CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON RULES,
PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

February 3, 2016 Start: 10:24 a.m. Recess: 2:08 p.m.

HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: BEN KALLOS

Chairperson

BRAD S. LANDER Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: David G. Greenfield

Mark Levine

Ritchie J. Torres
Joseph C. Borelli
Inez E. Dickens
Daniel R. Garodnick
Ydanis A. Rodriguez
Margaret S. Chin
Deborah L. Rose
Jumaane D. Williams
Rafael L. Espinal, Jr.

Mark Levine Steven Matteo

Melissa Mark-Viverito (Speaker for the Council)

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

Fritz Schwarz, Chairman Quadrennial Advisory Commission

Jill Bright
Quadrennial Advisory Commission

Paul Quintero Quadrennial Advisory Commission

Julia Davis, Director Annual Disclosure and Special Counsel New York City Conflicts of Interest Board

Wayne Hawley, Executive Director New York City Conflicts of Interest Board

Joanne Giura-Else, Deputy Director Annual Disclosure New York City Conflicts of Interest Board

Alex Kipp, Director of Training New York City Conflicts of Interest Board

Dick Dadey Citizens Union

Susan Lerner, Executive Director Common Cause New York

M. Ndigo Washington Legislative Director and CUNY Liaison Council Member Inez Barron New York City Council Joy Simmons, Chief of Staff Council Member Inez Barron New York City Council

Roxanne Delgado

Towaki Komatsu (sp?)

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[sound check, pause][background comments]
[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Good morning. We're actually having a very brief pre-hearing hearing. So, we have one piece of business left over from Monday's Rules Committee hearing. Good morning and welcome as we re-open this meeting of the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Elections. I'm Brad Lander Chair of the Committee. I'm pleased to be joined by the Speaker Melisa Mark-Viverito, and also other members of the Rules Committee, who are Council Members Steve Matteo, Jumaane Williams, Inez Dickens, Margaret Chin, Ydanis Rodriguez, Rafael Espinal and Dan Garodnick. Thanks also to our Committee Counsel Habid Hussein (sp?) and the staff of the Council's Investigative Unit. This past Monday Shin-pei Tsay, a resident of Brooklyn appeared before the committee and provided testimony concerning her proposed appointment by the Mayor as a lay member of the New York City Art Commission also known as the Public Design Commission. She would fill a vacancy and complete the term of--the three-year terms that expires on December 31, 2018. I think all the members, who were here, will agree that she was

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS actually a really extraordinary quite delightful nominee for the Public Design Commission. I really believe brings a -- a sense of like the people of New York and what they want out of their public spaces, their streets, their plazas and their public art, and that we can wholeheartedly--I certainly wholeheartedly support her. We've also been joined by Council Mark Levine, a member of the Committee and I'll recognize the folks who are not members of the Rules Committee, but are with us this morning, Council Members David Greenfield and Ben Kallos so-and Council Member Any Cohen from the Bronx. So, unless any members have any additional questions or comments, all the materials on Ms. Tsay continue to be in the binder, her opening statement, her answers to our questions, her resume and many, many articles about her. We will proceed. I will the -- the Committee Clerk to call the roll. CLERK: William Martin, Committee Clerk, Committee--roll call vote Committee on rules and 363. Chair Lander. CHAIRPERSON LANDER: I vote aye. CLERK: Dickens.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS:

[off mic]

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## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 1 CLERK: Garodnick. 2 3 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Aye. CLERK: Rodriguez. 4 COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Aye. CLERK: Chin. 6 7 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: I vote aye. 8 CLERK: Williams. COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: [off mic] Aye. CLERK: Espinal. 10 11 COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: Aye. 12 CLERK: Levine. 13 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Aye. 14 CLERK: Matteo. Speaker Mark-Viverito. 15 SPEAKER MARK-VIVERITO: [off mic] I vote 16 aye. 17 CLERK: By a vote of 10 in the 18 affirmative, 0 in the negative and no abstentions 19 M363 has been adopted. [pause] 20 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Good morning. you for coming to this joint hearing of the Committee 21 on Governmental Operations and the Committee on 2.2 2.3 Rules, Privileges and Elections. To all those in attendance, and watching on television and on line to 24

the Quadrennial Commission and Good Government Groups

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 1 2 to the Editorial Board members and reporters who as 3 members Fourth Estate our check on government, and a 4 voice for the people. And perhaps more--most importantly the public whom all of us serve. I'm Council Member Ben Kallos, Chair of the Committee on 6 7 Governmental Operations. We are joined today Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito as well as Chair of the Rules 8 Committee Council Member Brad Lander. We are also joined by Council Member Rodriguez, Chin, Dickens, 10 11 Espinal, the Speaker, Lander, Garodnick, Williams, Van Bramer, Levine, Greenfield, Cohen--12 13 LEGAL COUNSEL: Council Member Borelli CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Huh? 14 15 LEGAL COUNSEL: Borelli. 16 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Borelli and Matteo, 17 and just as note, this maintains Council Matteo's 18 perfect hearings at Gov Ops hearings. Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito came in on a Progressive Waiver 19 20 Reform that is included under her leadership rules 21 reforms. Consensus-driven hearings upon super 2.2 majority bill sponsorship, legislation and engagement 2.3 online, equitable and transparent distribution of member items, along with the long sought after 24

reforms we are here to discuss today. To truly give

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credit where credit is due without her progressive leadership, none of today's reforms let along previous forms would be possible. Speaker Mark-Viverito, we welcome your opening remarks.

SPEAKER MARK-VIVERITO: Thank you so much Chair Kallos, and thank you Chair Lander also for holding this joint hearing, an important one at that, and all for all the work your committees do to institute reforms. So we can have a more fair, inclusive, transparent and effective government. And some of the things you highlighted are things that I've been committed to. I'm very much proud of the work that we've done here in this City Council and proud of the hearing today on legislation that's going to go even one step further. This obviously is a hearing on legislation today that would increase the pay of elected officials as well as other I'm proud of the work my fellow council reforms. members do, and these raises the first in almost a decade are well deserved.

I want to thank the members of the 2015

Quadrennial Commission for their work on this issue,

and for their recommendations. Regarding the

Council, the Commission clearly recognized the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 1 2 phenomenal work y colleagues are doing as well as the 3 improvements we've made to this great institution. 4 In crafting this legislation, we largely adhere to the salary recommendations of the Commission that are not just for the City Council, but also for all other 6 7 city elected officials. Today, we're also 8 considering a package of bills that would implement crucial and profound ethics reforms long demanded by the public. Together, these reforms will increase 10 11 transparency and fairness, reduce the potential for 12 conflicts of interest and improve the process for 13 considering future changes and compensation for local elected officials. These bills would make the 14 15 position of a council member full time, and except from narrow exceptions eliminate outside earned 16 17 income underscoring the dedication and high ethical 18 standards Council service demands. We're also ending the practice of providing allowances, otherwise known 19 20 as lulus for committee chair and other leadership 21 positions creating a more equitable environment for 2.2 council members. We're continuing our commitment to 2.3 transparency by mandating the posting of financial disclosure forms online for all elected officials. 24

And finally, we're changing the timing of future

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 10 commissions so they will be more likely to recommend prospective pay increases, and will give those commissions more time deliberate on these important matters.

As I said earlier, we largely adhere to the recommendations of the commission in determining the salary levels for council members. We did, though, diverge in one area, compensation for become full-time and giving up the potential for outside income. The Commission recommended no increase for this important reform. We disagree, and have proposed a modest increase to account for it. letter forwarding the Commission's report to me, the Mayor noted that the transition to full-time status is not insignificant. That's accurate, and it is only fair that current council members who are giving up the potential to earn outside income are compensated adequately for that. We must assure that as the office of council member transitions into full-time status, we continue to attract the greatest talent the city has to offers, an appropriate increase of the loss of that outside income is therefore necessary.

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Since I became Speaker at the beginning of 2014, I've worked closely with my colleagues especially Rules Committee Chair Brad Lander to institute internal reforms designed to build a Council that is more democratic and transparent.

We're also trying to build on previous successes in ensuring that we have a legislative body filled with a diverse array of professional well-qualified and fully committed members. I'm confident that the bills we hear today will achieve both those goals, and I want to turn it back to Chair Kallos, and thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you, Speaker.

In a city famous for Boss Tweed, we've come a long way from Tammany Hall especially in this Council.

Editorial boards, advocates and the people demanded an end to the corrupted influences of campaign dollars, conflicts of interest, member items, outside incomes, lulus and more. The City Council has crated the model public matching campaign finance system in the country and Conflicts of Interest Board that has found and continued to root out corruption. In our fist year in the City Council, we created an equitable and transparent formula for distribution of

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 12 1 2 discretionary funds to council members known as 3 member item funding. Today, we're considering a 4 package of reforms that New York City Council members will be working full-time for the people of our city without the corruptive influence of stipends or 6 7 outside income. We're hearing four pre-considered 8 introductions today in Governmental Operations and two preconsidered resolutions in Rules, which my colleague, Council Member Lander will speak about 10 The four bills are based on recommendations 11 later. 12 of the 2015 Quadrennial Commissions, the Editorial 13 Boards, the Good Government Groups of countless 14 members of our--members of our public. The first 15 bill, which I have introduced with Council Members Garodnick, Reynoso, Richards, Cohen and Chin would 16 17 prohibit outside income with rules further 18 delineating what earned income is acceptable. 19 is coupled with a rules reform that I have also 20 introduced that would eliminate payment in lieu also know as lulus. These reforms that have been long 21 2.2 sought by Editorial Boards, Good Government Groups, 2.3 the people--and I am proud to sponsor this legislation -- will not only help this Council, but the 24

Council moving forward into the future. The second

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2 bill, sponsored by Council Member Vacca and myself,

3 would increase transparency by making the financial

4 disclosure forms of elected officials available for

5 the public to view on the Conflict of Interest

6 Board's website. In 2010, as an advocate, I worked

7 | with New York Public Interest Rights group, Bill

8 Mahoney, to request copies using Freedom of

9 Information law scam and post-outside income

10 disclosure forms on the state legislators online.

11 | Following this action, outside income forms were put

12 online with income ranges by the Joint Commission on

13 | Public Ethics, and the rest by now is history.

Member Van Bramer would change the timing of the appointment the Quadrennial Commission from the second year of an election cycle to the third, and give the Quadrennial Commission additional time to deliberate and issue their recommendations. The final bill sponsored by the Speaker would increase the salaries of the Mayor, Public Advocate, Borough Presidents, Controller, District Attorneys as recommended by the Commission. The bill would also increase the salaries of members of the City Council as well as the Speaker of the Council as recommended

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by the Commission. But with an additional increase to account for prohibiting most outside earned income, and changing the status of Council Members to full-time. These bills will institute important reforms and will increase the transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of the City's government. At this time, I'd like to invite Council Member Lander to say a few words about today's hearing and about the two resolutions before the Rules Committee.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you, Chair
Kallos, and thank you Madam Speaker, and thanks as
well to all the members of both the Rules and
Government Operations Committee who are here today.
Thanks as well to the staff who have done a lot of
work to prepare for this hearing and get all the
materials together. As well as I'll say in a minute
to the Quadrennial Commission for their work.

I want to start by speaking very honestly and plainly. One awkward feature of democracy is that elected officials have to set their salaries.

That is just an awkward feature of the democracy that we have. We council members and executives set the budget, and that's how the pay of elected officials

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 15 1 2 gets determined. Most people, of course, don't have 3 that ability in their lives to vote on or set their 4 own salary, and many don't get regular raises at all. This Council gets that, and has been significantly concerned with the challenges of wage stagnation in--6 7 in New York City. But, it is in the interest of the City of New York to make sure that salaries for 8 Council Members, for the Public Advocate, for the Comptroller, for Mayor, for Borough Presidents and 10 11 District Attorneys is reasonable and competitive to 12 ensure that good people will run. Now, there is an 13 alternative to having elected officials vote for pay increases. You cannot raise salaries. Let the 14 15 salaries, therefore, fall lower and lower relative to 16 the other things people might do. Allow those 17 elected officials to earn outside income instead, and 18 then see what happens. And I would stipulate to you that that's not just theoretically. That experiment 19 is being run, and not very far from here, and I would 20 say that the results are not good, and that is not 21 2.2 what we want for the City of New York. What we want 2.3 instead is a reasonable set of salaries for elected officials so people run whether they're small 24

business people, whether they're attorneys, whether

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16 they're non-profit leaders, whether they're labor leaders, whether they're professionals. You know, whether they're people who are just working hard to represent their communities, we want them to be able to run for these offices. Now, to address the challenge that it's an awkward feature of democracy that elected officials set their own salaries, the City has adopted the approach of having the Quadrennial Commission meet to review the appropriate objective research and make recommendations. commission is supposed to meet every four years in order to make it recurring. Part of the challenge here is for those who do get raises whether COLAs or step increases, they tend to come annually, and so they're modest in the one or two or three percent a year nature. So if you did them every year, they would seem modest, but if you vote on them all once after several years, they seem big. If you did every four years, it wouldn't seem so big. Unfortunately, Mayor Bloomberg did not appoint the Quadrennial Commission the last time around, and we are now ten years since elected officials in New York City have had any pay increases. No COLAs, no adjustments for income, you know, no step increases, and as a result,

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when you make an adjustment just once every ten years, it's understandable that people will feel that there's some stick shock. But, as challenging and as awkward as that feature of democracy is, it's the right thing for us to sit here and consider them, review all the evidence and make a good, fair, rational decision. Now, fortunately this time we have been blessed with actually a quite good Quadrennial Commission. We're fortunate, and I'm grateful for the service of Fritz Schwarz, Jill Bright, and Paul Quintero, who bring a range of both good government, non-profit and private sector experience to the table, who spent several months gathering and developing research and information, who had two public hearings. They put all their materials online, gathered a substantial amount of information, and produced this final report, which they will present to us in just a minute. Chair Kallos spoke to recommends a wide range of reforms and pay increases, and we are overwhelmingly proposing to adopt those recommendations. I want to note one thing that the base increase that that commission is recommending for all elected officials of 12% is lower than the pattern for public sector

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workers over the same period of time, lower than teachers in the UFT or DC37, and lower still than that for uniformed workers, for firefighters and--and police captains. And they did that specifically in recognition of the challenges that many New Yorkers have seen, and said elected officials ought to pay attention to those issues. That's their base recommendation, and we're adopting their or proposing to adopt their base recommendation. All of the reforms that Chair Kallos spoke to and that the Speaker spoke to, which build upon the reforms that under her leadership this Council adopted two years ago to make this body more fair and transparent. will make a big difference in having this be a body that does not have the temptation of outside income. That does not have the favoritism of lulus where everyone's disclosure forms are online. That brings good government, and it is appropriate to have that come along with a reasonable pay raise. As Chair Kallos mentioned, the only place where we are departing from the commission's recommendation is in putting a \$10,185 adjustment for the change from part-time to full-time. And I would just say to you I think if any of you when you were looking to hire

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19 for a job changed the job description. You had a job description that said here's what I'd like you to do. It's a part-time job, and you may also have a second or third job. And then you way, you know what? going to change the job description and make it -- it's a full-time job. You may not have any other outside employment. And you asked a friend do you think I would need to adjust the salary upward to get equally qualified candidates that all of your friends would say yes that probably a modest adjustment upward is That figure of \$10,185 there some needed. justification for it in today's Committee Report, and we can speak about that a little later, and where that analysis comes from, and why we chose to propose. And we'll have some additional discussion on that later after the--after the Commission testifies. So, just formally, Chair Kallos spoke to the four introductions that are being considered. There are, as he said, two rules resolutions that accompany those changes. The pay raise bill would not go into effect unless and until a rule was adopted that eliminates stipends. So there is a rule here sponsored--lead sponsored by--by Council Member

Kallos that will repeal stipends.

That's the

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20 simplest way to understand it. Any stipends that have been in place in the rules are repealed effective--and effective to January 1st, 2016. the second rule, which is combined with the introduction that makes the job full-time instead of part-time provides clarity on what outside or earned income is and isn't, and makes clear you may not have outside earned employment from any other job. can, of course, continue to have investment income and things, you know, passive income, retirement income, et cetera. And there are a few narrow things you can do, teach a class, give a speech or engage in artistic performance with advanced approval from the Conflicts of Interest Board to make sure there's no conflict. And, with the advanced approval of the Office of General Counsel, other minimal earned income activities that involve a limited time commitment, and which do not interfere with the performance of such member's duties as a member of the Council. It doe snot allow, for example, the practice of law, which we have seen in other places be a particular problem as an outside activity. doesn't allow you to hold a second job. You have to

give your full time to this one, which I submit is

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what we want, which is good service full of

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3 integrity, people doing their best to represent their

4 constituents, and the great people of this city. So

5 with that, we will now proceed to our first panel and

6 for our first panel, I would like to invite the--

7 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] Brad,

8 if I just may quickly interrupt. Sorry about that.

