromm has said; I think if community boards were not important; if you did not have as much power as we believe you do; if we did not believe in your role as strong advocates and a voice the community, we wouldn't be having this conversation; I think all of it is about how do we empower our constituencies, the 8.4 million people who live here, and to the voices on each board, the 50 voices, and making sure that they are empowered to represent their communities.

Т	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS /C
2	The next panel will be a panel of
3	Manhattan Community Board 1, as well as Bronx
4	Community Board 10; this is the in-favor panel, we
5	will then have our opposition panel and then our in-
6	favor panel, and then our opposition panel.
7	So for Community Board 1 we have Michael
8	Levine, Catherine McVay Hughes and Diana and I
9	will avoid pronouncing your last name, but if you
10	could [crosstalk]
11	DIANA SWITAJ: Switaj.
12	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. And we
13	also have Kenneth Kearns from Bronx Community Board
14	10.
15	MICHAEL LEVINE: Thank you Chairperson
16	Kallos and members of the Committee for the
17	opportunity to speak today.
18	My name is Michael Levine; my official
19	title is Consulting Planner to Manhattan Community
20	Board 1, and I wear a second hat, which is the
21	Director of the Citywide Community Planning
22	Fellowship Program of the Fund for the City of New

25 for planners in community board offices, and I'm

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York. [background comments] I will be speaking on

wearing both hats to speak in favor of the proposal

going to describe how the Community Planning

Fellowship Program works, because it is an excellent model for the legislation that has been introduced.

The New York City Community Planning

Fellowship Program was created to improve the ability

of local community boards to conduct planning studies

and planning activities in their community board

offices, and a secondary goal is to prepare the next

generation of urban planners; I'm going to explain

how that works.

By participating in the program, community boards receive professional assistance to address planning concerns in their districts, and we have several community board chairpersons and district managers in the room today who have benefited from participating in the program; they receive fellows who are graduate urban planning students in the second year of the five graduate urban planning programs in New York City; each year we take on 20 fellows and they report to one-third of the community boards for specific projects that the boards have requested. The program provides fellowship opportunities for the select students from these boards and they bring with them skills that

1 community boards frequently lack -- socioeconomic 2 analysis, land use review and a most important factor 3 needed today by city planners, which is the ability 5 to do geographic mapping; most community boards do not have that skill. Projects are developed by the 6 community boards; we assign them on the basis of the 8 request that the community boards make and those 9 projects are very, very useful to the boards. 10 problem we have with the program is that it's limited to one year of the graduate students' performance, 11 therefore they only get nine months of work, 15 hours 12 per week from each of our very talented planners and 13 14 again, it is only 20 of the 59 community boards 15 citywide. We think the program is excellent, but 16 again, I reiterate the major weakness and the major weakness is that it only lasts for nine months and we 17 can only serve one-third of the community boards; 18 19 each year we turn over the graduate urban planning students and we accept a new batch of urban planning 20 students. Not all of our Community Fellowship 21 Programs have worked successfully and this is the 22 23 caution I raise today; we at Community Board 1 support the proposal for planning staff in the 24 25 community board office, but we've learned painfully

Board 1. Our district includes most of Manhattan

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below Canal Street and south of the Brooklyn Bridge. Thank you for holding this important hearing today on Int. 362 [sic] and inviting our testimony.

A multitude of planning issues affects Lower Manhattan, ranging from the rebuilding of the World Trade Center site, dozens of simultaneously public and private construction projects, recovery and resiliency issues and quality of life matters. Community Board 1 is unique in that we have two parttime dedicated urban planners; one serving as Director of Planning and Land Use and the other as Planning Consultant. In addition, each year we receive an urban planning graduate student through the Fund of the City of New York Community Planning Fellowship Program and this year, for the first time, we brought on two students through the CUNY Service Corps Program, partnered with the Manhattan Borough President Brewer's office. This team comprised of our staff and consultant planner as well as our fellow and interns has been instrumental in working on planning projects and reports that assist in our advocacy as a community board.

One of the most crucial components of this work has been the demographic analysis. Using

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2 | these planning resources, we've been able to

3 independently compile data and public several reports

4 on our district's total population, child population

5 and senior population. Between 2000 and 2010, our

6 district nearly double in population and continues to

7 grow. These studies and reports are invaluable to

8 our advocacy for community facilities and amenities.

For example, the data we have compiled on youth

10 population have been contributory to Assemblyman

11 | Silver's School Overcrowding Task Force, and allows

12 us to assist and collaborate with other community

13 groups working on this issue.

Other such projects that have been completed range from reports on affordable housing and rent stabilization, mapping of vendor-restricted areas, the inventory of energy "green" spaces, analysis of lot area within flood zones, reports on open recreation space and an analysis of sidewalk café zoning. Not only are these projects used in the advocacy of various issues such as those affecting quality of life and public realm, but they also are all posted on our website in an effort for transparency and data-sharing.

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Community boards are the foundation of democratic, community-based planning in New York City and it is imperative that they have the resources that allow them to independently conduct analysis and projects for their own districts. We have found that these resources and capabilities allow us to more effectively work with other government agencies and community organizations, and to better understand and work to serve our district.

urban planning professionals are a vital asset for community boards, and there is a great need for this type of assistance throughout New York City. We are therefore supportive of the concept of Int.

362 [sic], but we have concerns regarding how it would be funded and implement, how many boards would be assigned to each planner, the process in which planners would be assigned to boards, and oversight.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

I just wanted to know for our records, [bell] at your prior hearing we testified on term limits and the only thing that has been constant during the World Trade Center rebuilding has been this Community Board and we're on year 14 and it's still not completed.

DIANA SWITAJ: Good afternoon. My name is Diana Switaj; I'm Director of Planning and Land Use at Manhattan Community Board 1. I began my work at Community Board 1 as an urban planning graduate student through the Fund for the City of New York Community Fellowship Program. Over time, I have also served as Planning Consultant before taking over as Director of Planning and Land Use in 2013.

Working as a planner for a community board, I am able to assist on a wide range of issues, from land use and zoning matters, traffic and transportation, historic districts, community facilities and infrastructure, housing, population, employment and economy, and senior services. I work primarily with the Planning Committee, but also assist each other committee as needed in dealing with planning issues. This work includes special planning projects as well as standard operations including but not limited to: Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP) actions referred by the Department of City Planning; procedure actions referred by the Department of City Planning; Board of Standards and Appeals actions; applications for approvals from the

all other discretionary actions. 3

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Institutional knowledge and history developed over time have proven to be critical in dealing with the planning issues outlined above. It has been especially important in regards to major projects such as the development of the World Trade Center and the South Street Seaport. However, knowledge developed over time on local parks and buildings, relationships formed with local government agencies and representatives, the local business improvement districts and other organizations or individuals have proven to be just as important in working on the day-to-day planning issues that face our district. The importance of institutional knowledge and history makes it imperative that any existing urban planning professionals at community boards be grandfathered in and allowed to remain.

We believe it is essential that through 732 planners be assigned by board rather than by project. It is critical that urban planning professionals assigned to community boards have the opportunity to develop a relationship with their boards and a knowledge of the areas over time.

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 79
2	also believe that to ensure this, there must be a low
3	board-to-planner ratio to allow those relationships
4	and knowledge to develop. Thank you.
5	CATHERINE MCVAY HUGHES: Just for the
6	record; I have a handout, because I'm using your last
7	56 seconds here. There's the role of community
8	boards in city government and if you were to look at
9	this somewhat outdated document, which is I think the
10	current document, the land use planning resources is
11	just a handful of lines and so if you don't have a
12	background or expertise in land use, it would be
13	overwhelming.
14	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. I'd like
15	to now recognize Bronx Community Board 10, and if you
16	could state your name for the record. We have the
17	cards filled out by Kenneth Kearns, but I understand
18	we will also have testimony from the Chairperson;
19	your name is?
20	MARTIN PRINCE: Martin Prince.
21	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: If you can say that
22	into the record; it is Martin Prince… [interpose]
23	MARTIN PRINCE: Yes, Martin Prince,

Chairman, Community Board 10 in the Bronx.

community boards for consultation.

I would like to state that Bronx

Community Board 10 supports the legislation because of the following factors: the number and complexity of proposed projects that our board has asked of that; the number of variances that we are asked to approve; the short timeframe that the boards are given to review these projects before they are referred to the Board of Standards and Appeals, and finally, the time it takes to develop arguments regarding a proposed project's impact on the community.

An analysis of development in our board's area always takes place under the context of the Zoning Resolution and its amendments. The availability of a dedicated planner will provide the boards with an incredible resource for us to reference.

City planners were a part of the community board, but successor mayoral administrations over the past 20 years had this job title stripped away. The return of planners to the boards will enable us to truly live up to our original name of Community Planning Boards.

2	Thank you for your attention and
3	consideration. I would just like to add to my
4	comment that our board has benefited twice from
5	Michael Levine's program for the urban fellows and i
6	happened where we got a graduate student from
7	Columbia University who assisted us in developing a
8	traffic plan when there was no traffic plan in place
9	for the arrival of three mega malls into our board
LO	service area that were going to impact on one
L1	highway, the New England Thruway. And this year we
L2	had another planner assist us in developing a
L3	resiliency plan for our board service area because
L 4	our board is a water-bound district and the Mayor's
L5	Office, and the planning for the resiliency program
L6	that they put forth, pretty much left out Bronx
L7	Community Board 10, so we were forced to have our ow
L 8	plan and we had developed that with the great
L 9	assistance of an urban fellow representative. So yo
20	see planners are quite important to us and we
21	desperately need them. And thank you.
22	[background comment]
23	MARTIN PRINCE: Everyone here was

MARTIN PRINCE: Everyone here was speaking on planners, but what is interest to me is Int. 585, and I respect the Honorable Chairman Kallos

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and members of the City Council Governmental Operations Committee; I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

As Chairman of Bronx Community Board 10, I would like to give these thoughts regarding this intro.

The proposed legislation, in its current form, appears to severely limit the discretion of the borough president in appointment board members by establishing term limits. Under existing legislation the borough president appoints community board members with at least one-half of the nominees being selected from the nominees of the board's district council member in proportion to the share of the district's population represented by that council member. The term for each board member is staggered for two years; one-half of the membership is appointed each year. A council member also has the inherent responsibility of not recommending a nominee and the borough president of not reappointing the nominee. When that board member's term is up, this occurs every two years because each board member must submit reappointment papers every two years on the anniversary of the appointment.

We at Bronx Community Board 10 believe that this legislation negatively alludes to a lack of turnover; however, existing legislation on this matter has the systemic mechanisms needed to avoid this problem within its current state if utilized diligently by council members and borough presidents in the vetting process for board appointments and reappointments.

A more prudent approach to additional legislation could be accomplished by reviewing the manner and process by which council members and borough presidents seek individuals to serve on boards. Generally board openings are circulated in the community by word of mouth or public announcements and meetings by an elected official making the public aware that the board has appointments available each December, for anyone interested. The potential pool of individuals who receive this information is limited and a general population is usually unaware of the opportunity to serve on a community board.

What our board would like to see is a robust and well-planned series of public service announcements providing the general population with

2 the history of community boards, their role in the

3 government and the value of public service.

We further feel that boards themselves should take a more direct role in publicizing community board service and that the regulations of laws governing their participation should be amended to reflect this responsibility.

[bell]

I'll leave it at that, I...

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. And we were doing the in-favor panel, so the next one will actually be the opposition panel, but thank you all for your testimony and I think my first big question is; can I get an urban planning fellow for my council office and... [laughter, background comment] You got it. How do we get 51 of these for 51 council members...? [crosstalk]

MICHAEL LEVINE: Let me explain again how the program works, and I do appreciate your question. We get 21 urban planning students each year from the five planning schools, one of which is the new school which is Urban Social Policy. I then request project proposals from the community boards; I've even had one from the City Club; I would be delighted to

regular processing of a community board dealing also

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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with major ULURP issues, but we figured out that it's so important, this planning component, that we use

4 our limited resources to pay for funding.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Is there a qualitative or quantitative difference in what the fellows are able to produce when there is a part-time staff professional in the office during urban planning...? [crosstalk]

CATHERINE MCVAY HUGHES: Absolutely yes.

I'll let both of our planners speak, but our interns
can do a lot of the basic work, but they need the
supervision of experts in the field.

piana Switaj: Sure, yeah. Well this
year has been challenging because we had -- and I was
a fellow, so I'm very familiar with how that program
goes, but this is the first year that we had a fellow
and two of the CUNY Service Corps members and first
of all, it's very, very difficult to supervise all
three of them being part-time and dealing with all
the applications that Catherine said come through.
There's a big difference between the capabilities of
an urban planning graduate student and an urban
planning professional. The fellows are great for
things like mapping, data collection; things like

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that, but you really need a true planning professional for more technical expertise when it comes to applications, familiarity with zoning, the building code or Board of Standards and Appeals and more in-depth type of analysis.