9 We've been joined by Council Member Barron. I'd like

10 | to thank Council Member Lander. I'd like to also

11 | invite the bill's sponsors to say a few words. I'd

12 | like to invite Council Member Jimmy Van Bramer to

make a statement on his legislation.

very much, Chair Lander and Speaker Melissa MarkViverito. I want to say first I'm really proud to
serve in this City Council, and proud to serve with
all of the members that you see here today, and who
are not here, terrific public servants full of
integrity. This is a City Council that does enormous
good for the City of New York, and today we are
submitting historic and meaningful reforms that I
think are worthy of incredible merit and appreciation
and I just want to thank Speaker Melissa Mark-

Viverito. This Council has already reformed itself

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2 internally in ways that have made this city better.

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3 And today, this package furthers that reform that I

4 think must be at the forefront of the discussion

5 | today. I want to say that the bill that I'm proud to

6 sponsor altering the year in which the Quadrennial

7 Commission is appointed and how much time the

8 Commission has before it is important. Present the

9 Commission--commissions are appointed in the second

10 year of the four-year cycle, but under my bill, they

11 | would be appointed in the third year. And, presently

12 commissions must issue a report on or before March

13 | 15th, a total of 2-1/2 months. But under our bill,

14 | the commissions must report no later than 120 days

15 after the appointment giving an additional two months

16 | for a total of 4-1/2, more than the Commission

17 | recommended itself. The bill gives the Commission

18 | greater flexibility to consider and make it more

19 | likely that they will recommend that increases in

20 compensation go into effect in the session after

21  $\parallel$  which they have voted on or approved. This addresses

22 | issues associated with increased compensation levels

23 going into effect during the term in which such

changes are approved, and I welcome the testify and

the comments today from the Commission and the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 23 1 2 public. But again, I just want to say I'm incredibly 3 proud of the City Council, incredibly proud of the 4 work that we do for the City of New York. incredibly proud to serve with all of the public servants in this City Council. Thank you very much. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you Council Member Van Bramer, and before I begin, I would like 8 to thank the committee staff for their work on today's hearing, Samita Dishmuk, Laure Wynne, James 10 11 Subudhi and my Legislative Director Paul Westrick. 12 And if I may also recognize some of the folks on the 13 Rules Committee side, Habib Hussein and it's hard press not to thank David Seitzer, our former 14 15 committee counsel. I told you he wouldn't get far. 16 I'd now like to turn it back over to Council Member Lander to call up the Commission from the 2015 17 18 Quadrennial Commission as our first panel. I'd like 19 to remind everyone who would like to testify today to 20 please fill out a card with the sergeant-at-arms. 21 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you, Chair 2.2

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you, Chair Kallos. So our first panel is the 2015 Quadrennial Commission Chaired by Fritz Schwarz, Jill Bright and Paul Quintero. Welcome. Thank you for your service on the Quadrennial Commission, and for being here

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So, in summary, the points I want to make are that

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the City Council's proposed laws and rule changes are praise worthy in many respects. They will bring about important government reforms, which have been talked about for decades, but which never have been done. Then, I want to add, and discuss at the end that at least when we prepared this testimony the Council had not yet made its case for the proposed additional raise for its members, and that's--I think we'll come to that at the end, and probably there will be some questioning about that, too. So, overall, we applaud the Council for accepting our central concept that raises for elected officials and--and Chairman Lander succinctly stated the dilemma that's created for raises for elected officials. But we applaud your accepting our central concept that raises for elected officials should, among other things, reflect the economic conditions of their constituents. The Council also deserves praise for accepting the Commission's structural recommendations that lulus be eliminated, and the job of Council Members be classified as full time as is the case for all other elected officials. These two reforms are--have been talked about for a generation, and never before were they forcefully recommended by

26 1 a commission. And never before has the Council 2 3 adopted those recommendations, and you commendably 4 plan to do so now. In addition, the Council deserves praise for accepting two other reform recommendations that the Commission, editorial groups and good 6 7 government groups have put forward. One is the 8 change that you mentioned that the future commissions have more time, which increases the likelihood that future raises will not take place until after the 10 11 next election. We decided that for both legal and 12 ethical reasons these raises should take place as of 13 January 1, but a reform to the future that conforms the Council with what the U.S. Constitution does in 14 15 the 27th Amendment is a great change. And secondly, 16 getting the disclosure forms of elected officials 17 online. As we wrote, the Council has evolved over 18 the past 30 years to become--I'm now going to quote 19 from our report--"An able body with a sense of its 20 representative obligations in policy making 21 responsibilities, which is, 'No longer a rubber stamp 2.2 or a junior partner, but now is a fully functioning 2.3 branch of government.'" Indeed, I would say that the evolution of the New York City Council over the last 24

30 years is one of the most praise worthy and

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remarkable changes in U.S. Government institutions in the history of the country. Your positive resolution has been reflected in the pay raises that have been given over the past three decades. Indeed, throughout the history of quadrennial commissions, if you go back to 1983 and go up to our commission, the City Council members received the largest pay percentage increase of all the city's elected officials over that approximately 30-year period, 136.84%. The Mayor in contrast, the Office of May, "Only received a raise over that period of 103 or 104%." This year our Commission continued the trend of giving the City Council a larger raise, by proposing the largest percentage increase be given to Council Members this year, 15%. By the way, contrary to newspaper stories we did not propose a 23% raise for the Council. The additional money is just the

Now, turning to the one change that you do make, adding \$10,183 would be 9.1% over the current base salary, or about 7% more than what we recommended, and the proposal is related to the change for full time. We did not recommend any

25 additional bump in pay because of formal

reallocation of the lulus.

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classifications for members for full time, and let me recount what we thought. Our research indicated that only a tiny fraction of council members appear now to have outside income of the sort that would be prohibited by a full-time requirement. And to avoid potential unfairness to the people who do have that, we recommended that the Council consider grandfathering until end of this term any members or any one of the few members who come into that class, and you were proposing to do that. Moreover, going back to 2006, in the course of accepting Speaker -then Speaker Christine Quinn's proposal for a 25% raise, the Quadrennial Commission of '06 noted the Speaker had informed them that by and large council members served full-time. And the 20076 commission added that its recommended salary increase reflects this fact. And at the end of my testimony I want to come back to the -- to the simile or analogy that Council Member Lander made to a job where, you know, it had been part time and it changed. But anyway, you have made the changes about grandfathering and, in fact, if you look at considering the fact that there are only very few of the members here who are

not full time, or put differently, have income that

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2 would be banned under the new law and the

grandfathering. If you put those two things together

4 no present City Council person is adversely affected

5 by the change until the end of this term.

Now, we looked at the--all these questions, and concluded on having the raise of 12% plus 3% and not an extra bonus for going to full time. And we---nonetheless, we do recognize that requiring Council members to work full time does remove an option including for individuals thinking for running for the Council for the first time. some value can be assigned to removing the option. However, we would say that any such value is limited in--in this case where the trend has been running rapidly toward members choosing to work full time. So at the end of the--the testimony, I said we'd like to understand and the public is entitled to understand the Council's reasons for its proposed additional pay increase, and you've now put forward some reasons. Now, I do want to make a point. Using the -- in Council Member Land's Op Ed, I think it was yesterday, and in his opening remarks, he used a simple point to make the case for the bump that you've given. Which is suppose there were a business

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where the members were--the employees were told they were part time. And the business decides to change the rules, and henceforth from day after the change, all employees must be full time and they may not have any outside income. And, the reasoning was well, of course, one would say there should be a bump. We're not saying there shouldn't be any bump but, of course, one would say there shouldn't be a bump. Now, I think there are two ways in which that analogy is not a perfect analogy. I would like you just to think about this. Way one is it assumes a situation where everybody was working part time, and certainly if that were changed, you would say yeah, there should be quite a big bump. But here you don't have the situation where everybody is working part-time. You have a situation where, you know, let's say 90%, if not more, are working full-time and would not run into any trouble with this -- with the new rule. you can think of a change from part time to full time as if there were the situation, but it's not quite here. As involving two things--two reasons why there shouldn't be a bump. One is, if you go from part-time to full-time you are working harder. But, in the case here most of you, 90% of you have already been

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working full time. And, for that portion of the issue, I think it's fair to say that the raise in response to Speaker Quinn's 25% took into account and did compensate you for--although, they didn't apply any percentages to anything, but did compensate you for the fact that most of you are working full time. So I think the analogy isn't perfect. That doesn't mean you don't have arguments, and I certainly haven't and I don't think my colleagues looked at the detailed argument you have in your report. Moreover, I want to finish by saying that whatever quibbles there are on this subject, the Council is proposing to take steps. Which will be meaningful reforms for the government of New York city, and which will continue the evolution of this Council toward an increasingly responsible and effective body. So thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much.

I have a couple of questions, and then Chair Kallos
and—and the Speaker may as well, and then we'll open
it up to—to other members. And I—I will address
this question of providing the Council's rationale in
public and not only in the written report in—in just
a minute, but I want to ask just a few questions

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 32 1 2 First, you mentioned this that the -- for the 3 first time you considered economic wellbeing. 4 just wonder if you could say a word more about that. 5 That was not something that was done. Previous commissions essentially looked only at COLA, and 6 7 didn't really factor in any way the economic 8 wellbeing of New Yorkers, and I just wonder what--FRITZ SCHWARZ: Yeah, I--I think and 9 the--my colleagues could jump in here. I think that 10 11 was the single most important thing we did. If you 12 want to go way back in history, and Benjamin 13 Franklin's idea that government officials should not be paid, which was rejected, but [laughter] 14 15 correctly. But there's always been an implicit 16 ceiling on government pay. It's never going--you are never going to be paid nor are mayors or controllers 17 18 ever going to be paid what they are worth. jobs are incredibly hard. Your job is incredibly 19 hard, but there is an implicit ceiling. And we 20 21 thought that particularly in light of things like 2.2 income inequality would have become so much subjects 2.3 of attention that they pay of government officials

ought to be restrained somewhat if their constituents

are really doing badly. And just one example of

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2 where New York--New Yorkers are not doing as well

economically as they should be is that 45% of New Yorkers are paid at or near the poverty. So, and the other thing, Councilman Lander, that we thought is that if that becomes a factor, it's a good factor for government officials to have in mind because while you can't influence the Consumer Price Index, your actions can in the short term and in the long term

economically. So Paul and Jill, do you want to say anything more about that central--

influence how well New Yorkers are doing

PAUL QUINTERO: Yeah, I--I would add a couple things. We put in the report the recommendations, and what those recommendations meant versus, for example, CPI. And just to give a very simple example, in the first quarter in your commission all the salary changes were just slightly above CPI. In the very next commission all the salaries were below CPI. So there is no adherence to CPI per se. It is like everything else a measure, and—and it can—it needs to be taken into context. We looked at distribution of the workforce, and we looked at salary changes in the non—profit sector, which ranged from in some years zero but typically

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one to three percent. We looked at the private sector increases. Those ranges from two three percent, and what we saw is there are a lot of numbers out there where people are earning, but not a very good basis to anchor some framework. And so, to repeat what--what Chairman Fritz just said, given that median changes in income were very similar and within those ranges, and given that it's more much actionable by the Council. Both of those gave us comfort that not only was it a not only useful measure, but it was within the bounds of what you see in the private sector and non-profit sector, you know, the whole spectrum, and it's not an arbitrary number. So though it would very useful. another addition in terms of our--our thinking.

TILL BRIGHT: Yes, I would only add that things like ability to pay for housing was certainly a factor that's--that's considered. We looked at things like retirement, and pension benefits. So there--there were many areas where the average New York is not keeping pace with inflation or other costs, and that they Council members have benefits that their constituents don't necessarily have. SO I would say elements like that factored into why median

household income also was an important benchmark for

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us. Not just what was happening in terms of the CPI.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you.

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5 mentioned this issues of prospectivity, and whether

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7 considering Council Member Van Bramer's legislation,

raises should be prospective. And obviously, by

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which specifically in its statement of legislative

intents says our hope is that future commissions will

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recommend prospective raises. You know, that is

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but that you did not recommend here, and that we are

something that we're looking to--to move forward on,

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proposing to follow you recommendation of having the

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salary increases take effect on January 1st of this

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year. I just want to clarify--the reasons are in the

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report, but because it's--it's essentially because it's been ten years. That there should have been at

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least one if not two adjustments along the way that

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would already be baked into the salary that we--we're

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receiving. And that because it's been ten years

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that, therefore, adopting this recommendation now

rather than waiting is reasonable to do when

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considered together with the full package of reforms

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including taking steps so that future commission,

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2 which will meet every years, would be come

3 prospective---

Well, the--the--very FRITZ SCHWARZ: many respective people and thoughtful people think the City right now should delay the raises for another two years so that they don't take place until after an election. And that's the rule now in the Congress in the United States, which James Madison had proposed, and didn't become part of the Constitution for 200 years. We--we thought for both fairness reasons and legal reasons, it was the correct thing to make these raises effective now. The--the fairness reason is that there has been no raise since 2000--November of 2006, and the idea that all elected officials should have to wait ten years, which if you--it's two more years. So to have to wait 12 years seems unfair waiting around for a raise for 10 years is something that's not fair. And then on the legal side, the structural of the Quadrennial Commission system is inconsistent with delaying the raises. The system, as--as was brought out in the comments about your--your change is that a commission is mean to appointed at the beginning of the second year, and then presumably finish in the spring of the

And it is just inconsistent with that

3 system to say raises should be delayed until the 4 beginning of the fifth year. And just think about

5 it. You can't imagine the people who set up the

6 Quadrennial Commissions would have thought the idea

7 would be for the future there would be a lot of

8 deliberation, and then a report, than then a three-

9 | year continuing delay. That just doesn't make sense.

10 For the future to change so that it would be possible

11 and sensible to have raises take place after the next

12 election, that's a good reform.

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second year.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: And then so I will just for my final comments draw attention to the Committee Reports pages 12 and 13. For those who are looking, it goes to this question of the rationale for the adjustment. You know, I--I--I think it's--it's valuable for us to have your perspective, and it is certainly true that a very small number of current council members have outside income. You know, we are balancing between what is the salary that--that current council members will earn, and what will be in the job description, you know, going forward for those 2017 elections. And, you know, and that's is really why I believe that the analogy about changing

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 38 1 2 the job description. What do you need to post it at 3 to get comparable people to apply. But just in terms 4 of how we got to this number this \$10,185, the staff did some research here. The New York State Department of Labor treats legislators as managers. 6 7 And so they used the New York City Metropolitan 8 Statistical Area Management Occupations, and then took the median of that range, 50% of the median range for management occupations, which was chosen to 10 11 be conservative. And is similar to the median rate 12 for a food service manager who are among the lowest 13 paid of managers. Their hourly rate is \$34.57. there's not a clear exact hours guideline on what--14 15 the thing you could do that wouldn't be a full-time 16 job, but teaching a course when, you know, it's--it's 17 a couple hours a week, and prepare--prepare a couple 18 hours a week. Six hours a week at \$34.57 came out to \$10,372, and we rounded down to a square number of 19 the resulting salary of \$148,500. Obviously, it 20 21 could have been figured many different ways. Last 2.2 term several members earned more than \$100,000 of 2.3 outside income, not the majority, but some. members would be giving up over \$100,000 if they were 24

to do this. And this time, though it's a relatively

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small number of members, several of them earn over 500,000 and indeed most of us earn either nothing or far less than that. So let me leave it there. We can come back, and—and other members and their questions and comments can explore further the rationale here. And I may have a few questions at the end, but let me turn it over to Chair Kallos, and then to members of the committees.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you, Chair

Lander. So, your commission recommended the

elimination of lulus. Has that ever been recommended

before or how long have folks been advocating for

this, and why do they matter so much?

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Well, I--I kind of think that when I did the 1989 charter people had begun worrying about those. It's been for a long time that good government groups, editorial groups, people who care about the city who have said not a--not a great thing to have lulus. Lulus made sense in the--in the Colonial era in the Benjamin Franklin era where legislatures met, you know, once every two years. And clearly were part time, and the would-be, you know, like one or two officers a of a legislature who actually did much work. But that's all the past

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history, and today you--you're all doing really a lot of work. So, that's one reason, the historical change is reason where lulus are not sensible. also create a misleading impression. In fact, Lulus were part of the pay of council people, but everybody said council people were paid \$112,500. So, there was an inherently misleading element to lulus. Thirdly, lulus are something using money to reward or punish members is not a great system, and I think finally, let's use-- One of you said let's think about the place that's 120 miles north of here. has--a lot of their pay is lulus, and they get free outside income. The two are linked, and--and it's great that you are planning to get rid of the lulus. How you are going to do that, and whether you need--You can do it probably by a rule, but maybe ultimately you want to get a charter change, or the same thing with the full time, you--you can do it by a rule. But maybe you ultimately ought to have a charter change so that some less progressive council in the future cannot decide they want to turn the

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: With regard to your other recommendation outside income, why does it

clock back to the 1820s or something.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 41 1 matter what the influence of outside income? 2 3 noted that only a few members accept outside income 4 in this body. Is it the number of the members accepting outside income? Is it the power and influence that an individual member might have that 6 7 is accepting outside income? What are the models that you're seeing, and why is outside income so --8 9 such--such a dangerous influence to have? FRITZ SCHWARZ: Well, let's--let's start 10 11 with the fact every other city official since 1937 12 has not been allowed to get outside income, and the 13 Council maybe in 1937 was a--a less important body. Today, you're a very important body the -- in the city. 14 15 Secondly, the public, you're constituents deserve 16 full-time service, and that's what you're hired to 17 do. You're hired to do the job of thinking of 18 legislation, of holding hearings, of working with 19 your constituents. And so I think Councilman, the-the inherent nature of the job of a modern City 20 21 Council person is a full-time job, and your 2.2 constituents and the public deserve your full-time 2.3 attention.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Within your report

there's 3% bump for acknowledging that the job has

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pointed reforms that had happened since '06 that

merited--that led to the conclusion that individual

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members had more responsibility and more work and,
therefore, we thought of the 3%. Now, the '06

commission in their very large raise of 25% for the

Council at a time when the Mayor got like a 15.3%

raise. The '06 commission inarticulately, but

clearly, did compensate you for the great changes.

shouldn't use that because I did them, but the

important changes that were made by the 1989 Charter

were built into the pay increase in '06. The changes

that increased the City Council's responsibilities.