MICHAEL LEVINE: If I may add one sentence again. Because they're with us for only nine months, they come with no knowledge about a variance procedure or ULURP procedure, so while they're doing specific land use work for our Director of Planning and Land Use, they're also learning about city processes and I think that's an important part of the work we're talking about, we're building a generation of future urban planners and if this legislation is adopted and we can add additional planners to the community board offices, the city will benefit as a whole in the future with a cadre of very well-trained community planning professionals.

CATHERINE MCVAY HUGHES: And if I may also add, as you know, there 50 members on the community board; this year, out of the 25 we have seven new members that are appointed and they have different degrees of expertise and last year I believe it was five, so there's been a turnover of 25

Councilman Vacca said, some people just naturally

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 90
2	come off. We do have very long waiting lists of
3	people that do look to get onto our board, so
4	[interpose]
5	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So the Charter does
6	cap, as Council Member Vacca correctly pointed to,
7	that it not exceed 50 members; however, as it goes,
8	when you say to them, like officially you get up to X
9	number of appointments, they tend to use every single
10	appointment they get, so I believe every community
11	board has 50 members, so at which community board is
12	less than
13	KENNETH KEARNS: Sorry; there are seven
14	community boards in Bronx County that are not up to
15	50.
16	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Really?
17	KENNETH KEARNS: Yeah.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: One [crosstalk]
19	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That is
20	COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: One through seven.
21	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: One through seven
22	have 25?
23	COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: Less than 50.
24	Some have 25, 27.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. My colleague,
Council Member Torres was concerned about lack of
civic engagement. Does Bronx... in your testimony you
said that there was a long waiting list; do you face
a challenge with new applicants for your board?

MARTIN PRINCE: What do you mean in terms of a challenge?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Do you have any concern with trying to fill those five seats every year?

MARTIN PRINCE: No, because again, we do have -- Bronx 10 is a very active community and very outspoken community, so we always have a queue of people looking to get on the board as vacancies do occur.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And with -- Just last question for Bronx 10 and the CB1 can provide a response. Last year we introduced a resolution asking the borough presidents to engage in a lot of the communications activities that you referred to; there is a limit to how much I can do or tell a borough president to do, but to the extent that if you and your board would consider reviewing that resolution, which does include term limits but also

that type of thing.

all of those other positions helped me towards doing

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this, the time now to devote to it; however, even still I find that there's so much more that I need to learn, so much more that I could learn to be effective and to be helpful, so.

COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: For those of you who don't know Board 10, I have to just give you a little bit of a preview quickly. Board 10 was put together in 1977 with a Charter change and when they put Board 10 together they grouped Co-op City with City Island and Throggs Neck and there was a feeling that Co-op City and Throggs Neck, because they have such different interests, would never work together and never get along, and that never happened; we always worked together. But in a district like ours, and in many other districts, to acquire a knowledge of each individual neighborhood's concerns and issues takes time, and certainly members from Co-op City would say but in Throggs Neck they're all upset over a sidewalk; why are they upset in Throggs Neck over a sidewalk, and then I would have people in Throggs Neck telling me, what is Co-op City talking about? would get this all time. So if you're talking about diversity of neighborhoods that are grouped within all the community boards, I just think Board 10 is

unique because geographically it's so spread out and
because it does group 37-story apartment dwellers
with 1- and 2-family homes, but I think in every
neighborhood there is a learning opportunity, but
there's a learning time that is required, because
those committee chairs and the chairman of the board

8 has an obligation to be sensitive to all and to work

9 | with all. So I wanted to bring that up; I think

10 | that's a negative impact term limits would have, but

11 | Martin, certainly in your case I thank you for your

12 long service and I thank you and your leadership now

is much-needed there and I'm glad you're there.

14 | Thank you.

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MARTIN PRINCE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you, Council Member Vacca; next time I'm on City Island we'll have to get some good food there, some fishing in and some swimming in. I'd like to now call on Council Member Dromm.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Thank you. I just wanted to follow up a little bit on what Council Member Vacca said. Can each of the board members just tell me how long they've been on the board?

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CATHERINE MCVAY HUGHES: I started about -- by the way, I'm a NYPIRG alum; I was there for 10 years, you know as our chair and Good Government guru lawyer Gene Russianoff, and I've lived down in this neighborhood for 26-and-a-half years and I've been on chair for 17 years, and I have to admit, you know several chairs before, even though I had the Good Government background, it was pretty intimidating being on the community board and there's a lot to learn and so I was first vice chair of the financial district, chair of the financial district, chair of the World Trade Center Redevelopment Committee for seven years, vice chair for six years at the community board and now I'm in my third year as chair of Community Board 1 and then I'll be term-limited out after two 2-year terms, so you know one of the things -- and what worries me is that, if you really want the democracy, you really need the 50 members and so what you're really enabling is that your institutional history, if you're having term limit, will be the district manager. And so instead of having 50 people with the ears and eyes on the street, you may be empowering one individual who may

2 not even live there, so I just want you to keep that
3 in mind.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: I actually don't get that argument and actually I think you're making an argument for term limits, because -- and I didn't get a chance to hear how long other people have been on the board, and I don't mean to offend you and I thank you for your service, but people who are on the board for 17, 25, 30; 50 years therefore don't enable other people to come up and to be members of the board or to be on the executive committee and this is exactly the issue that I'm trying to address and I just don't see how you can blanketly say that somebody who comes on new would lack the experience necessary to put that board in the correct direction, especially when we have laws here in New York City that say elected officials, which is, you know, a little bit higher level; I don't mean higher in any personal sense; I feel we're kinda equals, but we do have to have a vote of the public and how -- and we actually take a vote on a city budget per se -- how that benefits the city, actually.

CATHERINE MCVAY HUGHES: I'd like to respectfully disrespect [sic]; that's not exactly

т	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 99
2	what I said. I also wanna let you know, with the new
3	members we have a great mentorship program and it
4	seems to work, we have a new member orientation
5	tonight and we also have a public member process and
6	what I had said earlier is, in the last two years
7	there's been a turnover of 25 percent and so there
8	has been increased diversity on our board in
9	different parts, which is definitely a plus and we
LO	definitely encourage… [crosstalk]
L1	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Is there a
L2	turnover in the Executive Board as well?
L3	CATHERINE MCVAY HUGHES: Yes there is
L4	a lot of turnover… [crosstalk]
L5	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: How much
L6	percentage is that?
L7	CATHERINE MCVAY HUGHES: You know, just
L8	for example, on a couple of the committees there has
L9	been changes and every time there's a robust election
20	every two years.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: So do you think
22	there should be any limit or you think people should
23	have a lifetime membership on community boards?

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CATHERINE MCVAY HUGHES: We testified on this last time, so I'm gonna give our Bronx representative a chance here.

MARTIN PRINCE: Let me just say this; community boards, again, are voluntary organizations, you're asking people to give of their time and their effort; generally speaking, you wanna get the people whose heart is in their, whose pride is in their community, who are willing to come time after time to show up for the meeting. Okay, when it comes time for new members to come on, we usually would like to see those people who would attend meetings without having membership to show that interest, to show that desire, okay; to show that respect for the neighborhood. The older members that are there educate, okay; we have some members on my board that's educating me all the time, okay, they've been there for many years, they've seen the neighborhood change and they watch the neighborhood begin change differently. One of the reasons that I'm chair is because I believe that change is inevitable, it's coming and we have to take a very strong direct approach to looking at it and those older members

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

2 allowed me to become chair for this period...

3 [crosstalk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: So you believe that you need more than 12 years to be able to pass that knowledge on? Twelve years is not sufficient to be on a board to pass that knowledge down; is that what you're saying?

MARTIN PRINCE: No, that's not what I'm And again, it's not -- You know, you spoke saying. in terms of the council person's term limits again, and what you heard me say in my testimony, and this goes for the general public and in our voting process; if you're not doing the work, if you're not diligent with the tools that are in front of you, then of course things are gonna break down. So is the problem more that these people are here too long or is the problem starting from the top -- the borough president and the council member -- as well as anyone on the board in terms of doing the work necessary to bring change, instead of sitting back and saying let whatever happens happen. Okay, we get too much of that, okay. I'm very proactive, the board members I have are very proactive and again, you have to put in that work and that's work day in

didn't vote. Okay, that's the one right that I have

2 that's guaranteed to me, if I don't like what Jimmy's
3 doing, then I go and I vote against him. Okay, I

4 even have the opportunity to go out and campaign in

5 the competition if the competition I feel is better,

6 okay. The problem we have in our country as a whole

7 | now is people are not taking part in that practice,

8 they're not taking advantage of that right and then

9 everybody complains what we're not getting, but if

10 you don't show up to vote, what are you gonna get;

11 | nobody's gonna pay to you, that's your voice.

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So as far as term limits, we've got term limits for our Executive Committee. Do I think it's effective? To a certain extent it is, as long as we work together. I work with my previous chair and when my time comes up I'll work with whoever gets to chair after me. But I do look to see everybody has the intensity the belief in our system. And I think in your arena that needs to be the case too. You know you just shouldn't sit in a spot and just sit there, but if you're sitting there and you're working, nobody will have a complaint.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Just one interesting question. In the -- So I guess, have either of your boards ever removed a member from your board?

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 105 of sort of abandoned the position essentially, so we removed them formally.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And did the board take a vote to remove the person or did you request the borough president do so...? [crosstalk]

KENNETH KEARNS: Yes, they did. No, the board took a vote.

that. One thing that I'm not sure folks may be aware of, is according to the Charter, Section B provides boards with the ability to remove any member for substantial non-attendance over a six-month period and what I've found, at least in certain experience, is that most boards rarely use that and leave it to the borough presidents or the council members to deal with, so the fact that you're doing that is incredibly functional and a great step towards accountability if a person stops showing up for six months, Charter is asking everyone.

Thank you so very much for your advocacy for 732 and apologize for the snafu. With regards to it, we actually just found in the pile, so Chair Prince, you would've actually been on the opposition panel following; it was just that because you're

1 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 106 district manager and you had miscommunication, you 2 3 ended up on the in-favor panel. The next panel will be... [crosstalk] CATHERINE MCVAY HUGHES: Thank you very 5 6 much. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: an opposition panel -- and thank you all for coming out today and for 8 9 your service. [background comments] Community Board 10 7, Queens, which has three people, followed by Community Board 15 of Brooklyn and Brooklyn CB6 and 11 one thing I will note is that CB1 has definitely done 12 this before, because you, like many others, have 13 14 lined up your people so you could give your full 15 testimony together, and so I imagine that that will 16 happen with CB7 as well. So if we could allow CB7 to go, followed by the others and [background comment] 17 please, for CB7, feel no need to use all nine minutes 18 19 that you have -- you know how the system works, so you've done a good job on that, and then after that 20 we will have two more panels. Thank you all for 21 joining us and if CB7 could please begin. 22

WARREN SCHREIBER: Okay, sure, I'll

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begin. Okay.

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My name is Warren Schreiber. Chairperson Kallos; committee members, thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify in opposition to Int. 585.

I am a Vice Chair of Community Board 7, which represents the communities of Bay Terrace, College Point, Beechhurst, Flushing, Malba, Queensborough Hill, Whitestone, and Willets Point. In terms of population, Community Board 7 is the city's largest community board. I also serve as Chair of CB7's Aviation and Transit Committees.

Members of Community Board 7 deal with large-scale zoning and land use issues such as the Willets Point redevelopment, College Point Industrial Park, Willets West Project and development of downtown Flushing, including the recently proposed Flushing West rezoning. Community Board 7 also represents some of the city's largest parks and is home to the USTA National Tennis Center.

Additionally, CB7 is a member of the Port Authority's New York Aviation Community Roundtable, which was created under a directive issued by Governor Cuomo. In order to serve the community

2 | well, board members must have a high degree of

3 knowledge, expertise and dedication.

Today you will hear testimony concerning the importance of institutional memory which cannot be underestimated; however, I would like to discuss another matter that should concern us all.

Although unintentional, Int. 585, which seeks to term-limit community board members, is nothing more than another form of age discrimination. Take the case of J. Doe, who is appointed to serve as a community board member at 50 years of age; 12 years later, member Doe is 62 years old and due to term limits is prohibited from continuing to serve. Eventually we will reach a point where there are few if any members who are 65, 70, 75 or 80 years old. Senior citizens who are energetic, vibrant and sharp will effectively be blocked from contributing and giving back in a meaningful way. I know for a fact that the good members of this Council would never condone or promote any type of discrimination. Instead of proposing legislation that will weaken our community boards, I suggest that more resources be made available to strengthen the boards; some thought

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 109 should also be given to expanding certain board areas beyond being merely advisory.