Of your report, you make recommendation—not one of the strongest recommendations, but a recommendation that the correct (sic) forms be place online. "The forms are already available to the public." quote unquote. What—why does it matter if forms are put online? Have you see any changes when those forms are put online versus when they're just available?

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Well, I--I--I know that when we--we got all the forms, and I said we were not going to use names from them, although we could have. But the research director who had to get the forms said, you know, it takes a lot of time. You've got to fill out something, and--and it takes time. On

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that issue I think we said something like it isn't something that we have enormous experience on, but I relied on—we relied no the good government groups that I think almost always are—have something worth listening to. And they—they've thought this is important, and it clearly—it does make you more transparent. I—I think there are already prepared elect—prepared electronically when they're put into the Conflicts of Interest Board. So while there isn't any good reason for them not being, and I guess you're proposing to do it, which is good.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Next time you can borrow my scanner. We will go over to--and NYPIRG them, too. So, we're going to--I want to acknowledge that we've been joined by Council Member Steve Levin. We're going to go to Council Member questions. There will be a three-minute clock on the first round, a two-minute on the second. And just to the Commission because it's three minutes if you can keep your answers quick and concise because most members may want to have a second question or a redirect. And so, the--the quicker and conciser you are, the more fulfilling the conversation will be. Sometimes speakers have a tendency to use their entire time

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2 answering a single question. Which as a member who

3 has been on the clock myself can be frustrating.

4 First, Council Member, we--we do Melissa Mark-

5 Viverito who would like to come back for her

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6 questions. However, next on the list would be

Council Member Rodriguez followed by Cohen.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Thank you to the Commissioner for the Chairman. great job that you did in this process. We love this job a lot. We love it so much that we decided not to have privacies in our life. We love it so much that when we go to a funeral, our staff and the people wanting to say thank you for being here, but I have a case, and they take out cell phone, and we're connecting with our staff. We love it so much that when we go to eat to a restaurant, we have to allocate time to speak to our constituents. We work more than 60 hours a week. This is our not our first job. Most of us like myself being a previous teacher for 13 years. We have masters, we have PhD, and we have the education and degree that anyone who is in the field will say we have the right to make a living to support our family. I was one of those who advocated for the 99%, and I will continue fighting

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 46 1 2 for the 99%, and we care for those 46% of New Yorkers 3 who live in poverty because we as a society fail to 4 them. It's not that the system has been broken. It's that we've been with a system, but we have not been built a strong middle class city here because we 6 7 fail in education, because we fail on good jobs. And 8 those are the challenges that this body have. You know, any elected official, my colleagues here, you know, we are strong. And we know that being an 10 11 elected official in New York City requires someone to 12 understand that New York is a city composed by eight 13 million New Yorkers, strong voices community, from 14 the editorial. Tell me the average income of any 15 executive director in New York City. It's more than 16 \$150,000. We work with them. We support those 17 initiatives. We provide our time, and for me this is 18 a big compromise that we're doing today. Our 19 salaries should be \$175,000, and I will be proud to 20 speak to my working class to those rallies when I go 21 to Wall Street and say yes. It's a--it's an open 2.2 record. This is how much I make, but I don't have 2.3 evening. You should know? What I have tonight after I pick up my daughter to take her to swimming? I 24

have to go to the -- to the event. What did I do last

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

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night after I pick up my daughter from school? Go into a community meeting at the--at PS187 being there all to 9:30 p.m. and I love it again, because I want to leave that legacy to my daughter. But the majority of my colleagues here we're deciding only to invest the time, but also we decided to do the right thing? And even though this--there's only the apple everywhere [bell] we decide to be elected official with transparency. We bank our dollars to support our family. So I understand. I take your recommendation, but for me a \$148,000 is a big compromise that we're doing. We deserve that one and more.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you Councilman Rodriguez. Next up Council Member Cohen followed by Council Member Barron.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Thank you Chairs

Kallos and Lander. I, too, want to thank the

Commission for their work. I will try to be brief to

give you an opportunity to [laughs] respond. I--I

will say that I am proud to vote on this package of-
of bills and--and rules changes. I--I think that in

a vacuum, I would vote for the pay raise in the

absence of the--the rules changes because I believe

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that the salary increase is in of itself a reform. think that making this position more attractive will ultimately--it's good for democracy that it will encourage people to run for the position. And I think that in and of itself is a -- is a standalone reform. And I would--also letting, you know, the taxpayer know that compared to the Campaign Finance Program, which is also designed to make it easier and encourage people to run, this pay raise is a --- is a significant bargain. So I -- I am proud of the entire package. Like I said, I think that the Council, the pay raise for the Council is a good reform on it's own, and I'm proud to support it. I--and I-if you want to comment on the your -- on the scope of it being a reform, I'm finished on this side. (sic) Thank you.

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Thank you. And I'm--I'm sure there was--that I--I agreed with your sentiments. I'm not sure if there's a question that I should--we should deal with or--?

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Well, I guess if you think that the--if the increase in salary will have an impact on making the position more desirable, and ultimate encourage more people to run for it.

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2 FRITZ SCHWARZ: Yeah, I mean, it--it 3 will certainly--it's one of the reasons why the 4 Quadrennial Commission should be regular, and not 5 have to wait nine years, which does influence 6 possibly who's going to run. And you guys are 7 working full time. You're working really hard, and 8 it's a terribly important job. I--I don't think there's a shortage of people seeking to run for the Council, but you would know that better than I. 10 11 I mean are there people trying to come after your

there are a shortage of excellent people who want to run for the City Council. That was particularly true after the 1989 Charter changes, which did two tings.

seat or what? I mean that's a--but I don't there--

It greatly increased your responsibilities, and by enlarging the size of City Council it greatly

increased its diversity. So, yes money is relevant.

19 My guess is marginal differences in pay are not going

20 to make a major difference in who wants to run for

the job, but--But I think that's something you all

22 know better than outsiders know.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN:

FRITZ SCHWARZ:

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN:

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN:

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you, Council

Member Cohen. Next up is Council Member Barron, Williams, Levine and Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you to the chairs for having this hearing, and thank you to the Quadrennial Advisory Commission for your report. In your remarks you said that you would not be able to have a pay that actually reflects the work that we do. And perhaps that comes with the title of being a public servant.

> FRITZ SCHWARZ: It does.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: It comes with that title. Going back to when I first entered public service as a teacher some many years ago--

FRITZ SCHWARZ: [interposing] Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: -- the starting salary was about \$5,000 at that time, which certainly was not commensurate with the work that was required. Of course, it is moved up over the years. You also said that you think that our pay needs to have some consideration for the income levels of the constituents that we serve. Do you think also that there needs to be some relationship or consideration

for the staffers that we use to deliver the work to our constituents? That there needs to be some kind

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Well, it--it--that's sort

of consideration in that regard as well?

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of a double question. I have heard that some of the staffers who work for the Cit Council are paid very low, and I have no idea if that's true or not, and it's certainly not part of our responsibility. the other aspect to that question is there are people in every one of the elected officials' offices who are--staff who are being paid more than the--than the elected person. And that's--that's sort of called compression, and are some offices that maybe worry about that more than others. It--it isn't uncommon to happen. I mean if you think of football coaches being paid more than the university presidents or great surgeons being paid more than the head of hospital, it happens. You don't want it to much. Ιt again is a reason why it's really important, and if you--if you could put some teeth in this that the commissions always get appointed every--every years so that there isn't this huge delay. Because while the elected officials get no raise, staff people during that nine or ten-year period do get raises,

by request of Council Member Williams is now Council

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Member Levine.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you very much Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much to this panel. [coughs] I just wanted to ask about the, um, the consideration of outside income and how that's accurately reflected or compensated in your report? And I just want to get a sense of--of your line of thinking because in the report it's very clear that-that there's a dollar amount based on--on foregone raises over the last ten years as well as dollar amount that is associated with the doing away of quote, unquote "lulus". And so there's a very clear--you know, the -- the amount that was recommended by the Commission tacked very clearly to specific reasons why those amounts would -- would be considered. Does--does the--did the Commission consider the value of giving up the possibility of outside income?

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Well, it--it's--in my

testimony I said there is a value to that. What it

is is I think a very complex question. We decided

not to assign anything to it because we felt--we knew

there were so many--such a tiny amount of people who

were--would be affected. I--I'm not sitting here-
we're not sitting here saying that you are wrong to

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put something on. We--we didn't do it for the
reasons for the reasons we said.

So, just to--just COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: to be clear, and I don't -- I don't have an outside income. But them, um, if for example I wanted to go out and drive an Uber car part-time right? And I could do that because like people, you know, they get a TLC license and they can--they can go out and drive an Uber and it's--and that's the way that they sell it, actually, as oh, you could drive part-time and make your own hours. That would be the type of position that would be prohibited under the new rules, and that's a supplemental thing. If I ever wanted to work in a retail store or work as a bartender or something that it--that's, you know, you could do as a part-time job to supplement your income. That type of thing would now be prohibited to me, and--and, you know, based on my family circumstances, it--you know, that would be something that may or may not have been appealing to -- to any of us at any time. In addition to that, there's a couple of other issues that my colleagues have raised that are professionals. Which is that, you know, there are people that have--that have a professional

2 FRITZ SCHWARZ: Sorry.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: No, I'll come

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back for a second round. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, Council Member

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Levine and not Levin and not Levin followed by Chin,

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Williams, Gardonick and Greenfield.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Thank you, Mr.

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Chair. Thank you to the Commission for your hard

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work on this, and for all the thought you've put into

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it. I'm incredibly proud of the process that led to

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the bills that we're considering today, and you all

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are key to that, of course. Just as an incredibly

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analytical and deliberative process. Nothing

arbitrary about it, grounded in benchmarks and

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comparables at every stage. In your report, you go

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into some depth comparing other legislative bodies

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pay packages. I didn't see it in the report, and

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I'll ask you about now. Maybe you've given this

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consideration. How would the package of reform

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measures that we're introducing today stack up

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against the kind of good government protections that

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country? Would this put us at the forefront? How

are in place in other legislative bodies around the

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would we stack up versus our peers on the kind of

presented today?

FRITZ SCHWARZ: And should—and you said under your rules I should answer this or not answer this?

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Please--please do, yes. Please do.

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Okay, and I don't--I
don't know how that looks, but anyway I'll answer
your-- So, I think New York City Council will stack
up very well after you make these reforms, you'll
certainly stack up as a difference in kind and not
just in quality for the other major in the state.
And across the country, you'll stack up very well.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: What about compared to Congress.

harder question. The--the--they limit outside income. They have exceptions that might be a little different. I think they would allow a doctor to like have one operation or something like that to keep their trade in. The--another difference is they have no lulus and so they--they--they may have had those

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(sic) Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you, Council Member Levine. Council Member Chin [bell] followed by Williams, Garodnick, Greenfield and Dickens.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you, Chair. Good morning. I also wanted to thank the Commissioner, the Commission for your hard work especially Mr. Schwarz. Back in 1989, when we all supported the change in the charter to increase the size of the City Council so that it could be more diverse. It took me that long [laughs] to finally get elected to the City Council, and I think one of the--the positive outcomes of the report and the reform that we have instituted in the City Council really recognized the importance of the work of the City Council. It's an honor to serve in this body, but in the past when you hear about the Council pre-you know, the charter change, people thought of the Council of someone--something we just do street-change the name of streets. They never recognized the important legislative work that the City Council does. And I think that with this report and all the reform that we are going to be voting on will finally elevate this position that we are an important body. That we are important to the city, and that

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ultimately we will be able to attract more good people to join city government. Because it is a position that can help us advocate for changes, and make the lives of our constituents better. And in terms of a full-time concept because when you were talking in your report about 2006, the way I look at this job I have many full-time jobs. This is more than full time. Okay. [laughs]

FRITZ SCHWARZ: [laughs]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: This is more than full time. As my colleague has said, all of the things that we do, and even when we go on vacation when we do find the time, we're--we're not off. The phone is still ringing. We still have to monitor issues, but it is an amazing job, and I think a lot of people would love to be here to be able to serve. So I think that by pushing for all the reforms that we have put together, and by working together with you, we will finally make this body the recognition that it deserves. So I thank you for your good work. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you, Council Member Chin. Council Member Williams, Garodnick, Greenfield and Dickens.

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COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Thank you for your testimony. also realize in discussing raises for elected officials, there is no amount of facts that's going to go against most people's emotion that the -- we are not doing real jobs. We almost quality as human beings [laughter] for most of the time. So I don't want to push too much on it, but I did. Just there are a few things that have been said that I don't think are actually correct. And so I'm referring to the media comparing it to other uniformed services and the raises they get. They were comparing 1% raises above contract. I just wanted to clarify that the--I think uniformed services deserve all the raises that they get, but they also have a step system where some of them may be hired today and in five years their--their salary can double, almost double. And so that 1% over contract, one over the other, is not the best comparison. I believe we still are fiscally prudent even with the raises that are here. It's about--it's just over--under \$1.5 million, which is not a huge amount when in comparison--comparing people's contracts that--the impact it usually has. And I just want to see if you

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 62
2	can comment on some those things because I've heard a
3	lot of them in comparison to what we're doing. I
4	don't often think it's apples to apples. And then I
5	have a few questions after that that probably will go
6	to the second round. But the one other question had
7	to do with disclosures. I wanted to knowI don't
8	mind disclosures, but in the vain of treating all
9	equal, why us as opposed to also commissioners or
LO	other people who have high rank in the running of the
11	government?
L2	FRITZ SCHWARZ: How, do wedo weI
L3	don't know what your rules are. When you're meant to
L 4	answer or not answer.
L5	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Sure. As soon as
L 6	the Council Members are done with their questions,
L7	please answer and you have minute and seven seconds.
L8	FRITZ SCHWARZ: Okay, so
L 9	COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: [interposing]
20	It's filled with two questions there.
21	FRITZ SCHWARZ: The clock is to cover the
22	question and the answer, yes?
23	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That's correct.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: It's not every
25	fair, but we

FRITZ SCHWARZ: SoPaul, you might want
to answer the first part of his question about we
took into account onon pay and so forth. III
think the, um, it's good that city officials in
general do well on pensions and theand thethe
pension income for government officials in New York
and the other like healthcare income for government
officials in New York is better than most of the rest
of the country. And, in fact, better in percentage
terms than private employers are today. Whoever it
was that mentioned that it's now whenif term limits
come back in it's going to be hard for a Council
person only in office for eight years to get into the
pension system. I think that's an important point
that future [bell] Quadrennial Commissions should
consider and, you know, maybe there'll be some sense
return to the issue of term limits for Council.
While which this is a personal untutored opinion, two
terms is good for executives. I personally do not
believe it's good for legislators. Paul, did you
have any

PAUL QUINTERO: [off mic] I think the time is up, right?

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COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Wait, he can't-he can't respond to my question?

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: [off mic] He can't respond.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Yeah?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: If you can take 30 seconds.

PAUL OUINTERO: Just 30 seconds to add (sic) Well, on the question of comps, I agree. I--I think it's really important that everybody understand that we spend a lot of time comparing everything under the sun and--and it's very, very difficult to compare this role and this job. So, to anyone that is using very simplistic notions of pay raises, of uniformed officers for all the pension points that we raised. I mean uniformed officers in this city earn 150% of salary, but they have a lower salary. So there's so many apples and oranges out there. I--I--I would--I would caution anyone making those kinds of simplistic assertions, and--and I'm--I would echo what you're saying. So it's very difficult. It's not an easy task, and there are few comparables to what we're doing here.

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COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you. The disclosure forms.

PAUL QUINTERO: Well, you know, I don't have anything I can add on the disclosure form other than because of the--because we were asked to look at elected only, the natural focus was on the elected roles. We did not consider opening it beyond electeds to appointed commissioners only because of the scope of our focus. But that's not to say that's not a good idea.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. On to Council Member Garodnick, Greenfield, Dickens. If you have not already asked questions, please submit for first round. On second round we have Barron, Levin and Rodriguez.

much and thank you to the panel for your work. We know that this obviously a tough job that—that you had here. I have one question, and it's about the way we have devised our rule on the subject of outside income because as proposed, the rule says that members of the Council may not receive outside income with the exception of a few different possibilities. It could include investment income,

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pension or retirement accounts, copyright royalties, speaking engagement if there's prior from the Conflict of Interest Board, et cetera. My question for you is this: Some have suggested that—that we should be taking a different route here, and rather than defining the specific ban you can't receive income, except this category, this category that instead we should do a cap. A cap on the outside income as percentage of the overall salary, which would allow law practices and things like that. Can you—do you have any view on the subject? Would you be willing to—to guide the committee in any way on that?

it. First, it's good to have the City Council in the same—handled the same way as the rest of all elected officials. And the rest of all elected officials since 1937 have been under a limitation, which then is construed by the corporation counsel and the Conflicts of Interest Board that's a limitation on doing it. It's a blank. It's a complete limitation with minor exceptions for things like teaching. And I——I don't see why the Council would want to or should be treated differently. And secondly, it is a

the jobs were made full time, what happened to the

you spoke to me about that.

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FRITZ SCHWARZ: --I'm a--I'm a lawyer, and I've been a lawyer in private practice and in government my whole life and in the non-profit I think law is probably the most dangerous outside employment for several reasons. One, the kind of problems that arose--have arisen in Albany, but beyond that if you're a lawyer and you take on a particular client. And if they have a problem and the clients says it's a problem and you kind of think it is. But it turns out to be a highly complex problem, you can't say to your client, Oh, I have a quota of only X amount of work. You--you're obligated to represent that person and do the amount of work that's necessary to carry out that obligation. So I personally think that law--and despite you having had some extremely wonderful lawyers who continued to practice, I think law is most--the one you particularly should note exempt from the rule.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Council Member Greenfield followed by Dickens to conclude the first round.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I just want to clarify for the record, Chairman, are you

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH 70 COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 1 2 suggesting we should lower the Mayor's salary? 3 that what you said? I wasn't clear on that one. 4 FRITZ SCHWARZ: [laughs] No, I was--that was done in 1937. 5 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Oh, okay, I 6 7 just wanted to make sure. 8 FRITZ SCHWARZ: [interposing] So, it's 9 not suggesting. COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: The record 10 11 reflected that particular issue. Council Member Garodnick actually addressed the question that I--I 12 13 did want to address. I want to expound on it a little bit. I--I do--I do actually share similar 14 15 concerns that were raised. My concern is in 16 reference to what you discussed as, you know, the 17 doctor who wants to be in practice or whether it's t 18 he pharmacist of the accountant or even the lawyer. In full disclosure, I gave up my practice law, paid 19 20 practice of law several months ago. I still have 21 some pro bono clients, and I'm now happily teaching instead. But I am concerned about what the limited 2.2 2.3 nature of the terms where it's only eight years, that it's made to sway professionals whether they be 24

accountants for lawyers or doctors from going into a

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practice—a particular area of government that is intended to be limited. And I'm curious about what you think about that. I also wanted us to expound on what was proposed—the—the 15% cap, to expound on that. Would you also be supportive, or what are you thoughts on capping those seven items as well, which has been suggested, right? Because right now those seven items, such as someone who is writing a book or giving a speech or acting is unlimited. Would—would you be in favor of capping that at 15% as well? So those are my two questions.

think one needs now to get to the level of detail that you had in that last part of your question. On being a professional, and the deciding to be a public official, you don't lose--you if you want back to practicing law full time, you will not have lost your skills. I mean yeah, yeah, you've got to read a couple of new cases, but it's like riding a bicycle. If you have those skills, you don't lose them.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Doctor, accountant, pharmacist, I'm not just referring to attorneys.

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FRITZ SCHWARZ: Well, you know, there's-I think you have a pharmacist, and I don't know
whether that income is passive income in which case
it would not be covered. You know, like Mayor
Bloomberg continued to receive income from his
holdings or from the business that he--

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [interposing]
He did pretty well I hear.

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Yeah, and--and you-you're not--nobody is barred from having passive
income and, you know, let's think of some presidents.
George Washington and Dwight Eisenhower were great
generals. Barack Obama was a community organizer and
a constitutional law professor. May Bloomberg was a
businessman. They don't lose those skills when they
come into government. [bell] It's just they don't
carry on those skills while--for the period they're
in government.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: So you're saying the congressional model, which currently caps at a 15%, you'd be opposed to that?

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Well, I--I--I think it's better to have the ban instead of the--instead of having the percentage.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: And--and on the flip side of the 15% on those other criteria anybody want to weight in on that, whether that should be capped of not?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: David, if you can wait until second round on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. We're now on the--Sorry, we have Council Member Dickens last on her side. (sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Thank you so much Chair and good morning, Commissioner, and thank you for the work that you've done. I, too, am very proud to serve in this--this body, which is the people's house. I have two questions. Council Member Garodnick did ask part of it, which was on the outside income. I'd like the definition of passive income as you define it. That's one. The second thing is I was reading over your recommendations on the mandated duties and responsibilities, and you-you articulated them quite well about that we're supposed to respond to crises, and uplift the spirit of the City of New York, et cetera. Have you taken into consideration the fact that the City Council

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Members unlike maybe the Mayor, the Controller, the Public Advocate and the District Attorney, we're on the street and, therefore, we get people who come into our offices where the children have been murdered, and they have no insurance. And we write checks to help with burying them. That we get people that--families that come in and we give them money out of our pockets in order for them to eat. I can personally give account of how often I have had to write checks not because I was forced to, but because as a public servant I felt I should. And I don't feel that I should be penalized on my salary because the last time I looked we still pay the same rent because, of course, if we took a rent reduction, COIB would give us a penalty. So we pay--have the same high cost of living as our constituents do. We still go to school to get a degree and we don't get a reduction in paying any of our bills, and I don't think we should be penalized because we choose to be a public servant. That we should say we should not be compensated fairly and responsibly, and yet we turn around and fight for our constituents to be fairly compensated, and paid for the services they

render in their employment. And so those are my two

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

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2 questions. One is about did you consider the things

3 that we pay out of pocket every day for--for our

4 constituents as part of your mandated duties and

5 responsibilities? And considering how much increase,

and about the definition of passive income? Thank

7 you.

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FRITZ SCHWARZ: Passive income is things where you--you don't have to work in order to get the income, and it would be royalties from a book you'd previously written. It would income from investments. It would be income from renting an apartment. It would be [bell] income from running as small business where it's--you're not doing the work, but you're entitled to the income, and that's not effective. On the generosity that you have, that's admirable. The--the--and the fact that part of a City Council person's job is working with constituents is definitely true, I mean that isn't-the other officers do it, too, but you--you guys have the smallest number of constituents, and you're closest to them. And, therefore, you are likely to do a great deal of constituent work. It's part of the job, and it's a good thing you're doing it.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. We're now up to the second round. Just a key item for council members, if you wish to get the answers to your questions, please give time for the respondents. Spending two and a half to three minutes asking your question does not leave adequate time, and isn't fair to everybody else, and I'm doing my best to be fair to everyone. Just in following up I think on what Council Member Dickens has brought up, in your-looking at the information -- and you can throw the clock on me, too--did you come across any testimony from Gale Brewer or otherwise where you found that while the Mayor or the Public Advocate or the District Attorney or other offices actually had hours of operations. To reflect things that Council Member Rodriguez and others have said, that council members don't ever actually get to be off the clock. On Christmas Eve if you're closing your office at 5:00 p.m. and somebody comes and says I'm being evicted, you are there until they are no longer being evicted. And Christmas Even dinner may--may not happen, and similarly for other holidays.

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Well, um, I don't think any of us should say the other elected officials

round was you made mention of the fact that we need

thoughts.

profession in order to join the New York City Council

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at this point moving forward. And we spoke about term limits but there's an eight-year maximum amount of--of time that they can serve her in the Council and a ten-year vesting under Tier 6, which is--I think is where we're at--where we are now. Those are arguably the most productive years that they're going to have, or among the most productive that they--they can have as -- as working individuals. And, if they go back I mean at that point if they're not staying in governmental or city government or state government then they're--they're going to go back to that--that profession. And the -- the eight years that they served are not going to be pensionable, and--and that's a--there'--there's a--I mean, they could do a--a 401K or something along those lines. does -- it does impact their retirement for arguably among the most lucrative working years that they may have.

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Well, it's--it's--it--in
the first place, it isn't our bailiwick, but just
hearing the common sense of what you were saying, I
think it's a subject that ought to be focused on. I
you're--if you're going to stuck with eight-year term
limits, and people can't develop something toward a

not if you can't get the pension.

that -- for the definition of full time.

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2 PAUL QUINTERO: I--I--I guess I want to 3 clarify something.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: And if you can in ten seconds because I have some--I'm going for my second round.

PAUL QUINTERO: Yep, one we never received timesheets so I can't answer the specific question you had, but—but in general it was our impression based on prior commissions and just the testimony from—we had citizen groups or individuals testify that absolutely you are working you know, long period of time and—and for that reason—

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: [interposing]
Okay--

PAUL QUINTERO: --we were pushing for full time.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: And--and is that--I know that my--the Chairman was coming off after about two minutes. So I believe it is important. First of all you did a great job, and you put clear recommendations. It is very important for us and for the city. You know, many times the perception that many New Yorkers and many people to pose of the Council is completely different than what

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, Council Member, you used your time to give a statement instead of a question. We--we can do a third round if necessary, but we're going to move to the next person with--as we've been doing with the other members. I'm sorry. I'd like to now asking the Speaker.

SPEAKER MARK-VIVERITO: I think--well, my question--my--and I apologize. I had a meeting that we started a little later than expected so--but I know that the question that I had specifically with regards to explaining the rationale, and looking at the 2006 reports, and what their justification was for increasing the salary. I know you had indicated in your testimony that you felt that the outside income was already taken into account, and analysis and our looking at it kind of figures that we read that a little differently than the way you did. also just explaining another, the -- the members have done that. So I didn't want to dwell too much into that. And I know that -- that I'm getting a lot of good questions from my colleagues. So I appreciate the responses, and again, I appreciate the deliberation with which you tended to your--to your duties. And, appreciate very much the report and the COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

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recommendations that were provided. I'm really excited. As had been indicated, I'm proud of the work that we do. I'm proud of the additional reforms that even went beyond some of the recommendations. I think that we're a much better body for doing that.

So thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Our last three on second round are Williams, Greenfield, Dickens, and just a reminder, please ask your questions upfront so you have enough time to get the answers.

questions. I'll try to get them in and hopefully they can answer them. If not, in the third round. One, on the outside income I--I just want to make sure that there was deliberation about people who were coming after us because I also thought about that. And the people who were coming after us that we may not have had an exhaustive list. Did you think about that, and was there any dollar value? And now that there are term limits particularly for those who have eight years, will not vest. They may actually want to get a head start in some of the things that are going forward. And so, I want to

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know if that was also in deliberation, and was there 3 any comparison given? If you take out--like I said

4 before, you can -- if we compare ourselves to the

general population, I under the -- there will be a 5

pushback. But if you carve out the management of the 6

7 City Commission or the Deputy Commissioner's staff

that runs the city. There's quite a few of them that 8

make a lot more than council members. Did you take,

like carve that world out, and make sure that the 10

11 salary that we're getting are in comparison with

12 other folks who are running the city and the

13 management of it?

> FRITZ SCHWARZ: So, on--on did we think about people coming afterwards, I think in my testimony today I said that was an area where I think your desire to do something little bump has more force than it does for people currently in office. So I think that is a point that we probably didn't give quite the attention it deserved. On term limits what--let's see--

PAUL QUINTERO: In your vesting--the vesting of the pension?

FRITZ SCHWARZ: That's the--that's the same point of about pensions, and I--I think that is slightly more than everybody except [bell] the Mayor,

and the Controller got a 1% bump, but you and the

7 Mayor got 3% bumps.

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COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you. I hope we--we do the third round, and my question is actually now for other electeds, for other people who run the government like commissioners, assistant commissions, and their staffs.

SPEAKER MARK-VIVERITO: I--I will try to follow up, and I actually was going to clarify because I figured that's what the--whether or not you're looking at your comparisons, did you look? We understand that you looked at Los Angeles, Houston, and other municipalities in other cities, but whether or not you looked at other government within the City of New York looking at comparing our salaries compared to commissioners, deputy commissioners and all the management level jobs within the City of New York?

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FRITZ SCHWARZ: Yeah, we--we-first we obviously we--we did look at all the elected officials, and did an analysis of how salaries have changed through time, and that's where the City Council has done--been given much larger raises than the other offices over time. On the staff people, we--we--when you were not here, we talked a little bit about that compression issue where sometimes staff people get more than their bosses. But that's not quite what you were talking about that staff people get more than their bosses, and that's something that does exist in all of society. It's not wrong. The--it is a reason why it is wrong for mayors not to appoint quadrennial commissions so that people have to wait nine or more years for raises. And that tends to exacerbate the problem you're talking about. We didn't try to adjust any particular offices' salaries because of what staff people might have been paid in another office. But the--staff, you know, let's--let's take the Mayor's Office, which is now at \$225,000 and you're \$112,500, the--the fact he--the office, and it's the office and not the individual. That office is at a higher

you're making an assumption there. Right now as it

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 91 1 stands, this obviously goes into effect immediately. 2 3 As it stands, every single council member now has the 4 ability until the end of their term at 2017 to exercise in sort of outside income if they chose to. So, that's still is available to council members. 6 7 Even though they may not be availing themselves to that now, they still have that. So giving that up 8 right now as it stands, I think it is -- it is an adverse impact, and I think that that should not be 10 11 overlooked as well in terms of what we're doing. And 12 the importance of what we're doing as well because it 13 does impact those currently in office. And I think that that's something that we wanted to--I wanted to 14 15 at least reinforce. And with that, I'll give it back 16 to the chair. Thank you. 17 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Council Member 18 Greenfield followed by Council Member Dickens on the 19 second round. 20 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you

very much. I--I do actually just want to concur with a couple of things that were already said, just reiterate the Speaker's point, which I think Council Members was making as well. Under the current rules it wouldn't be--it wouldn't be unreasonable for a

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 92 1 2 council member who is in his last year of office, for 3 example, to decide that he wants to open up a 4 restaurant, right. And so that's -- that's just a practical example of someone is giving up the ability to make up some outside income. And I think that's 6 7 certainly a fair point in terms of the conversations 8 that we're having. I do want to say that I agree with Council Member Barron. Don't worry. Not with everything, just on one particular point that she--10 11 that she was making, which has to do with the 12 salaries of our staff. And I will join her in 13 advocating that I think we should raise the salary of our staffers to a higher level, and think you're 14 15 absolutely right about that. I--I--I did want to get 16 back, though, to a question that -- that I asked before 17 and I was timed out, and so we're dealing with the--18 the two sides of the 15% coin, right. Which was on the one hand allow professionals, lawyers, doctors, 19 accountants, pharmacists, et cetera to make up to 15% 20 21 as good government groups have recommended. And, you 2.2 said that you disagree with that, but there was the 2.3 other side of the coin that I want to discuss, which is the still permissible forms of income. 24

example, I--I teach a class at law school.

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perfectly frank it's two hours a week, but I spend around four hours a week preparing for that class.

For the record, I don't get paid, but that's six hours a week that I engage in teaching a class. And hypothetically, you know, under the rules, you could

7 teach ten classes, or you could get a million dollar

advance for a book. Or, you could be an actor and

9 make a million dollars a year. So on the flip side

of that 15% question, would you suggest that we

11 should cap that portion of it as well?

question, which others have mentioned, we do not favor the percentage approach, and I think the first and most important reason is that every other elected officials is—does not have that option. They are subject to the ban, and I don't know why the Council would say [bell] well we want to differentiate ourselves. On the merits I think it's a—a ban with the limited exceptions is better. They're limited interpretations is a better word than exceptions, and then you're—I'm not sure what your second question is?

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I think the

3 second one was about capping time for outside

4 activities and it--and it--

that's the same--that's the same issue that that's-that's something, which is not the rule for other
elected officials. And so I don't think the Council
ought to end the-- The 1937 Charter differentiated
the Council for reasons were--which were that the
Council didn't have at that point a very important
job, and therefore they--even though they legally had
some rights, but they were not regarded as an
important institution in the city. And you--you are
now an important institution, and you should be
treated on this subject the same way as every other
elected official is.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I'm going to be short and tell my wife that. So thank you very much for that endorsement. [laughter]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. The final questioner on the second round Council Member Dickens.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Thank you so much Chair, and -- and Chair Schwarz, I -- I just started out, and the last time I spoke talking about the great work that this commission has done, and it was difficult, and it was hard. I know it took long hours, and--and a lot of people were weighing in on their thoughts. However, I do want to clarify something that you said in response to my question about the daily on-the-street work that City Council members do everyday -- and -- and saying and comparing it to the Office of the District Attorney, Public Advocate, Mayor, Controller and maybe even the Borough Presidents' Office as goofing off. not what I was referring to that their offices were goofing off. I was referring to the actual work, and the extra money that we do put in for our districts and constituencies and -- and we don't consider it as -as generosity. We consider it as something we--we feel we have to do to help the families. So I just wanted to clarify that that it's -- and object really to goofing off, and I quote you.