Many years ago a very wise senior citizen described community boards as being the average person's city hall; that characterization is still true today.

I would also like to add that just recently, as a matter of fact yesterday, I was contacted by the Port Authority and due to my service on Community Board 7 they asked me to serve on the Technical Advisory Council [bell] for a Part 150 study, which studies all the aviation issues in our community; that is a three-year commitment; if I'm term-limited I can't do that. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you very much.
[background comment]

PHIL KONIGSBERG: My name is Phil
Konigsberg; I'm also a member of Queens Community
Board 7 and I can just tell you that how I got onto
the Board was; I was very active in my neighborhood.
You instill information; you bring information to a
community board and you don't want to keep people who
are very active in the neighborhood and give them a
time limit; they will time themselves out. How a

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community board as individuals leave the board, for various reasons, whether it's health, whether they move, whether they have other interests, there's no need to tell the community board even though you're doing a good job; you're very important to the community, we're gonna have to tell you that you can't continue. I'm here to speak against the motion, and as it stands now I am grandfather I guess, because I've been on the Board for 16 years; I guess this is the -- if this was in effect now -- I just thought of it now -- this would be my last term; we don't wanna do that. You've got people who really care about their neighborhood and as a member of several community organizations, years ago we had too many, we couldn't fill certain spots; now these other organizations that I'm with, they're dying, we can't get people, there's too many things in people's lives these days that keep them just on their street; they don't expand their knowledge, they don't expand their interests to the rest of the community. So I urge you to listen to what everyone here from the community boards are saying; this is not the thing to do. Thank you.

actually had four councilmen come from our board,

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we've had a state senator come from our board; a city
planning commissioner, who's sitting currently right

4 now, and also a PSA commissioner have come from our

5 board. People die, they move on, they lose interest,

6 | they get on the board and they go, this isn't what I

7 | thought it was going to be. We currently have four

vacancies, four people were reappointed this year; I

9 have four vacancies; no one's banging on the door

10 | dying to get in; the line isn't around the block

11 | saying I wanna be on Board 7, and we have no 16-year-

12 olds, no 16-year-olds applied this year.

We have a strong board, but it needs expertise; you can't just get lawyers and doctors and engineers and architects just to come onboard and be there. It's a pleasure, it's a joy; it's something of a benefit when they are there; I happen to be a PD [sic] and the Board has had my benefit and we've have benefit of others like that, but when you don't have that expertise, it becomes very difficult to continue to run. We had term limits on the executive membership and guess what; unanimous but one without our membership we voted out term limits for executive committee, and the person who voted against it later on said geez, if I knew everybody else was gonna vote

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 113
2	yes, I would've voted yes. So we turned down term
3	limits I'm not a believe of term limits. I
4	understand why in elected roles to become, because of
5	the economics and the dollars, but guess what; if I
6	can't convince 25 other people on my board to make me
7	an elected executive of that board, I don't deserve
8	it. I can't get 25 other people, then I don't
9	deserve it, and that's the way we operate.
10	Councilman Dromm came a couple of months
11	ago to us for a street renaming, very dear to his
12	heart; he didn't go to the newbies; he came to
13	leadership; he came to leadership to help him forge
14	the policy that was important to him and it was
15	controversial, and we supported him and we worked
16	with him. This is what community boards do; if it's
17	good for the community, they will provide leadership
18	for the board and for the community.
19	Commissioners don't have term limits; why
20	are community board people having term limits? Thank
21	you.
22	[bell]
23	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you.
24	[background comments]

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

2 THERESA SCAVO: Yes. Theresa Scavo,
3 Community Board 15; I am the Chair.

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I'm really insulted how we sat here, listened carefully to the testimony, as well as the rest of your committee and now that the people are here to speak out against this proposed legislation, the entire committee has seemed to dissolve. I personally take that as an insult.

Okay. My district represents Manhattan Beach, Plumb Beach, Gerritsen Beach, Homecrest; Gravesend; I have been Chair this June for ten years; prior to that I was the 1st Vice Chair for two years, for a total of sixteen years of dedicated voluntary service; I know firsthand the importance of having experienced, seasoned members, but you could read my testimony; Councilman Vacca made some quite clever points. A previous panel stated that a district manager could relate the history of the board. In my term, I have gone through three district managers; there is no one left who remembers when we fixed the Sheepshead Bay footbridge; those days are over; there is no one in the office that remembers anything, you have to go to a filing cabinet, hope you find files from years ago as far as it goes. I am on the Coney

Island Hospital Advisory Board; there is term limits
in existence, every single September we get new
members on the advisory board and the entire year is
spent What do you mean by that? Can you explain
this? an entire year getting a new member up to
snuff; that following September we're right back in
with new members. Most members that are termed out,
their exact words the last year I reapply after a
year and come back that has happened in my term
once. Most members walk away Well I did it for a
period of time, forget about it, I don't need to go
back. As far as it goes, my board is comprised of 44
members of which I have had 44 members for almost a
year; there is nobody knocking down the door to get
on this board. Right now I'm in the process of
trying to get rid of 12 board members for non-
attendance; I have five board members that have not
been to a meeting in a year; I have one board member
I can't even find. Now this has not been new
history; when I first came on the board there was a
board member who they called his name for three
years; I didn't even know what the guy looked like.
So there are certain board members, [bell] for

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

2 whatever association, are allowed to sit there.

3 | Thank you.

CRAIG HAMMERMAN: Good afternoon, my name is Craig Hammerman; I'm the District Manager of Brooklyn Community Board 6, which covers Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Gowanus, Park Slope, Red Hook and Gene Russianoff. [laughter]

I'm here today to offer you some thoughts on Int. 585 and Int. 732, bills that would create term limits for community board members and increase the borough president's planning staff. These pending legislative pieces will have the unintended consequences of alienating large and diverse groups of people who could instead become valuable and enthusiastic allies in our efforts to raise the professionalism, efficiency and effectiveness of New York City's community boards; there is not turning back once that trust has been broken.

The legislation as written is predicated upon premature and scant research and an incomplete thought process. We support the goal of creating opportunities for new board members to serve their communities. I'm gonna say that again -- we support the goal of creating opportunities for new board

members to serve their communities; the execution proposed here, however, is misguided and damaging.