FRITZ SCHWARZ: The--the--if I used that word to describe your testimony, I don't--I shouldn't have used it. But it is--it is not the case that

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other offices do not work extremely hard. They--they do and you work extremely hard, and in a way some of what's happening here is trying to put the Council and the rest of the city in the same -- in the same package as far as outside income goes.

COUNCIL MEMBER DICKENS: Well, thank you and I do agree that -- that all of the offices work extremely hard, but we're on the street everyday. Everyday we go into our districts. We live in our districts that we serve, and we--we-we work in our districts [bell] and that's what I meant. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you Council Member Dickens. For our third and final round, our sole member is Council Member Williams.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Tank you very I just want to put on the record also for--for people who will be listening to this in the future making decisions. My hope is that when they're thinking about the outside income, they are really thinking about the impact on the job, administer the job. The Uber thing is a great example if somebody wants to from 11:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. drive an Uber, I'm not sure that that has an impact on the work that they're doing. So I this is a kind of blurry line,

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but I wanted to put on the record my hope is that people—that the people making the decisions will fully think about that. I also wanted to be on the record I believe our staffs definitely need raises, and just so they know they are—many of us that are pushing for that all the time. I did want to note that there was a particular reason. I know that we're elected and they're not. You did mention that you did not consider stuff like the commissioners, deputy commissioners and assistant commissioners.

Was there any other reason besides one is elected and one isn't that you didn't look at that the particular thing discussing the—the work product that City Council now has to produce?

think I can do better on that last question than I did before. I mean, the—they are—some commissioners are—are paid a lot more than other—than offices. And it is not surprising that people who work for the Controller or the Mayor whose salary is much higher are getting larger money. And the—again, the problem of staff people getting higher pay is exacerbated by the Mayor's failure to appoint commissions because staff people can have raises sort

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of on a more regular basis. And the way the system
works elected officials don't get raises unless there

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Just on that point, that may make sense on the commissioner level [bell]. I'm not sure if it makes sense on the deputy and assistant commissioner level.

PAUL QUINTERO: Can I just quickly I know the second went up, but we--we did look at some of the categories. So for borough presidents for example we have the deputy borough presidents in the salaries. I think what's important is don't forget that we had to look at the role of each position, and the managerial roles that commissions represents, and the number of direct reports they have. And the staffing size and the budget sizes are--are very different than--than the elected roles and so I--I think it's also a matter of, you know, in two and half months focusing on electeds and their budgets, and their -- their direct staffing there's a -- there's a certain level of analysis you can get to. As--as we push down into commissioner and mid-level management it's--it's a--

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is a commission.

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2 it takes you down another path. It may or may not 3 address the issues at the elected level and so--

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: 4 [interposing] 5 Thank you. I--I, um, I just--my--basically this is--I think this is a reasonable place that we 6 7 got to. I want the public to understand that, but just to your point. I know we're out of time. I'll 8 come back. Again, some of that makes sense the higher up you go. It may not make sense when you got 10 11 assistant commissioner level that the salaries are--12 are such higher than council members. But thank you 13 very much again. There's no logic that's going to push back against the emotion of giving the machines 14

of elected officials raises.

Want to thank you both for the work that you did preparing the report without compensation, we'll--we'll note, but also for coming here today accepting our invitation, answering questions and having such a thoughtful dialogue. I know you also invited us to come before you, and I--you know, I certainly heard from, some members and good government groups that you and they wish that we had done that. And I just want to acknowledge that the value of public dialogue

Thank you.

7 answering all these questions, pointing out the areas

where we agree and disagree. You've done a real service, and we want to say thank you for that, and

10 thank you for being here this morning.

FRITZ SCHWARZ: Thank you all. Thank you.

excuse our first panel, we have four more panels.

The next panel will be the Conflicts of Interest

Board. Julia Davis followed by our good government

group Citizens Union and Common Cause, followed by

testimony from former council member and staffer as

well as members of the public. Thank you all for

bearing with us, and staying for the whole time. I'm

hoping as many council members as can will remain.

And when--Ms. Davis, when you are ready, we will

swear you in.

[background comments and noise, pause]]

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 102 1 2 of Interest Board. Accompanying me is board's acting 3 Executive Director Wayne Hawley, Deputy Director of 4 Annual Disclosure Joanne Giura-Else, And Alex Kipp, the Board's Director of Training whose duties involve maintenance of our website. We are here to offer 6 7 testimony on Preconsidered Introduction T2016-4071, 8 which would require the board to post the annual disclosure reports of the city's elected officials on the boards website. As you know, the City's Annual 10 11 Disclosure Law requires the board to provide the public portions of a public servant's annual 12 13 disclosure report to any member of the public upon request. As way of background, I would like to 14 15 briefly outline how the board currently provides reports to the public. After the annual filing 16 17 period, board staff schedules the release of reports 18 on three separate days for three groups of filers: 19 The top four elected officials; all other elected 20 officials; and finally all appointed officials. Once 21 we publish that schedule, requests for reports are 2.2 submitted by members of the public, generally the 2.3 press. If any filer has required--requested the information that would otherwise closed--disclosed to 24

the public, be withheld from inspection, that the

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board determines any such request, which we refer to as a privacy request. All privacy determinations are made prior to the release of any report that contains such a request, and the law prohibits the board from releasing a report for which privacy has been requested until at least ten days after the board's mailing of its determination of the privacy request. In addition to requiring that the board rule on a privacy request before releasing a filer's report, the annual disclosure law also requires the board to provide notice to the filer of the identity of the person who has viewed the report. This notice requirement has effectively barred the posting of annual disclosure reports on the board's website.

Introduction T2016-4071 would eliminate
the notice requirements for elected officials who are
required to file annual disclosure reports, and would
require the board to post then annual disclosure
reports of those elected officials on its website.
The board supports this change and can implement it.
The proposed legislation also adds a requirement that
reflects the current—the Board's current procedure
for releasing reports. The language added in Section
2 would prohibit reports from being made available

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evaluates a so-called privacy request. As I previously mentioned, that is the board's current practice for reports before they are released for public inspection. So, as to the proposed change, if the added sentence in Section 2 is intended to apply only to those reports not requested—not required to be posted online, the Board unequivocally supports the addition of that sentence as reflecting the current practice of the Board. If, however, the added sentence requires that reports posted online be removed from the Board's website until a subsequently made privacy request is determined by the board, the

First, removing from the Board's website previously released public information is contrary to the Board's presumption of openness. Secondly, more practically, once a report is posted online, the notion that its temporary removal from one website will, in fact, remove it from public inspection, may not accurately reflect how information moves once it is posted online. For example, from one website to another. Third, requiring the removal of a previously released report upon the filing of their

Board would offer the following observations:

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privacy request allows an elected official to remove his or her report from the website by making a privacy request after the report is posted. That is, it could invite gaming the system by a filer intent on removing a report from the website, by submitting a series of privacy requests. Finally, as written, the added arguably precludes the board from posting an elected official's report for an extended period of time should its privacy determination be challenged in court. Accordingly, for these reasons the Board does not support the inclusion of the proposed new sentence to paragraph 2 of subdivision (e) of Section 12110 of the Administrative Code unless it is clear that this language does not apply to the reports of elected officials posted online, but is limited only to reports that are not posted online. In conclusion, with the reservation I have stated, this bill would provide the public with the greater access to the annual disclosure reports of elected officials, a move toward greater transparency that the board indeed supports. Thank you, and we will be happy to answer questions.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Can you provide copies of your testimony for the committee and for the public record?

JULIA DAVIS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Perfect. So, I'll start off with in 2010, when I said I was going to put these Conflicts of Interest Board forms online, did you believe me then?

JULIA DAVIS: I sure did.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you, but I remember having this conversation with you in 2010--

JULIA DAVIS: [interposing] Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --and 2013 and it is good to be in the Council to be able to work with the primary sponsor Jimmy Vacca, who chairs the Technology Committee to get his bill online. And I do believe that the first reading of our intent would be accurate. Our intent is not to create a situation where bills would be--sorry--that COIB forms would be pulled offline. I think it simply means that credit forms are submitted with privacy requests that it happened at that point. I think as a co-sponsor I would be the first one to tell any one once something is on the Internet that's it. That's actually what I

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tell grade school students. So thank you, and then some--two quick questions. Currently, when elected officials fill out COIB forms is that filled out in a digital format, or a paper format?

JULIA DAVIS: Electronically.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, and then that is currently taken from the electronic mail merged or using some other technology to feed into a form, which is then available to people when it is being FOILED--or sorry--requested.

JULIA DAVIS: Well, when it's--when it's--we--the program creates--we download a PDF that we review. If there's--if there is a privacy request, and even if there is not, we review it to make sure that there isn't information that needs to be removed.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And so, since that information is already available in a computer readable format, and changed from computer readable format into PDF, would the COIB forms as fill out electronically, would that electronic data be just available for download in a spreadsheet or other electronic format?

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 109 1 2 many years on this -- on this program so it could be 3 filed electronically. And--and the biggest issue is really security, protecting everybody's information. 4 And you remember of course that the -- the spousal portions of the report aren't public. So--so that's 6 7 a big issue and--and--and the ability to--to manipulate this data and you're talking to a lawyer 8 now. I'm not a techie. If we've got--if we've got a techie here, it's our Training Director who--who 10 11 doubles in this stuff. But I--I think the key is we 12 can get the -- we can get the information up online 13 If you're asking questions about how easily. searchable it's going to be and questions like that, 14 15 you're certainly above my level of expertise. 16 don't want to--I don't want to speak too much for my 17 fellow attorney here. And--and I don't--I don't 18 really want to put my attorney director on the spot. You're probably ahead of us on this stuff, but look, 19 can we get the information up there online and get it 20 up there promptly for the city's 64 elected officials 21 2.2 like this so the bill proposes -- we sure can and we--2.3 we look forward to the opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Would you commit to working with myself and the bill's primary sponsor to

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sit down with your technology team and DOITT? We've done this with a bunch of other agencies, and I can go over your--your back end. I can show you the queries, and I can also show you how to protect certain information and mark certain information as redacted. So that we can make it available in computer readable format.

WAYNE HAWLEY: Well, we--we--any people of good will, we're--we're willing to work with, but the back end issue gets into privacy that--that we're on--we're on board with, accessible cooperation, which is no--which is, of course, what we--what we value from you to date.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. The good news is you don't have to pay me any more to do that. The other piece is with regard to open data, would you believe that the COIB forms as—would be required to be online, would also trigger requiring for them to be in the Open Data Portal. I ask this on behalf of the good government groups and Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer who I assume cares about good Open Data Portal stuff as well. Hi, Sheila.

JULIA DAVIS: With--with respecting the privacy issues that we have to deal with, with the

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reports it's very possible that it could be. But we'd have to look into that. I know that we've discussed open data issues with our--with our documents in other respects because we have confidentiality issues.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I'll turn it over to my co-chair Brad Lander followed by Council Member David Greenfield.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thanks for being here, and for the work that you do to help us avoid conflicts. I -- so I just want to make sure I understand something right on the record because as we were thinking about the outside income prohibition to switch to full time, there was some discussion well does COIB have a role here? And our internal answer--I just want to make sure of this--is obviously on the question of conflicts. If a source of income whatever that source might be presents a conflict, then you are the Conflicts of Interest Board, and we need to come to you for clearance. on the question of what is full-time, and where would that boundary lie, that's not a conflict question. Therefore, it's not in the remit of the Conflicts of Interest Board, which is why we sought to draft a

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careful rule for ourselves to provide as much
guidance as we can. And I just want to make sure

that that's broadly your understanding.

WAYNE HAWLEY: Yes, that's correct because what the Council is effectively doing could-as I think Mr. Schwarz suggested or mentioned, that one possibility would be just to have amended the charter and maybe that can't be done in a timely way to change the so--so-called hold time provision, and just strike the exception for council members. never been involved in the interpretation of that. So, the Council will effectively join the pool of--of other elected officials, and agency heads who--who narrow a subject to that restriction, but we never interpret that for anybody else. That said, all these part-time activities that you'll permitted to engage in, the limited ones, will all be subject to the Conflicts of Interest Law as they are for all other elected officials and agency heads who are subject to Section 1100. So, the short answer is, you'll--you'll have two hurdles to clear. You want to go to whatever guides you on your resolution to say am I fine there? Is this--is this what was meant by the exception, and then you if you're careful you

it's clear for the record. The intro does strike the exception the charter. We are doing that. Council members will be simply added to the cost of all their other elected officials who are defined as full time. We thought it would be valuable having done that and with the knowledge that that COIB isn't available to interpret that question for the reasons you just outlined, that it would also be good for us to promulgate a rule that provided some clarity as to what we mean by full time.

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WAYNE HAWLEY: Thank you. Sorry--sorry, I misspoke.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: So, but no, thank you. That's helpful, and part of the reason we did

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that is we have, you know, one of the most aggressive Conflicts of Interests Laws and a very good board for enabling us to get questions answered and make sure we stay on the right side of it. And that for the conflicts questions is very strong. We're adding this rule for a--on the definition of full time. As you say, you know, it's a belt and suspender. thank you. Before we turn it over to Council Member Greenfield, I did want to thank COIB for rendering opinion for 350,000 employees, and just being a constant source of just being able to touch base and call at any time to make sure that we're conducting ourselves with utmost of ethics without any conflicts. And on the record, for Wayne Hawley, how many angels can dance on the pin of a needle?

WAYNE HAWLEY: Well I'm--well, I'm--just send me an email, please. I'm be happy to answer that. [laughter]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Council Member

Greenfield. I, too, would like to recognize the work
that you do, very professional, very appreciated,
very much--very simple, quite frankly, for folks who
work for the city to reach out to get those opinions
to get the information back for them. It's certainly

haven't resisted it. It's part of the law.

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got to obey it, but--but I think this is a positive

3 step to remove the notice requirement and to require

4 the posting.

you know, my colleague Councilman Williams actually brought this question up with the quad panel, but it wasn't addressed because they said it was out of their scope. What do you think--I mean, wouldn't it make sense to at least expand this to other agency heads and important policymakers in the City of New York as opposed to just elected officials to allow everybody to have that information and more transparency online.

JULIA DAVIS: Well, I think we figure that if we limit it to elected officials, we have 64 reports we have to post, and if we do all, we're going to be--have 8 or 9,000, and we have to come back to you for some more resources.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: No, I mean I just--I mean the agency heads or significant policy. I don't mean everybody, I'm saying --

JULIA DAVIS: [interposing] Well, I--I

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your service. Thank you for your testimony.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much Council Member Greenfield, and thank you very much to the Conflicts of Interest Board for being here to testify today and sticking around to this point in here.

JULIA DAVIS: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Okay. our next panel consists of the Good Government Organizations, Dick Dadey From Citizens Union and Susan Lerner from the Common Cause, and then after that we have a few members of the public signed up to testify as well. For members of the public, we are going to switch to our usual rule of three minutes of testimony. If you don't get all of that in, we will ask some questions that enable you to raise the points that you have not had the time. Huh? We are--so we're--yeah for members, yeah, three minutes of testimony, and we will ask questions if there are things that you allude to that you don't have time to get to in those three minutes. [pause] All right, so you can--we--we swear in members of government. We don't swear in members of the public. So, you guys can just go ahead and introduce yourselves and proceed when you're ready.

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DICK DADEY: Good morning or good afternoon now Chairs Lander and Kallos, and other members of the Council who are here today. You know, I want to thank the Ouadrennial Commission for its excellent work. The details of my praise is in the written testimony. You know, Citizens Union values public service especially those who hold public office. We believe that the raises currently paid to our elects--city elected officials is insufficient and not in line with the level of responsibility and authority they hold in managing the largest city in the United States. We also believe that nine years-it's not ten--it's actually nine years is too long a period of time for elected officials not receive a salary increase. If we are to attract the best, the brightest and the most capable of representing our wonderfully diverse city to elected office and achieve much needed compensation reform, we as constituents and taxpayers must be willing to put a premium on such valued service and paying appropriate salary. In ease--it's easy to be for reform when it applies to someone else, but it's even harder when it affects oneself personally. Elected officials are tested on their commitment to reform and how they

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handle matters from which they personally benefit or are accountable for such a public ethics, legislative restricting, campaign finance, elections rules, their own operational rules, and their own compensation. This Council under the leadership of Speaker and Rules Committee Chairs pursued and enacted far reaching rules reform that built and improved upon earlier reform efforts. The process then used by the limited -- and the processing used was transparent, open, consultative, delimited and inclusive. You brought to that process a commitment to reform. ushered in a new and better set of rules, a set that was designed to make it a more inclusive and deliberative legislative body. With those new rules, you set out to make the Council a more effective branch of city government. You held two sets of hearings -- two sets of hearings. The first was simply to solicit ideas and reactions with no set of rules yet proposed on the table. The second set of hearings was designed to elicit reactions to a proposed set of rules. It was great process that-that set the standard for how this Council was--would be run. Citizens Union has had--has a number of specific recommendations that it urges the Council to

embrace that we believes strengthens the intent of the Council's actions and solidifies the reforms that the Council and Citizens Union together support. before I get to these, let me urge the Council to bring to this compensation discussion the same set of values that you brought to the Council Rules Reforms process a year and a half ago. You cannot put the genie back in the bottle by pulling back your proposals and withdrawing these bills, but you can partially cure the problem you have alone caused. Ιt is for these reasons that we call upon the Council to delay a vote on these four bills until the next Stated Meeting following the one scheduled this Friday. To use your permissible but short-circuited process that allows these bills to be reconsidered for just eight days. But yet not yet formally introduced at the Council until the day they are voted upon and passed is not simply unacceptable, but inconsistent with the spirit of how you intended for this Council to be run when you adopted reform minded rules you did less than two years ago. I have a number of specific suggestions, which I hope we can

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go over during the Q&A.

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2 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: We will ask you about that in the Q&A.

DICK DADEY: Thank you.

SUSAN LERNER: Thank you. I'm Susan Lerner, Executive Director of Common Cause New York, and I want to state that Common Cause New York is a strong and long-time supporter of ensuring that public servants receive adequate compensation. we have been strong advocates for raising the Council's compen--excuse me--compensation, as well as being sure that it is clear to the public that their elected representatives work first, foremost and only for the public. So we're strong advocates for the ban of outside income in legislatures, both the City Council and the State Legislature. So we are very pleased to see the package of reforms, which the Council is considering today, as they mirror many of the recommendations, which Common Cause has been advocating for, for a substantial period of time. And we think that the net result of the entire package, if adopted, will be very much in the public benefit. It's, therefore, frustrating for us to have to point out that the process by which the Council is recommending what we believe are salutary and long

1 2 overdue reforms are less than perfect and less 3 progressive. And we echo the concerns of Citizens 4 Union that this process really has not been open enough at all. To have been handed a detailed 5 explanation of how the Council decided to go above 6 7 the Quadrennial Commission's recommendations this 8 morning at hearing that is less than week before the Stated vote on Friday is simply not up to the Council's own stated standards of transparency, and 10 11 public involvement. We--I followed the exchange of questions and concerns with the Quadrennial Committee 12 and also with the Conflicts of Interest Board with 13 14 great interest. I think it was an excellent 15 discussion, and it's really unclear to us why that 16 discussion didn't take place earlier in this process. 17 You have now explained your logic for a bump-up 18 beyond the Quadrennial Commission, but frankly you 19 would have done yourself a better service if you had 20 put that explanation in front of the public much 21 earlier. That said, there are two areas that we do 2.2 have concerns, and that we don't feel that the 2.3 explanation really holds water. As I've said, we believe the Council is entitled to a substantial 24 raise, and we're not actually adverse to the ultimate

which is related to a future ban on that outside

explain to constituents of that double dipping.

I'm hard pressed as to how the Council will

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: So I have a few questions, and I think we can get at some of these issues. Let me start, though, by saying, you know, that I--that I just want to start with an appreciation of the work of the Good Government It is your job, you know, and Council Member Groups. Kallos said this about the press before, but in some ways even more true of the Good Government Groups, to hold us accountable. To push us, to push us at election time, to push us when we move legislation, and to hold us the best possible good government practices and processes. And this Council under the Speaker's leadership, and--and my chairmanship of the Rules committee I think has--has--I've enjoyed working closely with you to make significant reform improvements. You know, sometimes we still in the real world of politics and are working hard to get the best thing we possibly can done, and it -- We rely on the--the high standards, really the unrelentingly high standards of the Good Government Groups. It's important and it's an essential part of the -- of the process. So, I appreciate your being here. I appreciate you saying what you have to say in the media and in the public today, and in private as

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well. And I--and I think that's valued and appreciated. Let me start by just asking, you know, so I know Dick, you on a couple of the issues I guess, in particular commission timing and on the Conflicts of Interest--

DICK DADEY: [interposing] Right

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: --Boards have

9 specific things that you would like.

DICK DADEY: You know as a--as a seque into that, I just want to point out that, you know for us to cause a good government, achieves a common good that serves the public interest, and is realized through a process that is open and transparent, accountable and fair. And for Citizens Union our democracy functions best when the journey is just as important as the destination, and that is why we are calling upon a delay. That we want there to be this process to be as open and as transparent as possible just as it was with Rules Reform. The journey is as important as the destination for us. In terms of the reforms overall, we do support many of these reforms. You know, the ones that you've talked about the Conflicts of Interest Board, we applaud you for that. And even making the additional change to sure that

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they are available online, and then also machine readable format, which we think the Open Data Law would apply to, but we just want to be doubly sure that it does apply to them. In terms of the issue of prospectivity, which is a big issue for us because we do not believe that a City--City Council should raise the salaries of itself. It doesn't happen with the New York State Legislature, and I don't think you want the New York State Legislature to be seen as a model to aspire to. But in this instance I think you do, and that's why they also--their--their financial disclosure forms are also online. So, there--there is a precedent here within New York State, but prospectivity even though you were not able to able to address it as tightly as we would like to see, it is a movement in the right direction. But we would urge two--consideration of two changes. [coughs] The-a charter change obviously would be very helpful, but absent that, we think that in sending it to the third year it's a step in the right direction. But we should actually move it back to July of the third year. Not January of the third year because that means that the Commission's work will complete -will be completed by the end of the year, at the

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beginning of the following year, and make it even

3 less likely. I know it that isn't the intent of the

4 City Council--this City--City Council to not have--to

5 have these raises dealt with prospectively in future

6 councils, but you cannot control that. You're trying

7 | to control a future occurrence, and as we have seen

in the past councils when given the opportunity to

9 raise their own salaries immediately or

10 retroactively, they have done that. And so, I would

11 urge you to consider moving it to July of the third

12 | year in the formation of the commission, absent a

13 | charter remission (sic) change, which we think is

14 ultimately the way to go.

15 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: And Ms. Lerner, you

16 also I think have made one of your two--maybe you

17 | made them both. Did you have one more issue to--to

suggest amendment or is that --?

19 SUSAN LERNER: You know, would--I had

20 questioned some of the language in the provision, the

21 | intro I think it's 2071, which deals with the

22 disclosure. We, too, would like to see the

23 disclosures be machine readable, and we really think

24  $\parallel$  that that city law should be tightened up so that

25 | there really isn't a mention of the need to give

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 129 1 2 notice when these now public financial statements are 3 being asked for in hard copy as opposed to online. 4 That just seems to be a contradiction that, you know, let's do away with the notice provision, pure-entirely. Elected officials have the ability to ask 6 7 to have certain parts of their disclosures held 8 confidential on a privacy basis. Great, but once things go online, there shouldn't be a distinction, and there shouldn't be any notice provision in the 10 11 law we feel. I would like to point out that we did recommend to the Quadrennial Commission -- we did raise 12 13 the question of staff pay. Even more in the district attorney office where the district attorney is 14 15 getting an even higher salary than anybody else. 16 there are clerical staff and investigative staff, 17 which we understand, although we haven't done a 18 thorough investigation, really do not get large 19 salaries. And we have that concern particularly 20 about the district line staff with the Council. 21 Again, we haven't done a scientific study, but I'm 2.2 glad to hear from certain members that they're 2.3 advocating internally that the staff--that their constituents interface with and rely on, on a regular 24

basis should be--should receive a higher

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 130 compensation. We are certainly in favor of freezing or lowering central staffs' salaries. I know that

won't be popular, but we feel that the district staff

5 and those who provide constituent services really

6 should receive a reasonable compensation level.

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CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Great. Thank you.

I may come back at the end, but Council Member Kallos has questions followed by Council Members Barron and Greenfield.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you for your testimony and thank you for your patience. It's a-they were an extraordinarily long first panel despite
time limits. Can you talk to me just as I previously
asked the previous panel why--what is this corrupting
influence of payment in lieu, lulus? Why does it
matter so much? Why is it something that one or both
of your organizations would like to see eliminated?

SUSAN LERNER: Well, I think for two reasons. One, you know, Fritz Schwarz from the Quadrennial Commission referenced the fact that in the past it has been used as punishment or a reward and that is not the way we feel that public money should be used. But also the fact that the compensation I think should keep track for

everybody's responsibilities, and in a body where frankly we feel virtually everybody has a committee chairmanship, we see an inflation of the number of committees in order for the committee chairs to be getting lulus. So it turned into a surrogate for a raise, and we believe there should be a substantial raise and, therefore, the use of lulus as a substitute for raise should be abolished. And we should just pay people a fair and appropriate salary for the very hard work that we believe that council members do provide the public.

DICK DADEY: I agree with what Susan has said, and that, you know, the way in which the Commission factored the salary increase, we support taking away the lulus and the average thing that they did to determine what the bump would be, and then also acknowledging the fact that there hasn't been a raise in nine years. And so where they got to a new baseline we certainly support. You know, it's an open question about the outside income handling, which Citizens Unions actually feels it should at 15%, and should not be an outright. But the thing that we're most concerned about with the lulus is while it's a little money, its impact on how the

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better off.

Council is run is significant. Imagine a council where you didn't have to have a committee in order to be able to give a stipend to a member. And the kind of oversight function you could more effectively perform if you had maybe half of the committees that you currently have. I mean the City Council has more committees than the Unite States Congress, the United States House of Representatives. And I think we've-we've long said that we think it should change, and I think you'll be-you know, instead of having council members run from one hearing to the next you'll be able to drill down and focus your attention on the kinds of issues that you care about. And I think the City of New York and its citizens would be much

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: With regard to the other item, outside income, what is the danger that you're trying to prevent? Are there any instances where you've seen corruption coming from outside income, and what do you hope to achieve for council on moving forward by eliminating outside income in this body?

SUSAN LERNER: Well, first and foremost as I've--we've said previously we believe that the

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 133 public needs to feel confident that their elective representatives put the public interest first, not the interest of their own financial wellbeing. Although, you know, we understand all humans want to be financially secure. And outside income all too frequently raises questions in the minds of constituents and residents as to where the loyalty of their elected officials actually lay. And I don't want to get into the practice of trying to predict every possible conflict of interest or apparent conflict, which could come up. So rather than trying to say well, this particular area might be okay. This area would raise some questions, we feel that it's a lot cleaner and clearer to the public for their elected officials to actually declare what most members of the council have already determined for themselves. Which is that they work full time and beyond for the public and the public and public service is foremost in their minds. So that's why we advocate for the Council being full time, and a reasonable ban with--with certain exceptions on

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outside income.

DICK DADEY: As I mentioned earlier,  $\mbox{Citizens Union supports a 15\%--a 15 to 25\% cap on }$ 

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Council is making this decision. In the context, we have to remind it of the corruption scandals of Dean Skelos and Shelly Silver, and that outside income played an important role in the convictions of both of those individuals, and it's encouraging to see that the Council step up and address that issue. it also needs to be mindful of the fact that in addressing that issue, they should give it a little bit more time to talk to the public about how this issue should be addressed because it's an--it's an issue that is very much--I don't think we've got the right solution just yet on the table. There's some interesting thoughts coming from the Quadrennial Commissioner. I think there are interesting thoughts coming from others about the right balance between a legis -- a City Council that is able to devote its full-time attention as the City Charter currently requires it to. To a City Council that does not -- is not able to attract the individuals who may need to keep some level of outside income that goes beyond what you were--what you're suggesting. That being said, we are not opposed to what the Council is proposing. We think that it is, you know, a

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think are intended.

significant improvement over how the Council currently operates with regards to outside income. The only concern that we have about that is that—the specific concern is that the—the way in which this regulation is reviewed is done internally by the Council to the Speaker. And that we believe that should be done by an outside person so that there's not this internal conflict of where the Council itself decides what is acceptable or not. But it just seems that if you're going to ban outside income, that there's just to much room for discretion, and to allow certain types that I don't

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You mentioned Albany and outside income, and you mentioned two people.

The Quadrennial Commission mentioned that few people on the City Council have outside income. Do you know how many people in the Assembly and Senate put together have outside income?

SUSAN LERNER: Yes, we just--we released a report recently at Common Cause New York where we point out that 60% of the sitting legislators in Albany have no or limited outside income.

link between the limited number of people that have

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Have you found a

outside income, and the public corruption that we've seen?

SUSAN LERNER: Well, I--I think we have two outstanding examples that two juries have found

two outstanding examples that two juries have found to, you know, very--it's two leaders who had outside income that they abused the system and were found guilty of public corruption. So I think right there we--we've got a tie, but again, as I said previously, I--I don't think it's productive for us to try and anticipate every single way in which questions can be raised. I think the point of good ethics rules is to set a clear standard, and not try and anticipate every single in and out of the--that somebody could come up with in the future.

DICK DADEY: Our concern in this debate is that elected officials do not use their public posts for private gain, which is what happened with Shelly Silver and Dean Skelos. There's been no evident recently that City--City Council members are doing that. The cap of 15 to 20% gets us there even more so. The outright ban takes it even further.

But I think it's important that, you know, those who

used to reward while listing (sic) to push enemies.

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And we're, you know, we're thinking that the--the council has done-- What is--what is unfortunate about today is the Council has the right intent. The Council had wonderful intent on the Council Rules Reform, and followed through with it brilliantly.

Now, how well those rules are working we don't fully know, but the intent was tremendous and the public input was extraordinary. I wish you would be using that same process here on matters of where you're going to be financially benefitting. Because it actually tarnishes the very good work that this Council is doing by implementing these four reforms, and paying the Council, yourselves, a salary that we believe is acceptable and adequate.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: With regard to lulus and outside income, you have a questionnaire that you do in correction (sic) cycles. How many people participated in your questionnaire?

DICK DADEY: Sure I mean, you know, as part of the Citizens Union's mission to keep elected officials accountable, we have asked candidates for all offices a number of questions. And in the--and we keep track of these things obviously. We had over 30 members of the City Council say that any lulus for

number on the position of making the salary increase prospective. You're doing one completely and you're doing the other one we hope with a measure that will result in its future compliance. Although I think we can be assured of that given your solution?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Of the 34 or members said that they would oppose lulus and—and remove them, how many of them once they got elected?

DICK DADEY: About half.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I--I believe that according to the Daily News it's only 12 members refused lulus. So, I guess the--the good news here is now we will hopefully be in a situation where 51 members will be keeping their word.

SUSAN LERNER: Um, but I do want to echo what Citizens Union said. We're very cognizant and appreciative that the Council has taken resolute action to make the—to abolish lulus as quickly as possible. We would like to see the Council take the further step of removing the language, which would allow future councils to reinstitute lulus from the Charter.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Would--would--in your opinion would that require a charter revision and the vote of the public?

SUSAN LERNER: Uh, that would be the ideal way to do it I think.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. I'd like to now call on Council Members Barron followed by Council Member Greenfield, and if anyone else has any questions and Williams.

[background noise, pause]

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you, Mr.

Chair, and thank you to the panel for coming and talking with us. You may have heard the question that I posed to the Quadrennial Advisory Commission regarding staff pay, and it dates really a number of years. You talk about you've been advocating for dispositions for a number of years. In 2002, when that first body of council members came in. After term limits had been set, there were Council Members Charles Barron, Al Van, James Sanders and others who formed what they called the Fresh Democracy Council, and the reform that finally came in with this Council in 2014, some 12 years later were, in fact, many of the reforms that they had advocated. So during the

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time that that previous administration was here and a previous Speaker, the Speaker determined the salary for each of the—the office salary staff for each of the council members, and those who were in a certain cap got perhaps more than others who were in a different cap in terms of their salaries then. So, it wasn't until the reforms came in 2014 that there was equity in terms of staff for council members. So it wasn't until then that staffers were able to look to see some increases. Do you think that perhaps part of the relationship between what council members get in terms of increases in their salary might somehow be related to what staffers should get?

Should there be some kind of staffing, some kind of

DICK DADEY: I don't know if there's-there's a--it should be a direct correlation, but I-I share the sentiment that the council staffers
should be treated equally and with a merit based
system so that they all know according to their level
of involvement and responsibility that they're being
paid somewhat equally. This is a political
operation, but they should be paid for their services
appropriately and not without any fear of injury as a

correlation, some kind of percentage.

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result of their member's relation to the speaker or to anyone else. You know, it is—it's a problem—it's an issue that—I mean Susan has talked about it, but it's also an issue that I've heard from a number of Council staffer—staffers through the year about how unequal the treatment and salary is here at the Council. And so I think that, you know, you're—you'd be better—in advocating for yourselves. It would be helpful I think to also advocate for those who make you look as good as you do. And there should be greater equity, and the decisions should be made on the position, the responsibility and the merit of their work.

SUSAN LERNER: I want to thank you for the question and for advocating for the staff. We, too, don't feel that there's necessarily a direct proportionality. But we are always concerned when there is a great disparity between the salaries, which the top of an organization receives and the rank and file receives. We'd like to see that separation closed, and while as Dick pointed out, this is a political operation so employees are not subject to civil service, we think that civil service is a good model. Where there are grades for

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON:

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: If the question and answers could be a little bit quicker when it's actually the bell. Next up is Council Member

Greenfield followed by Williams and Borelli.