Int. 585 is a weapon of mass destruction set to detonate in 2028, long after every single sitting council member is out of harm's way, safe from the ensuing carnage and collateral damage. The damages it would create would greatly outweigh the temporary satisfaction of an expedient but misguided attempt to solve a genuine issue. The success here lies in the execution; not in simply coming up with a well-packaged theory.

Int. 732, on the other hand, is a bill whose stated intent is something we until now have only dreamed about. We have advocated for our own planners since the 1989 Charter revisions included it as an unfunded resource for the community boards. We current make do with planning fellows provided by the Fund for the City of New York, Michael Levine's program, and I should add that Community Board 6 is the only community board that has two planners; not one. We also have obtained project-specific grants which enhance our capacity, giving us access to professional planning resources; still there is no substitute for having full-time planners on staff in

2 our office. This bill as currently drafted would not

3 give us full-time planners; we would not be hiring

4 | the planners and they would not be working for us;

5 | they would be hired by and staff to our borough

6 president, who undoubtedly would benefit from having

7 more planning resources too. If the community

8 | board's budgets were increased directly so that we

9 | had the money to hire a planner, that would solve the

10 problem, and increasing the budgets of the community

11 | boards is surely within the powers of the City

12 Council when it negotiates the City's budget with the

13 Mayor.

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Expediency simply cannot be the driving force behind initiatives' design to fundamentally empower citizens with the tools they need to truly partner with city government; holding a gun to our heads and telling us that in 2028 you will kill off every member of our community board family is no way to create an environment in which we feel safe and respected and can work with you. While we agree [bell] that a time-sensitive plan should be designed and proffered, a poor plan is more dangerous than helpful. In short, we greatly respect the vision of a more professional community board which values and

calendar year; anyone who received three in a row,

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3 yesterday... [interpose]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Great.

THERESA SCAVO: but when I reached out to not only Borough Hall's legal, but the Law Department of the City of New York, I was told we could vote to remove the member, but all we could do is forward to the borough president a recommendation for renewal; we cannot remove.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So I would like to work with you on this, as well as your -- which council members represent your board?

THERESA SCAVO: Greenfield, Chaim Deutsch, Mark Treyger and Alan Maisel.

work with my four colleagues and your board; the plan language of the Charter says, "An appointed member being removed from a community board for a cause, which shall include substantial non-attendance at board or committee meetings for a period of six months, by the borough president" -- and here's the key part -- "or by a majority vote of the community board," and to the extent that you are running into this issue, we are here to support you and work with

you and part of what you are running into is part of what we're trying to do through Int. 585; though you may not support that, there is a trend is what you're seeing, from your testimony, where you may end up having somebody on the board, you've never met them for three years, but they're still there and sometimes we are stuck with blunt objects versus precision when trying to make broader policy, but we're happy to work with you on that key piece.

I do want to acknowledge that we were joined by Council Member Greenfield very briefly and he will hopefully rejoin us, but absolutely. And I just wanna thank all of you for coming out. I will pass it over to Danny Dromm very shortly, but I just wanna thank you. One of the problems with the Council is that we meet between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. and are unable to usually meet at the hours that community boards meet, because most of us are ex officio members of our community boards and therefore out in the community, so we have to have these hearings, so to the extent that you had to take time off from work or other commitments, we're just very happy to have you here and know that as soon as you are done here many of you will be going to a meeting

2 at six or seven that will go till nine, ten, eleven,

3 one, two, three, four; five in your own communities

4 and just appreciate your service.

With regard to 732 and the planners, thank you for some of the supportive testimony. I think one of the questions is just; we heard testimony earlier that some of the boards only have two-and-a-half staffers; others might -- and I think from one of the CB6 constituents, talking about how boards would spend it, we're still trying to struggle and think about the type of legislation we can do that would provide boards specifically with urban planners to do some of the things that CB1 was speaking about and CB6 is talking about without it becoming just another position to do constituent service or some of the many other very valuable things that we need, but just making sure that we set the funding aside for urban planners.

Does anyone have any comments on... [interpose]

CHUCK APELIAN: May I ...

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And again, we can advocate for more money, but then what ends up happening is you have 59 boards that then spend it

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however they want and somebody who has to deal with constituent service all the time, constituents win, but we do need thoughtful urban planning.

CHUCK APELIAN: Just to be clear, and I appreciate your support for the Board in Brooklyn; it's an issue of enforcement, not legislation; meaning -- we go through this all the time, even with legislation -- say well we have to enforce, it's not the law. Term limits that you're proposing will not solve the issue in Brooklyn; it's still a matter of enforcement, because that person that may not have been there for three or four years may still be under your law covered up to twelve years of being a board membership, so regardless, it's still a matter of enforcement and having the borough presidents do their job at that point, or the community boards do their job and allow the City Charter to take effect to allow the enforcement to be in place. We don't need term limits to do what she needs to be done; I just wanna be clear on that. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Appreciate it. And actually, if you have correspondence from the Law Department, which this committee also oversees, if you can forward their reading of the law, I would be 2 interested in working with them on their
3 understanding of plan language.

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CRAIG HAMMERMAN: So you asked a question about 732 and I guess you are trying to solicit some more ideas about how we could make the planners directly available to the community boards; I think your approach sort of underscores the fact that you can't legislate functional community boards, no matter how hard you try and no matter what you do; there are other mechanisms available to us -support, training, budget, establishing professional operating standards and holding them to it, auditing community boards, making sure that they're doing the jobs that they're supposed to do, according to the City Charter; I mean all of those things have to be part of the solution here and part of the discussion. Frankly, we've taken advantage of the Fund for the City of New York program because it's available to us; we've taken advantage of grants because we formed a nonprofit organization and applied for them to get more resources; we're trying to help ourselves, we're doing everything that we can, but putting planners in the borough presidents' office is not giving them to the community boards. I think that there needs to

1 be, on a citywide level, more training to the 2 community boards so that they understand that urban 3 planners don't just look at zoning maps and don't 5 just answer ULURP applications; they could be used to solve transportation problems; they could be used for 6 7 municipal service planning; they could be used for social service planning, youth needs; all of that is 8 9 within the umbrella of planners and the activities 10 that they can do for the community boards, and I don't think every community board thinks that broadly 11 about what the notion of a planner is and can benefit 12 from being more educated and engaged in a 13 14 conversation about that. Now how do you make sure 15 that they get the planner and that they don't use 16 those monies for other things? That's a tricky one; I agree and I admit that we don't have a solution for 17 you today, but we really wanna keep this dialogue 18 going because we believe in the same concept that you 19 do and we wanna push in the same direction. 20 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Appreciative. 21 22 just for those of you watching at home; the

conversation's not over today at the hearing; that's when the formal process begins, but please feel free, as you come up with the solutions to pass them along.