6 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: 7

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you very much, and I want to thank both of you for your testimony, and all of the Good Government Groups I think, as the Chair recognized the reality is you have been asking for this for many years, and I--I think Dick in your case, you said more than you've been around, which is a neat trick. But still I think that's a very important point that we should recognize today, which is, and I think Susan has it her wrist--written testimony, which is that prior councils have taken the raises, but have never done the reforms. This is a big deal, and I just--I--I don't want to get lost in--in the frustration because there's always frustration any time the legislative process operates and some of it is fair and some of it we can quibble with. But the -- the broader point, which I think is so critical is that for the first time in the history of Council--the modern history of the Council every time the Quadrennial Commission would come back the Quadrennial Commission would say

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 145 1 2 we'll give you pay raises, but make reforms. 3 Council would say, We're going to take the pay raise, 4 and we're not going to make the reforms. And for the first time ever, we're actually taking the raises, but we're also making the reforms. And I think 6 7 that's huge. I--I know you want to respond, but I'm 8 on a clock. So I'll let you respond after my clock 9 runs out. I'm strategic about this. The second thing that I--I do want to mention is I certainly 10 11 agree with you on the staffing issues. It's actually 12 a bigger problem than you even think, and that is 13 realistically we just can't retain our staff long term because we don't have the ability to pay them. 14 15 And so I actually encourage my staff when there's an 16 opportunity to take the opportunity. Because they 17 should make more money, and have other opportunities 18 because we--we really don't have that ability. And so, we share that frustration. I--endorse the 19 20 efforts that we will continue to raise, to raise 21 those salaries. I did want to just focus on two 2.2 things that I chatted with the Quad Commission on. 2.3 The one is the 15/15, which is we discussed. seems like Dick you're in favor. I'm not sure Susan 24

what your perspective is, and whether we should allow

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it. There are council members who would like to continue whether they're accountants or lawyers or doctors are pharmacists making up to 15? And on the flip side, the potential of capping it at 15% as well for the other sources of outside income. I'm wondering what it is that you folks think in particular about that?

DICK DADEY: Well, I think we've been clear that we support a cap and not a ban, a cap to be determined based on what seems reasonable within the legislative body. We don't have a prescriptive answer to that. But we do not want people to be excluded from public service by virtue of their commitments to their own careers and to their professions, and their ability to stay connected to their families and to their neighborhoods that they serve by virtue of their work. In terms of the Quadrennial Commission, if I can just go back to your earlier point. Something that this commission did unlike any other commission. Earlier commissions identified possible reforms, but never linked the reforms to increases to specific increases. Fred Schwarz's commission did that for the first time

aware that the package is the right package. And,

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you know, some--the process can be less than ideal, but ultimately over--over the years this will have a really significant impact.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you.

DICK DADEY: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Council Member Williams followed by Council Member Borelli.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you very much. Just to--and thank you so much for the work that you do. Just to follow up on that, I believe that the Council would have gotten beaten up whether we did the reforms, didn't do the reforms, whether we straight followed the salary that they recommended, we were going to be there either way. So I just want to just reiterate that the Council could have done it without the reforms. There's a lot of people in this body that actually think those reforms are important just for its own sake. So I want to make sure that the body gets credit for that as well. And also, I have lost many staffers because -- and just Council Member Greenfield I encourage them. If someone is offering that much more money, then you should go. One of my positions in particular seemed to be a training ground for everyone else. So, it just--it

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is important that the staff do get good compensation, and thank you for bringing that up. I'm happy that it's coming up so many times in this hearing because there are a select few of us that have been pushing. I think this definitely helps with that. With the public disclosures and you may have mentioned it while I was out, I was interested to see what your thought process was. I don't mind making the public disclosures. There are certain things that I think need to be redacted, but do you think it makes sense that there are other people whether it's commissioners or other people in government who should be making these disclosures. We seemed to be singled out a lot. I guess it's part of the nonhuman thing that people view us, but I would like to hear about that.

SUSAN LERNER: So, when we look at this, the first thing that we look at is whether the commissioners are compensated or not compensated and at Common Cause are certainly in favor of public disclosures for all officials who receive significant compensation for the work that they do. We believe that volunteer commissioners should have a much lower level of disclosure. I have in my time in California

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I actually was appointed by Governor Gray Davis to sit on a public/private board, and I filled out all of the disclosure forms even though it was a completely volunteer activity. But I think that there is a distinction. And when you have somebody who is receiving—has managerial responsibility and a significant salary from the public there should be financial conflict of interest disclosures.

make available online not just the elected officials, but all public officers. That is defined in the state law, and I think that should also probably apply here to the city. That the Council should not just be the only ones, or the elected officials should not be the only ones whose financial disclosure forms are available online. It's a good place to start, but that's not where we should be ending up.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you and for people listening our disclosures technically are already public. People can access (sic) them. The difference is we'll be putting them online with whatever agreed upon should be redacted, but I believe again it shouldn't be just us. There are

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 151 1 2 other people I think who should be online. Hopefully 3 we'll be moving forward toward that as well, and I 4 thank you for concurring with that. Thank you. [bell] CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you, and to 6 7 wrap up, we saved the best for last, Council Member Borelli--8 COUNCIL MEMBER BORELLI: [interposing] 10 Thank you. 11 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --who also has 12 perfect attendance on this committee. 13 COUNCIL MEMBER BORELLI: I do. Thank you guys for your contributions not only to this 14 15 particular round of debate on this issue, but for your time honored tradition of these issues. My 16 17 question involves the limit on outside income, and 18 you mentioned 15%. I also heard 25%, but the point 19 is that you--you're not in favor of necessarily a 20 strict ban. Why, though, would it be limited by the 21 amount of money one earned rather than by the method 2.2 or factors going into the earning of that money? And 2.3 I don't want to bog people down with hypothetical,

but suppose one member opened an insurance company

with their last name on the, you know, the marquis

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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 152 1 2 and--and as we know we're in the paper a lot, and we have a lot of trust in the community. And--and 3 4 certainly a member would be earning money based on their name recognition in their insurance company. 5 If that person makes \$25,000 they're within the limit 6 7 that you potentially would advocate for, but a member 8 who earned \$50,000 driving a cab at night would not. And I would argue that the -- the member who owns the insurance company is using his public office to 10 11 beneficial themselves albeit in a legal--legal way. 12 Why is your method better than essentially an 13 outright ban or a ban on specific ways of earning? 14 SUSAN LERNER: Well, thank you for the 15 question because it reminds me that I did not address 16 the question of Common Cause's position regarding 17 outside income. We actually support an outright ban 18 with--defined exceptions primarily speaking 19 engagements, writing and teaching opportunities 20 because of exactly what you're talking about. Making a differentiation between the different sources of 21 income we think is difficult, and we think there are 2.2 2.3 some sources of outside income, which are more subject to abuse than others, and again as I said 24

previously trying to anticipate every single thing

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Council.

that can come up is very, very difficult. We are
willing to settle, if I can put it that way. We can
support a congressional style ban, which limits the
amount of outside income, but also specifies what the
sources can be. So our position is different from
Citizens Union, and our preference is for a straight
ban with few well defined exceptions that ideally

would be determined by a body other than the City

DICK DADEY: Citizens Union shares the

percentage because it's probably less subject to discretion and to judgment. You know, having just a percentage of an outside income in a set amount and letting the council member decide or based on the career [bell] or work that they are engaged in.

Because if you only allow some, but not others you're making judgments about the value of their work or their kind of work. That you're going to value one—on council member's work more than you do the other or see it more as a conflict, and so that's why we went with the outright percentage. Not to say that what you're suggesting is inappropriate, but I think that as we get into this era of, you know, trying to

determine limits or outright bans on outside income,

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2 we need to be mindful of the consequences. That

3 it's--it's an easy solution on paper, but I think

4 it's a more difficult solution in implementation.

5 Because also, we also do not--Citizens Union's

6 overall perspective on this is we want good people,

7 great people running for political office. So, we--

8 we support the high salary for elected officials.

9 But we also don't want to so constrain them by

10 | limiting their outside activities particularly at the

11 | legislative level that they are not able to earn the

12 | kind of income that--or maintain that kind of contact

13 | with their communities that they have.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: So I just want to follow up on this question particularly on the issue that Chair Schwarz raises. You know, he's--I think particularly in a position closer to the Common Cause position. But, then specifically reflected on the practice of law saying that, you know, in Congress I think he noted or you know, he's--even though they have the 15% it prohibits the practice of law entirely for the reasons that he said that I think are obvious both the duty to clients, and the, you know, the dangers that lie there. So I guess if we--if we were re to do that, would you agree with--with

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Judge Schwarz that in any case the practice of law doesn't--doesn't fit as a--as an outside the--

SUSAN LERNER: [interposing] Well, you know, certainly the congressional model was one that we're comfortable with the Common Cause as--as a fallback if there is not going to be an outright ban. But I think that Council Member Morelli (sic) really gave us a very pertinent example. Which is there are certain areas, certain occupations where you're trading on your name, and then the question is how much of it is the actual skill of the person who is performing those services, and how much of it is a desire to trade money for access to somebody who actually is in a policymaking position? And that's the sort of concern that we try to avoid by saying let's keep it very straightforward and let's just prohibit outside income. So that we're not trying to make the kind of determinations, which Dick said that this kind of activity is okay. But this kind of activity makes us nervous. I--I think that it's cleaner to simply say we're not going to have outside income with very few exceptions.

DICK DADEY: This makes my larger point about our call for you to delay because the issue of

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experts. Try and think this through because you're going to be making a very important decision that's going to be in place for a very long time, and we better make the right decision. Which is why Citizens Union is going for delay so that we can slow this down, and take the time to get these answers

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: So I appreciate that. You know, I guess I think we have had actually

right -- the discussions right.

I mean I think the debate on whether to do it this way or percent cap is what we're having. To me I think the rule that's drafted achieves the goals extremely well. So I appreciate your point that we

might get it even better with additional public

conversation.

DICK DADEY: And you would on some of the other issues as well on prospectivity and, you know,

16 all the others.

CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I'd like to thank
Citizens Union and Common Cause and the other Good
Government Groups, the Editorial Board Members and
the press for being here for staying for as long as
you have, and for your longer than a lifetime of
advocacy on these issues. [laughter]

DICK DADEY: [laughs] It's not over yet.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Because at—at this point we wouldn't be here without you and your constant advocacy and for your constant effort and investing your time, your money, and even your ink into these issues, which to some people don't seem to have an impact on their lives. But to those of us who interact with government on a regular basis, know that elimination of lulus and elimination of the outside income, and a lot of the other reforms that we've advocated for and we've accomplished within the past two years will improve government for everyone. So thank you for your advocacy. I'd like to excuse the—

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [off mic]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Sure, we are in the second round with Council Member David Greenfield.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you very much, and so--

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] Anyone else on the second round.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: [laughs]

Thank you, Mr. Chair--

DICK DADEY: [interposing] Keep the public discussion going.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I want to--I--I do want to thank you for the great work that you do, and we really are grateful, and certainly you You don't help. You literally drive the helped. debate and the conversation, and so we encourage you to keep it up, and we're pleased that we could adopt many of the reforms we've been advocating for I do want to recognize as well I think it's decades. also very important is that, you know, for decades Council Members and staffers and Good Government Groups have been talking about. I think the significant difference that we have in this council is that the Chair of our Gov Ops Committee is--used to be one of you folks on the other side who was a Good Government Group advocate, which is a great testimony to the Council and a testimony to his leadership and his work. And I want to acknowledge the chair's role in all of this. S o thank you, Chair Kallos.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. I'd like to call up the next panel with former Council Member Lew Fidler, as well as Legislative Director to Council Member Barron and Indigo Washington appearing in her personal capacity. [pause] And Joy Simmons

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who also works for Council Member Barron but is also appearing in her personal capacity, and just a special acknowledgement to Council Member Barron for allowing this free speech by her staff. This is rare, exceptional and a testament to you as a Council

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Member. Out of deference for our---please proceed.

M. NDIGO WASHINGTON: Good afternoon Chairs Lander and Kallos, committee members. My name M. Ndigo Washington. I'm the Legislative Director and CUNY Liaison for Council Member Inez Barron. I'd like to thank Council Member Barron for her support with us testifying today. As you know, I've worked for form Assembly Member, Former Councilman, and now Assembly Member Charles Barron. I've worked here for a total of seven years. I'm joined to day by my colleague and our Chief of Staff Joy Simmons. have, as indicated, taken a personal day to testify, and we will address a number of bills being considered today and offer testimony in support of raises for council members, staffers and central staffers. I like many of my fellow colleagues here at City Council are overworked and grossly underpaid. Over the past few years we have witnessed the Mayor, the Speaker, the Progressive Caucus, Members of the

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BLAC, and other council members support workers' rights including airport, car wash, fast food and more recently free lance workers. We, too, have to worry about the cost of living in New York. Many of us are stressed over paying rent, supporting our families, repaying student loans and live paycheck to paycheck. Unfortunately, there's no set rate or uniformity between the legislative and budget directors. We are not paid based on our skill sets. This is the same for central staffers. Although our business cards state our positions, our official title Councilmatic Aid and Legislative Analyst for Central staffers. Workers are not valued in the same way as management, and we lose valuable employees because of this. As indicated, they leave and seek employment elsewhere. I just wanted to add in terms of--because you've been talking about the lulus--and wanted to state that sometimes council members may use the lulus to compensate their staffers and perhaps if the Good Government Groups were aware of this, they wouldn't be so quick to pressure council members to eliminate their lulus. I also wanted to just state that when they talk about working--council members only working part time, in fact, if they were

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 162 1 2 to continue to say that, this is an insult to not 3 only council members, but also our workload and 4 responsibilities. As we know here at the Legislative 5 Office, we are responsible for submitting legislation, and drafting press releases, attending 6 7 caucus meetings, and dealing with the budget process. 8 I would like to highlight that the Speaker did submit some testimony to the Quadrennial Commission, and that legislative package contained about 4,000 pages, 10 11 which we know clearly indicates the workload of the 12 Legislative Division. And I just would like to say 13 that we hope the Mayor and the Speaker--I'm looking 14 at the time on the clock--will support us with the 15 same tenacity as their support in raising fast 16 salaries--worker's salaries to \$15.00 an hour. Because unlike unions, we are at-will employees, 17 18 which means that we do not have the same protection 19 that other union employees have. We can be hired 20 today, and fired today. And before I turn it over to 21 my colleague, I just wanted to say that it would have been nice if the Ouadrennial Commission would have 2.2 2.3 done a little bit more to reach out to the public in terms of seeking [bell] some type of testimony from 24

I didn't see anything in Harlem where I live.

Legislative Director of then City Council Member

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 164 1 2 Charles Barron. I was promoted to serve as his Chief 3 of Staff in 2009, and I currently serve as the Chief of Staff of the Office of New York City Council 4 Member Inez Barron. While I work in between offices, I spend most of my time in our local district office. 6 7 I'm proud to be--to have such a wonderful employer, 8 Council Member Barron. She works very hard and, of course, I agree in fair pay for council members. Speaker Mark-Viverito stated in her testimony to the 10 11 Quadrennial Commission regarding council member 12 raises that this time council members already made 13 105% more bill and resolution drafting requests, introduced 42% more bills and enacted 32% more local 14 15 law. I would like to add to the Speaker's quantitative analysis by pointing out the respective 16 17 numbers of people in each council district has also 18 increased over the years reflecting New York City's 19 consistent population growth. The Speaker further 20 stated in her testimony that at the local level each 21 member represents on average about 150,000 New 2.2 Yorkers, and much of their impact is felt on the 2.3 ground by their constituents. The time commitment for council members is considerable, and most 24

describe their jobs as 24/7 requiring them to be

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available around the clock. While the Speaker's testimony focused on the extra work for city council members, I would like to respectfully add that a great portion of this heavy and steadily increasing workload falls on the shoulders of respective council member staff, those located both at City Hall offices and the district offices. Specifically, with regards to the district office staff responsibilities, we attend community meetings from groundbreaking to ribbon cuttings, from tenant meetings to cabinet meetings, from attending funerals to filling in for council members on invitations to speak, or participating in events. From community organizing to coordinating victim services, from crisis response to organizing community forums. From organizing rallies to meeting with organizations requesting funding. From sitting in on meetings with developers to assist with community planning. From facilitating the local discretionary budget process and staying on top of thousands of emails, phones, snail mails and coordinating distribution of turkeys on holidays, and

23 crowd control and logistics and more. So, overall

the community--in the community we serve as

neighborhood planners, public speakers, organizers,

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 166 1 2 policy experts, negotiators, trainers, writers, 3 humanitarians and other roles that require great 4 skills. Then there are constituency services. dealing with human social needs, we fill the roles of counselors, social workers, therapists, being on the 6 7 front line of constituency services. From rape 8 victims to gang victims our offices must appropriately deal with all situations. So I just also wanted to point it out that, you know, staff 10 11 members we're not usually reimbursed for coffee or 12 personal cell phone use and other personal resources. 13 And, also despite the fact that work of council 14 offices is very similar, there are different 15 configurations of how much they pay and the number of staff. So, it's--16 17 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] Could 18 you wrap up? 19 SUSAN LERNER: --it's widely different 20 between different offices, and there's a great pay 21 disparity between Council staff management and 2.2 central staff, and the skills needed to run district 2.3 offices is--appears to be less valued than what is paid for central staff. So I just wanted to--I know 24

there's a few more things that I mentioned on the

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testimony. So if you could just read to the end, I would appreciate that. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Our pleasure. Thank you to former council member Lew Fidler, and just an explanation on the interesting graphic you have shared with us.