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

I'd like to recognize Council Member

Dromm and thank you for your patience through my
questioning.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Miss Scavo, I just want to also explain, as Council Member Kallos was talking as well; oftentimes council members have two hearings or sometimes three hearings that we have to attend and actually, I have an appointment right after this; I'm a half-hour late for it already, so that's why sometimes we're in and out and sometimes we serve on certain committees and sometimes we don't, so we don't have control though over the time when those hearings are scheduled and that's why you'll see members come in and come out, etc., so forth and so on.

With that being said, I actually did get two or three emails from people in your community board who said they wanted to be appointed but could not get appointed and were told that they were on a waiting list; I actually asked them to come in; I don't know if they're gonna give testimony today... [interpose]

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 127
2	THERESA SCAVO: I could tell you my board
3	has been sitting at 44.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: So do you know of
5	a waiting list?
6	THERESA SCAVO: Not at all.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: 'Cause they said
8	they've applied, in each of the cases at least ten
9	years they've waited to be on the board, but
10	[interpose]
11	THERESA SCAVO: I am not privy to waiting
12	lists or any applications, so.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: So are you aware
14	of anybody who has applied or anybody that has told
15	you that [interpose]
16	THERESA SCAVO: I have heard from several
17	people; [background comment] I received a letter late
18	yesterday from the gentleman who claims he applied
19	three times [background comment] three times and has
20	been rejected all three times. I know a man that
21	applied for the last twenty years and has always beer
22	rejected, yet I've been sitting with a board of 44.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: And a number of

those 44 are people who are no-shows?

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THERESA SCAVO: I have one I have not seen in -- now I'm lying -- five... five; I have not seen in an entire year.

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Okay. Thank you; I just wanted to be clear about that, and I also wanna thank my friends from Community Board 7 for coming in, Chuck, Warren and Phil, thank you for being here; it's not my community board; I do appreciate the work that we've done together. I just wanted just to maybe clarify a little something with In your testimony you mentioned something Warren. about age discrimination, but my bill would allow for somebody... it doesn't matter what age you start at, you would still be able to serve the 12 years, so I don't view it quite the same way that you do in terms of age discrimination, 'cause if you're -- you can be appointed at 70 and do twelve years; you could be appointed at 22 and do the twelve years.

WARREN SCHREIBER: Right, sure, Danny. And I said, I noted that would never be your intent; I know you a long time and I would never even think that, but the reality is that you're not going to have a lot of people who are 70 years old or 75 years applying for that board membership, so you now the

it's up to the people that are in charge to enforce

3 then we don't need further legislation; that's all

4 I'm saying... [crosstalk]

I think you're right, but I don't see that happening and I think my law would address that issue by ensuring that people only stay on for twelve years.

But anyway, we are probably gonna disagree on this, [background comment] but I do appreciate all the things that [background comment] we have done together and I look forward to continuing to work with you as we move forward as well. Thank you.

[background comment]

COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Sure.

speaking, that's a great approach to take that there be some kind of a timetable laid out under which vacancies must be filled; frankly though, one of the internal debates that we've had about that is; do you just go to the next person on the list, if you have a waiting list of people, or do you replace a specialty skill that might have been lost from the board, or do you go to the outside and open up a whole new process and try and get the best person that you can for that

representing himself, and Ed Jaworski on behalf of

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Madison-Marine-Homecrest Civic Association. And thank you for your patience and for joining us today for two hours and forty minutes so far. [background comments] You may begin whenever you wish.

JOANNA OLTMAN SMITH: Hi. My name is Joanna Oltman Smith; I am a resident of Park Slope and I also wear a lot of hats, but I'm here today as a concerned citizen.

I believe that the community board appointment structure as it currently stands stifles and demoralizes community members eager to help make their districts as safe a livable as possible. strongly support Int. 585, with some of the modifications that CU mentioned and I would encourage the Council to consider a departure from the assumption that seems to be operating in the room that expertise is what we need to protect through unlimited term limits for community board members.

New York City government has no shortage of professional paid experts in every area that community boards review; what we need more of are impassioned generalists, concerned citizens who have wide-ranging interests and backgrounds and what makes neighborhoods work best as a whole; people who care

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deeply about public education and parks and policecommunity relations and safe streets. As things are currently managed, these people are deeply discouraged and even barred from service in some districts. New leaders are never given the opportunity to serve, much less learn to become our future leaders. Instead we have members who have non-publicly disclosed interests in the district; there is an overall and extreme dearth of open data in many boroughs; we wanna know, who are these members that are representing our communities; what are their professions; where do they live and work; how long have they served on the boards.

Perhaps some of the community boards we heard about today that are struggling to recruit new members would see an uptake in applicants if citizens knew that these boards were open, dynamic places addressing issues of current local concerns; not just reflecting entrenched views and in the worst case, doling out favors.

Because community boards make recommendations that affect all New Yorkers, not just those residing in their communities; a great example was given by Transportation Alternatives of

Community boards are an important part of

the community, as they are our local representative

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2 body; therefore, the members, if possible, should be

3 reflective of the community that they serve.

4 | Neighborhoods do not stay constant, nor should the

5 members of the community board. Periodically

6 replacing community board members will add fresh

7 | ideas and a new perspective on what the community

8 | needs or doesn't need. Times change and the manner

9 | in which things should be done should change with the

10 | times. I believe there are many good people who

11 serve on the community boards, but in some cases

12 after twenty years or more they become rigid in their

13 | thinking and not be receptive to new ideas and any

14 changes in the community that they represent.

against term limits that periodic turnover would result in a loss of collective memory in how things work, but board meetings are memorialized in the minutes so that there is always a reference to the past, and since the entire community board will not be replaced at one time, the longer-serving members will have the opportunity to pass on their knowledge to the newer members and the newer members will do the same for those that follow them. This will allow

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2 some of the collective memory to be retained in a manner other than on paper.

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New York City decided several years ago to limit the terms of the council members and mayor; we also have a limit on the number of presidential terms; why? Because when people stay in office too long they tend to become static. I was on a community board for eight years and I saw how events play out and how people act. I am sure that most board members are honorable and act out of concern for the community, but some can begin to act on their own self-interests in their tenure if their tenure is unlimited. Board members are either appointed by the borough president or council members; there needs to be a better outreach to increase the applicant pool from which to select board members. This should not be a closed organization, but rather one that actively recruits talent of local residents to be of service to the community.

As a former community board member and as a community activist, I recommend that this committee approve the bill and send it on to the full Council for their vote and approval. Please give others a chance to serve their community.

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And on Int. 732, I am in favor of a planner being assigned to the community boards, but I would be concerned about [bell] whom they serve, i.e., City Planning or borough presidents. So that's my comments on that. [background comment]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you.

Mr. Singh.

HARBACHAN SINGH: Thank you. My name is Harbachan Singh and I'm the President of the Queens Civic Congress, which is an umbrella organization that represents over 100 civic associations throughout the Borough of Queens.

I will be very brief and our main objections to the proposal are based on the following premises: that this would create a two-tier community board, with some members being reappointed every two years forever and others being able to serve no more than twelve years. Council members already have the ability not to reappoint members at their discretion, and the borough presidents have the same power to not allow the reappointment of board members at their discretion. The fact is that the board members are often appointed predicated on their areas of expertise and Int. 585 will dilute the effectiveness

of this practice, such as the historical practice,
which will be lost.

Int. 585 would also disrupt the fact that the individuals are also appointed because of their community involvement -- civic associations, block associations, places of worship, etc. The practice whereby an every two-year appointment cycle there are sitting board members who do not seek reappointment because of different reasons -- health, relocation, time constraints, etc.; that there is now and always has been substantial turnover in the boards' compositions already; that effective board members are not easily replaced or replaceable, and finally, that the community board members serve without compensation in a voluntary basis. The Queens Civic Congress therefore opposes 585. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Ed.

ED JAWORSKI: Ed Jaworski, President
Madison-Marine-Homecrest Civic Association. Thank
you for having us and thank you for staying around.

I'm wearing a tie with the depiction of a terrier on it, both for my college alumni association and it's a dog that's tenacious.

My wife and I have been Community Board

15 for over 40 years, lived there, and we've been

active in civic activity for most of that time. I

have attended towards 90 percent of Community Board

15 meetings the past dozen years and submitted

applications for a Community Board 15 membership for

ten years, being rejected each time, until Councilman

Deutsch appointed me a year ago.

Another regular attendee framed and displayed his 14th rejection letter a few years ago, a rejection that said "you're on a waiting list," same as mine. Meantime though during that time, we've seen many appointments of people who've never been seen and never been heard of. Numerous times I have asked members to stand and identify themselves by name, specific organization and neighborhood that they represent and each time it's been dismissed.

I could give you numerous stories about egregiousness of Community Board 15 and why anyone who visited might be dissuaded from applying to it.

At the basic level of democratic society, the community board is flawed right now and it's any wonder why people don't vote or engage in civic

3 board.

The current hierarchy here doesn't want change that term limits would bring, they want seasoned "yes" people who don't challenge them, a true dialogue -- What are we voting for? Just say yes. That's the Land Use Committee. The appointment process needs transparency and de-politicization and terms limits is at least a step in that direction. I would suggest that Councilman -- at that time, Borough President Scott Stringer; I think it was about 2006; 2007, submitted a pretty good paper on de-politicization and correcting the lack of transparency.

As far as our Executive Committee goes at Community Board 15, a nominating committee as actually nominated people who haven't been in attendance for years and they get elected. So it's disingenuous to say that you know, people don't attend; they're just nominated and they keep them on the board.

We have one neighborhood in our area in Community Board 15 with no representation right now, and we have another with so many that the president

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doesn't plan, it just rezones.

And as far as where to house it; that was

an interesting concept; maybe rather than housing it

at the borough president or the community board or a councilman, house it at a college with an urban studies program; treat the person like a fellow and give them a salary through the college. Thank you...

6 [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Thank you very much for your testimony. I am almost sorry I did not put your panel first and I apologize for that. To the extent you are able to send copies of your testimony to my colleagues on the Committee and those who are not on the Committee but came out very passionately about the issues, that would be very welcome advocacy.

think Citizens Union brought to their attention and that was brought up by the Queens Civic Congress, so currently on the City Council many members will serve twelve years and certain members will only serve eight years and 41 of us will be finishing our terms together at the same time in 2021. Do you think that's an ideal situation and is your preference, at least for Queens Civic Congress, to -- would you support the legislation if it had the phasing in that

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appointed. In fact, the president of the Marine Park Civic Association was not appointed till he left the presidency of the civic association; we're just too outspoken; they don't want folks like us.

[background comment]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So as something -- I hope this is a fun hearing where people have learned different things, but so, according to Chapter 70 of our Charter, Section 2800, Section A, right at the end it says community boards, civic groups and other community groups and neighborhood associations may submit nominations to the borough president and to council members, so that is your right, so now that you are aware of it; I am glad that some civic associations have done it, would the Queens Civic Congress be willing to make such nominations and work with your member organizations to begin making those nominations?

HARBACHAN SINGH: We will certainly work on that review this and work on it.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you very much.

Ultimately I think the testimony that you have all shared from different boards all over the city and previous has been one of the experiences that people

23 still people who have come off the community board

voice thereafter. And that being said, there are

the community where they felt that they had a strong

24 who are now leading civic associations who have a

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louder voice as civic association leaders than they

opportunity.

BOB CASSARA: Thank you. One of the people this afternoon mentioned about mentoring, and I can tell you, before I was appointed to the community board I basically attended all the community board meetings for five years and I was not appointed to the community board until actually my councilman at the time changed; he wouldn't appoint me, and the irony was; we're of the same party too; I got appointed by the opposite party, but it took that long for me to get appointed to the board and I had to learn what was going on and I did.

ED JAWORSKI: Let me just add; I got an email from someone at the Crown Heights Association; she couldn't be here, obviously, but she said, "Succession planning should always be on the agenda; none of us are here forever."

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That is fair;
nothing is forever, neither planet; not the sun. So

I just wanna thank you for joining us at this threehour hearing. For those of you watching or those of
you still here, you can see more of our previous

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 148
2	hearing on this matter at BenKallos.com/CB. And
3	before I adjourn, I have to, with a heavy heart, bid
4	farewell to David Seitzer; this is David's last
5	hearing at counsel at the Committee on Governmental
6	Operations; he has served with us since 2012 and done
7	so in a distinguished manner. I wish him well in his
8	new role as counsel to Health Committee and thank him
9	for his commitment to public service, Good Government
LO	and his dedication to this committee and the City of
L1	New York.
L2	[gavel]
L3	
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date _____May 6, 2015_____