LEW FIDLER: You'll--you'll get one. First of all, it's very weird sitting over here. I'm here as a private citizen, a life long student of government, a former council member and hopefully not the ghost of the Christmas past. Mu testimony is exclusively on the issue of full-time service, which I believe is a misnomer. Which I believe is something that needs to be studied further. I think there are implications that have not been considered here. They are really quite important. I didn't expect to be sitting here in agreement with Citizens Union and Common Cause and, in fact, Mike Aronson the Daily News editorial suggesting that this change, which is a structural and institutional change needs to discussed and debated and alternatives need to be looked at. I heard some talk at the beginning of this hearing about encouraging more people to run for This change does the exact opposite and I

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know it's--it's easiest to think of attorneys because of what happened up in Albany. But what about some small business owner who put 10 or 12 years of sweat equity into building a business, and maybe he's a member of this community, this local civic association who decides I want to run for the Council. What's his option? Put the bodega in a blind trust, you know? It doesn't work. You are-you may as well put up a sign here Small Business Owners Need Not Apply. There are -- there are so many other categories that, you know, that's true of, and I--I really think it--it is, you know, something that you ought to think long and hard about, you know, before you mandate that everyone as a council member has to be a professional politician for eight years. And expect that they'll be able to go back to whatever career they had without having lost the skills, the clients, the business, the opportunities that they had and they have to have for the future of their own families. I think the second point, and this comes from the Chicken Little Flyers is, you know, your bill here to make each job full time. It's just going to further put council members into a

bubble, into isolation, away from a world that's

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 169 1 2 changing around them even in their areas of 3 expertise. In 2003, I went to a closing for a first-4 time home buyer. I think I made \$750. The client was getting a no-income check, 100% loan to value, an three-year adjustable rate, a five-year balloon 6 7 mortgage. And as I felt obligated to do, I said to 8 my client, what are you going to do in three years? How are you going to pay for this? Well, the response was, my house will go up in value. [bell] 10 11 Well, I'll--I'll make it back. Okay, and I said what if it doesn't? That is when I realizes what all of 12 13 you who saw the movie The Big Short realized is that 14 the housing market the foreclosures were coming. And 15 I came to the Council with this exact flyer. 16 only thing that's changes is the line I put at the 17 top it. Asking the council to be--get out in front 18 because of something I learned practicing law outside 19 of my job. And--and as a result, we put in millions 20 of dollars of foreclosure prevention services. 21 Today, that is the Center for New York City 2.2 Neighborhoods. I'm sure you're all familiar with it. 2.3 Maybe that's why we weren't hit the way Cleveland or Akron were hit when the foreclosure crisis happened. 24

If I was a Wall Street guy, I'd be a billionaire, but

Council Member Barron who supported you testify.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 171 1 do think it's very helpful that people hear from you. 2 3 Again, there are many of us on the inside pushing for 4 the importance of raising staff salary, and nothing beats hearing from people themselves what they're doing, and--and why they need the salary increases. 6 7 I think it's pretty brave for you to come out, and I would have supported my staff if they wanted to come. 8 I don't know if I want to put them on the spot right now, but I think it's very, very important hear we 10 11 are all losing out to people who spend a lot more And I know that good staff want to stay here, 12 money. 13 and I appreciate you staying here. I'm sure you've got an office like other people, but it is very 14 15 important that your salaries be the same and increase 16 as well to keep up with everyone else. Because we 17 want to keep good staff here in the Council and not 18 be a training ground for a bunch of people, some of them in the administration and sometimes outside of 19 20 the administration. So just thank you very much of 21 that, and I'll keep pushing forward. I think we can 2.2 make some headway and from -- and from some of us who 2.3 have been speaking on it, I think headway will be made. I'm not sure if it's the percentage that you 24

put in your testimony, but there's definitely I think

testify today. I certainly agree with you. I will

2 just make one slight disagreement, which is I don't

3 | think that we should give up the role of Constituent

4 | Services. From my perspective I think that's a

5 critical role that we provide. In fact, if you

6 really ask me bluntly what am I proudest of, I would

7 actually tell you the thing that I'm proudest of the

8 most is that folks who can't get things done in

9 government call me and they call my office. And they

10 have wonderful staff like yourselves who actually do

11 help them get it down and go through the red tape. I

12 | joke with people all the time. They complain about

13  $\parallel$  311, I tell them that if 311 worked all the time I

14 | wouldn't have a job. So I'm certainly in favor of

15 | that, but I agree with you. I think we--we need to

16 do more. It's not unfortunately directly impacted by

17 | today's conversations because this is not the -- the

18 | legislation that we're considering. But I will

20 | behalf, and I want to thank you for that. I want to

21 | thank Council Member Fidler first of all for some

22 | really impressive graphics over here. Who knew that

23 you had the--the kind of skills to superimpose

24  $\parallel$  yourself on a chicken. So that's--that's impressive,

25 | but also for coming out and taking the time to

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testify as well. You--as you mentioned you have the benefit of hindsight as a former council members, and obviously you're concerned about the foresight as well. And so, I appreciate the point that you made regarding capping the income, which is something that we discussed. And to my colleague Council Member Borelli's point and--and I--just to be clear, I think we need to cap it on both sides, which is 15% for folks who would like to engage in outside income and 15% for those who are engaging in things like teaching or writing books or acting. And--and the reason--the reason for that is that my colleagues Council Member Borelli pointed out that under the current rules you could actually keep your name on an insurance company, and you make a million dollars a year simply because your name is on the insurance company because people my be inclined to send you business. And so I--I do think that it's--it would improve both the quality of candidates that we get, and to the point -- I didn't have a chance to respond to this before that the Chair of the commission made. Just because there's no lack of candidates for City Council doesn't mean that there's no lack of good candidates for City Council right. And we want to

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It's quality. It's not quantity. encourage. really want to encourage the best, the brightest--and folks who really are successful in different fields to come into governing recognizing that this is only an eight-year job, as the city has agreed to. And to do that, you certainly don't want to discourage professionals or small business owners from--from doing that and giving someone even the ability to come in a few hours a week to run his bodega, as you pointed out. Give them that ability to do that to keep their business intact or their hardware store or their accounting firm, or their insurance company. But capping at 15% make sure that--that there's nothing untoward that's going to go on there. would agree with and I'm curious as to whether you agree with the suggestions on those caps?

LEW FIDLER: In nine seconds I think the questions you just raised show exactly why this question should be deferred. It's not to take effect for two years anyway, but I, you know, I'm not so sure that your interpretation of Councilman Borelli's hypothetical is correct because I do believe putting your name on an insurance company deriving income there from is earned income. It's not passive

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income, and I don't believe he'd be allowed to do that. And-and I'm, you know, if he had spent 12 years building up that business and he had to give it up to run for the City Council, would he? That's the question I'm raising, and I hope you would consider options such as bifurcating, allowing council member to choose to be paid a lesser salary and maintain their outside employment. Step up the disclosure and transparency and the conflicts laws as you see fit, you know, but, you know, I--I think those questions need to be looked at more than we looked at them so far.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Council Member Barron.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you to the chairs and thank you to the panel for coming to talk on this issue, and yes certainly the stated topic was about the Quadrennial Commission's report, but tied to that is, in fact, the work that our staff does on our behalf, both at the district, and here at 250 Broadway. So I think it's very much related, and the panel before also support—supported the position, and if anyone has any questions or had any concerns about the quality of the work and status, and the

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competency of my staff as well as I'm sure other staffers who are here. Certainly the testimony in its written form and in its presentation by my two staffers speaks to the quality of work that they do. So I want to commend them. Certainly that there are others who perhaps might have wanted to participate, but didn't have whatever, the nerve, the integrity, the--whatever to come forward and do that. to take their own time, take time off from their assigned duties on their own time to come and present their testimony. So I want to commend you. to thank you for being the voice of so many who perhaps share the same position, but didn't have the opportunity to speak. And I want to encourage you going forward, and I will be, of course, supportive as you go forward. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you to this panel, and again thank you to Council Member Barron. As I may have referenced earlier, when you are a Council staff there's different limitations on free speech. And so, by virtue of being here that is a testament to your council member and I'm sure that every other council member would love to do the same thing, and I think all of us want to pay our staffs

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what they're worth. And I--I know for a fact that I can't afford any of the people on my team, and I think we're lucky to have them as public service, and just with regard to constituent service. policy night every month, the second Tuesday of the month, and one of the things we've discovered, my Policy Director Paul Westrick here can weigh is that everything emanates from constituent service, and every one of our policies comes from my constituents who came and said, I have a problem. It isn't right, and it isn't just me, and so thank you. I would like to excuse this panel. Thank you for testifying, and our final panel is Roxanne Delgado who has also spoken at Quadrennial Advisory Commissions as well as -- and forgive me for any mispronunciations Towaki Komatsu (sp?) who is here on behalf of himself. (sic) And I just also want to thank--acknowledge that we actually have multiple members who have stayed for the entire hearing. That is incredibly rare, and it is a testament to the members who did remain, and David Greenfield will be back. And thank you to Council Member Williams and Council Member Barron for staying through the entire hearing on this important

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2 issue. [pause] Also to the press who stayed even 3 after all the fireworks, or no one can.

ROXANNE DELGADO: Hello. I'm Roxanne Delgado. Hi, I testified at both Quadrennial Commission hearings in November, and the turn out was low, and I believe it is because the public believe that elected officials will ignore the public and not on its best interest as was done in the past. 2006, the City Council voted itself a Rec (sic) Act of 25 pay raise and they disregard the Commission's--Reform Recommendations. Now today the City Council is ignoring recommendation and jacking its own pay up to 32% to \$148,500. That's more than \$10,185 than the commission recommended. This is why elected officials should not vote for their raises because the human nature of greed clouds their judgment. This narrative that you have not received a raise in ten years is just nonsense. Shame on the media for repeating this false narrative. As per spreadsheet there has--there's only--only eight city council members that have been in office for 10 years. Fifteen have been in office for six years, and 22 have been in office for only two years, and three will be in office less than four months yet receive a

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 180 1 This is why this raise should be 2 32% raise. prospectively for from June to January 1st, 2018. 3 4 The argument that you are entitled to more money because you are foregoing outside income is also nonsense. As per 2015 financial disclosure, 40 out 6 7 of 51 city council members have zero income. 8 city council members have less than \$5,000 in outside income. The argument that the public has to pay more to a public servant to reform a system for the 10 11 betterment of the public and for good government is a These reforms--these reforms should have been 12 13 done years ago. In regards to why should city council members be exempt from these reform rules 14 15 prohibiting outside income 'til January 2018. Why 16 make these reforms prospectively, but the raise 17 retroactively? These are both the same, either both 18 prospectively or both retroactively. Also, in 19 regards to--specifically the city should put the cap 20 on outside income because it should be a ban. Don't 21 do it halfway. It's not half right. It's half 2.2 wrong. So if you're going to do--if you are address 2.3 outside income it should be a total ban. conclusion, I ask the city council to adhere to the 24

Commission recommendations, and not raise their

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you.

salary about the commission recommendation of \$130,305. Is the \$10,185 really worth damaging the little trust and expectation the public has still left in government and our democratic system? Why convene a commission and then waste our time if you won't adhere to the recommendation. Also, make the raise prospective because no one should go to raise his own salary. It's a conflict of interest. Thank

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. The first round we have Council Member Williams who is limited to one and only one round.

wanted to say thank you very much for--for coming out. Obviously whether or not--how we vote, I don't want it to reflect on the appreciation of you coming out to give your testimony. I actually wish more people came out to give their testimony. I know there's a lot of people who think like you and did not come out to day. I think it's important that people participate. So I really appreciate that. I'm not going to try to refute anything you said, but I did want to make one clarification. The 32% increase of

comment] There's a few people who have--

to freelance workers, and that hasn't taken effect.

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It hasn't come before a vote, and as someone who work worked Credit Suisse previously and is currently in litigation with them about wage theft, retaliation, worker's classification, I'd like an explanation from your--your panel about why you feel it's warranted for all of you to get a pay raise while people like me are waiting to be paid for work we provided for Credit Suisse back in 2012. Also with regards to true reforms, after prevailing over a former slumlord of mine at the Queens Civil Court that same slumlord filed retaliatory--retaliatory lawsuits against me that I've been able to clearly disprove. And despite that, those frivolous remained filed and being maintained against me both at the Queens Civil Court and the Queens Supreme Court. So despite the existence of the so-called tenant protection unit I believe, they haven't taken a single measure to get rid of that frivolous lawsuit. With regards to the Housing Court, the judge is there, specifically Judge Nembhard at Queens Housing Court. Judge Crisoi (sp?) is currently at the Bronx Housing Court. I actually had Judge Nembhard in my former apartment on July 10th of last year where I recorded him on audio depriving me of my First Amendment rights of

1	COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 185
2	violation my Fourth Amendment right about unlawful
3	search, and telling me in my own apartment that I
4	didn't have a right to record him and his court
5	officers while they were in my own apartment. Despite
6	the fact that a California Magistrate Judge in case
7	of Crego vs. Leonard, clearly expressed that people
8	do have a First Amendment right to record
9	governmental officers in a private residents while
LO	they're engaged in the perperformance of their
11	public duties.
12	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Sorry to interrupt.
L3	What you're talking about is a specifically a
L 4	Constituent Service matter. Whichwhere do you
L5	live.
L 6	TOWAKI KOMATSU: I live in Brooklyn right
L7	now.
18	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Whatwhat are your
L 9	cross-streets.
20	TOWAKI KOMATSU: Right by Metro Tech.
21	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Um, we will
22	TOWAKI KOMATSU: [interposing] But the
23	point of the matter is

much all I have to say.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you.

3 CHAIRPERSON LANDER: Thank you very much 4 for your testimony, and I will just say on the 5 freelance legislation we are in the process of scheduling a hearing. It will most likely be at the 6 7 end of this month or -- or next month. I look forward 8 to taking that testimony. So just as a matter of closing for me, I think some people know this. have a long planned trip that I am leaving on for 10 11 tomorrow. And so I will not be here on Friday for 12 the resumption of this meeting from recess and for 13 the Council's Stated Meeting, but I do want to make clear for the public record and for the--for the 14 15 record that I strongly support all four of these intros and the two Reso. I'd like to on the four 16 17 intros as a co-sponsor. So, my support for all four of these bills is clear. And on the two Resos coming 18 out of the -- the Rules Committee, you know, I really 19 20 believe that actually today's hearing and the -- the conversations that we've had about them has shown 21 2.2 that we've crafted them in the right way. And that 2.3 in particular on outside income, the approach and the discussion that we had with Chair Schwarz and the 24 25 support of Common Cause and Council Member Borelli

2 shows that that's the right way to go. So I will

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3 urge members on Friday when this committee resumes

4 from recess to vote aye on the package as it has been

presented in full. I think it really holds together.

There are obviously some slightly different ways we 6

7 might have done this or that. But achieving these

long sought very significant reforms or abandoning--

banning lulus, and outside income, and moving the

Council forward in a significant way is worth doing 10

11 as the package is presented as whole. So, I request

12 a sign-on to all four--six of those pieces of

13 legislation and urge my colleagues on Friday to vote

aye on all. Thank you, Chair Kallos. It has been an 14

15 honor to chair this with you, and I put the Rules

16 Committee meeting into recess.

> CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Sure. Thank you. I'd like to just say to Mr. Komatsu my Chief of Staff Jessie is here. We'll take your information and work with you on your Constituent service issues. I am a sponsor on Brad Lander's bill regarding wage theft, and I'm also--have worked as an independent contractor specifically a software developer, and I am owed at least \$6,000, and I actually have some

outstanding lawsuits against my previous slumlords.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON RULES, PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS 189 1 So I--I think what you see in this City Council is a 2 3 great representation of some of the same things that 4 you are feeling, and we are working towards. And just to echo some of the sentiments that we heard today from the Good Government Groups from the 6 7 Quadrennial Commission, we've got this amazing moment where we've got a council that's actually 8 implementing reforms that people have fought for longer than a lifetime, and I'm proud to be able to 10 11 sponsor and carry legislation to limit outside income. Make the Council full time and eliminate 12 13 lulus. We've already accomplished so many things 14 around member item reforms and others. That being 15 said I hereby--the last piece I just want to thank 16 Council Member Greenfield, Barron and Williams for 17 staying for the entire hearing and engaging every 18 single panel with substantive conversation as well as 19 the members of the press, the Editorial Boards, the 20 Good Government Groups, and even just members of the 21 public. Thank you. I hereby adjourn this meeting. 2.2 [gavel]

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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 February 9, 2016